

CAPITAL TRUST INC  
Form 10-K  
March 31, 2011

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, 2010

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") Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	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

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

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 \$28,868,388 as of June 28, 2010 (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 March 23, 2011 there were 21,944,273 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.

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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, 2010, we have completed over \$11.6 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. We are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “CT”, and are headquartered in New York City.

## Operating Segments

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

## Current Market Conditions

Despite recent improvement, the U.S economy and many economies around the world continue to be in a state of economic volatility. In addition, the global capital markets, while also improving, continue 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 property level cash flows and (ii) a relative lack of capital, both debt and equity, necessary for markets to function in an orderly manner. In addition, properties financed prior to the credit crisis generally remain overleveraged and create a headwind for the normalization of the commercial real estate property and capital markets. These factors have combined to create significant decreases in property values relative to pre-recession levels, and have and will continue to impact the performance of our existing portfolio of assets. Conversely, these factors create opportunities for well capitalized and experienced commercial real estate investors.

## March 2011 Restructuring

On March 31, 2011, we restructured, amended, or extinguished all of our outstanding recourse debt obligations, which we refer to as our March 2011 restructuring. The March 2011 restructuring involved: (i) the contribution of certain of our legacy assets to a newly formed subsidiary, CT Legacy REIT Mezz Borrower, Inc., or CT Legacy REIT, (ii) the assumption of our legacy repurchase obligations by CT Legacy REIT, and (iii) the extinguishment of our senior credit facility and junior subordinated notes. The restructuring was financed by a new \$83.0 million mezzanine loan from an affiliate of Five Mile Capital Partners LLC, or Five Mile, to CT Legacy REIT, and the issuance of equity interests in CT Legacy REIT to our former junior subordinated note holders and former lenders under our senior credit facility, as well as to an affiliate of Five Mile.

## CT Legacy REIT

In connection with the restructuring, we transferred substantially all of our directly held interest earning assets to CT Legacy REIT. The transferred assets include: (i) all of the loans and securities which serve as collateral for the legacy repurchase obligations, except for certain subordinate interests in CT CDO I and II, (ii) our subordinate interests in CT

CDO III, and (iii) 100% of our previously unencumbered loans and securities, which we collectively refer to as our Legacy Assets.

CT Legacy REIT, which will elect to be taxed as a REIT commencing in 2011, is owned 51.6% by us, 24.2% by an affiliate of Five Mile, and 24.2% by the former lenders under our senior credit facility. In addition, the former holders of our junior subordinated notes received a subordinate class of common equity in CT Legacy REIT, which is described below. Capital Trust, Inc. will manage CT Legacy REIT and the Legacy Assets as a liquidating portfolio.

In addition to our interest in the common stock of CT Legacy REIT, we also own 100% of its class A preferred stock. The class A preferred stock initially entitles us to cumulative preferred dividends of \$7.5 million per annum, which dividends will reduce in 2013 as the portfolio of Legacy Assets repays or is sold.

### Repurchase Obligations

Our \$339.6 million of legacy repurchase obligations with JP Morgan, Morgan Stanley and Citigroup were assumed by wholly-owned subsidiaries of CT Legacy REIT, and the recourse to Capital Trust, Inc. was eliminated. In addition, the facilities were amended with the following terms:

- Each of the repurchase lenders received cash pay downs equal to 10% of their outstanding balances, in the aggregate \$33.9 million.
- Except for certain key man provisions, all restrictive covenants governing the operations of Capital Trust, Inc. were eliminated, including covenants restricting employee compensation, dividend payments, and new balance sheet investments.
  - Net interest margin sweep and periodic amortization provisions were eliminated.
  - All forms of margin call or similar requirements under the facilities were eliminated.
- Maturity dates were extended to March 31, 2014 in the case of JPMorgan and March 31, 2013 in the cases of Morgan Stanley and Citigroup, subject in all three cases to periodic required repayment thresholds.
- Interest rates were increased to LIBOR + 2.50% per annum in the cases of JPMorgan and Morgan Stanley, and LIBOR + 1.50% per annum in the case of Citigroup, subject in all three cases to periodic rate increases over the term of each respective facility.

### Senior Credit Facility

Our \$98.1 million senior credit facility was fully satisfied and all collateral for the senior credit facility was released in exchange for (i) a cash payment of \$22.9 million, (ii) a 24.2% equity interest in the common stock of CT Legacy REIT, and (iii) \$2.8 million of Secured Notes, as defined and discussed below.

### Junior Subordinated Notes

Our \$143.8 million of junior subordinated notes were fully satisfied in exchange for (i) a cash payment of \$4.6 million, (ii) 100% of the subordinate common stock of CT Legacy REIT, and (iii) \$5.0 million of Secured Notes, as defined and discussed below. The subordinate common stock of CT Legacy REIT entitles its holders to receive approximately 25% of the payments otherwise due to us on our equity interest in the common stock of CT Legacy REIT, after aggregate cash distributions of \$50.0 million have been paid to all other classes of common stock.

### Mezzanine Loan

CT Legacy REIT entered into an \$83.0 million mezzanine loan that carries a 15.0% per annum interest rate, of which 7.0% per annum may be deferred, and that matures on March 31, 2016. The mezzanine loan is not recourse to Capital Trust, Inc. except for certain limited non-recourse, “bad boy” carve outs. Proceeds from the mezzanine loan were used to (i) extinguish the senior credit facility, (ii) extinguish the junior subordinated notes, (iii) provide for the cash pay downs of the repurchase obligations, (iv) pay transaction expenses, and (v) establish liquidity reserves at CT Legacy

REIT.

The mezzanine loan is collateralized by 100% of the equity interests in a subsidiary of CT Legacy REIT, which in-turn owns all of our Legacy Assets, subject in-part to the repurchase obligations. Five Mile has consent rights with respect to material actions on the Legacy Assets such as material modifications, sales, and/or the pursuit of certain remedies with regard to the Legacy Assets. The mezzanine loan also contains covenants that (i) prohibit CT Legacy REIT from paying common stock cash dividends until the mezzanine loan has been repaid, (ii) prohibit us from selling or otherwise transferring our equity interests in CT Legacy REIT, and (iii) require the continued employment of certain key employees.

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In addition, an affiliate of Five Mile acquired a 24.2% equity interest in the common stock of CT Legacy REIT in conjunction with the making of the mezzanine loan.

#### Capital Trust, Inc.

Following the completion of the March 2011 restructuring, we no longer have any recourse debt obligations, and retained unencumbered ownership of (i) our investment management platform, CT Investment Management Co., LLC, (ii) our co-investment in CT Opportunity Partners I, LP, (iii) our residual ownership interests in CT CDOs I, II, and IV, and (iv) our tax-basis net operating losses. Furthermore, as described above, we retained a 51.6% equity interest in CT Legacy REIT. Our net economic interest in CT Legacy REIT is, however, subject to (i) the Secured Notes, as defined and discussed below, (ii) a management incentive plan, as discussed below, and (iii) the subordinate common stock of CT Legacy REIT owned by our former junior subordinate note holders.

#### Secured Notes

In conjunction with the satisfaction of the senior credit facility and the junior subordinated notes, a wholly-owned subsidiary issued Secured Notes to our former creditors, which Secured Notes are not recourse to us. The Secured Notes have an aggregate initial face balance of \$7.8 million and are secured by 93.5% of our equity interests in CT Legacy REIT, which represents 48.3% of the total common stock of CT Legacy REIT. The Secured Notes mature on March 31, 2016 and bear interest at a rate of 8.2% per annum, which interest may be deferred until maturity. All dividends we receive from our equity interests in the common stock of CT Legacy REIT which serve as collateral under the Secured Notes must be used to pay, or prepay, interest and principal due thereunder. Any prepayment, or partial prepayment, of the Secured Notes will incur a prepayment premium.

#### Management Incentive Plan

The management incentive plan includes incentive awards issued under our long term incentive plan. The awards provide payments to certain senior level employees equal to 6.75% of the total recovery (subject to certain caps) of our Legacy Assets, net of CT Legacy REIT's obligations.

#### Developments during Fiscal Year 2010

In March 2009, we restructured all of our recourse debt obligations and have since been operating under the terms of the restructuring. Our then restructured debt obligations contained now eliminated covenants that required us to cease our balance sheet investment activities. Therefore, since the 2009 restructuring, our investment activity has been limited to investments for our investment management vehicles. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we originated \$409.8 million (on a gross basis) of new investments in 20 separate transactions for our investment management vehicles.

On January 1, 2010, we adopted new accounting guidance which changed the criteria for consolidation of variable interest entities, or VIEs. This adoption increased our balance sheet interest earning assets from \$1.8 billion to \$4.5 billion as we consolidated VIEs that had previously been recorded on a net basis as investments in securities.

Since January 1, 2010, our balance sheet interest earning assets were reduced by \$616.6 million to \$3.9 billion. The primary sources of the decrease were (i) principal repayments of \$355.4 million, (ii) provisions and impairments of \$226.8 million, and (iii) loan sales and transfers to real estate owned of \$37.4 million.

The adoption of this new consolidation guidance also required us to consolidate the liabilities of the aforementioned VIEs, increasing our balance sheet interest earning liabilities from \$1.7 billion to \$4.6 billion. Since January 1, 2010,



our liabilities decreased as our recourse liabilities continued to be governed by the terms of our March 2009 restructuring and our non-recourse liabilities were subject to some degree of, if not complete, cash redirection and/or hyper-amortization.

As a result of our March 2009 debt restructuring and the redirection of cash flow from our collateralized debt obligations, or CT CDOs, and other securitization vehicles, our liquidity continued to be negatively impacted during 2010. Cash declined by \$3.5 million during 2010 due primarily to the redirection of principal and interest payments from our assets to amortize both our recourse and non-recourse debt obligations. This was partially offset by \$16.7 million of management and special servicing fees generated by our investment management platform. Having removed certain negative covenants imposed by the 2009 restructuring and eliminated parent-level recourse debt obligations, we believe that we are in an improved position to pursue new financing and capital raising opportunities, but can provide no assurance that any such financing and capital can be obtained.

Our active investment management mandates, which were not restricted by our restructured debt obligations, 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, \$176 million of committed equity remains undrawn. In May 2010, the fund's investment period was extended to May 30, 2011. The fund targets senior debt opportunities in the commercial real estate debt sector and does not employ leverage. 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 from 28 institutional and individual investors. Currently, \$319 million of committed equity remains undrawn. We have a \$25 million commitment to invest in the fund (\$10 million currently funded, \$15 million unfunded) and entities controlled by the chairman of our board of directors have committed to invest \$20 million. In May 2010, the fund's investment period was extended to December 13, 2011. 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. During 2010, we earned base management fees of 0.6% per annum of unfunded equity commitments and 1.3% per annum of invested capital through December 13, 2010. Subsequent to December 13, 2010, we earned base management fees of 1.3% per annum of invested capital, which fee will continue throughout the life of the fund. 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).
- CT Mezzanine Partners III, Inc., or Fund III, a \$425 million fund we co-sponsored with a joint venture partner, liquidated in the ordinary course in September 2010, resulting in a return to our investors of 11.5%.

#### Platform

Our platform consists of 29 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;

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- 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 of our platform. 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 in 2009 had consequences for our historical business in that we agreed to covenants that required us to effectively cease our balance sheet investment activities. Subsequent to December 31, 2010, these covenants have been eliminated in connection with our March 2011 restructuring. We can now resume our balance sheet investment activities and 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, or CTIMCO, 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 achievable, we obtain designation as 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 plan is to continue to manage our balance sheet investments, a substantial portion of which are held by CT Legacy REIT, and our existing investment management vehicles through the current volatile market. In addition to these activities, we continue to invest for our investment management vehicles and grow our third-party special servicing business. Finally, with the elimination of our legacy recourse debt and its restrictive covenants, we will look to resume our balance sheet investment activities and raise new capital.

## 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, 2010, we had 29 full-time employees. Our staff is employed under a co-employment agreement with a third-party human resources firm, Ambrose Employer Group, LLC. 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.

## Website Access to Reports

We maintain a website at <http://www.capitaltrust.com>. We are providing the address to our website solely for the information of investors. We do not intend to incorporate the contents of the website into this report. 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, or the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or 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, 2010, our 2010 Annual Report, 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 “intend,” “goal,” “estimate,” “expect,” “project,” “projections,” “plans,” “seeks,” “anticipates,” “should,” “could,” “to,” “foreseeable future,” “believe,” 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 acts of God including hurricanes, earthquakes, and other natural disasters, 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;
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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 GAAP, or policy changes from such standard-setting bodies as the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, 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 and the implementation of our tax benefits preservation plan.

## Risks Related to Our Investment Activities

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 our March 2009 and March 2011 debt restructurings, we may not be able to satisfy our obligations to our lenders. 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 may 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.

We need to recapitalize our business in order to commence balance sheet investment activity and this may involve a high cost of capital and significant dilution to our shareholders.

In order to commence balance sheet investment activity, we will need to obtain substantial additional capital for which we can provide no assurances. The capital markets have not completely recovered from the financial crisis and any new capital raise may be at a high cost and/or involve significant dilution to our shareholders.

The U.S. and other financial markets have been in turmoil, and the U.S. and other economies in which we invest are in the midst of an economic recession that 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, sovereign debt default concerns, currency devaluation, and 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 where recoveries have been weak and may not be sustained. 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 characterized by a weak recovery, a continuing 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 exacerbated 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 subordinate investment. Also, in certain cases where we experience appraisal reductions, we may lose our controlling class status or special servicer designation 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, which can lead to disputes and 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, leading to financial losses for us.

We may guarantee many of our debt and contingent obligations.

We may 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 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.

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 on 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 each investment. In March 2009 and March 2011, we restructured our recourse debt obligations; however, there can be no assurances that our restructuring will enable the successful collection of our assets. 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 our liabilities have set maturity dates.





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.

Recent developments with our CDO financings have negatively impacted 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 CT 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 returned to compliance. We have breached these tests and cash flow has been redirected for three of our four CT CDOs and there can be no assurances that this will not occur with the remaining CT CDO. 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 our CT 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, as has occurred throughout the recent economic recession and weak recovery. 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 2011 debt 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.

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 current 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 the March 2009 and March 2011 debt restructuring may have a negative impact on our reputation. 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 CT 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 CT 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 CT CDOs or in making investments. In particular, the discretion that we exercise in managing the collateral for our CT 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 CT CDO and investment advisory investors, our financial condition could be materially adversely effected.

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 relationships 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 either a portion, or all of incentive fees previously received.

#### 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, our chief financial officer, Geoffrey G. Jervis, and our chief credit officer, Thomas C. Ruffing, are currently not employed pursuant to employment agreements. There can be no assurance that Messrs. Plavin, Jervis, and Ruffing will enter into new employment agreements pursuant to which they agree to long-term employment with us. In addition, the departure of any two of Messrs. Plavin, Jervis, and Ruffing from their employment with us constitutes an event of default under our restructured debt obligations unless we hire suitable replacements acceptable to the lenders.

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, as amended. 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 have materially changed the presentation and content of our financial statements.

Beginning January 1, 2010, we adopted new accounting guidance which required us to consolidate certain securitization trust entities in which we have subordinate investments. This consolidation resulted in a significant increase to our GAAP-basis assets and liabilities, which may be misleading to readers of our financial statements. In addition, we are required to record losses under GAAP on consolidated assets which may be in excess of our economic interest in the respective consolidated entities.



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, of 1986, as amended, 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 of 1986, as amended, or 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 class A 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. Our efforts, including a recently adopted Rights Agreement, to preserve these tax benefits may significantly constrain our ability to raise additional capital through offerings of common stock.

#### 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 15.5% of our outstanding common stock and stock units as of March 23, 2011. These warrants become exercisable on March 16, 2012. 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 1,550,283 shares of our common stock representing approximately 6.9% of our outstanding common stock and stock units as of March 23, 2011. W. R. Berkley Corporation, or WRBC, which employs one of our directors, owns 3,843,413 shares of our common stock, which represents approximately 17.1% of our outstanding common stock and stock units as of March 23, 2011. 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 also 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 two of our former executive officers and directors, 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

- the general economic environment and the commercial real estate property and capital markets.

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.

Our shares of class A common stock may be delisted from the NYSE if the price per share trades below \$1.00 for an extended period of time, which could negatively affect our business, our financial condition, our results of operations and our ability to service our debt obligations.

Our class A common stock at times has traded below \$1.00. In the event the average closing price of our class A common stock for a 30-day period is below \$1.00, our stock could be delisted from the NYSE. The threat of delisting and/or a delisting of our class A common stock could have adverse effects by, among other things:

- reducing the trading liquidity and market price of our class A common stock;
- reducing the number of investors willing to hold or acquire our class A common stock, thereby further restricting our ability to obtain equity financing; and
- reducing our ability to retain, attract and motivate directors, officers and employees.

#### 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, and we may use our substantial net operating losses carried forward to offset future taxable income, and therefore reduce our dividend requirements. 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 also 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 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.

Certain of our legacy assets are subject to separate REIT qualifications and restrictions as a result of our March 2011 debt restructuring.

In conjunction with our March 2011 debt restructuring, we transferred certain of our legacy assets to CT Legacy REIT, a special purpose entity which will elect to be taxed as a REIT for purposes of federal income taxes. As a REIT, CT Legacy REIT is generally subject to the same risks described above with respect to distribution requirements, limitations on the types and quantities of permissible assets and income, and penalties for non-compliance with REIT regulations. As a result of restrictions under our mezzanine loan at CT Legacy REIT, cash distributions cannot be made to the shareholders of CT Legacy REIT until such debt has been fully repaid. Should a dividend be required to comply with REIT regulations, CT Legacy REIT may declare a “consent dividend” which will pass a pro-rata share of its taxable income to us without a corresponding cash payment.

In addition, CT Legacy REIT is generally precluded from making new investments, and a portion of the legacy assets which are held by CT Legacy REIT may not qualify as REIT real estate assets. Accordingly, there is a risk that as the portfolio liquidates in the ordinary course, the asset mix at CT Legacy REIT, or income thereon, may violate REIT regulations and force CT Legacy REIT to either sell assets, potentially at disadvantageous prices, and/or terminate REIT status, which could result in material taxes and penalties, and which would constitute a default under the mezzanine loan.





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. (Removed and Reserved)

## 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 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
2010			
Fourth quarter	\$1.80	\$1.15	\$0.00
Third quarter	1.90	1.52	0.00
Second quarter	2.81	1.52	0.00
First quarter	1.89	1.27	0.00
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

The last reported sale price of the class A common stock on March 23, 2011 as reported on the NYSE composite transaction tape was \$2.42. As of March 23, 2011, there were 516 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 7,568 holders.

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 GAAP) 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 legacy debt obligations, our cash dividend distributions have been 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, required us to make any distribution in stock to the extent permitted. Subsequent to December 31, 2010, these covenants have been eliminated as a result of our March 2011 restructuring. See Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements for additional discussion.

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 us. In 2010, 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 class A common stock made by or on our behalf during the three months ended December 31, 2010.

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, 2010	—	\$—	—	—
November 1-30, 2010	—	—	—	—
December 1-31, 2010	3,411	1.55	—	—
Total	3,411	\$1.55	—	—

- (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, 2010, 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)	12,224	\$14.73	356,518
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders(2)	—	—	—
Total	12,224	\$14.73	356,518

- (1) The number of securities remaining for future issuance consists of 356,518 shares issuable under our second amended and restated 2007 long-term incentive stock 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 December 31, 2006 through 2010.

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.”

	Years ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands, except for per share data)				
<b>STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:</b>					
<b>REVENUES:</b>					
Interest and related income	\$158,733	\$121,818	\$196,215	\$254,505	\$176,758
Management fees and other revenues	15,006	13,575	13,308	10,330	4,407
Total revenues	173,739	135,393	209,523	264,835	181,165
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>					
Interest expense	123,963	79,794	129,665	162,377	104,607
General and administrative expenses	18,779	22,102	24,957	29,956	23,075
Depreciation and amortization	20	71	179	1,810	3,049
Impairments	72,366	114,106	2,917	—	—
Provision for loan losses	146,478	482,352	63,577	—	—
Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale	2,119	—	48,259	—	—
Total operating expenses	363,725	698,425	269,554	194,143	130,731
(Loss) gain on sale of investments	—	(10,363 )	374	15,077	—
Gain on extinguishment of debt	3,134	—	6,000	—	—
Income (loss) from equity investments	3,608	(3,736 )	(1,988 )	(2,109 )	898
(Loss) income before income taxes	(183,244 )	(577,131 )	(55,645 )	83,660	51,332
Income tax provision (benefit)	2,100	(694 )	1,893	(706 )	(2,735 )
<b>NET (LOSS) INCOME ALLOCABLE TO COMMON STOCK:</b>	<b>\$(185,344)</b>	<b>\$(576,437)</b>	<b>\$(57,538 )</b>	<b>\$84,366</b>	<b>\$54,067</b>
<b>PER SHARE INFORMATION:</b>					
Net (loss) income per share of common stock:					
Basic	\$(8.28 )	\$(25.76 )	\$(2.73 )	\$4.80	\$3.43
Diluted	\$(8.28 )	\$(25.76 )	\$(2.73 )	\$4.77	\$3.40
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$—	\$—	\$2.20	\$5.10	\$3.45

Weighted average shares of  
common stock outstanding:

Basic	22,371	22,379	21,099	17,570	15,755
Diluted	22,371	22,379	21,099	17,690	15,923

	Years ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(in thousands)				
<b>BALANCE SHEET</b>					
<b>DATA:</b>					
Total assets	\$4,120,690	\$1,936,635	\$2,837,529	\$3,211,482	\$2,648,564
Total liabilities	4,531,877	2,105,802	2,436,085	2,803,245	2,222,292
Shareholders' (deficit) equity	(411,187 )	(169,167 )	401,444	408,237	426,272



## 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.

### 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, and are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or 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. The entity that consolidates a VIE is known as its primary beneficiary.

As of December 31, 2010, our consolidated balance sheet includes an aggregate \$3.5 billion of assets and \$3.7 billion of liabilities related to 11 consolidated VIEs. Due to the non-recourse nature of these VIEs, and other factors, our net exposure to loss from investments in these entities is limited to \$29.1 million. See Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information on our investments in VIEs.

### Balance Sheet Presentation

We have adjusted the presentation of our consolidated balance sheet, in accordance with GAAP, to separately categorize (i) our assets and liabilities, and (ii) the assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs. Assets of consolidated VIEs can generally only be used to satisfy the obligations of those VIEs, and the liabilities of consolidated VIEs are non-recourse to us. Similarly, the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations separately describes our assets and liabilities from those of our consolidated VIEs.

We believe that the accounting for loan participations sold as well as consolidation of VIEs, in particular the VIEs newly consolidated effective January 1, 2010, while in accordance with GAAP, has resulted in a presentation of gross assets and liabilities and provisions/impairments being recorded in excess of our economic exposure in such entities.

### 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 vehicles. In managing our operations, we focus on originating investments, managing our portfolios and capitalizing our businesses.

### March 2011 Restructuring

On March 31, 2011, we restructured, amended, or extinguished all of our outstanding recourse debt obligations, which we refer to as our March 2011 restructuring. The March 2011 restructuring involved: (i) the contribution of certain of our legacy assets to a newly formed subsidiary, CT Legacy REIT Mezz Borrower, Inc., or CT Legacy REIT, (ii) the assumption of our legacy repurchase obligations by CT Legacy REIT, and (iii) the extinguishment of our senior credit facility and junior subordinated notes. The restructuring was financed by a new \$83.0 million mezzanine loan from an affiliate of Five Mile Capital Partners LLC, or Five Mile, to CT Legacy REIT, and the issuance of equity interests in CT Legacy REIT to our former junior subordinated note holders and former lenders under our senior credit facility, as

well as to an affiliate of Five Mile.

#### CT Legacy REIT

In connection with the restructuring, we transferred substantially all of our directly held interest earning assets to CT Legacy REIT. The transferred assets include: (i) all of the loans and securities which serve as collateral for the legacy repurchase obligations, except for certain subordinate interests in CT CDO I and II, (ii) our subordinate interests in CT CDO III, and (iii) 100% of our previously unencumbered loans and securities, which we collectively refer to as our Legacy Assets.

CT Legacy REIT, which will elect to be taxed as a REIT commencing in 2011, is owned 51.6% by us, 24.2% by an affiliate of Five Mile, and 24.2% by the former lenders under our senior credit facility. In addition, the former holders of our junior subordinated notes received a subordinate class of common equity in CT Legacy REIT, which is described below. Capital Trust, Inc. will manage CT Legacy REIT and the Legacy Assets as a liquidating portfolio.

In addition to our interest in the common stock of CT Legacy REIT, we also own 100% of its class A preferred stock. The class A preferred stock initially entitles us to cumulative preferred dividends of \$7.5 million per annum, which dividends will reduce in 2013 as the portfolio of Legacy Assets repays or is sold.

#### Repurchase Obligations

Our \$339.6 million of legacy repurchase obligations with JP Morgan, Morgan Stanley and Citigroup were assumed by wholly-owned subsidiaries of CT Legacy REIT, and the recourse to Capital Trust, Inc. was eliminated. In addition, the facilities were amended with the following terms:

- Each of the repurchase lenders received cash pay downs equal to 10% of their outstanding balances, in the aggregate \$33.9 million.
- Except for certain key man provisions, all restrictive covenants governing the operations of Capital Trust, Inc. were eliminated, including covenants restricting employee compensation, dividend payments, and new balance sheet investments.
  - Net interest margin sweep and periodic amortization provisions were eliminated.
  - All forms of margin call or similar requirements under the facilities were eliminated.
- Maturity dates were extended to March 31, 2014 in the case of JPMorgan and March 31, 2013 in the cases of Morgan Stanley and Citigroup, subject in all three cases to periodic required repayment thresholds.
- Interest rates were increased to LIBOR + 2.50% per annum in the cases of JPMorgan and Morgan Stanley, and LIBOR + 1.50% per annum in the case of Citigroup, subject in all three cases to periodic rate increases over the term of each respective facility.

#### Senior Credit Facility

Our \$98.1 million senior credit facility was fully satisfied and all collateral for the senior credit facility was released in exchange for (i) a cash payment of \$22.9 million, (ii) a 24.2% equity interest in the common stock of CT Legacy REIT, and (iii) \$2.8 million of Secured Notes, as defined and discussed below.

#### Junior Subordinated Notes

Our \$143.8 million of junior subordinated notes were fully satisfied in exchange for (i) a cash payment of \$4.6 million, (ii) 100% of the subordinate common stock of CT Legacy REIT, and (iii) \$5.0 million of Secured Notes, as defined and discussed below. The subordinate common stock of CT Legacy REIT entitles its holders to receive approximately 25% of the payments otherwise due to us on our equity interest in the common stock of CT Legacy REIT, after aggregate cash distributions of \$50.0 million have been paid to all other classes of common stock.



## Mezzanine Loan

CT Legacy REIT entered into an \$83.0 million mezzanine loan that carries a 15.0% per annum interest rate, of which 7.0% per annum may be deferred, and that matures on March 31, 2016. The mezzanine loan is not recourse to Capital Trust, Inc. except for certain limited non-recourse, “bad boy” carve outs. Proceeds from the mezzanine loan were used to (i) extinguish the senior credit facility, (ii) extinguish the junior subordinated notes, (iii) provide for the cash pay downs of the repurchase obligations, (iv) pay transaction expenses, and (v) establish liquidity reserves at CT Legacy REIT.

The mezzanine loan is collateralized by 100% of the equity interests in a subsidiary of CT Legacy REIT, which in-turn owns all of our Legacy Assets, subject in-part to the repurchase obligations. Five Mile has consent rights with respect to material actions on the Legacy Assets such as material modifications, sales, and/or the pursuit of certain remedies with regard to the Legacy Assets. The mezzanine loan also contains covenants that (i) prohibit CT Legacy REIT from paying common stock cash dividends until the mezzanine loan has been repaid, (ii) prohibit us from selling or otherwise transferring our equity interests in CT Legacy REIT, and (iii) require the continued employment of certain key employees.

In addition, an affiliate of Five Mile acquired a 24.2% equity interest in the common stock of CT Legacy REIT in conjunction with the making of the mezzanine loan.

## Capital Trust, Inc.

Following the completion of the March 2011 restructuring, we no longer have any recourse debt obligations, and retained unencumbered ownership of (i) our investment management platform, CT Investment Management Co., LLC, (ii) our co-investment in CT Opportunity Partners I, LP, (iii) our residual ownership interests in CT CDOs I, II, and IV, and (iv) our tax-basis net operating losses. Furthermore, as described above, we retained a 51.6% equity interest in CT Legacy REIT. Our net economic interest in CT Legacy REIT is, however, subject to (i) the Secured Notes, as defined and discussed below, (ii) a management incentive plan, as discussed below, and (iii) the subordinate common stock of CT Legacy REIT owned by our former junior subordinate note holders.

## Secured Notes

In conjunction with the satisfaction of the senior credit facility and the junior subordinated notes, a wholly-owned subsidiary issued Secured Notes to our former creditors, which Secured Notes are not recourse to us. The Secured Notes have an aggregate initial face balance of \$7.8 million and are secured by 93.5% of our equity interests in CT Legacy REIT, which represents 48.3% of the total common stock of CT Legacy REIT. The Secured Notes mature on March 31, 2016 and bear interest at a rate of 8.2% per annum, which interest may be deferred until maturity. All dividends we receive from our equity interests in the common stock of CT Legacy REIT which serve as collateral under the Secured Notes must be used to pay, or prepay, interest and principal due thereunder. Any prepayment, or partial prepayment, of the Secured Notes will incur a prepayment premium.

## Management Incentive Plan

The management incentive plan includes incentive awards issued under our long term incentive plan. The awards provide payments to certain senior level employees equal to 6.75% of the total recovery (subject to certain caps) of our Legacy Assets, net of CT Legacy REIT's obligations.

## Current Market Conditions

Despite recent improvement, the U.S. economy and many economies around the world continue to be in a state of economic volatility. In addition, the global capital markets, while also improving, continue 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 property level cash flows and (ii) a relative lack of capital, both debt and equity, necessary for markets to function in an orderly manner. In addition, properties financed prior to the credit crisis generally remain overleveraged and create a headwind for the normalization of the commercial real estate property and capital markets. These factors have combined to create significant decreases in property values relative to pre-recession levels, and have and will continue to impact the performance of our existing portfolio of assets. Conversely, these factors create opportunities for well capitalized and experienced commercial real estate investors.

## 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 in 2009, as discussed in Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements, included covenants that required us to effectively cease our balance sheet investment activities. With the consummation of our March 2011 restructuring, these negative covenants have been eliminated. We will continue to carry out investment activities for our investment management vehicles, consistent with our previous strategies and investment mandates for each respective vehicle.

The table below summarizes our total originations and the allocation of opportunities between our balance sheet and investment management business for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Originations(1) (in millions)	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009
Balance sheet	\$	\$
Investment management	306	138
Total originations	\$306	\$138

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

## Balance Sheet Investments

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, certain of which are assets of consolidated VIEs. We collectively refer to these as Interest Earning Assets. The table below shows our Interest Earning Assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Interest Earning Assets (in millions)	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Book Value	Yield(1)	Book Value	Yield(1)
Securities held-to-maturity	\$3	10.54 %	\$17	7.89 %
Loans receivable, net (2)	519	4.09	650	3.73
Loans held-for-sale, net (2)	6	—	—	—
Subtotal / Weighted Average	\$528	4.08 %	\$667	3.84 %
Consolidated VIE Assets				
Securities held-to-maturity	\$504	6.97 %	\$698	6.58 %
Loans receivable, net	2,891	2.27	391	3.58
Loans held-for-sale, net	—	—	18	—
Subtotal / Weighted Average	\$3,395	2.97 %	\$1,107	5.41 %
Total / Weighted Average	\$3,923	3.12 %	\$1,774	4.82 %

(1)

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Yield on floating rate assets assumes LIBOR of 0.26% and 0.23% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

- (2) Excludes loan participations sold with a net book value of \$86.8 million and \$116.7 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These participations are net of \$172.5 million of provisions for loan losses as of both December 31, 2010 and 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, 2010, our only Unfunded Loan Commitment was \$300,000, which will generally only be funded when and/or if the borrower meets certain performance hurdles with respect to the underlying collateral, or to reimburse costs associated with leasing activity.



In addition to our investments in Interest Earning Assets, we also hold equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, which represent our co-investments in private equity funds that we manage. As of December 31, 2010, this balance primarily relates to one such fund, CT Opportunity Partners I, LP, or CTOPI.

During the third quarter of 2010, we completed the liquidation of one of our investment management vehicles, CT Mezzanine Partners III, Inc., or Fund III, in which we had a 4.7% investment. We recorded \$733,000 of incentive management fees in conjunction with the liquidation of Fund III.

The table below details the carrying value of our equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Equity Investments (in thousands)	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
CTOPI	\$8,931	\$2,175
Fund III	—	158
Capitalized costs/other	1	18
Total	\$8,932	\$2,351

#### 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. This requires intensive efforts on the part of our asset management team to maximize our recovery of those investments.

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, 2010, 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 current market dislocation and a 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 table below details the overall credit profile of our Interest Earning Assets, excluding those held by consolidated VIEs, which includes: (i) Loans against which we have recorded a provision for loan losses, or reserves, (ii) Securities against which we have recorded an other-than-temporary impairment, and (iii) Loans and Securities that are categorized as Watch List Assets, which are currently performing but pose a higher risk of non-performance and/or loss. We actively monitor and manage Watch List Assets to mitigate these risks in our portfolio.

Portfolio Performance - Non-VIE Assets(1) (in millions, except for number of investments)	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Interest earning assets, excluding VIEs (\$ / #)	\$528 / 38	\$667 / 44
<b>Impaired Loans (2)</b>		
Performing loans (\$ / #)	\$59 / 7	\$53 / 6
Non-performing loans (\$ / #)	\$21 / 3	\$5 / 3
Total (\$ / #)	\$80 / 10	\$58 / 9
Percentage of interest earning assets	15.2 %	8.7 %
<b>Impaired Securities (2) (\$ / #)</b>		
Percentage of interest earning assets	0.4 %	0.4 %
<b>Watch List Assets (3)</b>		
Watch list loans (\$ / #)	\$158 / 9	\$259 / 8
Watch list securities (\$ / #)	\$1 / 1	\$15 / 3
Total (\$ / #)	\$159 / 10	\$274 / 11
Percentage of interest earning assets	30.1 %	41.1 %

- (1) Portfolio statistics include Loans classified as held-for-sale, but exclude loan participations sold.
- (2) Amounts represent net book value after provisions for loan losses, valuation allowances on loans-held-for-sale and other-than-temporary impairments of securities.
- (3) Watch List Assets exclude Loans against which we have recorded a provision for loan losses or valuation allowance, and Securities which have been other-than-temporarily impaired.

Excluding Loans in our consolidated VIEs, four Loans with an outstanding balance of \$91.7 million as of December 31, 2010, which did not qualify for extension pursuant to the corresponding loan agreements, were extended during the year ended December 31, 2010.

The table below details the overall credit profile of Interest Earning Assets held in consolidated VIEs, 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 Assets, which are currently performing but pose a higher risk of non-performance and/or loss. We actively monitor and manage Watch List Assets to mitigate these risks in our portfolio.

## Portfolio Performance - Consolidated VIE Assets(1)

(in millions, except for number of investments)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
Interest earning assets of consolidated VIEs (\$ / #)	\$3,395 / 151		\$1,107 / 91	
Real estate owned (\$ / #)	\$8 / 1		\$ /	
Percentage of interest earning assets	0.2	%		%
Impaired Loans (2)				
Performing loans (\$ / #)	\$168 / 7		\$43 / 6	
Non-performing loans (\$ / #)	\$69 / 7		\$30 / 5	
Total (\$ / #)	\$237 / 14		\$73 / 11	
Percentage of interest earning assets	7.0	%	6.6	%
Impaired Securities (2) (\$ / #)				
Percentage of interest earning assets	0.4	%	2.3	%
Watch List Assets (3)				
Watch list loans (\$ / #)	\$514 / 12		\$53 / 2	
Watch list securities (\$ / #)	\$65 / 9		\$150 / 16	
Total (\$ / #)	\$579 / 21		\$203 / 18	
Percentage of interest earning assets	17.1	%	18.3	%

(1) Portfolio statistics include Loans classified as held-for-sale.

(2) Amounts represent net book value after provisions for loan losses, valuation allowances on loans-held-for-sale and other-than-temporary impairments of securities.

(3) Watch List Assets exclude Loans against which we have recorded a provision for loan losses or valuation allowances, and Securities which have been other-than-temporarily impaired.

The ratings performance of our Securities portfolio, including securities held by consolidated VIEs, over the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is detailed below:

## Rating Activity(1)

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009
Securities		
Upgraded	2	1
Securities	28	21

Downgraded

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

Capitalization

We capitalize our business with a combination of debt and equity. As of December 31, 2010, our debt sources, which we collectively refer to as Interest Bearing Liabilities, include repurchase agreements, a senior credit facility and junior subordinated notes. Our balance sheet also includes the non-recourse securitized debt obligations of consolidated VIEs. Our equity capital is currently comprised entirely of common stock.

During 2009, our recourse Interest Bearing Liabilities, including repurchase agreements, our senior credit facility and junior subordinated notes, were restructured, exchanged, terminated, or otherwise satisfied. We believe that our March 2009 debt restructuring improved the stability of our capital structure. Subsequent to December 31, 2010, in connection with our March 2011 restructuring, our legacy debt obligations were substantially restructured, reduced or discharged in part with financing obtained from a new mezzanine loan. See Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion of our debt obligations subsequent to the March 2011 restructuring.

The table below describes our Interest Bearing Liabilities as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

Interest Bearing Liabilities(1) (Principal balance, in millions)	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
Recourse debt obligations				
Secured credit facilities				
Repurchase obligations	\$373		\$451	
Senior credit facility	98		99	
Subtotal	471		550	
Unsecured credit facilities				
Junior subordinated notes	144		144	
Total recourse debt obligations	\$615		\$694	
% Subject to valuation tests	60.7	%	65.0	%
Weighted average effective cost of recourse debt (2) (3)	3.25	%	3.11	%
Non-recourse securitized debt obligations				
CT Collateralized debt obligations	\$982		\$1,097	
Other consolidated VIE's	2,639		N/A	
Total non-recourse securitized debt obligations	\$3,621		\$1,097	
Weighted average effective cost of non-recourse debt (2) (4)	1.34	%	1.93	%
Total interest bearing liabilities	\$4,236		\$1,791	
Shareholders' deficit	(\$411 )		(\$169 )	

(1) Excludes participations sold.

(2) Floating rate debt obligations assume LIBOR of 0.26% and 0.23% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(3) Including the impact of interest rate hedges with an aggregate notional balance of \$64.1 million as of December 31, 2010 and \$64.4 million as of December 31, 2009, the effective all-in cost of our recourse debt obligations would be 3.77% and 3.58% per annum, respectively.

(4) Including the impact of interest rate hedges with an aggregate notional balance of \$339.7 million as of December 31, 2010 and \$352.8 million as of December 31, 2009, the effective all-in cost of our non-recourse debt obligations would be 1.78% and 3.44% per annum, respectively.

## Recourse Debt Obligations

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The table below summarizes our repurchase obligations as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

Repurchase Obligations (\$ in millions)	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Counterparties	3	3
Outstanding repurchase obligations	\$373	\$451
All-in cost	L+ 1.59 %	L+ 1.66 %

See Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements for additional discussion on the terms of our repurchase obligations as of December 31, 2010.

Our senior credit facility has a cash interest rate of LIBOR plus 3.00% per annum, and accrues additional interest equal to 7.20% per annum less the cash interest rate. Additional accrued interest is added to the outstanding facility balance on a quarterly basis.

The most subordinated component of our recourse debt obligations are our junior subordinated notes. These securities represent long-term, subordinated, unsecured financing and generally carry limited covenants. As of December 31, 2010, we had \$143.8 million of junior subordinated notes outstanding with a book value of \$132.2 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.

#### Non-Recourse Debt Obligations

Non-recourse securitized debt obligations of consolidated VIEs include our four CT CDOs as well as securities issued by other consolidated VIEs, which are securitization vehicles not sponsored by us.

These consolidated non-recourse securitized debt obligations are described below:

#### Non-Recourse Securitized Debt Obligations

(in millions)	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Book Value	All-in Cost(1)	Book Value	All-in Cost(1)
<b>CT collateralized debt obligations</b>				
CT CDO I	\$200	0.96%	\$233	0.88%
CT CDO II	262	1.06	284	0.99
CT CDO III	240	5.16	254	5.15
CT CDO IV	281	1.04	327	0.97
Total CT CDOs	\$983	2.03%	\$1,098	1.92%
<b>Other consolidated VIEs</b>				
GMACC 1997-C1	\$97	7.12%	N/A	N/A
GSMS 2006-FL8A	126	0.81	N/A	N/A
JPMCC 2005-FL1A	96	0.82	N/A	N/A
MSC 2007-XLFA	751	0.49	N/A	N/A
MSC 2007-XLCA	522	1.52	N/A	N/A
CSFB 2006-HC1	1,046	0.77	N/A	N/A
Total other consolidated VIEs	\$2,638	1.08%	N/A	N/A
<b>Total non-recourse debt obligations</b>	<b>\$3,621</b>	<b>1.34%</b>	<b>\$1,098</b>	<b>1.92%</b>

(1) Includes amortization of premiums and issuance costs of CT CDOs. Floating rate debt obligations assume LIBOR of 0.26% and 0.23% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Shareholders' Equity

We did not issue any new shares of class A common stock during the year. Changes in the number of outstanding shares during the year ended December 31, 2010 resulted from restricted common stock grants, forfeitures and vesting, as well as stock unit grants.



The following table calculates our book value per share as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

Shareholders' Equity	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Book value (in millions)	(\$411 )	(\$169 )
Shares:		
Class A common stock	21,916,716	21,796,259
Restricted common stock	32,785	79,023
Stock units	485,399	464,046
Warrants & Options(1)	—	—
Total	22,434,900	22,339,328
Book value per share	(\$18.33 )	(\$7.57 )

- (1) Excludes shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants and options. These shares would be anti-dilutive as of both December 31, 2010 and 2009 because an increase in shares would decrease the book deficit per share.

As of December 31, 2010, there were 21,949,501 shares of our class A common stock and restricted common 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 or to third parties. We present these participations sold as both assets and non-recourse liabilities because these arrangements do not qualify as sales under GAAP. We have no economic exposure to these liabilities in excess of the value of the assets sold. As of December 31, 2010, we had four such participations sold with a total gross carrying value of \$259.3 million.

The income earned on these loans is recorded as interest income and an identical amount is recorded as interest expense on our consolidated statements of operations. Generally, participations sold are recorded as assets and liabilities in equal amounts on our consolidated balance sheet. We have recorded an aggregate \$172.5 million of provisions for loan losses against certain of our participations sold assets, resulting in a net book value of \$86.8 million as of December 31, 2010. The associated liabilities have not been adjusted as of December 31, 2010, and will not be eliminated until the loans are contractually extinguished, at which time we will record a gain of \$172.5 million.

#### 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, 2010 and 2009:

Interest Rate Exposure (in millions)	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
<b>Value exposure to interest rates(1)</b>				
Fixed rate assets	\$898		\$833	
Fixed rate debt	(493	)	(410	)
Interest rate swaps	(404	)	(417	)
Net fixed rate exposure	\$1		\$6	
Weighted average coupon (fixed rate assets)	7.18	%	6.91	%
<b>Cash flow exposure to interest rates(1)</b>				
Floating rate assets	\$3,616		\$1,678	
Floating rate debt less cash	(3,717	)	(1,642	)
Interest rate swaps	404		417	
Net floating rate exposure	\$303		\$453	
Weighted average coupon (floating rate assets) (2)	2.13	%	3.29	%
<b>Net income impact from 100 bps change in LIBOR</b>				
	\$3.0		\$4.5	

(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 0.26% and 0.23% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

## Investment Management Overview

In addition to our balance sheet investment activities, we act as an investment manager for third parties and as special servicer for certain of our loan investments, as well as for third parties. The table below details investment management and special servicing fee revenue generated by our wholly-owned, taxable, investment management subsidiary, CT Investment Management Co., LLC, or CTIMCO, for the years ended December, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

## Investment Management Revenues

(in thousands)	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
<b>Fees generated as:</b>			
Public company manager (1)	\$—	\$1,769	\$7,104
Private equity manager	8,541	11,743	12,941
CDO collateral manager	937	240	—
Special servicer	7,252	1,679	367
<b>Total fees</b>	<b>\$16,730</b>	<b>\$15,431</b>	<b>\$20,412</b>
<b>Eliminations (2)</b>	<b>(1,785 )</b>	<b>(2,009 )</b>	<b>(7,104 )</b>
<b>Total fees, net</b>	<b>\$14,945</b>	<b>\$13,422</b>	<b>\$13,308</b>

- (1) Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2009, public company management fees were offset by special servicing and CDO collateral management fees generated by our balance sheet portfolio. Gross public company management fees were \$3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, offset by \$3.5 million of special servicing and CDO collateral management fees. Gross public company management fees were \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, offset by \$3.0 of special servicing and CDO collateral management fees. Gross public company management fees were \$7.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.
- (2) Fees received by CTIMCO from Capital Trust, Inc., or other consolidated subsidiaries, have been eliminated in consolidation.

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, \$176 million of committed equity remains undrawn. In May 2010, the fund's investment period was extended to May 30, 2011. The fund targets senior debt opportunities in the commercial real estate sector and does not employ leverage. 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 from 28 institutional and individual investors. Currently, \$319 million of committed equity remains undrawn. We have a \$25 million commitment to invest in the fund (\$10 million currently funded, \$15 million unfunded) and entities controlled by the chairman of our board of directors have committed to invest \$20 million. In May 2010, the fund's investment period was extended to December 13, 2011. 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. During 2010, we earned base management fees of 0.6% per annum of unfunded equity commitments and 1.3% per annum of invested capital through December 13, 2010. Subsequent to December 13, 2010, we earned base management fees of 1.3% per annum of invested capital, which fee will continue throughout the life of the fund. 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 Mezzanine<sup>SM</sup>, 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 institutional 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 capital.
- 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 institutional investors. We earn management fees of 0.75% per annum of fund assets (capped at 1.5% on invested equity).

The table below provides additional information regarding the three private equity funds and one separate account we managed as of December 31, 2010.

Investment Management Mandates, as of December 31, 2010

(in millions)

Type	Total Investments(1)	Total Capital Commitments	Co-Investment %	Base Management Fee	Incentive Management Fee Company %	Employee %
<b>Investing:</b>						
CT High Grade II Fund	\$490	\$667	—	0.40% (Assets)	N/A	N/A
CTOPI Fund	289	540	4.63%(2)	(Assets/Equity)(3)	100%(4)	—%(5)
<b>Liquidating:</b>						
CT High Grade Sep. Acc.	326	350	—	0.25% (Assets)	N/A	N/A
CT Large Loan Fund	174	325	—(6)	0.75% (Assets)(7)	N/A	N/A

(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 earned base management fees of 0.6% per annum of unfunded equity commitments and 1.3% per annum of invested capital through December 13, 2010. Subsequent to December 13, 2010, CTIMCO earned base management fees of 1.3% per annum of invested capital.

(4) 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.

(5) We have not allocated any of the CTOPI incentive management fee to employees as of December 31, 2010.

(6) We have co-invested on a pari passu, asset by asset basis with CT Large Loan.

(7) Capped at 1.5% of equity.

During the third quarter of 2010, we ceased investment management activity related to two vehicles, CT Mezzanine Partners III, Inc., or Fund III, and CTX CDO I, Ltd., or the CTX CDO. Fund III was a vehicle we co-sponsored with a joint venture partner, which completed its liquidation in the ordinary course with the satisfaction of its final investment in August 2010. We recorded \$733,000 of incentive management fees in conjunction with the liquidation of Fund III. The CTX CDO was a CDO sponsored, but not issued, by us from which we earned a collateral management fee. In July 2010, we were replaced as collateral manager of the CTX CDO.

#### 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.



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, 2010
REIT GAAP net loss	(\$187,163 )
TRS GAAP net income	1,819
Consolidated GAAP net loss	(\$185,344 )

#### 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 CT CDOs. Due to the redirection provisions of our CT CDOs, which reallocate principal proceeds and interest otherwise distributable to us to repay senior note holders, assets financed through our CT 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 income for the REIT:

REIT GAAP to Tax Reconciliation (in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2010
REIT GAAP net loss	(\$187,163 )
<b>GAAP to tax differences:</b>	
Losses, allowances and provisions on investments(1)	129,029
Net loss from seven consolidated trusts for GAAP	70,531
Equity investments(2)	(3,002 )
Other (3)	2,636
Subtotal	199,194
REIT estimated taxable income (4)	\$12,031

- (1) Comprised of 2010 GAAP losses that will potentially be recognized in future tax periods. This is offset by tax losses recognized in 2010 that were recorded as GAAP losses in prior periods.
- (2) GAAP to tax differences relating to our co-investments in CTOPI.
- (3) Primarily differences associated with deferred income and compensation of our directors.
- (4) We will utilize our net operating losses carried forward from prior periods to offset taxable income.



For tax year 2010, we expect to utilize net operating losses, or NOLs, carried forward from prior periods to offset taxable income. We will likely be subject to minimum federal and state level taxation.

As of December 31, 2010, we have approximately \$302.0 million of NOLs, and \$128.0 million of net capital losses, or NCLs, available to be carried forward and utilized in future periods. If we are unable to utilize our NOLs, \$3.0 million will expire in 2016 and \$299.0 million will expire in 2029. If we are unable to utilize our NCLs, \$10.2 million will expire in 2013, \$87.4 million will expire in 2014, and \$30.4 million will expire in 2015.

## TRS (CTIMCO)

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

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

TRS GAAP to Tax Reconciliation (in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2010
TRS GAAP net income	\$1,819
TRS income tax provision	2,086
TRS GAAP net income (pre GAAP tax provision)	3,905
GAAP to tax differences:	
General and administrative (1)	(513 )
Other	(463 )
Subtotal	(976 )
TRS estimated taxable income (pre-NOL) (2)	\$2,929

- (1) Primarily differences associated with stock-based and other compensation to our employees.  
(2) We will utilize our NOLs carried forward from prior tax periods to offset taxable income at the TRS to the extent possible.

For tax year 2010, we paid approximately \$735,000 in taxes at the TRS, as the utilization of NOLs carried forward from prior tax periods did not fully offset taxable income.

## GAAP Tax Provision (Consolidated)

During 2010, in our GAAP-basis consolidated financial statements, we recorded an income tax provision of \$2.1 million, which was primarily due to \$735,000 in current year taxes paid and \$1.4 million in non-cash tax expense due primarily to our utilization of net operating losses to partially offset taxable income.

## Dividends

In 2010, we did not pay any dividends to holders of our class A common stock.

See Part II - Item 5 to this 2010 Annual Report for information on prior dividends paid.

## Results of Operations

Comparison of Results of Operations: Year Ended December 31, 2010 vs. December 31, 2009  
(in thousands, except per share data)

	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
<b>Income from loans and other investments:</b>				
Interest and related income	\$158,733	\$121,818	\$36,915	30.3 %
Less: Interest and related expenses	123,963	79,794	44,169	55.4 %
Income from loans and other investments, net	34,770	42,024	(7,254 )	(17.3 %)
<b>Other revenues:</b>				
Management fees from affiliates	7,808	11,743	(3,935 )	(33.5 %)
Incentive management fees from affiliates	733	—	733	N/A
Servicing fees	6,404	1,679	4,725	281.4 %
Other interest income	61	153	(92 )	(60.1 %)
Total other revenues	15,006	13,575	1,431	10.5 %
<b>Other expenses:</b>				
General and administrative	18,779	22,102	(3,323 )	(15.0 %)
Depreciation and amortization	20	71	(51 )	(71.8 %)
Total other expenses	18,799	22,173	(3,374 )	(15.2 %)
Total other-than-temporary impairments of securities	(77,960 )	(123,894 )	45,934	(37.1 %)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments of securities recognized in other comprehensive income	9,594	14,256	(4,662 )	(32.7 %)
Impairment of goodwill	—	(2,235 )	2,235	N/A
Impairment of real estate held-for-sale	(4,000 )	(2,233 )	(1,767 )	79.1 %
Net impairments recognized in earnings	(72,366 )	(114,106 )	41,740	(36.6 %)
Provision for loan losses	(146,478 )	(482,352 )	335,874	(69.6%)
Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale	(2,119 )	—	(2,119 )	N/A
Gain on extinguishment of debt	3,134	—	—	N/A
(Loss) gain on sale of investments	—	(10,363 )	10,363	N/A
Income (loss) from equity investments	3,608	(3,736 )	7,344	N/A
Loss before income taxes	(183,244 )	(577,131 )	390,753	(68.2%)
Income tax provision	2,100	(694 )	2,794	(402.6%)
Net loss	(\$185,344)	(\$576,437)	\$387,959	N/A
Net loss per share - diluted	(\$8.28 )	(\$25.76 )	\$17.48	(67.8%)
Dividend per share	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	N/A
Average LIBOR	0.27 %	0.33 %	(0.06%)	(17.2%)

Income from loans and other investments, net

As discussed in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements, recent accounting guidance requires us to consolidate additional VIEs, primarily CMBS and CDO trusts, beginning January 1, 2010. As a result, our interest earning assets increased \$2.1 billion from December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010. This increase resulted in a material increase in interest income during 2010 compared to 2009. Similarly, an increase in interest bearing liabilities of \$2.4 billion resulted in a material increase in interest expense during 2010 compared to 2009. In addition, an increase in non-performing loans contributed to an offsetting decrease in net interest income during 2010 compared to 2009.

#### Management fees from affiliates

Base management fees from our investment management business decreased \$3.9 million, or 34%, during 2010 compared to 2009. The decrease was attributed primarily to a decrease of \$4.5 million in fees from CTOPI due to an amendment to the fund's management agreement, which reduced management fees and extended the fund's investment period. This decrease was offset by increased fees at CT High Grade II due to additional investment activity.

#### Incentive management fees from affiliates

We recorded \$733,000 of incentive management fees during 2010 in conjunction with the liquidation of Fund III. We recorded no such fees during 2009.

#### Servicing fees

Servicing fees increased \$4.7 million during 2010 compared to 2009. The increase in fees was primarily due to modification activity on loans for which we are named special servicer.

#### General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses include personnel costs, operating expenses, professional fees, and for 2010, \$1.3 million of expenses associated with newly consolidated VIEs, as described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements. Excluding expenses from newly consolidated VIEs, general and administrative expenses decreased 21% between 2010 and 2009 due to lower personnel costs and lower professional fees and other operating costs. Personnel costs decreased \$1.8 million relative to the year ended December 31, 2009 and \$3.0 million of costs associated with our March 2009 debt restructuring were included in general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009. This overall decrease was partially offset by \$166,000 of previously awarded incentive compensation paid during 2010 to employees and former employees as a result of incentive management fees received from Fund III.

#### Net impairments recognized in earnings

During 2010, we recorded a gross other-than-temporary impairment of \$78.0 million on 14 of our Securities that had an adverse change in cash flow expectations. Of this amount, \$9.6 million (the amount considered fair value adjustments in excess of credit impairment) was included in other comprehensive income, resulting in a net \$68.4 million impairment (the amount considered credit impairment) included in earnings. In addition, we recorded a \$4.0 million impairment on Real Estate Held-for-Sale to reflect the property at fair value.

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.

#### Provision for loan losses

During 2010, we recorded a \$146.5 million provision for loan losses. This provision included \$163.2 million of provisions against 12 loans, offset by a \$16.7 million recovery on four loans that had previously been impaired. During 2009, we recorded a \$482.4 million provision for loan losses against 20 loans. This included \$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.

#### Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale

During 2010 we recorded \$2.1 million of valuation allowances on two loans that we classified as held-for-sale to reflect these assets at fair value. We did not record a valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale in 2009.

#### Gain on extinguishment of debt

During 2010, we recorded a \$3.1 million gain on the extinguishment of debt due to one of our participations sold being restructured and due to realized losses from collateral assets held by consolidated securitization trusts. We recorded no such gains in 2009.

#### Loss on sale of investments

We recorded no losses on sale of investments for the year ended December 31, 2010. 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.

#### Income (loss) from equity investments

The income from equity investments during 2010 was primarily \$3.7 million from our co-investment in CTOPI. CTOPI's income for the year was largely the result of fair value adjustments on its investment portfolio. The loss from equity investments during 2009 resulted primarily from our share of losses from CTOPI, also largely derived from fair value adjustments on the underlying investments.

#### Income tax provision

During 2010, we recorded an income tax provision of \$2.1 million, comprised of \$735,000 in current year taxes paid and \$1.4 million in non-cash tax expense due primarily to our utilization of net operating losses to partially offset taxable income. These taxes were exclusively the result of taxable income generated by our taxable REIT subsidiary, CTIMCO. 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 to 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.

#### Dividends

We did not pay any dividends on our class A common stock in 2010 or 2009.

## Comparison of Results of Operations: Year Ended December 31, 2009 vs. December 31, 2008

(in thousands, except per share data)

	2009	2008	\$ Change	% Change
<b>Income from loans and other investments:</b>				
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 %)
<b>Other revenues:</b>				
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 %)
<b>Other expenses:</b>				
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 %
Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale	—	(48,259 )	48,259	(100.0 %)
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	6,000	(6,000 )	(100.0 %)
(Loss) gain on sale of investments	(10,363 )	374	(10,737 )	N/A
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 CT 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 CT 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 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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 to 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 on our class A common stock in 2009. In 2008, we paid dividends on our class A common stock of \$2.20 per share.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

As part of the March 2011 restructuring, we restructured all of our recourse debt obligations through (i) the partial repayment and extinguishment of our senior credit facility at a discount, (ii) the partial repayment and extinguishment of our junior subordinated notes at a discount, (iii) partial repayments of, amendments to, and extensions of, other existing credit facilities, and (iv) the transfer of a non-controlling equity interest in certain of our interest earning assets to certain of our lenders and former lenders. This restructuring had a significant impact on our liquidity, as it eliminated various restrictive provisions under our legacy recourse debt obligations, and resulted in lower leverage for our portfolio of Interest Earning Assets. See Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion of our March 2011 restructuring.

### Liquidity

Sources of liquidity as of December 31, 2010 include cash on deposit, the net cash flow generated by our interest earning assets described below, interest from unencumbered assets, and investment management fees from private equity funds, CDOs, and special servicing. Uses of liquidity other than those described below related to our secured debt obligations include interest on our senior credit facility and junior subordinated notes, operating expenses, Unfunded Loan Commitments, various commitments to our managed funds, and any 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 primary source of liquidity is our portfolio of interest earning assets, a significant portion of which serves as collateral for our secured debt obligations (primarily our repurchase facilities and CT CDOs). Correspondingly, our primary use of liquidity is the payment of interest and principal to our lenders.

Our liquidity and capital resources outlook was significantly impacted by the restructuring of our legacy debt obligations during the first quarter of 2009. We agreed to pay each of our repurchase 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, as described in Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements, covenant breaches in our CT CDOs have resulted in a redirection of cash flow to amortize senior note holders, which amounts would similarly have been available to us. In both cases, the additional principal amortization to our repurchase lenders and senior CT CDO notes are a function of cash received under each respective collateral pool, and are only required to the extent there is cash flow in excess of the interest expense otherwise due under each respective facility. Accordingly, these amortization and redirection provisions cannot result in a cash outflow to our repurchase lenders and CT CDOs, only a diminution of liquidity available to us. In addition to the required repayments to our repurchase lenders, we agreed to increase the cash coupon by 1.25% per annum and to make a minimum quarterly amortization payment of \$1.3 million under our senior credit facility. See Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information on our legacy debt obligations. See Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information on our March 2011 restructuring, which significantly amended or terminated our legacy debt obligations.

## Cash Flows

Our consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010 includes the cash inflows and outflows of the newly consolidated VIEs described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements. While this does not impact our net cash flow, it does increase certain gross cash flow disclosures.

We experienced a net decrease in cash of \$3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to a net decrease of \$17.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Cash provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$36.4 million, compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$39.8 million during the same period of 2009. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in our net interest margin.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, cash provided by investing activities was \$328.9 million, compared to \$122.2 million provided by investing activities during the same period in 2009. Excluding \$174.3 million of asset principal repayments in 2010 resulting from newly consolidated VIEs, as discussed above, cash provided by investing activities increased by \$32.4 million. This increase was primarily due to (i) an additional \$20.0 million of asset principal repayments in 2010, (ii) an additional \$5.6 million of proceeds collected from the disposition of loans and real estate held-for-sale, and (iii) a decrease of \$6.1 million in add-on loan fundings over the same period.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, cash used in financing activities was \$368.8 million, compared to \$179.4 million during the same period in 2009. Excluding \$168.9 million of securitized debt repayments in 2010 resulting from newly consolidated VIEs, as discussed above, cash used in financing activities increased by \$20.5 million. This increase was primarily due to (i) additional repayments of securitized debt obligations at CT CDOs of \$58.1 million during 2010, and (ii) a change in restricted cash of \$18.7 million. This was offset by a net decrease of repayments under recourse debt obligations of \$56.1 million over the same period.

## Capitalization

Our authorized capital stock consists of 100,000,000 shares of \$0.01 par value class A common stock, of which 21,949,501 shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2010, and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, none of which were outstanding as of December 31, 2010.

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

As of December 31, 2010, we were party to three master repurchase agreements with three counterparties, with aggregate total outstanding borrowings of \$372.7 million. The terms of these agreements are described in Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements. Subsequent to December 31, 2010, the terms of our repurchase obligations were substantially amended as part of a comprehensive restructuring of our recourse debt obligations. See note 22 for additional discussion.

### Senior Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2010, we had \$98.1 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 8 to our consolidated financial statements. Subsequent to December 31, 2010, our senior credit facility was terminated as part of a comprehensive restructuring of our recourse debt obligations. See note 22 for additional discussion.

### Junior Subordinated Notes

As of December 31, 2010, we had \$143.8 million of junior subordinated notes outstanding with a book value of \$132.2 million and a current coupon of 1.00% per annum. The terms of these notes are described in Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements. Subsequent to December 31, 2010, our junior subordinated notes were terminated as part of a comprehensive restructuring of our recourse debt obligations. See note 22 for additional discussion.

### Non-Recourse Securitized Debt Obligations

As of December 31, 2010, we had non-recourse securitized debt obligations from consolidated VIEs with a total face value of \$3.6 billion. The terms of these obligations are described in Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements.

The information concerning the terms of our repurchase agreements, our senior credit facility, our junior subordinated notes, and the non-recourse securitized debt obligations of consolidated VIEs, presented in Notes 8 and 11 to our consolidated financial statements, is incorporated herein by reference.

## Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth information about certain of our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010:

Contractual Obligations(1)  
(in millions)

	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Parent company obligations					
Recourse debt obligations					
Repurchase obligations	\$373	\$373	\$—	\$—	\$—
Senior credit facility	98	98	—	—	—
Junior subordinated notes	144	—	—	—	144
Total recourse debt obligations	615	471	—	—	144
Unfunded commitments					
Loans	—	—	—	—	—
Equity investments(2)	15	15	—	—	—
Total unfunded commitments	15	15	—	—	—
Operating lease obligations	8	1	2	2	3
Total parent company obligations	638	487	2	2	147
Consolidated VIE obligations					
Non-recourse securitized debt obligations					
CT collateralized debt obligations	982	—	—	—	982
Other consolidated VIEs	2,639	—	—	—	2,639
Total non-recourse debt obligations	3,621	—	—	—	3,621
Total consolidated VIE obligations	3,621	—	—	—	3,621
Total contractual obligations	\$4,259	\$487	\$2	\$2	\$3,768

(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 2011, 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 2011 for purposes of the above table.

## Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

## 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 2010, 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:

#### 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, and are 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. The entity that consolidates a VIE is known as its primary beneficiary, and is generally the entity which (i) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIEs's economic performance, and (ii) the right to receive benefits from the VIE or the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could be significant to the VIE. Our consolidated VIEs generally include two categories of entities: (i) collateralized debt obligations sponsored and issued by us, which we refer to as CT CDOs, and (ii) other consolidated VIEs, which are also securitization vehicles but were not issued or sponsored by us.

As of December 31, 2010, our consolidated balance sheet includes an aggregate \$3.5 billion of assets and \$3.7 billion of liabilities related to 11 consolidated VIEs. Due to the non-recourse nature of these VIEs, and other factors, our net exposure to loss from investments in these entities is limited to \$29.1 million. See Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information on our investments in VIEs.

#### Balance Sheet Presentation

As a result of the recent accounting pronouncements discussed below, we have adjusted the presentation of our consolidated balance sheet, in accordance with GAAP, to separately categorize (i) our directly held assets and liabilities, and (ii) the assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs. Assets of consolidated VIEs can generally only be used to satisfy the obligations of those VIEs, and the liabilities of consolidated VIEs are non-recourse to us. We have aggregated all the assets and liabilities of our consolidated VIEs due to our determination that these entities are substantively similar and therefore a further disaggregated presentation would not be more meaningful. Similarly, the notes to our consolidated financial statements separately describe our assets and liabilities and those of consolidated VIEs.

#### Equity Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries

Our co-investment interests in the private equity funds we manage are accounted for using the equity method. These entities' assets and liabilities are not consolidated into our financial statements due to our determination that (i) these entities are not VIEs, and (ii) 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.

One such fund, CT Opportunity Partners I, LP, or 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, 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.



Interest 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 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. These 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.

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. Depending on the structure of our investment management vehicles, certain incentive fees may be in the form of carried interest or promote distributions.

#### Securities

We classify our securities as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, or trading on the date of acquisition of the investment. Held-to-maturity investments are stated at cost, adjusted for the amortization of any premiums or discounts, which are amortized through our consolidated statements of operations using the effective interest method described above. Other than in the instance of an other-than-temporary impairment (as discussed below), these held-to-maturity investments are carried on our consolidated financial statements at their amortized cost basis.

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. Changes in the valuations do not affect our reported income or cash flows, but do impact shareholders' equity and, accordingly, book value per share. On August 4, 2005, we changed the accounting classification of certain of our securities from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity. We have not designated any securities as available-for-sale since that time.

Further, as required under GAAP, when, based on current information and events, there has been an adverse change in the cash flows expected to be collected from those previously estimated for one of our securities, 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.

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## 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 is required to 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 is determined to be impaired, we 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.

In addition, for certain pools of smaller loans which have similar credit characteristics, primarily loans with an outstanding principal balance of \$10.0 million or less in our other consolidated VIEs, we have recorded a general provision for loan losses in lieu of the asset-specific provisions we record on all other loans. This general provision is based on macroeconomic data with respect to historic loan losses, vintage, property type, and other factors deemed relevant for such loan pools. These loans do not undergo the same level of asset management as our larger, direct investments.

In certain cases, we may classify loans as held-for-sale based upon the specific facts and circumstances of particular Loans, including known or expected transactions. 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.

## Real Estate Held-for-Sale

Loan investments where we have foreclosed upon the underlying collateral and own an equity interest in real estate are categorized as real estate owned. We generally do not intend to hold such foreclosed assets for long-term operations and therefore classify such assets as Real estate held-for-sale on our consolidated balance sheets. Real estate held-for-sale are carried at the lower of our basis in the real estate and fair value, with reductions in fair value recorded as an impairment of real estate-held-for-sale on our consolidated statements of operations.

## 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 on our consolidated financial statements through accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and do not affect our net income (loss). 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 (loss).

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.

## 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 those 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 penalties.

## Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense 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 common stock 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 Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Accounting Standards Codification, or 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 discussed in Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

New accounting guidance which was effective as of January 1, 2010 changed the criteria for consolidation of VIEs and removed a preexisting consolidation exception for qualified special purpose entities, which includes certain securitization vehicles. The amended guidance requires a qualitative, rather than quantitative assessment of when a VIE should be consolidated. Specifically, 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 right to receive benefits from the VIE or the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could be significant to the VIE.

As a result of the amended guidance, we have consolidated an additional seven VIEs beginning January 1, 2010, all of which are securitization vehicles not sponsored by us. We have consolidated these entities generally due to our ownership interests in subordinate classes of securities issued by the VIEs, which investments carry certain control provisions. Although our investments are generally passive in nature, by owning more than 50% of the controlling class of each VIE we do control special servicer naming rights, which we believe gives us the power to direct the most significant economic activities of these entities.

Upon consolidation of these seven VIEs, we recorded a one-time adjustment to shareholders’ equity of (\$41.8) million on January 1, 2010. This reduction in equity is due to the difference between the aggregate pre-consolidation carrying value of our investment in these VIEs (which were accounted for as securities) and the aggregate net assets, or equity, of those VIEs upon consolidation. This difference was primarily caused by asset impairments recorded at the VIEs which are in excess of our investment amount. Due to the fact that the liabilities of these VIEs are entirely

non-recourse to us, this excess charge to equity, as well as similar charges on VIEs previously consolidated, will eventually be reversed when our interests in the VIEs are repaid, sold, or the VIEs are otherwise deconsolidated in the future.



In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-06, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements,” or ASU 2010-06. ASU 2010-06 amends existing disclosure guidance related to fair value measurements. Specifically, ASU 2010-06 requires (i) details of significant asset or liability transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 measurements within the fair value hierarchy, and (ii) inclusion of gross purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements within the rollforward of assets and liabilities valued using Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy. In addition, ASU 2010-06 clarifies and increases existing disclosure requirements related to (i) the disaggregation of fair value disclosures, and (ii) the inputs used in arriving at fair values for assets and liabilities valued using Level 2 and Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy. ASU 2010-06 is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the gross presentation of the Level 3 rollforward, which is required for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010 and for interim periods within those years. The adoption of ASU 2010-06 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. Additional disclosure, as applicable, is included in Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-09, “Subsequent Events (Topic 855): Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements,” or ASU 2010-09. ASU 2010-09 primarily rescinds the requirement that, for listed companies, financial statements clearly disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. Subsequent events must still be evaluated through the date of financial statement issuance; however, the disclosure requirement has been removed to avoid conflicts with other SEC guidelines. ASU 2010-09 was effective immediately upon issuance and was adopted in February 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-09 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-20, “Receivables (Topic 310): Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses,” or ASU 2010-20. ASU 2010-20 primarily requires additional disaggregated disclosures of (i) credit risks associated with financing receivables, and (ii) impaired financing receivables and the related allowance for credit losses. ASU 2010-20 is generally effective for the first interim or annual period ending after December 15, 2010; however certain disclosures are not required until the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-20 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. Additional disclosures have been included, as applicable, in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

## 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. 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 a 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 interest expense and is recognized on the accrual basis.

As of December 31, 2010, a 100 basis point change in LIBOR would impact our net income (loss) by approximately \$3.0 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 our investment portfolio and in certain instances is in constant contact with our borrowers, monitoring performance of the collateral and enforcing our rights as necessary. See Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements for a further discussion of how we monitor credit risk, including the specific risk ratings of our portfolio.

The following table provides information about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates as of December 31, 2010. For financial assets and debt obligations, the table presents face balance and weighted average interest rates. For interest rate swaps, the table presents notional amounts and weighted average fixed pay and floating receive interest rates. These notional amounts are used to calculate the contractual cash flows to be exchanged under each contract.

Financial Assets and Liabilities Sensitive to Changes in Interest Rates as of December 31, 2010  
(in thousands)

Non-VIE Assets:

	Securities		Loans Receivable		Loans Held-for-Sale		Total
Fixed rate assets	\$34,431		\$54,114		\$16,130		\$104,675
Interest rate(1)	8.24	%	8.43	%	8.55	%	8.38
Floating rate assets	\$1,584		\$924,942		\$—		\$926,526
Interest rate(1)	7.29	%	3.50	%	—		3.51

Non-VIE Debt Obligations:

	Repurchase Obligations		Senior Credit Facility		Jr. Subordinated Notes		Participations Sold		Total
Fixed rate debt	\$—		\$—		\$143,753		\$—		\$143,753
Interest rate(1) (2)	—		—		1.00	%	—		1.00
Floating rate debt	\$372,778		\$98,124		\$—		\$259,304		\$730,206
Interest rate(1) (2)	1.82	%	3.26	%	—		3.05	%	2.45

Non-VIE Derivative Financial Instruments:

Notional amounts	\$64,063
Fixed pay rate(1)	5.16
Floating receive rate(1)	0.26

Assets of Consolidated VIEs:

	Securities		Loans Receivable		Total
Fixed rate assets	\$568,800		\$224,943		\$793,743
Interest rate(1)	6.56	%	8.20	%	7.02
Floating rate assets	\$25,634		\$2,922,812		\$2,948,446
Interest rate(1)	1.83	%	1.83	%	1.83

Securitized Non-Recourse Debt Obligations of Consolidated VIEs:

	CT CDOs		Other Consolidated VIEs		Total
Fixed rate debt	\$251,555		\$98,154		\$349,709

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Interest rate(1)	5.31	%	7.12	%	5.82	%
Floating rate debt	\$730,248		\$2,540,489		\$3,270,737	
Interest rate(1)	0.78	%	0.85	%	0.83	%

Derivative Financial Instruments of Consolidated VIEs:

Notional amounts	\$339,697	
Fixed pay rate(1)	4.95	%
Floating receive rate(1)	0.26	%

- (1) Represents weighted average rates where applicable. Floating rates are based on LIBOR of 0.26%, which is the rate as of December 31, 2010.
- (2) The coupon on our junior subordinated notes will remain at 1.00% per annum through April 29, 2012, 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 + 2.44% per annum through maturity in 2036.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements required by this item and the reports of the independent accountants thereon required by Item 15(a)(2) appear on pages F-2 to F-69. See accompanying Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page F-1. The supplementary financial data required by Item 302 of Regulation S-K appears in Note 21 to our consolidated financial statements.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our “disclosure controls and procedures” (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e)) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K was made under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based upon this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (a) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is timely recorded, processed, summarized and reported and (b) include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, which appears on page F-2, is incorporated herein by reference.

Attestation Report of Registered Public Accounting Firm

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears on page F-4, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Changes in Internal Controls

There have been no significant changes in our “internal control over financial reporting” (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

March 2011 Restructuring

On March 31, 2011, we consummated a series of transactions with our creditors and restructured and substantially reduced our previously restructured recourse legacy debt obligations, and raised a new mezzanine loan provided by

affiliates of Five Mile Capital Partners LLC, or Five Mile, which we refer to as the Restructuring.

As part of, in connection with, and as a result of the Restructuring:

- We formed a series of subsidiaries to participate in the Restructuring, including (i) CT Legacy Holdings, LLC, referred to as CT Legacy Holdings, (ii) CT Legacy Series 1 Note Issuer, LLC, referred to as CT Series 1 Note Issuer, (iii) CT Legacy Series 2 Note Issuer, LLC, referred to as CT Series 2 Note Issuer, (iv) CT Legacy REIT Holdings, LLC, referred to as CT Legacy REIT Holdings, (v) CT Legacy REIT Mezz Borrower, Inc., referred to as CT Legacy REIT, (vi) CT Legacy Asset, LLC, referred to as CT Legacy Asset, (vii) CT Legacy MS SPV, LLC, referred to as CT Legacy MS, and (viii) CT Legacy Citi SPV, LLC, referred to as CT Legacy Citi, and caused an existing corporation to be converted and renamed into CT Legacy JPM SPV, LLC, referred to as CT Legacy JPM;

- We transferred the Legacy Assets (as defined below) to CT Legacy REIT in exchange for (i) cash, (ii) the issuance to CT Legacy Holdings of shares of class A-1 common stock, class A-2 common stock, and class B common stock of CT Legacy REIT, and (iii) the issuance to us of shares of class A preferred stock of CT Legacy REIT pursuant to that certain contribution agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by and among CT Legacy REIT and CT Legacy Holdings and us, referred to as the Legacy Asset Contribution Agreement;
- o The transferred assets included (i) 100% of the loans and securities which serve as collateral for our legacy repurchase obligations (except for certain subordinate interests in CT CDO I and CT CDO II, (ii) our subordinate interests in CT CDO III, and (iii) 100% of our previously unencumbered loans and securities, collectively referred to as our Legacy Assets.
- o The Class A-1 common stock is entitled to 43.9% of distributions from CT Legacy REIT (subject to distributions to the Class B common stock described below) and has six votes per share, representing 78.9% of the CT Legacy REIT vote in the aggregate.
  - o The Class A-2 common stock is entitled to 56.1% of distributions from CT Legacy REIT and has one vote per share, representing 16.8% of the CT Legacy REIT vote in the aggregate.
  - o The Class B common stock is not entitled to distributions from CT Legacy REIT until the Class A-1 and Class A-2 shares have received \$50,000,000 of distributions, after which the Class B shares are entitled to 25% of what would otherwise be paid to the Class A-1 shares. Class B shares have one vote per share representing 4.4% of the CT Legacy REIT vote in the aggregate.
- CT Legacy REIT contributed the Legacy Assets to CT Legacy Asset, and CT Legacy Asset contributed certain Legacy Assets to each of three wholly-owned subsidiaries which assumed our legacy repurchase obligations. Following such contribution the respective Legacy Assets so contributed will continue to serve as collateral for such assumed repurchase obligations;
- The legacy repurchase obligations described below were assumed by newly acquired and converted or formed subsidiaries of CT Legacy Asset:
  - o \$130,327,661 due and payable under existing repurchase obligations was assumed pursuant that certain amended and restated master repurchase agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by and between CT Legacy JPM and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., referred to as the JPM Bank Repo Agreement;
  - o \$62,477,533 due and payable under existing repurchase obligations was assumed pursuant that certain amended and restated master repurchase agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by and between CT Legacy JPM and JPMorgan Chase Funding Inc., referred to as the JPM Funding Repo Agreement;
  - o \$103,525,425 due and payable under existing repurchase obligations was assumed pursuant that certain amended and restated master repurchase agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by and among CT Legacy MS, CT XLC Holding, LLC, Bellevue C2 Holding, LLC, CNL Hotel JV, LLC and Morgan Stanley Asset Funding Inc., referred to as the MS Repo Agreement; and
  - o \$42,284,721 due and payable under existing repurchase obligations was assumed pursuant that certain amended and restated master repurchase agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by and between CT Legacy Citi and Citigroup Financial Products, Inc. and Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., referred to as the Citi Repo Agreement;





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- CT Legacy REIT entered in that certain mezzanine loan agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by and between CT Legacy REIT, as borrower, and Five Mile Capital II CT Mezz SPE LLC, referred to as Five Mile Lender, as lender, referred to as the Mezzanine Loan Agreement, governing an \$83,000,000 mezzanine loan secured by the pledge by CT Legacy REIT of 100% of its membership interests in CT Legacy Asset, and certain other assets of CT Legacy REIT, pursuant to that certain pledge and security agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by CT Legacy REIT, referred to as the Pledge Agreement, and the non-recourse carve-out guaranty thereof by us pursuant to that certain guaranty, dated as of March 31, 2011, referred to as the Guaranty, which were entered into pursuant to that certain contribution agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by and among Five Mile Lender, Five Mile Capital II CT Equity SPE LLC, referred to as Five Mile Shareholder, and CT Legacy REIT, referred to as the Five Mile Contribution Agreement, in exchange for the issuance by CT Legacy REIT to Five Mile Lender of the related mezzanine loan promissory note and to Five Mile Shareholder of shares of class A-2 common stock of CT Legacy REIT (representing a 24.2% equity interest in the class A-1 common stock and class A-2 common stock of CT Legacy REIT);
  - oThe mezzanine loan has an interest rate of 15.0% per annum, of which 7.0% may be deferred, and matures on March 31, 2016;
  - oThe mezzanine loan also contains covenants which, among other things: (i) prohibit CT Legacy REIT from paying cash dividends to its common stockholders until the mezzanine loan has been repaid; (ii) prohibit us from selling or otherwise transferring our equity interests in CT Legacy REIT to parties other than certain wholly-owned subsidiaries; (iii) require two of three identified senior officers remain employed by us (unless suitable replacements are approved); and (iv) restrict incurrence of additional indebtedness;
- CT Legacy Holdings contributed to CT Legacy REIT Holdings class A-1 common stock and class A-2 common stock in exchange for class A-1 units and class A-2 units of CT Legacy REIT Holdings and Five Mile Shareholder contributed to CT Legacy REIT Holdings class A-2 common stock in exchange for class A-2 units of CT Legacy REIT Holdings pursuant to that certain contribution agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by and among CT Legacy REIT Holdings, CT Legacy Holdings, and Five Mile Shareholder, referred to as the REIT Stock Contribution Agreement:
  - oThe class A-1 units and class A-2 units track economic interests and pass through voting power of the class A-1 common stock and the class A-2 common stock of CT Legacy REIT;
  - oThe class A-1 units and class A-2 units issued to CT Legacy Holdings represent a 43.9% and 31.9% equity interest in the class A-1 common stock and class A-2 common stock of CT Legacy REIT, respectively;
  - oThe class A-2 units issued to Five Mile Shareholder represent a 24.2% equity interest in the class A-1 common stock and class A-2 common stock of CT Legacy REIT;
- CT Legacy Holdings contributed to CT Series 1 Note Issuer class A-1 units of CT Legacy REIT Holdings (representing a 12.88% equity interest in the class A-1 common stock and class A-2 common stock of CT Legacy REIT) and class A-2 units of CT Legacy REIT Holdings (representing a 4.38% equity interest in the class A-1 common stock and class A-2 common stock of CT Legacy REIT) in exchange for the issuance to CT Legacy Holdings by CT Series 1 Note Issuer of those certain \$2,777,777 aggregate amount of series 1 secured notes, dated as of March 31, 2011, secured by the foregoing class A-1 units and class A-2 units, referred to as the Series 1 Notes, pursuant to that certain exchange agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by and between CT Legacy Holdings and CT Series 1 Note Issuer;
  - oThe \$2,777,777 initial aggregate principal amount of Series 1 Notes bear interest at 8.19% per annum, which is payable in kind, and the notes otherwise mature on March 31, 2016, subject to earlier prepayment at 150% of the

initial principal amount;

- CT Legacy Holdings contributed to CT Series 2 Note Issuer class A-1 units of CT Legacy REIT Holdings (representing a 31.06% equity interest in the class A-1 common stock and class A-2 commons stock of CT Legacy REIT) in exchange for the issuance to CT Legacy Holdings by CT Series 2 Note Issuer of those certain \$5,000,000 aggregate amount of series 2 secured notes, dated as of March 31, 2011, secured by the foregoing class A-1 units, referred to as the Series 2 Notes, pursuant to that certain exchange agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by and between CT Legacy Holdings and CT Series 2 Note Issuer;

oThe \$5,000,000 initial aggregate principal amount of Series 2 Notes bear interest at 8.19% per annum, which is payable in kind, and the notes otherwise mature on March 31, 2016, subject to earlier prepayment at 150% of the initial principal amount;

- Our existing \$98,123,659 senior credit facility debt was satisfied and discharged pursuant to that certain exchange agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, referred to as the WestLB Exchange Agreement, by and among us, CT Legacy Holdings, CT Legacy REIT Holdings, CT Series 1 Note Issuer and WestLB AG, New York Branch, BNP Paribas, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc. and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, referred to collectively as the WestLB Lenders, governing the delivery to the WestLB Lenders by us and CT Legacy Holdings of \$22,932,204 of cash, class A-2 units of CT Legacy REIT Holdings (representing a 24.2% equity interest in the class A-1 common stock and class A-2 common stock of CT Legacy REIT) and \$2,777,777 aggregate principal amount of Series 1 Notes;
- Certain of our junior subordinated notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$61,093,750 were discharged upon issuance by JSN Restructure Vehicle 1 Ltd., a newly formed exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Caymans Islands and owned by a third party, referred to as Restructure 1, of new notes pursuant to that certain indenture, dated as of March 31, 2011 by and between Restructure 1 and BNYM, as trustee, in exchange for such junior subordinated notes held by the holders thereof and the simultaneous delivery of such obligations to us for cancellation by the trustee and immediately thereafter the contribution by us and CT Legacy Holdings of \$745,529 of cash, 82.5% of the class B common stock, and \$2,124,959 principal amount of Series 2 Notes to Restructure 1, pursuant to that certain contribution and exchange agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, referred to as the Restructure 1 Contribution and Exchange Agreement, by and among us, CT Legacy Holdings, CT Series 2 Note Issuer, CT Legacy REIT, Restructure 1 and the holders of such subordinated junior notes named therein;
- Certain of our junior subordinated notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$57,500,000 were discharged upon the redemption thereof in exchange for \$2,256,112 of cash and \$1,999,961 principal amount of Series 2 Notes, upon the exercise by us of redemption rights contained in that certain supplemental indenture, dated as of the date hereof, referred to as the Supplemental Indenture, between us and BNYM, as trustee, to the junior subordinated indenture, dated as of March 16, 2009, between us and BNYM, as trustee, whereby such junior subordinated notes were cancelled by the trustee, and in connection therewith, we entered into those certain redemption agreements, dated as of March 31, 2011, referred to as the EOD Redemption Agreements, among us, CT Legacy Holdings, CT Series 2 Note Issuer, CT Legacy REIT and the holders of such junior subordinated notes;
- Certain of our junior subordinated notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$25,159,000 were discharged upon the exchange of such obligations by the holders thereof for \$812,137 of cash, 17.5% of the class B common stock and \$875,078 principal amount of Series 2 Notes, pursuant to that certain exchange agreement, dated as of March 31, 2011, by and among us, CT Legacy Holdings, CT Series 2 Note Issuer, CT Legacy REIT and the holders of the foregoing junior subordinated notes.

As a result of the Restructuring, we reduced our aggregate outstanding legacy repurchase obligations by \$33,861,534 to \$304,753,806, repaid \$22,932,204 and had the remaining \$75,191,455 principal due on our senior credit facility debt discharged to eliminate this debt obligation, and had discharged the entire \$139,112,380 outstanding amount of our junior subordinated notes in exchange for \$4,460,070 in cash and the Class B common stock. As a result of the Restructuring, we have eliminated our recourse debt obligations at our ultimate corporate parent level; our mezzanine loan and remaining restructured repurchase obligations are recourse only to CT Legacy REIT, its subsidiaries, and the Legacy Assets held therein.

The foregoing description of the Legacy Asset Contribution Agreement, the Mezzanine Loan Agreement, the Pledge Agreement, Guaranty, the Five Mile Contribution Agreement, the REIT Stock Contribution Agreement, the Series 1

Notes, the Series 2 Notes, the JPM Bank Repo Agreement, the JPM Funding Repo Agreement, the MS Bank Repo Agreement, the Citi Repo Agreement, the WestLB Exchange Agreement, the Restructure 1 Contribution and Exchange Agreement, the Supplemental Indenture, and the EOD Redemption Agreements is qualified in its entirety by reference to said agreements, which will be attached as exhibits to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q which we intend to file in May 2011.

## Compensation

Effective upon consummation of the Restructuring described above, the compensation committee, or the Committee, of our board of directors authorized awards of additional cash and incentive compensation to each of our three named executive officers. The awards are comprised of (i) a special one-time transaction bonus payable in cash, (ii) a grant of restricted stock, and (iii) a long-term cash incentive award tied to the recovery of assets owned by CT Legacy REIT, referred to as the Management Plan. The Management Plan provides for payments to our named executive officers and certain other employees equal to 6.75% of the total recovery (subject to certain caps) of the Legacy Assets, net of CT Legacy REIT's obligations.

Effective upon consummation of the Restructuring described above, the Committee awarded to Stephen D. Plavin, our chief executive officer, the following: (i) a special one-time transaction bonus of \$1,185,000 payable in cash upon the consummation of the transaction, (ii) a grant of 140,000 shares of restricted stock, and (iii) a 35% allocation of the recovery payments earned under the Management Plan. The restricted stock grant includes 35,000 shares that vest on March 31, 2011, and the remaining 105,000 shares vest in equal installments over the three year period commencing on April 1, 2011 and ending on March 31, 2014. The vesting schedule for the Management Plan incentive award is as follows: 25% on March 31, 2011, 25% on March 31, 2013, 25% on March 31, 2014 and the balance at the time of distribution under the plan.

Effective upon consummation of the Restructuring described above, the Committee awarded to Geoffrey G. Jervis, our chief financial officer, the following: (i) a special one-time transaction bonus of \$985,000 payable in cash upon the consummation of the transaction, (ii) a grant of 100,000 shares of restricted stock, and (iii) a 25% allocation of the recovery payments earned under the Management Plan. The restricted stock grant includes 25,000 shares that vest on March 31, 2011, and the remaining 75,000 shares vest in equal installments over the three year period commencing on April 1, 2011 and ending on March 31, 2014. The vesting schedule for the Management Plan incentive award is as follows: 25% on March 31, 2011, 25% on March 31, 2013, 25% on March 31, 2014 and the balance at the time of distribution under the plan.

Effective upon consummation of the Restructuring described above, the Committee awarded to Thomas C. Ruffing, our chief credit officer and head of asset management, the following: (i) a special one-time transaction bonus of \$250,000 payable in cash upon the consummation of the transaction, (ii) a grant of 60,000 shares of restricted stock, and (iii) a 15% allocation of the recovery payments earned under the Management Plan. The restricted stock grant includes 15,000 shares that vest on March 31, 2011, and the remaining 45,000 shares vest in equal installments over the three year period commencing on April 1, 2011 and ending on March 31, 2014. The vesting schedule for the Management Plan incentive award is as follows: 25% on March 31, 2011, 25% on March 31, 2013, 25% on March 31, 2014 and the balance at the time of distribution under the plan.

Effective upon consummation of the Restructuring described above, our board of directors authorized a one-time cash payment of \$50,000 to each member of the special committee of the board of directors formed to oversee management's implementation of the Restructuring. The special committee was comprised of Martin L. Edelman, Thomas E. Dobrowski and Henry N. Nassau.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by Items 401, 405, 406 and 407(c)(3), (d)(4) and (d)(5) of Regulation S-K is incorporated herein by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed not later than April 29, 2011 with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by Item 402 and paragraph (e)(4) and (e)(5) of Item 407 of Regulation S-K is incorporated herein by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed not later than April 29, 2011 with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by Items 201(d) and 403 of Regulation S-K is incorporated herein by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed not later than April 29, 2011 with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by Items 404 and 407(a) of Regulation S-K is incorporated herein by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed not later than April 29, 2011 with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by Item 9(e) of Schedule 14A is incorporated herein by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed not later than April 29, 2011 with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) (1) Financial Statements

See the accompanying Index to Financial Statement Schedule on page F-1.

(a) (2) Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules

See the accompanying Index to Financial Statement Schedule on page F-1.

(a) (3) Exhibits

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1.a	Charter of the Capital Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1.a to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on April 2, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.b	Certificate of Notice (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on February 27, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2.a	Amended and Restated By-Laws of Capital Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on January 29, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2.b	Second Amended and Restated By-Laws of Capital Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-4788) filed on February 27, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.3	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Bylaws of Capital Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on August 16, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.1	Capital Trust, Inc. Second Amended and Restated 1997 Long-Term Incentive Stock Plan (the "1997 Plan") (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.2	Capital Trust, Inc. Amended and Restated 1997 Non-Employee Director Stock Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on January 29, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.3	Capital Trust, Inc. 1998 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on January 29, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.4	Capital Trust, Inc. 1998 Non-Employee Stock Purchase Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on January 29, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.5	Capital Trust, Inc. Amended and Restated 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2004 Plan") (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).



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- + 10.6 2007 Amendment to the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 5, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
- + 10.7 Form of Award Agreement granting Restricted Shares and Performance Units under the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on February 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
- + 10.8 Form of Award Agreement granting Performance Units under the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
- + 10.9 Form of Award Agreement granting Performance Units under the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
+ 10.10	Form of Award Agreement granting Performance Units under the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.9 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.11	Form of Stock Option Award Agreement under the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.10 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.12	Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement under the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.11 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.13	Deferral and Distribution Election Form for Restricted Share Award Agreement under the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.12 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.14	Form of Restricted Share Unit Award Agreement under the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.13 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.15	Deferral and Distribution Election Form for Restricted Share Unit Award Agreement under the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.14 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.16	Deferred Share Unit Program Election Forms under the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.15 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.17	Director Retainer Deferral Election Form for Stock Units under the 1997 Plan. (filed as Exhibit 10.16 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.18	Form of Award Agreement granting Performance Awards under the 2004 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on May 4, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.19	Capital Trust, Inc. 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2007 Plan") (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on June 12, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.20	

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2007 Amendment to the 2007 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.20 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 5, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).

- +10.21 Form of Award Agreement granting Restricted Shares and Performance Units under the 2007 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 7, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
+10.22	Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement under the 2007 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 7, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.23	Form of Performance Unit and Performance Share Award Agreement under the 2007 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 7, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.24	Form of Stock Option Award Agreement under the 2007 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 7, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.25	Form of SAR Award Agreement under the 2007 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 7, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.26	Form of Restricted Share Unit Award Agreement under the 2007 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 7, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.27	Deferral Election Agreement for Deferred Share Units under the 2007 Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.9 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 7, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.28	Deferral Election Agreement for Selected Plan Awards, dated as of December 24, 2007, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and John R. Klopp (filed as Exhibit 10.28 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 5, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.29	Deferral Election Agreement for Selected Plan Awards, dated as of December 24, 2007, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and Geoffrey G. Jarvis (filed as Exhibit 10.29 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 5, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.30	Deferral Election Agreement for Selected Plan Awards, dated as of December 24, 2007, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and Geoffrey G. Jarvis (filed as Exhibit 10.30 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 5, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.31	Deferral Election Agreement for Selected Plan Awards, dated as of December 24, 2007, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and Geoffrey G. Jarvis (filed as Exhibit 10.31 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No.

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1-14788) filed on March 5, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).

- +10.32 Deferral Election Agreement for Selected Plan Awards, dated as of December 24, 2007, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and Stephan D. Plavin (filed as Exhibit 10.32 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 5, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
+10.33	Deferral Election Agreement for Selected Plan Awards, dated as of December 24, 2007, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and Thomas C. Ruffing (filed as Exhibit 10.33 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 5, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.34.a	Employment Agreement, dated as of February 24, 2004, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and CT Investment Management Co., LLC and John R. Klopp (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on May 12, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.34.b	Letter Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2008, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT Investment Management Co., LLC and John R. Klopp (filed as Exhibit 10.34.b to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
• +10.34.c	Separation and Consulting Agreement, dated as of November 19, 2009, between Capital Trust, Inc. and John R. Klopp.
+ 10.35	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2009, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and Stephen D. Plavin (filed as Exhibit 10.35 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.36.a	Employment Agreement, dated as of September 29, 2006, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT Investment Management Co., LLC and Geoffrey G. Jervis (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 30, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
+ 10.36.b	Letter Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2008, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT Investment Management Co., LLC and Geoffrey Jervis (filed as Exhibit 10.36.b to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
• +10.36.c	Letter Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2009, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT Investment Management Co., LLC and Geoffrey Jervis.
+ 10.37.a	Employment Agreement, dated as of August 4, 2006, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT Investment Management Co., LLC and Thomas C. Ruffing (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on August 8, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).

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- + 10.37.b Letter Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2008, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT Investment Management Co., and Thomas Ruffing (filed as Exhibit 10.37.b to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
  
- +10.38 Termination Agreement, dated as of December 29, 2000, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and Craig M. Hatkoff (filed as Exhibit 10.9 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on April 2, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
  
- + 10.39 Transition Agreement dated May 26, 2005, by and between the Company and Brian H. Oswald (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on May 27, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
+ 10.40	Consulting Services Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2003, by and between CT Investment Management Co., LLC and Craig M. Hatkoff. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 6, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.41	Summary of Non-Employee Director Compensation (filed as Exhibit 10.51 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on February 28, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
+10.42	Summary of Non-Employee Director Compensation (filed as Exhibit 10.51 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on February 28, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.43	Agreement of Lease dated as of May 3, 2000, between 410 Park Avenue Associates, L.P., owner, and Capital Trust, Inc., tenant (filed as Exhibit 10.11 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on April 2, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.44	Additional Space, Lease Extension and First Lease Modification Agreement, dated as of May 23, 2007, by and between 410 Park Avenue Associates, L.P. and Capital Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.74 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 5, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.45.a	Amended and Restated Master Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of June 27, 2003, between Capital Trust, Inc., CT Mezzanine Partners I LLC and Morgan Stanley Mortgage Capital Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 6, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.45.b	Joinder and Amendment, dated as of July 20, 2004, among Capital Trust, Inc., CT Mezzanine Partners I LLC, CT RE CDO 2004-1 Sub, LLC and Morgan Stanley Mortgage Capital Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.21.b to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.46.a	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of July 29, 2005, by and among the Company, CT RE CDO 2004-1 Sub, LLC, CT RE CDO 2005-1 Sub, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 1, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.46.b	



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Amendment No. 1 to the Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of November 4, 2005, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT RE CDO 2004-1 Sub, LLC, CT RE CDO 2005-1 Sub, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 9, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).

10.46.c Amendment No. 5 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of February 14, 2007, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT RE CDO 2004-1 SUB, LLC, CT RE CDO 2005-1 SUB, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on May 1, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).

\*10.46.d Amendment No. 10 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 16, 2009, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT RE CDO 2004-1 SUB, LLC, CT RE CDO 2005-1 SUB, LLC, CT XLC Holding, LLC and Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
10.47.a	Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of August 15, 2006, by and between Goldman Sachs Mortgage Company and Capital Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1.a to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 30, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.47.b	Annex I to Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of August 15, 2006, by and between Goldman Sachs Mortgage Company and Capital Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1.b to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 30, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.47.c	Letter, dated as of August 15, 2006, by and between Goldman Sachs Mortgage Company and Capital Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1.c to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 30, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.47.d	Amended and Restated Annex I to Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of October 30, 2007, by and between Goldman Sachs Mortgage Company and Capital Trust, Inc (filed as Exhibit 10.47.d to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.47.e	Agreement, dated as of March 16, 2009, by Capital Trust, Inc. and Goldman Sachs Mortgage Company (filed as Exhibit 10.47.e to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.47.f	Termination of Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 16, 2009, between Capital Trust, Inc. and Goldman Sachs Mortgage Company (filed as Exhibit 10.47.f to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.48	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 4, 2005, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., Bank of America, N.A. and Banc of America Securities LLC. (filed as Exhibit 10.25 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.49.a	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of October 24, 2008, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT BSI Funding Corp. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (reflecting JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as successor to Bear, Stearns Funding, Inc. under the Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of February 15, 2006, by and among Bear, Stearns Funding, Inc., Capital Trust,

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Inc. and CT BSI Funding Corp., as amended by that certain Amendment No. 1, dated as of February 7, 2007, and as amended by that certain Amendment No. 2, dated as of June 30, 2008) Company (filed as Exhibit 10.49.a to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).

- \*10.49.b Amendment No. 1 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 16, 2009, by and among CT BSI Funding Corp., Capital Trust, Inc., and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
10.50.a	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of November 21, 2008, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT BSI Funding Corp. and JPMorgan Chase Funding Inc. (reflecting JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as successor to Bear, Stearns International Limited under the Amended and Restated Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of February 15, 2006, by and among Bear, Stearns International Limited, Capital Trust, Inc. and CT BSI Funding Corp., as amended by that certain Amendment No. 1, dated as of February 7, 2007, and as amended by that certain Amendment No. 2, dated as of June 30, 2008) Company (filed as Exhibit 10.50.a to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
*10.50.b	Amendment No. 1 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 16, 2009, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., CT BSI Funding Corp. and JP Morgan Chase Funding Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.51	Limited Liability Company Agreement of CT MP II LLC, by and among Travelers General Real Estate Mezzanine Investments II, LLC and CT-F2-GP, LLC, dated as of March 8, 2000 (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 23, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.52	Venture Agreement amongst Travelers Limited Real Estate Mezzanine Investments I, LLC, Travelers General Real Estate Mezzanine Investments II, LLC, Travelers Limited Real Estate Mezzanine Investments II, LLC, CT-F1, LLC, CT-F2-GP, LLC, CT-F2-LP, LLC, CT Investment Management Co., LLC and Capital Trust, Inc., dated as of March 8, 2000 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 23, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.53	Guaranty of Payment, by Capital Trust, Inc. in favor of Travelers Limited Real Estate Mezzanine Investments I, LLC, Travelers General Real Estate Mezzanine Investments II, LLC and Travelers Limited Real Estate Mezzanine Investments II, LLC, dated as of March 8, 2000 (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 23, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.54	Guaranty of Payment, by The Travelers Insurance Company in favor of Capital Trust, Inc., CT-F1, LLC, CT-F2-GP, LLC, CT-F2-LP, LLC and CT Investment Management Co., LLC, dated as of March 8, 2000 (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 23, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference).

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- 10.55 Amended and Restated Investment Management Agreement, dated as of April 9, 2001, by and among CT Investment Management Co. LLC, CT MP II LLC and CT Mezzanine Partners II LP (filed as Exhibit 10.37 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 10, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.56 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of July 28, 1998, among Capital Trust, Vornado Realty L.P., EOP Limited Partnership, Mellon Bank N.A., as trustee for General Motors Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Trust, and Mellon Bank N.A., as trustee for General Motors Salaried Employees Pension Trust (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Capital Trust's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-8063) filed on August 6, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.57 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of February 7, 2003, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and Stichting Pensioenfonds ABP (filed as Exhibit 10.24 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 28, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
10.58	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of June 18, 2003, by and among Capital Trust, Inc. and the parties named therein (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on May 12, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.59	Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 11, 2004, by and among Capital Trust, Inc. W. R. Berkley Corporation and certain shareholders of Capital Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.60	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of May 11, 2004, by and among Capital Trust, Inc. and W. R. Berkley Corporation (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on May 11, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.61	Junior Subordinated Indenture, dated as of March 16, 2009, between Capital Trust, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.62	Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, dated February 10, 2006, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., Chase Bank USA, N.A. and the Administrative Trustees named therein (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on May 4, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.63	Investment Management Agreement, dated as of November 9, 2006, by and between Berkley Insurance Company and CT High Grade Mezzanine Manager, LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.48 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on February 28, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.64	Investment Management Agreement, dated as of November 9, 2006, by and between Berkley Regional Insurance Company and CT High Grade Mezzanine Manager, LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.49 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on February 28, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.65	Investment Management Agreement, dated as of November 9, 2006, by and between Admiral Insurance Company and CT High Grade Mezzanine Manager, LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.50 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on February 28, 2007 and incorporated

herein by reference).

- 10.66 Junior Subordinated Indenture, dated as of March 29, 2007, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and The Bank of New York Trust Company, National Association (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on May 1, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.67 Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, dated as of March 29, 2007, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., The Bank of New York Trust Company, National Association, The Bank of New York (Delaware) and the Administrative Trustees named therein. (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on May 1, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
10.68	Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of July 30, 2007, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. and Citigroup Financial Products Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on November 7, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
*10.69	Amendment No. 3 to Master Repurchase Agreement, dated as of March 16, 2009, by and between Capital Trust, Inc., and Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. and Citigroup Financial Products Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.70	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of March 16, 2009, among Capital Trust, Inc., the lenders party thereto and WestLB AG, New York Branch (filed as Exhibit 10.70 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.71	Satisfaction, Termination and Release Agreement, dated as of February 25, 2009, between UBS Real Estate Securities Inc. and Capital Trust, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.71 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.72	Exchange Agreement, dated as of March 16, 2009, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., Taberna Preferred Funding V, Ltd., Taberna Preferred Funding VI, Ltd., Taberna Preferred Funding VIII, Ltd. and Taberna Preferred Funding IX, Ltd. (filed as Exhibit 10.72 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on March 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
*10.73	Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of March 16, 2009, by and between Capital Trust, Inc., and WestLB AG, New York Branch (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.74	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Class A Common Stock of Capital Trust, Inc. issued by Capital Trust, Inc. to JPMorgan Chase Funding, Inc., dated March 16, 2009.
10.75	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Class A Common Stock of Capital Trust, Inc. issued by Capital Trust, Inc. to Morgan Stanley Asset Funding, Inc., dated March 16, 2009.
10.76	



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Warrant to Purchase Shares of Class A Common Stock of Capital Trust, Inc. issued by Capital Trust, Inc. to Citigroup Financial Products, Inc., dated March 16, 2009.

- 10.77 Satisfaction, Termination and Release Agreement, dated as of April 6, 2009, by and between Capital Trust, Inc. and Lehman Commercial Paper Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on August 4, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.78 Exchange Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2009, by and among Capital Trust, Inc., Kodiak CDO II, Ltd., Talon Total Return QP Partners LP, Talon Total Return Partners LP, GPC 69, LLC, HFR RVA Opal Master Trust and Paul Strebel (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on May 19, 2009 and incorporated by reference herein).

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
10.79	Junior Subordinated Indenture, dated as of May 14, 2009, between Capital Trust, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, National Association, as Trustee (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 1-14788) filed on October 10, 2010 and incorporated by reference herein).
11.1	Statements regarding Computation of Earnings per Share (Data required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 128, Earnings per Share, is provided in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements contained in this report).
14.1	Capital Trust, Inc. Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (filed as Exhibit 14.1 to Capital Trust, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-14788) filed on February 28, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
• 21.1	Subsidiaries of Capital Trust, Inc.
• 23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP
• 31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
• 31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
• 32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
• 32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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+ Represents a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

• Filed herewith.

\*Portions of this exhibit has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a confidential treatment request under Rule 24b-2 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

March 31, 2011	/s/ Stephen D. Plavin
Date	Stephen D. Plavin Chief Executive Officer (Principal executive officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

March 31, 2011	/s/ Samuel Zell
Date	Samuel Zell Chairman of the Board of Directors

March 31, 2011	/s/ Stephen D. Plavin
Date	Stephen D. Plavin Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal executive officer)

March 31, 2011	/s/ Geoffrey G. Jervis
Date	Geoffrey G. Jervis Chief Financial Officer (Principal financial officer and Principal accounting officer)

March 31, 2011	/s/ Thomas E. Dobrowski
Date	Thomas E. Dobrowski, Director

March 31, 2011	/s/ Martin L. Edelman
Date	Martin L. Edelman, Director

March 31, 2011	/s/ Edward S. Hyman
Date	Edward S. Hyman, Director

March 31, 2011	/s/ Henry N. Nassau
Date	Henry N. Nassau, Director

March 31, 2011	/s/ Joshua A. Polan
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Date Joshua A. Polan, Director

March 31, 2011 /s/ Lynne B. Sagalyn  
Date Lynne B. Sagalyn, Director

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## Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedules

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Schedules other than those listed are omitted as they are not applicable or the required or equivalent information has been included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER  
FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, and for performing an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's system of internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management performed an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 based upon criteria in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on our assessment, management determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010 based on the criteria in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Dated: March 31, 2011

/s/ Stephen D. Plavin  
Stephen D. Plavin  
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Geoffrey G. Jervis  
Geoffrey G. Jervis  
Chief Financial Officer

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS

Capital Trust, Inc.'s management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of all financial information included in this Annual Report. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The financial statements include amounts that are based on the best estimates and judgments of management. All financial information in this Annual Report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements.

Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and has expressed herein their unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, which oversees Capital Trust, Inc.'s financial reporting process on behalf of the Board of Directors, is composed entirely of independent directors (as defined by the New York Stock Exchange). The Audit Committee meets periodically with management, the independent accountants, and the internal auditors to review matters relating to the Company's financial statements and financial reporting process, annual financial statement audit, engagement of independent accountants, internal audit function, system of internal controls, and legal compliance and ethics programs as established by Capital Trust, Inc.'s management and the Board of Directors. The internal auditors and the independent accountants periodically meet alone with the Audit Committee and have access to the Audit Committee at any time.

Dated: March 31, 2011

/s/ Stephen D. Plavin  
Stephen D. Plavin  
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Geoffrey G. Jervis  
Geoffrey G. Jervis  
Chief Financial Officer

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Capital Trust, Inc.

We have audited Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 of Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries and our report dated March 31, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

New York, NY  
March 31, 2011



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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Capital Trust, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its criteria for consolidation with the adoption of FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 810, Consolidation, effective January 1, 2010.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 31, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

New York, New York  
March 31, 2011

Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Balance Sheets  
December 31, 2010 and 2009  
(in thousands, except per share data)

Assets	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Cash and cash equivalents	\$24,449	\$27,954
Securities held-to-maturity	3,455	17,332
Loans receivable, net	606,318	766,745
Loans held-for-sale, net	5,750	—
Equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	8,932	2,351
Accrued interest receivable	2,392	3,274
Deferred income taxes	658	2,032
Prepaid expenses and other assets	9,952	8,391
Subtotal	661,906	828,079
<b>Assets of Consolidated Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs")</b>		
Securities held-to-maturity	504,323	697,864
Loans receivable, net	2,891,379	391,499
Loans held-for-sale, net	—	17,548
Real estate held-for-sale	8,055	—
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	55,027	1,645
Subtotal	3,458,784	1,108,556
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$4,120,690</b>	<b>\$1,936,635</b>
<b>Liabilities &amp; Shareholders' Deficit</b>		
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$6,726	\$8,228
Repurchase obligations	372,582	450,137
Senior credit facility	98,124	99,188
Junior subordinated notes	132,190	128,077
Participations sold	259,304	289,144
Interest rate hedge liabilities	8,451	4,184
Subtotal	877,377	978,958
<b>Non-Recourse Liabilities of Consolidated VIEs</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,809	1,798
Securitized debt obligations	3,621,229	1,098,280
Interest rate hedge liabilities	29,462	26,766
Subtotal	3,654,500	1,126,844
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>4,531,877</b>	<b>2,105,802</b>
Commitments and contingencies	—	—

## Shareholders' deficit:

Class A common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000 shares authorized, 21,917 and 21,796 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively ("class A common stock")	219	218
Restricted class A common stock, \$0.01 par value, 33 and 79 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively ("restricted class A common stock" and together with class A common stock, "common stock")	—	1
Additional paid-in capital	559,411	559,145
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(50,462 )	(39,135 )
Accumulated deficit	(920,355 )	(689,396 )
Total shareholders' deficit	(411,187 )	(169,167 )
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficit	\$4,120,690	\$1,936,635

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Operations  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008  
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	2010	2009	2008
<b>Income from loans and other investments:</b>			
Interest and related income	\$158,733	\$121,818	\$194,649
Less: Interest and related expenses	123,963	79,794	129,665
Income from loans and other investments, net	34,770	42,024	64,984
<b>Other revenues:</b>			
Management fees from affiliates	7,808	11,743	12,941
Incentive management fees from affiliates	733	—	—
Servicing fees	6,404	1,679	367
Other interest income	61	153	1,566
Total other revenues	15,006	13,575	14,874
<b>Other expenses:</b>			
General and administrative	18,779	22,102	24,957
Depreciation and amortization	20	71	179
Total other expenses	18,799	22,173	25,136
Total other-than-temporary impairments of securities	(77,960 )	(123,894 )	(917 )
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments of securities recognized in other comprehensive income	9,594	14,256	—
Impairment of goodwill	—	(2,235 )	—
Impairment of real estate held-for-sale	(4,000 )	(2,233 )	(2,000 )
Net impairments recognized in earnings	(72,366 )	(114,106 )	(2,917 )
Provision for loan losses	(146,478 )	(482,352 )	(63,577 )
Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale	(2,119 )	—	(48,259 )
Gain on extinguishment of debt	3,134	—	6,000
(Loss) gain on sale of investments	—	(10,363 )	374
Income (loss) from equity investments	3,608	(3,736 )	(1,988 )
Loss before income taxes	(183,244 )	(577,131 )	(55,645 )
Income tax provision (benefit)	2,100	(694 )	1,893
Net loss	(\$185,344 )	(\$576,437 )	(\$57,538 )
<b>Per share information:</b>			
Net loss per share of common stock:			
Basic	(\$8.28 )	(\$25.76 )	(\$2.73 )
Diluted	(\$8.28 )	(\$25.76 )	(\$2.73 )
<b>Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding:</b>			
Basic	22,371,264	22,378,868	21,098,935
Diluted	22,371,264	22,378,868	21,098,935

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008  
(in thousands)

	Comprehensive Loss	Restricted Class A Common Stock	Restricted Class A Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance at December 31, 2007		\$172	\$4	\$426,113	(\$8,684 )	(\$9,368 )	\$408,237
Net loss	(\$57,538 )	—	—	—	—	(57,538 )	(57,538 )
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments	(29,640 )	—	—	—	(29,640 )	—	(29,640 )
Unrealized loss on securities	(205 )	—	—	—	(205 )	—	(205 )
Amortization of unrealized gain on securities	(1,705 )	—	—	—	(1,705 )	—	(1,705 )
Deferred loss on settlement of swaps	(611 )	—	—	—	(611 )	—	(611 )
Amortization of deferred gains and losses on settlement of swaps	(164 )	—	—	—	(164 )	—	(164 )
Shares of class A common stock issued in public offering	—	40	—	112,567	—	—	112,607
Sale of class A common stock under dividend reinvestment plan and stock purchase plan	—	4	—	12,882	—	—	12,886
Sale of shares of class A common stock under stock option agreement	—	—	—	180	—	—	180
Restricted class A common stock earned, net of shares deferred	—	1	(1 )	3,419	—	—	3,419
Deferred directors' compensation	—	—	—	2,274	—	—	2,274
Dividends declared on common stock	—	—	—	—	—	(48,296 )	(48,296 )
Balance at December 31, 2008	(\$89,863 )	217	3	557,435	(41,009 )	(115,202 )	401,444
Net loss	(\$576,437)	—	—	—	—	(576,437 )	(576,437 )
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	—	—	(2,243 )	2,243	—
Unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments	17,024	—	—	—	17,024	—	17,024
Amortization of unrealized gain on securities	(1,031 )	—	—	—	(1,031 )	—	(1,031 )
Amortization of deferred gains and losses on settlement of	(95 )	—	—	—	(95 )	—	(95 )

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swaps							
Other-than-temporary impairments of securities related to fair value adjustments in excess of expected credit losses	(11,781 )	—	—	—	(11,781 )	—	(11,781 )
Issuance of warrants in conjunction with debt restructuring	—	—	—	940	—	—	940
Restricted class A common stock earned, net of shares deferred	—	1	(2 )	245	—	—	244
Deferred directors' compensation	—	—	—	525	—	—	525
Balance at December 31, 2009	(\$572,320)	218	1	559,145	(39,135 )	(689,396 )	(169,167 )
Net loss	(\$185,344)	—	—	—	—	(185,344 )	(185,344 )
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	—	—	3,800	(45,615 )	(41,815 )
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments	(6,964 )	—	—	—	(6,964 )	—	(6,964 )
Amortization of unrealized gain on securities	(1,489 )	—	—	—	(1,489 )	—	(1,489 )
Amortization of deferred gains and losses on settlement of swaps	(98 )	—	—	—	(98 )	—	(98 )
Other-than-temporary impairments of securities related to fair value adjustments in excess of expected credit losses	(6,576 )	—	—	—	(6,576 )	—	(6,576 )
Restricted class A common stock earned, net of shares deferred	—	1	(1 )	69	—	—	69
Deferred directors' compensation	—	—	—	197	—	—	197
Balance at December 31, 2010	(\$200,471)	\$219	\$—	\$559,411	(\$50,462)	(\$920,355)	(\$411,187)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008  
(in thousands)

	2010	2009	2008
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Net loss	(\$185,344)	(\$576,437)	(\$57,538)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Net impairments recognized in earnings	72,366	114,106	2,917
Provision for loan losses	146,478	482,352	63,577
Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale	2,119	—	48,259
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(3,134 )	—	(6,000 )
Loss (gain) on sale of investments	—	10,363	(374 )
(Income) loss from equity investments	(3,608 )	3,736	1,988
Employee stock-based compensation	138	293	3,478
Depreciation and amortization	20	71	179
Amortization of premiums/discounts on loans and securities and deferred interest on loans	(4,842 )	(6,172 )	(11,505 )
Amortization of deferred gains and losses on settlement of swaps	(98 )	(95 )	(164 )
Amortization of deferred financing costs and premiums/discounts on debt obligations	7,414	7,121	5,168
Deferred interest on senior credit facility	3,935	2,938	—
Deferred directors' compensation	197	525	525
Settlement of interest rate hedges	—	—	(352 )
Changes in assets and liabilities, net:			
Accrued interest receivable	782	1,587	4,341
Deferred income taxes	1,374	(326 )	1,953
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(94 )	1,193	3,696
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,326 )	(1,502 )	(6,113 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	36,377	39,753	54,035
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Purchases of securities	—	—	(660 )
Principal collections of securities	55,864	17,533	30,552
Origination/purchase of loans receivable	—	—	(47,128 )
Add-on fundings under existing loan commitments	(1,642 )	(7,698 )	(82,343 )
Principal collections of loans receivable	252,379	96,453	270,802
Proceeds from operation/disposition of real estate held-for-sale	—	7,665	—
Proceeds from disposition of loans	25,298	12,000	—
Contributions to unconsolidated subsidiaries	(5,232 )	(3,704 )	(3,473 )
Distributions from unconsolidated subsidiaries	2,260	—	—
Increase in restricted cash	—	—	(13,125 )
Net cash provided by investing activities	328,927	122,249	154,625
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Decrease in restricted cash	—	18,666	—
Borrowings under repurchase obligations	—	—	185,133

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Repayments under repurchase obligations	(78,025 )	(135,523 )	(391,936)
Borrowings under senior credit facility	—	—	25,000
Repayments under senior credit facility	(5,000 )	(3,750 )	—
Repayment of securitized debt obligations	(285,784 )	(58,816 )	(35,945 )
Settlement of interest rate hedges	—	—	(611 )
Payment of deferred financing costs	—	(7 )	(577 )
Proceeds from stock options exercised	—	—	121
Dividends paid on common stock	—	—	(95,786 )
Proceeds from sale of shares of class A common stock and stock purchase plan	—	—	123,155
Proceeds from dividend reinvestment plan	—	—	2,339
Net cash used in financing activities	(368,809 )	(179,430 )	(189,107)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,505 )	(17,428 )	19,553
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	27,954	45,382	25,829
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$24,449	\$27,954	\$45,382

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## Note 1. Organization

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

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, 2010, we have completed over \$11.6 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. We are traded on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol “CT”, and are headquartered in New York City.

## March 2011 Restructuring

Subsequent to December 31, 2010, on March 31, 2011, we restructured, amended, or extinguished all of our outstanding recourse debt obligations, which we refer to as our March 2011 restructuring. The March 2011 restructuring involved: (i) the contribution of certain of our legacy assets to a newly formed subsidiary, CT Legacy REIT Mezz Borrower, Inc., or CT Legacy REIT, (ii) the assumption of our legacy repurchase obligations by CT Legacy REIT, and (iii) the extinguishment of our senior credit facility and junior subordinated notes. The restructuring was financed by a new \$83.0 million mezzanine loan from an affiliate of Five Mile Capital Partners LLC, or Five Mile, to CT Legacy REIT, and the issuance of equity interests in CT Legacy REIT to our former junior subordinated note holders and former lenders under our senior credit facility, as well as to an affiliate of Five Mile. See Note 22 for further discussion of our March 2011 restructuring.

## Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

## 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, and are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or 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. The entity that consolidates a VIE is known as its primary beneficiary, and is generally the entity which (i) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIEs’s economic performance, and (ii) the right to receive benefits from the VIE or the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could be significant to the VIE. Our consolidated VIEs generally include two categories of entities: (i) collateralized debt obligations sponsored and issued by us, which we refer to as CT CDOs, and (ii) other consolidated VIEs, which are also securitization vehicles but were not issued or sponsored by us.

As of December 31, 2010, our consolidated balance sheet includes an aggregate \$3.5 billion of assets and \$3.7 billion of liabilities related to 11 consolidated VIEs. Due to the non-recourse nature of these VIEs, and other factors, our net exposure to loss from investments in these entities is limited to \$29.1 million. See Note 11 for additional information on our investments in VIEs.

## Balance Sheet Presentation

As a result of the recent accounting pronouncements discussed below, we have adjusted the presentation of our consolidated balance sheet, in accordance with GAAP, to separately categorize (i) our assets and liabilities, and (ii) the assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs. Assets of consolidated VIEs can generally only be used to satisfy the obligations of those VIEs, and the liabilities of consolidated VIEs are non-recourse to us.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

We have aggregated all the assets and liabilities of our consolidated VIEs due to our determination that these entities are substantively similar and therefore a further disaggregated presentation would not be more meaningful. Similarly, the notes to our consolidated financial statements separately describe our assets and liabilities and those of consolidated VIEs.

#### Equity Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries

Our co-investment interests in the private equity funds we manage are accounted for using the equity method. These entities' assets and liabilities are not consolidated into our financial statements due to our determination that (i) these entities are not VIEs, and (ii) 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.

One such fund, CT Opportunity Partners I, LP, or 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, 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.

Interest 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 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. These 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.

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. Depending on the structure of our investment management vehicles, certain incentive fees may be in the form of carried interest or promote distributions.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

We classify highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase as cash equivalents. We place our cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality institutions to minimize credit risk exposure. As of, and for the periods ended, December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we had bank balances in excess of federally insured amounts. We have not experienced any losses on our demand deposits, commercial paper or money market investments.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

## Securities

We classify our securities as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, or trading on the date of acquisition of the investment. Held-to-maturity investments are stated at cost, adjusted for the amortization of any premiums or discounts, which are amortized through our consolidated statements of operations using the level yield method described above. Other than in the instance of an other-than-temporary impairment (as discussed below), these held-to-maturity investments are carried on our consolidated financial statements at their amortized cost basis.

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. Changes in the valuations do not affect our reported income or cash flows, but do impact shareholders' equity and, accordingly, book value per share. On August 4, 2005, we changed the accounting classification of certain of our securities from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity. We have not designated any securities as available-for-sale since that time.

Further, as required under GAAP, when, based on current information and events, there has been an adverse change in the cash flows expected to be collected from those previously estimated for one of our securities, 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.

## 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 is required to 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 is determined to be impaired, we 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.





Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

In addition, for certain pools of smaller loans which have similar credit characteristics, primarily loans with an outstanding principal balance of \$10.0 million or less in our other consolidated VIEs, we have recorded a general provision for loan losses in lieu of the asset-specific provisions we record on all other loans. This general provision is based on macroeconomic data with respect to historic loan losses, vintage, property type, and other factors deemed relevant for such loan pools. These loans do not undergo the same level of asset management as our larger, direct investments.

In certain cases, we may classify loans as held-for-sale based upon the specific facts and circumstances of particular Loans, including known or expected transactions. 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.

#### Real Estate Held-for-Sale

Loan investments where we have foreclosed upon the underlying collateral and own an equity interest in real estate are categorized as real estate owned. We generally do not intend to hold such foreclosed assets for long-term operations and therefore classify such assets as Real estate held-for-sale on our consolidated balance sheets. Real estate held-for-sale are carried at the lower of our basis in the real estate and fair value, with reductions in fair value recorded as an impairment of real estate-held-for-sale on our consolidated statements of operations.

#### Deferred Financing Costs

The deferred financing costs which are included in prepaid expenses and other assets on our consolidated balance sheets include issuance costs related to our debt obligations, and are amortized using the effective interest method, or a method that approximates the effective interest method, over the life of the related obligations.

#### 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 our consolidated statements of operations.

Subsequent to our origination of these investments, revisions to GAAP presume that an initial transfer of a financial asset and a repurchase financing shall be evaluated as a linked transaction and not 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 was effective on a prospective basis, as of January 1, 2009, with earlier application prohibited. Accordingly, new transactions entered into subsequently, which are subject to the revised guidance, may be presented differently on our consolidated financial statements. No such transactions have occurred since January 1, 2009.

#### 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 on our consolidated financial statements through accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and do not affect our net income (loss). 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 (loss).

Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

#### 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 those 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 penalties.

#### Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense 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 common stock 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.

#### Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Total comprehensive loss was (\$200.5) million, (\$572.3) million, and (\$89.9) million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The primary components of comprehensive loss other than net income (loss) are the unrealized gains and losses on derivative financial instruments and the component of other-than-temporary impairments of securities related to the Valuation Adjustment.

There was a one-time \$3.8 million adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive loss upon our adoption of new accounting guidance effective January 1, 2010. See below discussion under “Recent Accounting Pronouncements” in this Note 2 for additional information. See also Note 12 for additional discussion of accumulated other comprehensive loss.

#### Earnings per Share of Common Stock

Basic earnings per share, or EPS, is computed based on the net earnings allocable to common stock and stock units, divided by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and stock units outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is based on the net earnings allocable to common stock and stock units, divided by the weighted average

number of shares of common stock, stock units and potentially dilutive common stock options and warrants. See also Note 12 for additional discussion of earnings per share.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

### Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the presentation of the prior period consolidated financial statements to conform to the December 31, 2010 presentation. Primarily, certain assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs have been presented separately on our consolidated balance sheet. See above discussion under “Balance Sheet Presentation” in this Note 2 for additional information.

### Segment Reporting

We operate in two reportable segments. We have an internal information system that produces performance and asset data for the two segments along service lines.

The Balance Sheet Investment segment includes our entire portfolio of interest earning assets and the financing thereof.

The Investment Management segment includes the investment management activities of our wholly-owned investment management subsidiary, CT Investment Management Co., LLC, or CTIMCO, and its subsidiaries, as well as our co-investments in investment management vehicles. CTIMCO is a taxable REIT subsidiary and serves as the investment manager of Capital Trust, Inc., all of our investment management vehicles and all of our CT CDOs, and serves as senior servicer and special servicer for certain of our investments and for third parties.

### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition costs over the fair value of the net assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill is reviewed, at least annually, to determine if there is an impairment at a reporting unit level, or more frequently if an indication of impairment exists. During the second quarter of 2009, we completely impaired goodwill, and therefore do not have any recorded goodwill as of December 31, 2010.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” Topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Accounting Standards Codification, or 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 discussed in Note 16.

### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

New accounting guidance which was effective as of January 1, 2010 changed the criteria for consolidation of VIEs and removed a preexisting consolidation exception for qualified special purpose entities, which includes certain securitization vehicles. The amended guidance requires a qualitative, rather than quantitative assessment of when a VIE should be consolidated. Specifically, 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 right to receive benefits from the VIE or the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could be significant to the VIE.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

As a result of the amended guidance, we have consolidated an additional seven VIEs beginning January 1, 2010, all of which are securitization vehicles not sponsored by us. We have consolidated these entities generally due to our ownership interests in subordinate classes of securities issued by the VIEs, which investments carry certain control provisions. Although our investments are generally passive in nature, by owning more than 50% of the controlling class of each VIE we do control special servicer naming rights, which we believe gives us the power to direct the most significant economic activities of these entities.

Upon consolidation of these seven VIEs, we recorded a one-time adjustment to shareholders' equity of (\$41.8) million on January 1, 2010. This reduction in equity is due to the difference between the aggregate pre-consolidation carrying value of our investment in these VIEs (which were accounted for as securities) and the aggregate net assets, or equity, of those VIEs upon consolidation. This difference was primarily caused by asset impairments recorded at the VIEs which are in excess of our investment amount. Due to the fact that the liabilities of these VIEs are entirely non-recourse to us, this excess charge to equity, as well as similar charges on VIEs previously consolidated, will eventually be reversed when our interests in the VIEs are repaid, sold, or the VIEs are otherwise deconsolidated in the future.

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-06, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements," or ASU 2010-06. ASU 2010-06 amends existing disclosure guidance related to fair value measurements. Specifically, ASU 2010-06 requires (i) details of significant asset or liability transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 measurements within the fair value hierarchy, and (ii) inclusion of gross purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements within the rollforward of assets and liabilities valued using Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy. In addition, ASU 2010-06 clarifies and increases existing disclosure requirements related to (i) the disaggregation of fair value disclosures, and (ii) the inputs used in arriving at fair values for assets and liabilities valued using Level 2 and Level 3 inputs within the fair value hierarchy. ASU 2010-06 is effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the gross presentation of the Level 3 rollforward, which is required for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010 and for interim periods within those years. The adoption of ASU 2010-06 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. Additional disclosure, as applicable, is included in Note 16.

In February 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-09, "Subsequent Events (Topic 855): Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements," or ASU 2010-09. ASU 2010-09 primarily rescinds the requirement that, for listed companies, financial statements clearly disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. Subsequent events must still be evaluated through the date of financial statement issuance; however, the disclosure requirement has been removed to avoid conflicts with other SEC guidelines. ASU 2010-09 was effective immediately upon issuance and was adopted in February 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-09 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-20, "Receivables (Topic 310): Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses," or ASU 2010-20. ASU 2010-20 primarily requires additional disaggregated disclosures of (i) credit risks associated with financing receivables, and (ii) impaired financing receivables and the related allowance for credit losses. ASU 2010-20 is generally effective for the first interim or annual period ending after December 15, 2010; however certain disclosures are not required until the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-20 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. Additional disclosures have been included, as applicable, in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.





Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 3. Securities Held-to-Maturity

Subsequent to December 31, 2010, in conjunction with the March 2011 restructuring of our recourse debt obligations, a significant portion of our assets were transferred to a newly formed, majority-owned subsidiary. See Note 22 for additional discussion.

As described in Note 2, our consolidated balance sheets separately state our assets and liabilities and certain assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs. The following disclosures relate only to our securities portfolio we own directly. See also Note 11 for comparable disclosures regarding securities that are held in consolidated VIEs, as separately stated on our consolidated balance sheets.

Our securities portfolio consists of commercial mortgage-backed securities, or CMBS, collateralized debt obligations, or CDOs, and other securities. Activity relating to our securities portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2010 was as follows (in thousands):

	CMBS	CDOs & Other	Total Book Value (1)
December 31, 2009	\$2,081	\$15,251	\$17,332
Principal paydowns	(170 )	—	(170 )
Discount/premium amortization & other (2)	335	601	936
Other-than-temporary impairments:			
Recognized in earnings	(586 )	(17,211 )	(17,797 )
Recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	586	2,568	3,154
December 31, 2010	\$2,246	\$1,209	\$3,455

(1) Includes securities with a total face value of \$36.0 million and \$105.2 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Securities with an aggregate face value of \$69.0 million, which had a net carrying value of zero as of December 31, 2009, have been eliminated in consolidation beginning January 1, 2010 as discussed in Note 2.

(2) Includes mark-to-market adjustments on securities previously classified as available-for-sale, amortization of other-than-temporary impairments, and losses, if any.

While we typically account for the securities in our portfolio on a held-to-maturity basis, under certain circumstances we will account for securities on an available-for-sale basis. As detailed in Note 2, on August 4, 2005, we changed the accounting classification of our then portfolio of securities from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity. As of both December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had no securities classified as available-for-sale.

Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table allocates our securities' book value as of December 31, 2010 between their amortized cost basis, amounts related to mark-to-market adjustments on securities previously classified as available-for-sale, and the portion of other-than-temporary impairments not related to expected credit losses (in thousands):

	CMBS	CDOs & Other	Total Securities
Amortized cost basis	\$5,576	\$1,209	\$6,785
Mark-to-market adjustments on securities previously classified			
as available-for-sale	(539 )	—	(539 )
Other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated			
other comprehensive income	(2,791 )	—	(2,791 )
<b>Total book value as of December 31, 2010.</b>	<b>\$2,246</b>	<b>\$1,209</b>	<b>\$3,455</b>

The following table details overall statistics for our securities portfolio as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Number of securities	7	9
Number of issues	5	6
Rating (1) (2)	CCC	B-
Fixed / Floating (in millions) (3)	\$2 / \$1	\$16 / \$1
Coupon (1) (4)	7.44%	9.82%
Yield (1) (4)	10.54%	7.89%
Life (years) (1) (5)	1.9	2.8

- (1) Represents a weighted average as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- (2) Weighted average ratings are based on the lowest rating published by Fitch Ratings, Standard & Poor's or Moody's Investors Service for each security and exclude unrated equity investments in CDOs with a net book value of \$1.2 million as of both December 31, 2010 and 2009.
- (3) Represents the aggregate net book value of our portfolio allocated between fixed rate and floating rate securities.
- (4) Coupon is based on the securities' contractual interest rates, while yield is based on expected cash flows for each security, and considers discounts/premiums and asset non-performance. Calculations for floating rate securities are based on LIBOR of 0.26% and 0.23% as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- (5) Weighted average life is based on the timing and amount of future expected principal payments through the expected repayment date of each respective investment.

The table below details the ratings and vintage distribution of our securities as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

Vintage	Rating as of December 31, 2010			Rating as of December 31, 2009		
	B	CCC and Below	Total	B	CCC and Below	Total
2003	\$—	\$1,210	\$1,210	\$13,488	\$1,162	\$14,650
2002	—	—	—	—	602	602

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2000	—	955	955	—	879	879
1997	218	—	218	246	—	246
1996	—	1,072	1,072	—	955	955
Total	\$218	\$3,237	\$3,455	\$13,734	\$3,598	\$17,332

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

### Other-than-temporary impairments

Quarterly, we reevaluate our securities portfolio to determine if there has been an other-than-temporary impairment based upon expected future cash flows from each securities investment. As a result of this evaluation, under the accounting guidance discussed in Note 2, during the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a gross other-than-temporary impairment of \$14.6 million. In addition, we determined that \$3.2 million of impairments previously recorded in other comprehensive income should be recognized as credit losses due to a decrease in cash flow expectations for two of our securities with an aggregate net book value of \$1.1 million.

To determine the component of the gross other-than-temporary impairment related to expected credit losses, we compare the amortized cost basis of each other-than-temporarily impaired security to the present value of its revised expected cash flows, discounted using its pre-impairment yield. Significant judgment of management is required in this analysis that includes, but is not limited to, (i) assumptions regarding the collectability of principal and interest, net of related expenses, on the underlying loans, and (ii) current subordination levels at both the individual loans which serve as collateral under our securities and at the securities themselves.

The following table summarizes activity related to the other-than-temporary impairments of our securities during the year ended December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	Gross Other-Than-Temporary Impairments	Credit Related Other-Than-Temporary Impairments	Non-Credit Related Other-Than-Temporary Impairments
December 31, 2009	\$85,838	\$79,210	\$6,628
Impact of change in accounting principle (1)	(68,989 )	(68,989 )	—
Additions due to change in expected cash flows	14,643	17,797	(3,154 )
Amortization of other-than-temporary impairments	(925 )	(242 )	(683 )
December 31, 2010	\$30,567	\$27,776	\$2,791

(1) Due to the consolidation of additional VIEs, as discussed in Note 2, other-than-temporary impairments which were previously recorded on our investment in these entities have been eliminated in consolidation beginning January 1, 2010.

### Unrealized losses and fair value of securities

Certain of our securities are carried at values in excess of their fair values. This difference can be caused by, among other things, changes in credit spreads and interest rates. The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of our securities for which the fair value is lower than our book value as of December 31, 2010 and that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired (in millions):

Less Than 12 Months		Greater Than 12 Months		Total		Book Value (1)
Estimated Fair	Gross Unrealized	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized	

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	Value	Loss		Loss		Loss	
Floating Rate	\$—	\$—	\$0.2	(\$1.1)	\$0.2	(\$1.1)	\$1.3
Fixed Rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$—	\$—	\$0.2	(\$1.1)	\$0.2	(\$1.1)	\$1.3

- (1) Excludes, as of December 31, 2010, \$2.2 million of securities which were carried at or below fair value and securities against which an other-than-temporary impairment equal to the entire book value was recognized in earnings.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

As of December 31, 2010, one of our securities with an aggregate carrying value of \$1.3 million was carried at a balance in excess of its fair value. Fair value for this security was \$158,000 as of December 31, 2010. In total, as of December 31, 2010, we had seven investments in securities with an aggregate book value of \$3.5 million that have an estimated fair value of \$5.5 million, including three investments in CMBS with an estimated fair value of \$5.3 million and four investments in CDOs and other securities with an estimated fair value of \$158,000. These valuations do not include the value of interest rate swaps entered into in conjunction with the purchase/financing of these investments, if any.

The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of our securities for which the fair value is lower than our book value as of December 31, 2009 and that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired (in millions):

	Less Than 12 Months		Greater Than 12 Months		Total		Book Value (1)
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	
Floating Rate	\$—	\$—	\$0.2	(\$0.9)	\$0.2	(\$0.9)	\$1.1
Fixed Rate	—	—	3.8	(9.7)	3.8	(9.7)	13.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$4.0</b>	<b>(\$10.6)</b>	<b>\$4.0</b>	<b>(\$10.6)</b>	<b>\$14.6</b>

(1) Excludes, as of December 31, 2009, \$2.7 million of securities which were carried at or below fair value and securities against which an other-than-temporary impairment equal to the entire book value was recognized in earnings.

As of December 31, 2009, three securities with an aggregate carrying value of \$14.6 million were carried at values in excess of their fair values. Fair value for these securities was \$4.0 million as of December 31, 2009. In total, as of December 31, 2009, we had nine investments in securities with an aggregate book value of \$17.3 million that have an estimated fair value of \$8.5 million, including three investments in CMBS with an estimated fair value of \$3.9 million and six investments in CDOs and other securities with an estimated fair value of \$4.7 million. These valuations do not include the value of interest rate swaps entered into in conjunction with the purchase/financing of these investments, if any.

We determine fair values using third party dealer assessments of value, supplemented in limited cases with our own internal financial model-based estimations of fair value. See Note 16 for further discussion of fair value. We regularly examine our securities portfolio and have determined that, despite the differences between carrying value and fair value discussed above, our expectations of future cash flows have only changed adversely for six of our securities, against which we have recognized other-than-temporary-impairments.

Our estimation of cash flows expected to be generated by our securities portfolio is based upon an internal review of the underlying loans securing our investments both on an absolute basis and compared to our initial underwriting for each investment. Our efforts are supplemented by third party research reports, third party market assessments and our dialogue with market participants. As of December 31, 2010, we do not intend to sell our securities, nor do we believe it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell our securities before recovery of their amortized cost bases, which may be at maturity. This, combined with our assessment of cash flows, is the basis for our conclusion that these

investments are not impaired, other than as described above, despite the differences between estimated fair value and book value. We attribute the difference between book value and estimated fair value to the current market dislocation and a general negative bias against structured financial products such as CMBS and CDOs.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Investments in variable interest entities

Our securities portfolio includes investments in both CMBS and CDOs, which securitization structures are generally considered VIEs. We have not consolidated these VIEs due to our determination that, based on the structural provisions of each entity and the nature of our investments, we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact these entities' economic performance.

These securities were acquired through investment, and do not represent a securitization or other transfer of our assets. We are not named as special servicer on these investments, nor do we have the right to name special servicer.

We are not obligated to provide, nor have we provided, any financial support to these entities. As of December 31, 2010, our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our investment in these entities is \$36.0 million, the principal amount of our securities portfolio. We have recorded other-than-temporary impairments of \$30.6 million against this portfolio, resulting in a net exposure to loss of \$5.4 million as of December 31, 2010.

#### Note 4. Loans Receivable, net

Subsequent to December 31, 2010, in conjunction with the March 2011 restructuring of our recourse debt obligations, a significant portion of our assets were transferred to a newly formed, majority-owned subsidiary. See Note 22 for additional discussion.

As described in Note 2, our consolidated balance sheets separately state our assets and liabilities and certain assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs. The following disclosures relate only to our loans receivable portfolio we own directly. See also Note 11 for comparable disclosures regarding loans receivable that are held in consolidated VIEs, as separately stated on our consolidated balance sheets.

Activity relating to our loans receivable for the year ended December 31, 2010 was as follows (in thousands):

	Gross Book Value	Provision for Loan Losses	Net Book Value (1)
December 31, 2009	\$1,126,697	(\$359,952 )	\$766,745
Additional fundings (2)	2,021	—	2,021
Satisfactions (3)	(25,497 )	—	(25,497 )
Principal paydowns	(14,089 )	—	(14,089 )
Discount/premium amortization & other	840	—	840
Provision for loan losses (4)	—	(59,579 )	(59,579 )
Realized loan losses	(37,108 )	37,108	—
Reclassification to loans held-for-sale	(76,632 )	10,643	(65,989 )
Reclassification from loans held-for-sale	1,866	—	1,866
December 31, 2010	\$978,098	(\$371,780 )	\$606,318

(1) Includes loans with a total principal balance of \$979.1 million and \$1.13 billion as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(2)



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Additional fundings includes deferred interest of \$378,000 which has been accrued into the applicable loan principal balance.

- (3) Includes final maturities, full repayments, and sales.
- (4) Provision for loan losses is presented net of a \$11.8 million recovery of provisions recorded in prior periods.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table details overall statistics for our loans receivable portfolio as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Number of investments	29	35
Fixed / Floating (in millions) (1)	\$55 / \$551	\$58 / \$708
Coupon (2) (3)	4.02%	3.77%
Yield (2) (3)	3.81%	3.59%
Maturity (years) (2) (4)	1.7	2.2

- (1) Represents the aggregate net book value of our portfolio allocated between fixed rate and floating rate loans.  
(2) Represents a weighted average as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.  
(3) Calculations for floating rate loans are based on LIBOR of 0.26% and 0.23% as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.  
(4) Represents the final maturity of each investment assuming all extension options are executed.

The tables below detail the types of loans in our portfolio, as well as the property type and geographic distribution of the properties securing our loans, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

Asset Type	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Book Value	Percentage	Book Value	Percentage
Senior mortgages	\$240,150	39 %	\$302,999	40 %
Mezzanine loans	229,346	38	209,980	27
Subordinate interests in mortgages	113,591	18	179,525	23
Other	23,231	5	74,241	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$606,318</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>\$766,745</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Property Type	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Book Value	Percentage	Book Value	Percentage
Office	\$307,390	51 %	\$339,142	44 %
Hotel	147,014	24	176,557	23
Healthcare	53,705	9	113,900	15
Multifamily	18,093	3	23,657	3
Retail	11,460	2	14,219	2
Other	68,656	11	99,270	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$606,318</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>\$766,745</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Geographic Location	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Book Value	Percentage	Book Value	Percentage
Northeast	\$175,297	29 %	\$222,303	29 %
Southeast	170,400	28	196,640	26
Southwest	94,491	15	97,384	13
West	54,688	9	76,751	10
Northwest	29,926	5	64,260	8
Midwest	6,967	1	18,827	2
International	39,470	7	54,800	7

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Diversified	35,079	6	35,780	5
Total	\$606,318	100 %	\$766,745	100 %

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

There were no loans to a single borrower or to related groups of borrowers that exceeded 10% of total assets as of December 31, 2010. Approximately 22% of all performing loans were secured by properties in New York State as of December 31, 2010.

#### Loan risk ratings

Quarterly, management evaluates our loan portfolio for impairment as described in Note 2. In conjunction with our quarterly loan portfolio review, management assesses the performance of each loan, and assigns a risk rating based on several factors including risk of loss, loan-to-value ratio, or LTV, collateral performance, structure, exit plan, and sponsorship. Loans are rated one through eight, which are defined as follows:

- 1 -Low Risk: A loan that is expected to perform through maturity, with relatively lower LTV, higher in-place debt yield, and stable projected cash flow.
- 2 -Average Risk: A loan that is expected to perform through maturity, with medium LTV, average in-place debt yield, and stable projected cash flow.
- 3 Acceptable Risk: A loan that is expected to perform through maturity, with relatively higher LTV, acceptable in-place debt yield, and some uncertainty (due to lease rollover or other factors) in projected cash flow.
- 4 Potential Risk: A loan that is expected to perform through maturity, but has exhibited a material deterioration in cash flow and/or other credit factors. If negative trends continue, default could occur.
- 5 -Low Probability of Default/Loss: A loan with one or more identified weakness that we expect to have a 15% probability of default or principal loss.
- 6 -Medium Probability of Default/Loss: A loan with one or more identified weakness that we expect to have a 33% probability of default or principal loss.
- 7 High Probability of Default/Loss: A loan with one or more identified weakness that we expect to have a 67% or higher probability of default or principal loss.
- 8 - In Default: A loan which is in contractual default and/or which has a very high likelihood of principal loss.

The following table allocates the net book value and principal balance of our loans receivable based on our internal risk ratings as of December 31, 2010:

Loans Receivable as of December 31, 2010  
(in thousands)

Risk Rating	Number of Loans	Principal Balance	Net Book Value
1 - 3	10	\$375,169	\$374,885
4 - 5	8	141,667	126,540
6 - 8	11	462,221	104,893
Total	29	\$979,057	\$606,318



Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

In making this assessment, one of the primary factors we consider is how senior or junior each loan is relative to other debt obligations of the borrower. The following tables further allocate our loans receivable by both loan type and our internal risk ratings as of December 31, 2010:

Senior Mortgage Loans  
(in thousands)

Risk Rating	Number of Loans	Principal Balance	Net Book Value
1 - 3	2	\$129,200	\$128,852
4 - 5	4	57,554	57,513
6 - 8	3	66,347	53,785
Total	9	\$253,101	\$240,150

Subordinate Interests in Mortgages  
(in thousands)

Risk Rating	Number of Loans	Principal Balance	Net Book Value
1 - 3	1	\$48,000	\$48,000
4 - 5	1	28,965	14,483
6 - 8	5	110,585	51,108
Total	7	\$187,550	\$113,591

Mezzanine & Other Loans  
(in thousands)

Risk Rating	Number of Loans	Principal Balance	Net Book Value
1 - 3	7	\$197,969	\$198,033
4 - 5	3	55,148	54,544
6 - 8	3	285,289	—
Total	13	\$538,406	\$252,577

### Loan impairments

The following table describes our impaired loans as of December 31, 2010, including impaired loans that are current in their interest payments and those that are delinquent on contractual payments (in thousands):

	No. of Loans	Gross Book Value	Provision for Loan Loss	Net Book Value
<b>Impaired loans:</b>				
Performing loans	7	\$402,780	(\$343,332 )	\$59,448
Non-performing loans	2	43,420	(28,448 )	14,972
<b>Total impaired loans</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>\$446,200</b>	<b>(\$371,780 )</b>	<b>\$74,420</b>



Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table details the allocation of our provision between loan types for loan losses as of December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

Impaired Loans	December 31, 2010		
	Principal Balance	Provision for Loan Loss	Loss Severity
Mezzanine & other loans	\$515,192	\$285,287	55 %
Subordinate interests in mortgages	187,550	73,931	39
Senior mortgages	253,101	12,562	5
Total/Weighted Average	\$955,843	\$371,780	39 %

Generally, we have recorded provisions for loan loss against all loans which are in maturity default, or otherwise have past-due principal payments. As of December 31, 2010, we had two loans with an aggregate net book value of \$20.5 million which were in maturity default but had no provision recorded. We expect to collect all principal and interest due under these loans upon their resolution.

Our average net book balance of impaired loans was \$75.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. Subsequent to their impairment, we recorded interest on impaired loans that are performing of \$12.7 million during 2010, substantively all of which was received in cash. Our average balance of impaired loans was \$31.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Subsequent to their impairment, we recorded interest on these loans of \$572,000 during 2009.

#### Nonaccrual loans

In accordance with our revenue recognition policies discussed in Note 2, we do not accrue interest on loans which are 90 days past due or, in the opinion of management, are otherwise uncollectable. Accordingly, we do not have any material interest receivable accrued on nonperforming loans as of December 31, 2010.

The following table details our loans receivable which are on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2010:

Non-Accrual Loans Receivable as of December 31, 2010  
(in thousands)

Asset Type	Principal Balance	Net Book Value
Senior Mortgage Loans	\$1,866	\$1,866
Subordinate Interests in Mortgages	86,086	26,609
Mezzanine & Other Loans	277,289	—
Total	\$365,241	\$28,475

#### Unfunded loan commitments

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, 2010, our only Unfunded Loan Commitments was for \$300,000, which will generally only be funded when and/or if the borrower meets certain performance hurdles with



respect to the underlying collateral, or to reimburse costs associated with leasing activity.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 5. Loans Held-for-Sale, Net

Subsequent to December 31, 2010, in conjunction with the March 2011 restructuring of our recourse debt obligations, a significant portion of our assets were transferred to a newly formed, majority-owned subsidiary. See Note 22 for additional discussion.

Activity relating to our loans held-for-sale for the year ended December 31, 2010 was as follows (in thousands):

	Gross Book Value	Valuation Allowance	Net Book Value
December 31, 2009	\$—	\$—	\$—
Reclassification from loans receivable	76,632	(10,643 )	65,989
Satisfactions	(58,636 )	2,382	(56,254 )
Valuation allowance on loans held-for-sale	—	(2,119 )	(2,119 )
Reclassification to loans receivable	(1,866 )	—	(1,866 )
December 31, 2010	\$16,130	(\$10,380 )	\$5,750

During the third quarter of 2010, we reclassified a \$60.7 million senior mortgage loan to loans held-for-sale, against which we recorded a net \$2.4 million valuation allowance resulting in a net book value of \$58.0 million. Through negotiations with the borrower, this loan was satisfied in the fourth quarter of 2010 by (i) a \$54.7 million repayment, and (ii) issuance of a new \$3.5 million note.

We have previously sold a \$28.6 million pari passu interest in this loan to one of our investment management vehicles. The transaction did not qualify for sale treatment under GAAP and we therefore still carried the entire \$60.7 million loan as an asset and \$28.6 million as a liability, as described in Note 9, at the time of this transaction. As a result of the satisfaction of our original loan, this 47% loan participation was de-recognized from our financial statements resulting in (i) our net \$1.9 million interest in the new note, which has been reclassified out of loans held-for-sale to loans receivable, and (ii) a \$1.1 million gain on extinguishment of the participations sold liability.

During the second quarter of 2010, we reclassified a \$16.1 million mezzanine loan to loans held-for-sale, against which we have previously recorded a provision for loan losses of \$10.6 million. During 2010, we increased the carrying value of this loan by \$263,000 resulting in a net book value of \$5.8 million as of December 31, 2010, which amount approximates fair value. The loan was subsequently sold on January 25, 2011 for its net book value of \$5.8 million.

See also Note 11 for comparable disclosures regarding loans held-for-sale that are held in consolidated VIEs, as separately stated on our consolidated balance sheets.

Note 6. Real Estate Held-for-Sale

We do not have any real estate held-for-sale as of December 31, 2010. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we recorded impairments of \$2.2 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, against an investment which was sold in July 2009.

See also Note 11 for comparable disclosures regarding real estate held-for-sale that are held in consolidated VIEs, as separately stated on our consolidated balance sheets.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 7. Equity Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries

Our equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries consist primarily of our co-investments in investment management vehicles that we sponsor and manage. As of December 31, 2010, we had a co-investment in one such vehicle, CT Opportunity Partners I, LP, or CTOPI, in which we have a commitment to invest up to \$25.0 million, or 4.6% of CTOPI's total capital commitments. We have funded \$12.4 million of our commitment as of December 31, 2010 and received \$2.1 million as a return of capital, resulting in a \$14.7 million unfunded commitment balance. In addition to our co-investments, we record capitalized costs associated with these vehicles in equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries.

During the third quarter of 2010, we completed the liquidation of one of our investment management vehicles, CT Mezzanine Partners III, Inc., or Fund III, and recorded \$733,000 of incentive management fees.

Activity relating to our equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2010 was as follows (in thousands):

	CTOPI	Fund III	Other	Total
December 31, 2009	\$2,175	\$158	\$18	\$2,351
Contributions	5,232	—	—	5,232
(Loss) income from equity investments	3,742	(129 )	(5 )	3,608
Distributions	(2,218 )	(29 )	(12 )	(2,259 )
December 31, 2010	\$8,931	\$—	\$1	\$8,932

In accordance with the CTOPI management agreement, CTIMCO may earn incentive compensation when certain returns are achieved for the partners of CTOPI, which will be accrued if and when earned, and when appropriate contingencies have been eliminated. As of December 31, 2010, our maximum exposure to loss from CTOPI was \$10.4 million.

Note 8. Debt Obligations

Subsequent to December 31, 2010, our recourse debt obligations were substantially restructured, amended, or terminated. See note 22 for additional discussion.

As described in Note 2, our consolidated balance sheets separately state our assets and liabilities and certain assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs. The following disclosures relate to the debt obligations of Capital Trust, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries only. See also Note 11 for comparable disclosures regarding the debt obligations of consolidated VIEs, that are non-recourse to us, as separately stated on our consolidated balance sheets.

Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had \$602.9 million and \$677.4 million of total debt obligations outstanding, respectively. The balances of each category of debt, their respective coupons and all-in effective costs, including the amortization of fees and expenses, were as follows (in thousands):

Recourse Debt Obligations	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	Coupon(1)	December 31, 2010	
	Principal Balance	Book Balance	Book Balance		All-In Cost(1)	Maturity Date(2)
<b>Repurchase obligations</b>						
JPMorgan	\$224,972	\$224,915	\$258,203	1.73 %	1.78 %	March 16, 2011
Morgan Stanley	105,074	105,044	148,170	2.10 %	2.11 %	March 16, 2011
Citigroup	42,634	42,623	43,764	1.60 %	1.60 %	March 16, 2011
Total repurchase obligations	372,680	372,582	450,137	1.82 %	1.85 %	March 16, 2011
Senior credit facility	98,124	98,124	99,188	3.26 %	7.20 %	March 15, 2011
Junior subordinated notes (3)	143,753	132,190	128,077	1.00 %	4.28 %	April 30, 2036
Total/Weighted Average	\$614,557	\$602,896	\$677,402	1.86 %	3.25 % <sup>(4)</sup>	September 16, 2016

- (1) Represents a weighted average for each respective facility, assuming LIBOR of 0.26% at December 31, 2010 for floating rate debt obligations.
- (2) Maturity dates for our repurchase obligations with JPMorgan, Morgan Stanley and Citigroup, and our senior credit facility, do not give effect to the potential one year extension, to March 15, 2012, which is at our lenders' sole discretion.
- (3) The coupon for junior subordinated notes will remain at 1.00% per annum through April 29, 2012, 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 + 2.44% per annum through maturity.
- (4) Including the impact of interest rate hedges with an aggregate notional balance of \$64.1 million as of December 31, 2010, the effective all-in cost of our debt obligations would be 3.77% per annum.

#### Repurchase Obligations

Subsequent to December 31, 2010, the terms of our repurchase obligations were substantially amended as part of a comprehensive restructuring of our recourse debt obligations. See note 22 for additional discussion.

On March 16, 2009, we amended and restructured our repurchase obligations 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.

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 amended the terms of each such facility, without any change to the collateral pool securing the debt owed to each repurchase lender, to provide the following:

- Maturity dates were modified to one year from the March 16, 2009 effective date of each respective agreement. Currently, maturity dates for our repurchase agreements have been extended to March 15, 2011.



Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

- We agreed to pay each repurchase lender periodic amortization as follows: (i) mandatory payments, payable monthly in arrears, in an amount equal to sixty-five (65%) of the net interest income generated by each such lender's collateral pool (this amount did not change during the first one-year extension period), 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 generally equal to 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 repurchase facility balance and the denominator is the total outstanding indebtedness of our repurchase lenders.
- We further agreed to amortize each repurchase lender's secured debt at the end of each calendar quarter on a pro rata basis until we have repaid our repurchase 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 repurchase 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 provided we apply one hundred percent (100%) of the proceeds to pay down the related repurchase 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 repurchase facilities. Under the revised 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, each collateral pool may be valued monthly. If a repurchase lender determines that the ratio of their total outstanding 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 repurchase 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;

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- require us to maintain a minimum amount of liquidity, as defined, of \$5.0 million;
- trigger an event of default if our current 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

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

- 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 March 16, 2009, in connection with the restructuring discussed above, 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 NYSE on March 13, 2009. The fair value assigned to these warrants, totaling \$940,000, has been recorded as a discount on the related debt obligations with a corresponding increase to additional paid-in capital, and will be accreted as a component of interest expense over the term of each respective facility. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes valuation method.

The following table details the aggregate outstanding principal balance, carrying value and fair value of our assets, primarily loans receivable, which were pledged as collateral under our repurchase facilities as of December 31, 2010, as well as the amount at risk under each facility (in thousands). The amount at risk is generally equal to the carrying value of our collateral less the outstanding principal balance of the associated repurchase facility.

Repurchase Lender	Loans and Securities Collateral Balances, as of December 31, 2010				
	Facility Balance	Principal Balance	Carrying Value	Fair Value (1)	Amount at Risk (2)
JPMorgan (3)	\$224,972	\$468,963	\$308,513	\$260,056	\$91,302
Morgan Stanley (4)	105,074	337,536	210,133	115,372	105,058
Citigroup	42,634	77,648	76,606	63,466	33,972
	\$372,680	\$884,147	\$595,252	\$438,894	\$230,332

- (1) Fair values represent the amount at which assets could be sold in an orderly transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller. The immediate liquidation value of these assets would likely be substantially lower.
- (2) Amount at risk is calculated on an asset-by-asset basis for each facility and considers the greater of (a) the carrying value of an asset and (b) the fair value of an asset, in determining the total risk.
- (3) In addition to serving as collateral for our JPMorgan repurchase facility, these assets also secure our interest rate swap agreements. These agreements with JPMorgan are in a net liability position of \$9.0 million (their termination value), as described in Note 10.
- (4) Amounts other than principal exclude certain subordinate interests in our CT CDOs which have been pledged as collateral to Morgan Stanley. These interests have been eliminated in consolidation and therefore have a carrying value of zero on our balance sheet.

#### Senior Credit Facility

Subsequent to December 31, 2010, our senior credit facility was terminated as part of a comprehensive restructuring of our recourse debt obligations. See note 22 for additional discussion.

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 our repurchase facilities (as they may be further extended until March 15, 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 then unencumbered collateralized debt obligation interests;

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

- pledge our unencumbered CT CDO 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 our repurchase facilities.

As of December 31, 2010, we had \$98.1 million outstanding under our senior credit facility at a cash cost of LIBOR plus 3.00% per annum. Since we amended and restated our senior credit agreement on March 16, 2009, we have made amortization payments of \$8.8 million, and \$6.9 million of accrued interest was added to the outstanding balance.

#### Junior Subordinated Notes

Subsequent to December 31, 2010, our junior subordinated notes were terminated as part of a comprehensive restructuring of our recourse debt obligations. See note 22 for additional discussion.

The most subordinate component of our debt obligations are our junior subordinated notes. As of December 31, 2010, these notes had a principal balance of \$143.8 million (\$132.2 million book balance) at a cash cost of 1.00% per annum.

Pursuant to exchange agreements dated March 16, 2009 and May 14, 2009, we issued a \$143.8 million aggregate principal amount of junior subordinated notes which mature on April 30, 2036 and are freely redeemable by us at par at any time. The interest rate payable under the subordinated notes is 1% per annum from the date of issuance through and including April 29, 2012, 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 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.

#### Note 9. Participations Sold

Participations sold represent interests in certain loans that we originated and subsequently sold to one of our investment management vehicles or to third parties. We present these participations sold as both assets and non-recourse liabilities because these arrangements do not qualify as sales under GAAP. We have no economic exposure to these liabilities in excess of the value of the assets sold. As of December 31, 2010, we had four such participations sold with a total gross carrying value of \$259.3 million.

The income earned on these loans is recorded as interest income and an identical amount is recorded as interest expense on our consolidated statements of operations. Generally, participations sold are recorded as assets and liabilities in equal amounts on our consolidated balance sheets. We have recorded an aggregate \$172.5 million of provisions for loan losses against certain of our participations sold assets, resulting in a net book value of \$86.8 million as of December 31, 2010. The associated liabilities have not been adjusted as of December 31, 2010, because we are prohibited by GAAP from reducing their carrying value until the loan assets are contractually extinguished.

During 2010, one of our participations sold liabilities was satisfied through the repayment of the related loan asset. See Note 5 for additional details of the repayment.



Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table describes our participations sold assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Participations sold assets		
Gross carrying value	\$259,304	\$289,144
Less: Provision for loan losses	(172,465 )	(172,465 )
Net book value of assets	\$86,839	\$116,679
Participations sold liabilities		
Net book value of liabilities	\$259,304	\$289,144
Net impact to shareholders' equity	(\$172,465)	(\$172,465)

#### Note 10. Derivative Financial Instruments

To manage interest rate risk, we typically employ interest rate swaps, or other arrangements, to convert a portion of our floating rate debt to fixed rate debt in order to index-match our assets and liabilities. The interest rate swaps that we employ are designated as cash flow hedges and are designed to hedge fixed rate assets against floating rate liabilities. Under cash flow hedges, we pay our hedge counterparties a fixed rate amount and our counterparties pay us a floating rate amount, which we settle monthly, and record as a component of interest expense. Our counterparties in these transactions are 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.

As described in Note 2, our consolidated balance sheets separately state our assets and liabilities and certain assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs. The following disclosures relate only to the interest rate hedge liabilities of Capital Trust, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

See also Note 11 for comparable disclosures regarding the interest rate hedge liabilities of consolidated VIEs, which are non-recourse to us, as separately stated on our consolidated balance sheets.

The following table summarizes the notional amounts and fair values of our interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands). The notional amount provides an indication of the extent of our involvement in the instruments at that time, but does not represent exposure to credit or interest rate risk.

Type	Counterparty	December 31, 2010 Notional Amount	Interest		December 31, 2010 Fair Value	December 31, 2009 Fair Value
			Rate (1)	Maturity		
Cash Flow Hedge	JPMorgan Chase	\$17,760	5.14%	2014	(\$2,172)	(\$1,182)
Cash Flow Hedge	JPMorgan Chase	16,849	4.83%	2014	(1,969)	(966)
Cash Flow Hedge	JPMorgan Chase	16,377	5.52%	2018	(2,773)	(1,239)
Cash Flow Hedge	JPMorgan Chase	7,062	5.11%	2016	(1,015)	(440)
Cash Flow Hedge	JPMorgan Chase	3,210	5.45%	2015	(490)	(237)
Cash Flow Hedge	JPMorgan Chase	2,805	5.08%	2011	(32)	(120)
Total/Weighted Average		\$64,063	5.16%	2015	(\$8,451)	(\$4,184)

(1)

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Represents the gross fixed interest rate we pay to our counterparties under these derivative instruments. We receive an amount of interest indexed to one-month LIBOR on all of our interest rate swaps.

As of both December 31, 2010 and 2009, all of our derivative financial instruments were recorded at fair value as interest rate hedge liabilities on our consolidated balance sheet. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we did not enter into any new derivative financial instrument contracts.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The table below shows amounts recorded to other comprehensive income and amounts recorded to interest expense from other comprehensive income for the years ended December, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

Hedge	Amount of (loss) gain recognized in OCI for the years ended		Amount of loss reclassified from OCI to income for the years ended (1)	
	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Interest rate swaps	(\$4,267)	\$6,972	(\$2,994)	(\$3,317)

(1) Represents net amounts paid to swap counterparties during the period, which are included in interest expense, offset by an immaterial amount of non-cash swap amortization.

All of our hedges were classified as highly effective for all of the periods presented. Over the next twelve months, as we make payments under our hedge agreements, we expect approximately \$2.9 million to be reclassified from other comprehensive income to interest expense. This amount is generally equal to the present value of such expected payments under the respective derivative contracts.

Certain of our derivative agreements contain provisions whereby a default on any of our recourse debt obligations could also constitute a default under these derivative obligations. As of December 31, 2010, derivatives related to these agreements were in a net liability position of \$9.0 million (their termination value) based on their contractual terms, which amount excludes certain adjustments made in arriving at fair value in accordance with GAAP. If we default on any of our recourse debt obligations, we could be required to settle our obligations under the derivative agreements at their termination value. As of December 31, 2010, we were not in default under any of our recourse debt obligations and have not posted any assets as collateral under our derivative agreements.

On October 10, 2008, we terminated an interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$18.0 million as a result of our counterparty filing for bankruptcy. In the second quarter of 2010, we paid our former counterparty \$246,000 to settle a claim concerning the termination of this interest rate swap, which is included as a component of interest expense on our consolidated statement of operations.

#### Note 11. Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

As of December 31, 2010, our consolidated balance sheet includes an aggregate \$3.5 billion of assets and \$3.7 billion of liabilities related to 11 consolidated variable interest entities, or VIEs. Due to the non-recourse nature of these VIEs, and other factors discussed below, our net exposure to loss from investments in these entities is limited to \$29.1 million.

Our consolidated VIEs generally include two categories of entities: (i) collateralized debt obligations sponsored and issued by us, which we refer to as CT CDOs, and (ii) other consolidated VIEs, which are also securitization vehicles but were not issued or sponsored by us. We have historically consolidated the CT CDOs; however we began consolidating the additional VIEs as of January 1, 2010, as discussed in Note 2.

#### CT CDOs

We currently consolidate four collateralized debt obligation, or CDO, trusts, which are VIEs that were sponsored by us. These CT 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 CT CDO trusts 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 CT CDO trusts have been eliminated, and our balance sheet reflects both the assets held and debt issued by these CDO trusts to third parties. Similarly, our operating results and cash flows include the gross amounts related to the assets and liabilities of the CT CDO entities, as opposed to our net economic interests in these entities. Fees earned by us for the management of these CDO trusts are eliminated in consolidation.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Our interest in the assets held by these CT CDO trusts, which are consolidated on 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 below in this Note 11. The liabilities of the CT CDO trusts, which are also consolidated on our balance sheet, are non-recourse to us, and can generally only be satisfied from each CDO trust's respective asset pool.

We are not obligated to provide, nor have we provided, any financial support to these CT CDO trusts. Accordingly, other than in the event of a breach of certain representations or warranties (discussed in detail below), our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our investment in these entities is limited to \$233.6 million, the notional amount of the subordinate debt and equity interest we retained in these CDO trusts. After giving effect to certain transfers of these interests, provisions for loan losses and other-than-temporary impairments recorded as of December 31, 2010, our remaining net exposure to loss from these entities is \$29.1 million.

#### Other Consolidated VIEs

As discussed above, we currently consolidate seven additional VIEs, all of which are securitization vehicles substantially similar to the CT CDOs. These VIEs invest in commercial real estate debt instruments, which investments were not originated or transferred to the VIEs by us. In addition to our investment in the subordinate classes of the securities issued by these VIEs, we are named special servicer on a number of the VIEs' assets. As a result of consolidation, our ownership interests in these VIEs have been eliminated, and our balance sheet reflects both the assets held and debt issued by these VIEs to third parties. Similarly, our operating results and cash flows include the gross amounts related to the assets and liabilities of the VIEs, as opposed to our net economic interests in these entities. Special servicing fees paid to us on assets owned by these VIEs are eliminated in consolidation.

Our interest in the assets held by these VIEs, which are consolidated on our balance sheet, is restricted by the structural provisions of these entities, and a recovery of our investment in the VIEs will be limited by each entity's distribution provisions. The liabilities of the VIEs, which are also consolidated on our balance sheet, are non-recourse to us, and can generally only be satisfied from each VIE's respective asset pool.

We are not obligated to provide, nor have we provided, any financial support to these VIEs. In addition, five of these seven investments have been made through our CT CDOs, which limits our exposure to loss as discussed above. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2010, our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our investment in these entities is limited to \$69.0 million, the notional amount of our investment in the two VIEs not held by our CT CDOs. Prior to consolidation, we have previously impaired 100% of our investment in these entities, resulting in a zero net exposure to loss as of December 31, 2010.

As described in Note 2, our consolidated balance sheets separately state our assets and liabilities and certain assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs. The following disclosures relate specifically to the assets and liabilities of these VIEs, as separately stated on our consolidated balance sheets.

Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

A. Securities Held-to-Maturity – Consolidated VIEs

Our consolidated VIEs' securities portfolio consists of CMBS, CDOs, and other securities. Activity relating to these securities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was as follows (in thousands):

	CMBS	CDOs & Other	Total Book Value (1)
December 31, 2009	\$624,791	\$73,073	\$697,864
Impact of consolidation due to change in accounting principal	(78,087 )	—	(78,087 )
Principal paydowns	(21,827 )	(24,086 )	(45,913 )
Satisfactions	(9,781 )	—	(9,781 )
Discount/premium amortization & other (2)	4,533	(976 )	3,557
Other-than-temporary impairments:			
Recognized in earnings	(50,569 )	—	(50,569 )
Recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	(12,748 )	—	(12,748 )
December 31, 2010	\$456,312	\$48,011	\$504,323

- (1) Includes securities with a total face value of \$594.4 million and \$751.2 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Securities with an aggregate face value of \$88.1 million, which had a net carrying value of \$78.1 million as of December 31, 2009, have been eliminated in consolidation beginning January 1, 2010 as discussed in Note 2.
- (2) Includes mark-to-market adjustments on securities previously classified as available-for-sale, amortization of other-than-temporary impairments, and losses, if any.

As of both December 31, 2010 and 2009, all of our consolidated VIEs securities were classified as held-to-maturity.

The following table allocates our consolidated VIEs' securities' book value as of December 31, 2010 between their amortized cost basis, amounts related to mark-to-market adjustments on securities previously classified as available-for-sale, and the portion of other-than-temporary impairments not related to expected credit losses (in thousands):

	CMBS	CDOs & Other	Total Securities
Amortized cost basis	\$465,695	\$48,011	\$513,706
Mark-to-market adjustments on securities previously classified as available-for-sale	4,627	—	4,627
Other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	(14,010 )	—	(14,010 )
Total book value as of December 31, 2010	\$456,312	\$48,011	\$504,323

Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table details overall statistics for our consolidated VIEs' securities portfolio as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Number of securities	56	64
Number of issues	40	47
Rating (1) (2) (3)	BB+	BB-
Fixed / Floating (in millions) (4)	\$503 / \$1	\$618 / \$80
Coupon (1) (5)	6.66%	6.11%
Yield (1) (5)	6.97%	6.58%
Life (years) (1) (6)	3.4	3.6

- (1) Represents a weighted average as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- (2) Weighted average ratings are based on the lowest rating published by Fitch Ratings, Standard & Poor's or Moody's Investors Service for each security.
- (3) Increase in weighted average rating as of December 31, 2010 is primarily due to the consolidation of additional VIEs as described in Note 2.
- (4) Represents the aggregate net book value of our portfolio allocated between fixed rate and floating rate securities.
- (5) Coupon is based on the securities' contractual interest rates, while yield is based on expected cash flows for each security, and considers discounts/premiums and asset non-performance. Calculations for floating rate securities are based on LIBOR of 0.26% and 0.23% as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- (6) Weighted average life is based on the timing and amount of future expected principal payments through the expected repayment date of each respective investment.

The table below details the ratings and vintage distribution of our consolidated VIEs' securities as of December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

Vintage	Rating as of December 31, 2010							Total
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	CCC and Below	
2006	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$15,248	\$15,248
2005	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,033	22,033
2004	—	24,815	8,414	—	—	—	2,400	35,629
2003	9,906	—	—	3,020	1,959	—	—	14,885
2002	—	—	—	6,663	—	2,652	—	9,315
2001	—	—	—	4,814	4,129	—	3,537	12,480
2000	2,923	—	—	—	—	—	26,017	28,940
1999	—	—	11,337	1,423	17,366	—	—	30,126
1998	98,017	45,593	38,045	43,524	43,534	—	4,125	272,838
1997	—	—	26,124	—	5,182	3,360	3,546	38,212
1996	24,617	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,617
Total	\$135,463	\$70,408	\$83,920	\$59,444	\$72,170	\$6,012	\$76,906	\$504,323



Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The table below details the ratings and vintage distribution of our consolidated VIEs' securities as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

Vintage	Rating as of December 31, 2009							Total
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	CCC and Below	
2007	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$2,812	\$—	\$28,921	\$31,733
2006	—	—	—	—	—	8,933	28,325	37,258
2005	—	—	—	11,866	1,250	14,630	22,104	49,850
2004	—	24,848	19,225	—	25,540	9,782	—	79,395
2003	9,905	—	—	4,976	—	—	—	14,881
2002	—	—	—	6,616	—	2,599	—	9,215
2001	—	—	—	4,843	14,204	—	—	19,047
2000	7,506	—	—	—	4,982	—	22,069	34,557
1999	—	—	11,436	1,432	17,359	—	—	30,227
1998	117,349	—	82,791	75,314	11,807	—	12,900	300,161
1997	—	—	35,101	4,876	8,580	—	18,778	67,335
1996	24,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,205
Total	\$158,965	\$24,848	\$148,553	\$109,923	\$86,534	\$35,944	\$133,097	\$697,864

#### Other-than-temporary impairments

Quarterly, we reevaluate our consolidated VIEs' securities portfolio to determine if there has been an other-than-temporary impairment based upon expected future cash flows from each securities investment. As a result of this evaluation, under the accounting guidance discussed in Note 2, during the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a gross other-than-temporary impairment of \$63.3 million. This gross other-than-temporary impairment includes \$50.6 million related to expected credit losses which has been recorded through earnings, and \$12.7 million of fair value adjustments in excess of expected credit losses, or Valuation Adjustments, which have been recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on our consolidated balance sheet with no impact on earnings.

To determine the component of the gross other-than-temporary impairment related to expected credit losses, we compare the amortized cost basis of each other-than-temporarily impaired security to the present value of its revised expected cash flows, discounted using its pre-impairment yield. Significant judgment of management is required in this analysis that includes, but is not limited to, (i) assumptions regarding the collectability of principal and interest, net of related expenses, on the underlying loans, and (ii) current subordination levels at both the individual loans which serve as collateral under our securities and at the securities themselves.

Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table summarizes activity related to the other-than-temporary impairments of our consolidated VIEs' securities during the year ended December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	Gross Other-Than-Temporary Impairments	Credit Related Other-Than-Temporary Impairments	Non-Credit Related Other-Than-Temporary Impairments
December 31, 2009	\$32,508	\$25,112	\$7,396
Impact of change in accounting principle (1)	(5,376 )	(1,576 )	(3,800 )
Additions due to change in expected cash flows	63,317	50,569	12,748
Amortization of other-than-temporary impairments	(1,863 )	471	(2,334 )
December 31, 2010	\$88,586	\$74,576	\$14,010

(1) Due to the consolidation of additional VIEs, as discussed in Note 2, other-than-temporary impairments which were previously recorded on our investment in these entities have been eliminated in consolidation beginning January 1, 2010.

#### Unrealized losses and fair value of securities

Certain of our consolidated VIEs' securities are carried at values in excess of their fair values. This difference can be caused by, among other things, changes in credit spreads and interest rates.

The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of securities for which the fair value is lower than their book value as of December 31, 2010 and that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired (in millions):

	Less Than 12 Months		Greater Than 12 Months		Total		Book Value (1)
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	
Floating Rate	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Fixed Rate	29.3	(1.2)	221.2	(37.4)	250.5	(38.6)	289.1
Total	\$29.3	(\$1.2)	\$221.2	(\$37.4)	\$250.5	(\$38.6)	\$289.1

(1) Excludes, as of December 31, 2010, \$215.2 million of securities which were carried at or below fair value and securities against which an other-than-temporary impairment equal to the entire book value was recognized in earnings.

As of December 31, 2010, 33 of our consolidated VIEs' securities with an aggregate carrying value of \$289.1 million were carried at values in excess of their fair values. Fair value for these securities was \$250.5 million as of December 31, 2010. In total, as of December 31, 2010, we had 56 investments in securities with an aggregate book value of \$504.3 million that have an estimated fair value of \$475.3 million, including 54 investments in CMBS with an

estimated fair value of \$426.6 million and two investments in CDOs and other securities with an estimated fair value of \$48.7 million. These valuations do not include the value of interest rate swaps entered into in conjunction with the purchase/financing of these investments, if any.

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Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of our consolidated VIEs securities for which the fair value is lower than our book value as of December 31, 2009 and that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired (in millions):

	Less Than 12 Months		Greater Than 12 Months		Total		Book Value (1)
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	
Floating Rate	\$—	\$—	\$24.5	(\$55.1)	\$24.5	(\$55.1)	\$79.6
Fixed Rate	27.6	(3.9)	333.6	(125.9)	361.2	(129.8)	491.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27.6</b>	<b>(\$3.9)</b>	<b>\$358.1</b>	<b>(\$181.0)</b>	<b>\$385.7</b>	<b>(\$184.9)</b>	<b>\$570.6</b>

(1) Excludes, as of December 31, 2009, \$127.2 million of securities which were carried at or below fair value and securities against which an other-than-temporary impairment equal to the entire book value was recognized in earnings.

As of December 31, 2009, 54 of our consolidated VIEs securities with an aggregate carrying value of \$570.6 million were carried at values in excess of their fair values. Fair value for these securities was \$385.7 million as of December 31, 2009. In total, as of December 31, 2009, we had 64 investments in securities with an aggregate book value of \$697.9 million that have an estimated fair value of \$519.1 million, including 62 investments in CMBS with an estimated fair value of \$451.5 million and two investments in CDOs and other securities with an estimated fair value of \$67.6 million. These valuations do not include the value of interest rate swaps entered into in conjunction with the purchase/financing of these investments, if any.

We determine fair values using third party dealer assessments of value, supplemented in limited cases with our own internal financial model-based estimations of fair value. See Note 16 for further discussion of fair value. We regularly examine our securities portfolio and have determined that, despite these differences between carrying value and fair value, our expectations of future cash flows have only changed adversely for 11 of our securities, against which we have recognized other-than-temporary-impairments. See Note 3 for additional discussion of fair value estimations.

#### Investments in variable interest entities

Our consolidated VIEs' securities portfolio includes investments in both CMBS and CDOs, which securitization structures are generally considered VIEs. We have not consolidated these VIEs due to our determination that, based on the structural provisions of each entity and the nature of our investments, we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact these entities' economic performance.

These securities were acquired through investment, and do not represent a securitization or other transfer of our assets. We are not named as special servicer on these investments.

We are not obligated to provide, nor have we provided, any financial support to these entities. As these securities are financed by our non-recourse CT CDOs, our exposure to loss is therefore limited to our interests in these consolidated entities described above.





Capital Trust, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

B. Loans Receivable, Net – Consolidated VIEs

Activity relating to our consolidated VIEs' loans receivable for the year ended December 31, 2010 was as follows (in thousands):

	Gross Book Value	Provision for Loan Losses	Net Book Value (1)
December 31, 2009	\$508,971	(\$117,472 )	\$391,499
Impact of consolidation due to change in accounting principal	2,980,075	(134,834 )	2,845,241
Satisfactions (2)	(148,212 )	—	(148,212 )
Principal paydowns	(92,106 )	—	(92,106 )
Discount/premium amortization & other (3)	(6,090 )	—	(6,090 )
Provision for loan losses (4)	—	(86,899 )	(86,899 )
Realized loan losses	(81,602 )	81,602	—
Reclassification to real estate held-for-sale	(15,068 )	3,014	(12,054 )
December 31, 2010	\$3,145,968	(\$254,589 )	\$2,891,379

- (1) Includes loans with a total principal balance of \$3.15 billion and \$511.4 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Loans with an aggregate principal balance of \$2.98 billion as of December 31, 2009 have been consolidated onto our balance sheet beginning January 1, 2010, as discussed in Note 2.