

CAPSTEAD MORTGAGE CORP

Form 424B5

September 27, 2007

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**Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-143390**

**Prospectus Supplement
(To prospectus dated August 10, 2007)**

10,000,000 Shares

Capstead Mortgage Corporation

Common Stock

We are offering 10,000,000 shares of our common stock to be sold in this offering.

Our common stock is subject to certain restrictions on ownership designed to preserve our qualification as a real estate investment trust for federal income tax purposes. See **Description of Our Capital Stock** on page 3 of the accompanying prospectus.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol **CMO**. The last reported sale price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on September 26, 2007 was \$10.21 per share.

Investing in our common stock involves risks that are described under the caption **Risk Factors beginning on page S-5.**

	Per Share	Total
Public offering price	\$ 9.75000	\$ 97,500,000
Underwriting discounts and commissions	\$ 0.53625	\$ 5,362,500
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	\$ 9.21375	\$ 92,137,500

We have granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to 1,500,000 additional shares to cover any over-allotments.

The shares will be ready for delivery on or about October 2, 2007.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities, or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.

JMP Securities

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods

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RBC Capital Markets

The date of this prospectus supplement is September 26, 2007.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

This document is in two parts. The first part is the prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering and also adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying base prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the base prospectus. The second part, the base prospectus, gives more general information about securities we may offer from time to time, some of which does not apply to this offering. Generally, when we refer only to the prospectus, we are referring to both parts combined, and when we refer to the accompanying prospectus, we are referring to the base prospectus.

If the description of this offering varies between this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement. Unless otherwise indicated, all information presented in this prospectus supplement assumes that the underwriters' option to purchase up to 1,500,000 shares of common stock to cover over-allotments is not exercised.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, shares of our common stock only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in or incorporated by reference in this document is accurate only as of the date such information was issued, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus supplement or any sale of our common stock.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In this document, we make forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) that inherently involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results and liquidity can differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements because of changes in the level and composition of our investments and unforeseen factors. These factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in general economic conditions, the availability of suitable investments from both an investment return and regulatory perspective, the availability of new investment capital, fluctuations in interest rates and levels of mortgage prepayments, deterioration in credit quality and ratings, the effectiveness of risk management strategies, the impact of leverage, liquidity of secondary markets and credit markets, increases in costs and other general competitive factors. In addition to these considerations, actual results and liquidity related to investments in loans secured by commercial real estate are affected by borrower performance under operating or development plans, lessee performance under lease agreements, changes in general as well as local economic conditions and real estate markets, increases in competition and inflationary pressures, changes in the tax and regulatory environment including zoning and environmental laws, uninsured losses or losses in excess of insurance limits and the availability of adequate insurance coverage at reasonable costs, among other factors.

For a discussion of the risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, please see the risks set forth under the caption Risk Factors in this prospectus supplement. We do not undertake, and specifically disclaim any obligation, to publicly release the result of any revisions which may be made to any forward-looking statements to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statements.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

*The following summary highlights information contained elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. It may not contain all of the information that is important to you. Before making a decision to invest in our common stock, you should read carefully this entire prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the risks set forth under the caption *Risk Factors* in this prospectus supplement and the information set forth under the caption *Where You Can Find More Information* on page ii of the accompanying prospectus, as well as the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information and financial statements, including the notes thereto, appearing elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. All references to *we*, *our* and *us* in this prospectus supplement mean Capstead Mortgage Corporation and all entities owned or controlled by us except where it is made clear that the term means only the parent company. The term *you* refers to a prospective investor.*

Our Company

We are a self-managed real estate investment trust, or REIT, formed in 1985 and based in Dallas, Texas. Our core strategy is managing a leveraged portfolio of residential mortgage securities consisting primarily of adjustable-rate mortgage, or ARM, securities issued and guaranteed by government-sponsored entities, either Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or by an agency of the federal government, Ginnie Mae, which we refer to collectively as agency securities. Agency securities carry an actual or implied AAA credit rating with limited, if any, credit risk. We also seek to prudently augment our core portfolio with investments in credit-sensitive commercial real estate-related assets. We have elected to be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

Our Assets

As of June 30, 2007, our assets consisted of a core portfolio of approximately \$5.5 billion of residential mortgage securities, with ARM agency securities accounting for approximately 99% of our total portfolio. ARM agency securities that we hold are backed by residential mortgage loans that have coupon interest rates that adjust at least annually to more current interest rates or begin doing so after an initial fixed-rate period. Agency securities carry an actual or implied AAA-rating with limited, if any, credit risk due to Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae or Ginnie Mae guaranteeing payment of the principal or interest related to these securities. We classify our ARM securities based on each security's average number of months until coupon reset, or months-to-roll. Current-reset ARM securities have months-to-roll of 18 months or less while longer-to-reset ARM securities have months-to-roll of greater than 18 months. At June 30, 2007, we had approximately \$3.5 billion of current-reset ARM securities, with an average months-to-roll of less than five months, and approximately \$2.0 billion of longer-to-reset ARM securities, with an average months-to-roll of approximately 45 months.

Our Borrowings under Repurchase Arrangements

We finance the purchase of our mortgage securities by pledging our interest in the securities as collateral under uncommitted repurchase arrangements with well-established lenders, the terms and conditions of which are negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Borrowings under repurchase arrangements secured by residential mortgage securities totaled \$5.1 billion at June 30, 2007. Our borrowings under repurchase arrangements that support current-reset ARM securities typically have maturities of 30 days or less. We routinely finance a significant portion of our investments in longer-to-reset ARM securities with longer-term repurchase arrangements. Interest rates on 30-day or less borrowings are generally based on one-month London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, while a corresponding benchmark rate is used for longer-term arrangements. Related terms and conditions are negotiated on a

transaction-by-transaction basis. Amounts available to be borrowed under these arrangements are dependent upon collateral requirements of our lenders

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and the fair value of the securities pledged as collateral, which fluctuates with changes in interest rates, credit quality and liquidity conditions within the investment banking, mortgage finance and real estate industries.

We expect to maintain a ratio of debt-to-long-term investment capital, or leverage ratio, of between 8:1 and 12:1. The ratio may vary from time to time depending upon investment opportunities, market conditions and other factors such as the size and composition of our investment portfolio. For purposes of calculating this ratio, our long-term investment capital employed to support our investments is considered equal to the value of our investment portfolio on a mark-to-market basis, less the book value of our obligations under repurchase arrangements. At June 30, 2007, our leverage ratio was 11.5:1.

Utilization of Long-Term Investment Capital and Potential Liquidity

We finance a majority of our holdings of residential mortgage securities with well-established lenders using repurchase arrangements. The balance of our portfolio is supported by our long-term investment capital, which totaled \$445 million as of June 30, 2007, consisting of \$345 million in preferred and common equity capital as well as \$100 million in long-term unsecured borrowings, net of our investment in related statutory trusts accounted for as unconsolidated affiliates. We generally use our available liquidity to pay down borrowings under repurchase arrangements, which reduces our borrowing costs, and to otherwise efficiently manage our long-term investment capital. Potential liquidity is affected by, among other things, changes in market value of assets pledged; principal prepayments; collateral requirements of our lenders; and general conditions in the investment banking, mortgage finance and real estate industries.

Our Business Strategy

Our principal business objective is to invest in a leveraged portfolio of ARM agency securities that can earn attractive returns over the long term, while reducing, but not eliminating, sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Agency securities carry an actual or implied AAA credit rating, with limited, if any, credit risk. To achieve this business objective, our strategies include:

Acquiring primarily ARM agency securities backed by mortgage loans with coupon interest rates that reset at least annually or begin doing so after an initial fixed-rate period of typically five years or less;

Financing our investments primarily with repurchase arrangements with well-established lenders, with the balance being supported by our long-term investment capital; and

Financing purchases of additional ARM agency securities with the proceeds of this offering and utilizing leverage to increase potential returns to stockholders using similar borrowing arrangements.

Over time we may opportunistically invest a portion of our investment capital in credit-sensitive commercial real estate-related assets, including subordinate commercial real estate loans with the business objective of earning attractive risk-adjusted returns and providing earnings support during periods of rising short-term interest rates.

Recent Developments

During 2007, increasing subprime residential mortgage delinquencies heightened investor concerns regarding risks associated with securities backed by subprime residential mortgage loans as well as other asset-backed securities, particularly other residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations not guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae. As a consequence, the values of nearly all subprime residential mortgage-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations have decreased significantly, regardless of ratings originally assigned by

rating agencies, as investor interest for these securities has greatly diminished. As a consequence, many holders of these securities incurred asset impairments, losses on asset sales and losses from forced liquidations. Although our investment portfolio is not comprised of the types of securities at the center of the recent market turmoil, the distressed sales of these securities have

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placed downward pressure on market values of all residential mortgage-backed securities, including agency securities such as those that comprise the majority of our portfolio.

In addition, lenders have become more cautious in providing financing of agency collateral through repurchase agreements, impacting the amounts, terms and other conditions including margin requirements associated with these financings. In August, we began reducing our residential mortgage securities portfolio through asset sales, portfolio runoff and reduced portfolio acquisitions in order to prudently reduce our leverage in light of these conditions. Provided conditions in the credit markets do not deteriorate further, we anticipate reporting gross asset sales of approximately \$809 million during the third quarter of 2007 with related losses totaling approximately \$8 million, consisting of \$6 million in direct losses on asset sales and \$2 million in losses resulting from settling related longer-dated repurchase arrangements. After considering portfolio runoff and quarter-to-date acquisitions, we anticipate ending the third quarter with a residential mortgage securities portfolio of approximately \$4.7 billion.

While the current environment has created opportunities to deploy the proceeds of this offering into attractively-priced ARM agency securities, it has also resulted in a decline in our book value per common share both through the above-mentioned realized losses and through lower market values on our remaining portfolio. Additionally, a rally in the U.S. Treasury market has led to a decline in the market value of our longer-dated repurchase arrangements, which is excluded from the calculation of book value per common share. In normal market conditions, this decline in value would tend to be offset by higher pricing on our longer-to-reset ARM securities.

In addition, we have experienced higher interest rates on our 30-day borrowings due primarily to an increase in one-month LIBOR, resulting in diminished financing spreads (the difference between the yields earned on our investments and interest rates charged on related borrowings). We would anticipate improvements in financing spreads if this current period of turmoil in the credit markets subsides. Additionally, we believe the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee's recent action to reduce the federal funds rate should be beneficial to our financing spreads.

On September 13, 2007, we declared a dividend of \$0.04 per share on our common stock for the third quarter of 2007. This dividend will be paid on October 19, 2007 to common stockholders of record as of September 28, 2007. Additionally, during the third quarter of 2007, we declared our fixed monthly dividend of \$0.105 per Series B preferred share on July 5, August 3 and September 4. The July and August dividends were paid on July 31 and August 31, respectively, and the September dividend will be paid on September 28. Also on September 4, 2007, we declared our fixed quarterly dividend of \$0.40 per Series A preferred share which will be paid on September 28, 2007.

Compliance with REIT Requirements and Investment Company Act of 1940

We have elected to be treated as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must comply with a number of requirements under U.S. federal income tax law that are discussed under "Federal Income Tax Consequences of Our Status as a REIT" in the accompanying prospectus. If we fail to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we would be subject to U.S. federal income tax, which could have an adverse impact on our business. In addition, we at all times intend to conduct our business so as to maintain our exempt status under, and not to become regulated as an investment company for purposes of, the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the Investment Company Act. If we fail to maintain our exempt status under the Investment Company Act, we would be unable to conduct our business as described in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Corporate Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 8401 North Central Expressway, Suite 800, Dallas, Texas 75225. Our telephone number is (214) 874-2323. Our website is <http://www.capstead.com>. The contents of our website are not a part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Our shares of common stock are traded on the

New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol CMO.

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The Offering

Issuer	Capstead Mortgage Corporation.
Common stock offered by us	10,000,000 shares.
Common stock to be outstanding after this offering	29,393,161 shares, based upon 19,393,161 shares of common stock outstanding as of September 26, 2007.
NYSE symbol	CMO.
Use of proceeds	We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering to finance purchases of additional ARM agency securities, on a leveraged basis, and for general corporate purposes.
Risk factors	An investment in our common stock involves various risks. You should carefully consider these and other matters discussed under Risk Factors prior to making an investment in us.

Unless otherwise indicated, all offering information in this prospectus supplement is based on the number of shares of common stock and number of options to purchase shares of common stock outstanding as of September 26, 2007. Unless otherwise indicated, that number of shares of common stock does not include (i) 1,500,000 shares of common stock that may be issued if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, (ii) 1,020,032 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options granted pursuant to our long-term incentive plan or (iii) 9,777,009 shares of our common stock issuable upon the conversion of our Series A and Series B Preferred Stock.

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves various risks. You should carefully consider the following risk factors in conjunction with the other information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, as well as in documents incorporated herein and therein by reference, before purchasing our common stock. The risks discussed in this prospectus supplement can adversely affect our business, liquidity, operating results, prospects and financial condition, causing the market price of our common stock to decline, which could cause you to lose all or part of your investment. The risk factors described below are not the only risks that may affect us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us also may adversely affect our business, liquidity, operating results, prospects and financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Business

Periods of illiquidity in the mortgage markets may reduce amounts available to be borrowed under our repurchase arrangements, which could negatively impact our financial condition and earnings. We finance our mortgage securities by pledging mortgage securities as collateral under uncommitted repurchase arrangements, the terms and conditions of which are negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. The amount borrowed under a repurchase arrangement is limited to a percentage of the estimated market value of the pledged collateral and is specified at the inception of the transaction. The portion of the pledged collateral held by the lender that is not advanced under the repurchase arrangement is deemed the margin collateral and is required to be maintained throughout the term of the borrowing. As a result of a decrease in the value of the pledged collateral, we may be subject to margin calls wherein the lender requires us to pledge additional collateral to reestablish the agreed-upon margin percentage. Because market illiquidity tends to put downward pressure on asset prices, we may be presented with substantial margin calls during such periods. If we are unable or unwilling to pledge additional collateral, our lenders can liquidate our collateral, potentially under adverse market conditions, resulting in losses. At such times we may determine that it is prudent to sell assets to improve our ability to pledge sufficient collateral to support our remaining borrowings, which could result in losses.

Periods of rising interest rates may reduce amounts available to be borrowed under our repurchase arrangements, which could negatively impact our financial condition and earnings. Because rising interest rates tend to put downward pressure on asset prices, we may be presented with substantial margin calls during such periods. If we are unable or unwilling to pledge additional collateral, our lenders can liquidate our collateral, potentially under adverse market conditions, resulting in losses. At such times we may determine it is prudent to sell assets to improve our ability to pledge sufficient collateral to support our remaining borrowings, which could result in losses.

If we are unable to negotiate favorable terms and conditions on future repurchase arrangements with one or more of our counterparties, our financial condition and earnings could be negatively impacted. The terms and conditions of each repurchase arrangement are negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis, and these borrowings generally are renewed, or rolled, at maturity. Key terms and conditions of each transaction include interest rates, maturity dates, asset pricing procedures and margin requirements. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to negotiate favorable terms and conditions on our future repurchase arrangements. Also, during periods of market illiquidity or due to perceived credit quality deterioration of the collateral pledged, a lender may require that less favorable asset pricing procedures be employed or the margin requirement be increased. Under these conditions, we may determine it is prudent to sell assets to improve our ability to pledge sufficient collateral to support our remaining borrowings, which could result in losses.

Most of our borrowings under repurchase arrangements support our holdings of current-reset ARM securities and routinely have maturities of 30 days or less. Interest rates on these borrowings are generally based on one-month

LIBOR. Borrowings under longer-term repurchase arrangements that support our holdings of longer-to-reset ARM securities are generally based on a corresponding longer-term benchmark rate. Our ability to achieve our investment objectives depends on our ability renew or replace maturing borrowings on a continuous basis. If we are not able to renew or replace maturing borrowings, we would be forced to sell some of our assets under possibly adverse market conditions, which may adversely affect our profitability.

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This risk is increased if we rely significantly on a small number of counterparties for our repurchase arrangements. As of June 30, 2007, three counterparties accounted for 55% of our total outstanding borrowings pursuant to repurchase arrangements. As of the same date our largest single repurchase arrangement counterparty (Cantor Fitzgerald & Company) accounted for \$1.6 billion in repurchase arrangements that had an average maturity of 18 months.

Our use of repurchase arrangements to borrow money may give our lenders greater rights in the event of bankruptcy. Borrowings made under repurchase arrangements may qualify for special treatment under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. This may make it difficult for us to recover our pledged assets if a lender files for bankruptcy. In addition, if we ever file for bankruptcy, lenders under our repurchase arrangements may be able to avoid the automatic stay provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and take possession of, and liquidate, our collateral under these arrangements without delay.

We may sell assets for various reasons, including a change in our investment focus, which could increase earnings volatility. We may periodically sell assets to enhance our liquidity during periods of market illiquidity or rising interest rates, as discussed above. Additionally we may change our investment focus requiring us to sell some portion of our existing investments. Transactional gains or losses resulting from any such asset sales, or from settling any related longer-dated repurchase arrangements, will likely increase our earnings volatility.

Changes in interest rates, whether increases or decreases, may adversely affect our earnings. Our earnings currently depend primarily on the difference between the interest we receive on our mortgage securities and the interest we pay on our related borrowings. As of June 30, 2007, approximately 71% of our borrowings were based on one-month LIBOR, an index that reflects prevailing short-term interest rates. Because only a portion of the ARM loans underlying our securities reset each month and the term of these ARM loans generally limit the amount of any increases during any single interest rate adjustment period and over the life of a loan, in a rising short-term interest rate environment, interest rates on related borrowings can rise to levels that may exceed yields on these securities, contributing to lower or even negative financing spreads and adversely affecting earnings. At other times, during periods of relatively low short-term interest rates, declines in the indices used to reset ARM loans may negatively affect yields on our ARM securities as the underlying ARM loans reset at lower rates. If declines in these indices exceed declines in our borrowing rates, our earnings would be adversely affected.

An increase in prepayments may adversely affect our earnings. When short- and long-term interest rates are at nearly the same levels (i.e., a flat yield curve environment), or when long-term interest rates decrease, the rate of principal prepayments on mortgage loans underlying residential mortgage securities generally increases. Prolonged periods of high mortgage prepayments can significantly reduce the expected life of these investments; therefore, the actual yields we realize can be lower due to faster amortization of investment premiums.

The lack of availability of suitable investments at attractive pricing may adversely affect our earnings. To the extent the proceeds from prepayments on our mortgage investments are not reinvested or cannot be reinvested at a rate of return at least equal to the rate previously earned on those investments, our earnings may be adversely affected. We cannot assure you that we will be able to acquire suitable investments at attractive pricing and in a timely manner to replace portfolio runoff as it occurs or that we will maintain the current composition of our investments, consisting primarily of ARM agency securities.

We may invest in derivatives to mitigate our interest rate risk on our mortgage investments and borrowings, which may negatively affect our liquidity, financial condition or earnings. Although we did not own any derivative financial instruments such as interest rate caps or swaps as of June 30, 2007, we may invest in such instruments from time to time with the goal of achieving more stable financing spreads on a portion of our mortgage investment portfolio. However, these activities may not have the desired beneficial impact on our liquidity, financial condition or earnings. For instance, the pricing of assets being hedged and the pricing of the related derivatives may deteriorate at the same

time leading to margin calls on both the hedged assets and the derivatives, negatively impacting our liquidity. Should we be required to sell or assign

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derivatives in such a situation, we may incur losses. No such derivative activity can completely insulate us from the risks associated with changes in interest rates and prepayment rates.

We may be unable to invest the net proceeds raised on acceptable terms or at all, which could affect our earnings. We will have broad authority to use the net proceeds from any sale of our common stock pursuant to this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus to either invest in additional mortgage securities on a leveraged basis or provide additional liquidity to us for paying any margin calls that may be made by our repurchase arrangement counterparties. We cannot assure that we will be able to use the proceeds to invest in additional mortgage related assets or that mortgage-related assets that meet our investment criteria will be available for us to purchase at attractive prices.

We are dependent on our executives and employees and the loss of one or more of our executive officers could harm our business and our prospects. As a self-managed REIT, we are dependent on the efforts of our key officers and employees, most of whom have significant experience in the mortgage industry. Although all of our named executive officers and many of our other employees, with the exception of our Director of Commercial Mortgage Investments, are parties to severance agreements, our key officers and employees are not subject to employment agreements with non-compete clauses, nor have we acquired key man life insurance policies on any of these individuals. The loss of any of their services could have an adverse effect on our operations.

Potential requirements to adopt generally accepted accounting principles for investment companies may increase our earnings volatility. Under current generally accepted accounting principles, most of our investments are recorded at fair value on our balance sheet with resulting changes in fair value reported in other comprehensive income, not on the income statement as a component of net income and earnings per share. Beginning on January 1, 2008, we may be required to begin reporting changes in fair value of our investments in earnings which would likely increase volatility of our reported earnings and earnings per share.

Commercial mortgage investments may expose investors to greater risks of loss than investments in residential mortgage securities. Commercial mortgage securities are typically secured by a relatively small pool of loans and individual commercial mortgage loans typically have a single obligor. The repayment of a loan secured by an income-producing property is typically dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate project and the ability of the applicable property to produce net operating income rather than upon the liquidation value of the underlying real estate. The repayment of loans secured by development properties is typically dependent upon the successful development of the property for its intended use and (a) the subsequent lease-up such that the development becomes a successful income-producing property or (b) the subsequent sale of some or all of the property for adequate consideration. In the event cash flows from operating or developing a commercial property are insufficient to cover all debt service requirements, junior liens generally absorb the shortfall. As a result, declines in current or anticipated cash flows, among other factors, can lead to declines in value of the underlying real estate large enough that the aggregate outstanding balances of senior and junior liens could exceed the value of the real estate. In the event of default, the junior lienholder may need to make payments on the senior loans to preserve its rights to the underlying real estate and prevent foreclosure. Because the senior lienholders generally have priority on proceeds from liquidating the underlying real estate, junior lienholders may not recover all or any of their investment.

Additionally, we may leverage our commercial mortgage investments through the use of secured borrowing arrangements, the availability of which is predicated on the fair value of the underlying collateral. Similar to investments in residential mortgage securities financed with repurchase arrangements, declines in the value of this collateral could lead to increased margin calls, or loss of financing altogether, reducing our liquidity and potentially leading to losses from the sale of our investments under adverse market conditions.

Risks Related to Our Status as a REIT and Other Tax Matters

If we do not qualify as a REIT, we will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and face substantial tax liability. We have elected to be taxed as a REIT for federal income purposes and intend to continue to so qualify. 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. Even a

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technical or inadvertent mistake 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, among other things, means that we would be unable to deduct dividends paid to our stockholders in computing taxable income and would be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates.

Any resulting tax liability could be substantial and would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to stockholders, and we would not be required to make distributions of our income.

Unless we were entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the subsequent four taxable years following the year during which we lost our qualification, and, thus, our cash available for distribution to stockholders would be reduced for each of the years during which we did not qualify as a REIT.

Even if we remain qualified as a REIT, we may face other tax liabilities that reduce our earnings. Even if we remain qualified for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and assets.

For example:

We will be required to pay tax on any undistributed REIT taxable income.

We may be required to pay the alternative minimum tax on our items of tax preference.

We may operate taxable REIT subsidiaries that are required to pay taxes on any taxable income earned.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities. To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts that we distribute to our stockholders, and the ownership of our stock. We may be required to make distributions to stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

Complying with REIT requirements may limit our ability to hedge effectively. The REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code may limit our ability to hedge mortgage securities and related borrowings by requiring us to limit our income in each year from qualified hedges, together with any other income not generated from qualified real estate assets, to no more than 25% of our gross income. In addition, we must limit our aggregate income from nonqualified hedging transactions, from providing certain services, and from other non-qualifying sources to not more than 5% of our annual gross income. As a result, we may have to limit our use of advantageous hedging techniques. This could result in greater risks associated with changes in interest rates than we would otherwise want to incur. If we were to violate the 25% or 5% limitations, we may have to pay a penalty tax equal to the amount of gross income in excess of those limitations, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability. If we fail to satisfy the REIT gross income tests, unless our failure was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, we could lose our REIT status for federal income tax purposes.

Complying with REIT requirements may force us to liquidate otherwise attractive investments. 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, United States government securities and qualified REIT real estate assets. The remainder of our

investments in securities (other than government securities and qualified real estate assets) generally cannot include more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer. In addition, in general, no more than 5% of the value of our assets (other than government securities and qualified real estate assets) can consist of the securities of any one issuer, and no more than 20% of the value of our total securities can be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. If we fail to comply with these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, we must correct such failure within 30 days after the end of

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the calendar quarter to avoid losing our REIT status and suffering adverse tax consequences. As a result, we may be required to liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

Complying with REIT requirements may force us to borrow to make distributions to stockholders. As a REIT, we must distribute at least 90% of our annual taxable income (subject to certain adjustments) to our stockholders. To the extent that we satisfy the distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our taxable income, we will be subject to federal corporate income tax on our undistributed taxable income. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax if the actual amount that we pay out to our stockholders in a calendar year is less than a minimum amount specified under the federal tax laws. From time to time, we may generate taxable income greater than our net income for financial reporting purposes or our taxable income may be greater than our cash flow available for distribution to stockholders. If we do not have other funds available in these situations, we could be required to borrow funds, sell investments at disadvantageous prices or find another alternative source of funds to make distributions sufficient to enable us to pay out enough of our taxable income to satisfy the distribution requirement and to avoid corporate income tax and the 4% excise tax in a particular year. These alternatives could increase our costs or reduce our stockholders' equity.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes that could reduce the market price of our securities. At any time, the federal income tax laws governing REITs or the administrative interpretations of those laws may change. Any such changes in laws or interpretations thereof may apply retroactively and could adversely affect us or you as a stockholder. On May 28, 2003, the President signed the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, which we refer to as the Jobs and Growth Tax Act. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002, the Jobs and Growth Tax Act reduced the maximum rate of tax applicable to individuals on dividend income from regular C corporations from 38.6% to 15.0%. This reduced substantially the so-called double taxation (that is, taxation at both the corporate and stockholder levels) that has generally applied to corporations that are not taxed as REITs. Generally, dividends from REITs will not qualify for the dividend tax reduction. The implementation of the Jobs and Growth Tax Act could ultimately cause individual investors to view stocks of non-REIT corporations as more attractive relative to shares of REITs than was the case previously because the dividends paid by non-REIT corporations would be subject to lower tax rates for the individual. We cannot predict whether in fact this will occur or, if it occurs, what the impact will be on the value of our securities.

Your investment in our securities has various federal, state and local income tax risks that could affect the value of your investment. Although the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relevant to your investment in our common stock are generally described in Federal Income Tax Consequences of Our Status as a REIT, we strongly urge you to consult your own tax advisor concerning the effects of federal, state and local income tax law on an investment in our common stock, because of the complex nature of the tax rules applicable to REITs and their stockholders.

Risk Factors Related to Our Corporate Structure

There are no assurances of our ability to pay dividends in the future. We intend to continue paying quarterly dividends and to make distributions to our stockholders in amounts such that all or substantially all of our taxable income in each year, subject to certain adjustments, is distributed. This, along with other factors, should enable us to qualify for the tax benefits accorded to a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. However, our ability to pay dividends may be adversely affected by the risk factors described in this prospectus supplement. All distributions will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon 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 of our ability to pay dividends in the future. In addition, some of our distributions may include a return of capital.

Failure to maintain an exemption from the Investment Company Act would adversely affect our results of operations. The Investment Company Act exempts from regulation as an investment company any entity that is primarily engaged in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on, and interests in, real estate. We believe that we conduct our business in a manner that allows us to avoid

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registrations as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. If it were to be regulated as an investment company, our ability to use leverage would be substantially reduced and it would be unable to conduct business as described in this prospectus supplement.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, staff's position generally requires us to maintain at least 55% of our assets directly in qualifying real estate interests to be able to be exempted from regulation as an investment company. To constitute a qualifying real estate interest under this 55% requirement, a real estate interest must meet various criteria. In satisfying this 55% requirement, we may treat mortgage-backed securities issued with respect to an underlying pool to which we hold all issued certificates as qualifying real estate interests. Mortgage securities that do not represent all of the certificates issued with respect to an underlying pool of mortgages may be treated as securities separate from the underlying mortgage loans and, thus, may not qualify for purposes of the 55% requirement. If the SEC or its staff adopts a contrary interpretation of its current treatment, we could be required to sell a substantial amount of our securities or other non-qualified assets under potentially adverse market conditions. Further, there are no assurances that efforts to pursue our intended investment program will not be adversely affected by operation of these rules.

Pursuant to our charter, our board of directors has the ability to limit ownership of our capital stock, to the extent necessary to preserve our REIT qualification. For the purpose of preserving our REIT qualification, our charter gives our board of directors the ability to repurchase outstanding shares of our capital stock from existing shareholders if the directors determine in good faith that the concentration of ownership by such individuals, directly or indirectly, would cause us to fail to qualify or be disqualified as a REIT. Constructive ownership rules are complex and may cause the outstanding stock owned by a group of related individuals or entities to be deemed to be constructively owned by one individual or entity. As a result, the acquisition of outstanding stock by an individual or entity could cause that individual or entity to own constructively a greater concentration of our outstanding stock than is acceptable for REIT purposes, thereby giving our board of directors the ability to repurchase any excess shares.

Because provisions contained in Maryland law and our charter may have an anti-takeover effect, investors may be prevented from receiving a control premium for their shares. Provisions contained in our charter and Maryland general corporation law may have effects that delay, defer or prevent a takeover attempt, which may prevent stockholders from receiving a control premium for their shares. For example, these provisions may defer or prevent tender offers for our common stock or purchases of large blocks of our common stock, thereby limiting the opportunities for our stockholders to receive a premium for their common stock over then-prevailing market prices. These provisions include the following:

Repurchase Rights: The repurchase rights granted to our board of directors in our charter limits related investors, including, among other things, any voting group, from owning common stock if the concentration owned would jeopardize our REIT status.

Classification of preferred stock: Our charter authorizes our board of directors to issue preferred stock in one or more classes and to establish the preferences and rights of any class of preferred stock issued. These actions can be taken without soliciting stockholder approval. The issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of delaying or preventing someone from taking control of us, even if a change in control were in our stockholders' best interests.

Maryland statutory law provides that an act of a director relating to or affecting an acquisition or a potential acquisition of control of a corporation may not be subject to a higher duty or greater scrutiny than is applied to any other act of a director. Hence, directors of a Maryland corporation are not required to act in takeover situations under the same standards as apply in Delaware and other corporate jurisdictions.

We may change our policies without stockholder approval. Our board of directors and management determine all of our policies, including our investment, financing and distribution policies and may amend or revise these policies at any time without a vote of our stockholders. Policy changes could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, the market price of our common stock and/or preferred stock or our ability to pay dividends or distributions.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We expect that the net proceeds to us from this offering of our common stock (after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses) will be approximately \$92 million (\$106 million if the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full) calculated at the offering price of \$9.75 per share. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to purchase additional ARM agency securities, on a leveraged basis, and for general corporate purposes.

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Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of June 30, 2007 on a historical basis and as adjusted for the sale of 10,000,000 shares of our common stock at an offering price per share, net of the underwriters' discounts and commissions of \$9.21375. This presentation should be read in conjunction with our more detailed information contained in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2007, which are incorporated by reference into the accompanying prospectus and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2007, which are incorporated by reference into the accompanying prospectus.

	As of June 30, 2007	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands, except share data)	
Debt		
Repurchase arrangements and similar borrowings	\$ 5,115,170	\$ 5,115,170
Unsecured borrowings	103,095	103,095
Total Debt	\$ 5,218,265	\$ 5,218,265
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock \$0.10 par value; 100,000 shares authorized:		
\$1.60 Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A, 202 shares issued and outstanding	\$ 2,828	\$ 2,828
\$1.26 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Series B 15,819 shares issued and outstanding	176,705	176,705
Common stock \$0.01 par value; 100,000 shares authorized:		
19,392 shares issued and outstanding, actual, and 29,392 issued and outstanding, as adjusted ⁽¹⁾	194	294
Paid-in capital	498,208	589,896
Accumulated deficit	(352,809)	(352,809)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19,522	19,522
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$ 344,648	\$ 436,436
Total Capitalization	\$ 5,562,913	\$ 5,654,701

(1) Reflects the consummation of this offering of 10,000,000 shares at an offering price of \$9.75 per share. Does not include up to an additional 1,500,000 shares of our common stock that we may issue and sell upon the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option and excludes 700 shares of our common stock issued after June 30, 2007 in at-the-market transactions through our controlled equity offering program.

Table of Contents**OUR COMPANY****Overview**

We operate as a self-managed REIT for federal income tax purposes and are based in Dallas, Texas. We earn income from investing our long-term investment capital in real estate-related securities on a leveraged basis. Our investments currently consist primarily of a portfolio of residential ARM mortgage securities issued and guaranteed by government-sponsored entities, either Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or by an agency of the federal government, Ginnie Mae. Agency securities carry an actual or implied AAA rating with limited, if any, credit risk.

The size and composition of our investment portfolio depends on investment strategies being implemented by our management team, the availability of investment capital and overall market conditions, including the availability of attractively priced investments.

Our Assets

As of June 30, 2007, our residential mortgage securities portfolio consisted primarily of ARM agency securities. Our ARM securities are backed by residential mortgage loans that have coupon interest rates that adjust at least annually to more current interest rates or begin doing so after an initial fixed-rate period. We classify our ARM securities based on each security's average number of months until coupon reset, or months-to-roll. Current-reset ARM securities have months-to-roll of 18 months or less while longer-to-reset ARM securities have months-to-roll of greater than 18 months. Investments in non-agency securities, which totaled approximately \$41 million as of June 30, 2007, consisted of seasoned private mortgage pass-through securities in which the related credit risk of the underlying loans is borne directly by us or by AAA-rated private mortgage insurers. We generally finance the purchase of our mortgage securities under repurchase arrangements with lenders pursuant to which we pledge specific securities as collateral. As of June 30, 2007, our ARM securities featured the following average current and fully-indexed weighted average coupon rates, net of servicing and other fees, or WAC, net margins over related indexes, periodic and lifetime limits, referred to as caps, and months-to-roll (dollars in thousands):

ARM Type	Basis ⁽¹⁾	Net WAC	Fully Indexed WAC	Average Net Margins	Average Periodic Caps	Average Lifetime Caps	Months to Roll
Current-reset ARMs:							
Agency Securities:							
Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac	\$ 2,825,534	6.34%	6.76%	1.85%	4.18%	10.64%	4.4
Ginnie Mae	625,777	5.66	6.41	1.54	1.00	9.88	5.5
Non-agency Securities	26,084	7.22	7.49	2.11	1.69	11.30	5.8
	3,477,395	6.22	6.70	1.80	3.59	10.51	4.6
Longer-to-reset ARMs:							
Agency Securities:							
Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac	1,955,460	6.25	7.14	1.79	3.78	12.01	45.5
	\$ 5,432,855	6.23	6.86	1.79	3.66	11.05	19.3

(1) Basis represents our investment before unrealized gains and losses.

As of June 30, 2007, we also had approximately \$6 million of collateral for structured financings in our portfolio, which consisted of non-agency securities pledged to related securitizations. The related credit risk for these assets is borne by bondholders of the securitization to which the collateral is pledged. Also as of June 30, 2007, we had committed approximately \$10 million to commercial real estate-related assets, consisting of subordinated mortgage loans or mezzanine debt supported by interests in commercial real estate, including a \$7 million investment in a subordinate commercial loan limited partnership and several loans

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totaling less than \$3 million to a Dallas, Texas-based developer. These commercial loans are subordinate loans that carry credit risk associated with specific commercial real estate collateral.

The following yield and cost analysis illustrates results achieved during the second quarter of 2007 for our mortgage securities and similar investments (dollars in thousands):

	2 nd Quarter Average			As of June 30, 2007	
	Basis ⁽¹⁾	Yield/Cost ⁽¹⁾	Runoff ⁽¹⁾	Premiums	Basis ⁽¹⁾
Agency Securities:					
Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac:					
Fixed-rate	\$ 15,294	6.36%	24%	\$ 43	\$ 14,697
ARMs	4,722,469	5.56	29	65,873	4,780,994
Ginnie Mae ARMs	657,306	5.45	36	2,698	625,777
	5,395,069	5.55	30	68,614	5,421,468
Non-agency Securities:					
Fixed-rate	15,754	6.91	34	28	14,901
ARMs	27,561	6.58	37	242	26,084
	43,315	6.70	36	270	40,985
Commercial loans	2,838	18.00			2,881
Collateral for structured financings	5,701	7.96	2	89	5,727
	\$ 5,446,923	5.57	30	\$ 68,973	\$ 5,471,061
Related borrowings:					
30-day LIBOR	\$ 3,652,138	5.29			\$ 3,629,770
Greater than 30-day LIBOR	1,438,464	4.98			1,479,673
Structured financings	5,701	7.96			5,727
	\$ 5,096,303	5.21			\$ 5,115,170
Capital employed/financing spread	\$ 350,620	0.36			\$ 355,891

(1) Basis represents our investment before unrealized gains and losses. Asset yields, runoff rates, borrowing rates and resulting financing spread are presented on an annualized basis.

Our Borrowings under Repurchase Arrangements

We generally pledge our residential mortgage securities as collateral under uncommitted repurchase arrangements with well-established lenders, the terms and conditions of which are negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Our borrowings under repurchase arrangements that support current-reset ARM securities typically have maturities of 30 days or less. We routinely finance a significant portion of our investments in longer-to-reset ARM securities with longer-term repurchase arrangements. Interest rates on 30 days or less borrowings are generally based on one-month

LIBOR while a corresponding benchmark rate is used for longer-term arrangements. Amounts available to be borrowed under these arrangements are dependent upon collateral requirements of our lenders and the fair value of the securities pledged as collateral, which fluctuates with changes in interest rates, credit quality and liquidity conditions within the investment banking, mortgage finance and real estate industries.

We generally expect to maintain a leverage ratio of between 8:1 and 12:1. The ratio may vary from time to time depending upon investment opportunities, market conditions and other factors such as the size and composition of our investment portfolio. For purposes of calculating this ratio, our long-term investment capital employed to support our investments is considered equal to the value of our investment portfolio on a

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mark-to-market basis, less the book value of our obligations under repurchase arrangements. At June 30, 2007, our leverage ratio was 11.5:1.

Utilization of Long-Term Investment Capital and Potential Liquidity

As described above, we finance a majority of our holdings of residential mortgage securities with well-established lenders using repurchase arrangements. The balance of our portfolio is supported by our long-term investment capital, which totaled \$445 million as of June 30, 2007, consisting of \$345 million in preferred and common equity capital as well as \$100 million in long-term unsecured borrowings, net of our investment in related statutory trusts accounted for as unconsolidated affiliates. We generally use our available liquidity to pay down borrowings under repurchase arrangements to reduce borrowing costs and otherwise efficiently manage our long-term investment capital. Potential liquidity is affected by, among other things, changes in market value of assets pledged; principal prepayments; collateral requirements of our lenders; and general conditions in the investment banking, mortgage finance and real estate industries.

Our utilization of long-term investment capital and potential liquidity were as follows as of June 30, 2007 in comparison with December 31, 2006 (in thousands):

	Investments⁽¹⁾	Related Borrowings	Capital Employed⁽¹⁾	Potential Liquidity⁽¹⁾
Residential mortgage securities	\$ 5,487,568	\$ 5,115,170	\$ 372,398	\$ 212,208
Commercial real estate-related assets:				
Commercial loans	2,881		2,881	
Investment in commercial loan partnership	7,406		7,406	60
	\$ 5,497,855	\$ 5,115,170	382,685	212,268
Other assets, net of other liabilities			62,738	6,560
Second quarter common dividend			(775)	(775) ⁽²⁾
			\$ 444,648	\$ 218,053
Balances as of December 31, 2006	\$ 5,269,355	\$ 4,876,134	\$ 439,962	\$ 226,330

(1) Investments are stated at carrying amounts on our balance sheet. Potential liquidity is based on maximum amounts of borrowings available under existing uncommitted repurchase arrangements considering the fair value of related collateral as of the indicated dates adjusted for other sources (uses) of liquidity such as unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, cash flow (requirements) distributions from the commercial loan partnership and dividends payable.

(2) The second quarter 2007 common dividend was declared June 14, 2007 and paid July 20, 2007 to stockholders of record as of June 29, 2007.

To prudently and efficiently manage our liquidity and capital resources, we strive to maintain sufficient liquidity reserves in the form of potential liquidity to fund margin calls (requirements to pledge additional collateral or pay down borrowings) required by monthly principal payments (that are not remitted to us for 20 to 45 days after any given month-end) and potential declines in the market value of pledged assets under stressed market conditions.

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Table of Contents**SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The selected financial information set forth below is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002 and our unaudited consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands, except for share and per share data). The following selected financial information should be read in conjunction with our more detailed information contained in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2007, which are incorporated by reference into the accompanying prospectus and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2007, which are incorporated by reference into the accompanying prospectus.

	As of or for the Six Months Ended June 30,		As of or for the Years Ended December 31,					2002
	2007	2006	2006	2005	2004	2003		
Condensed statement of income and per share data:								
Mortgage securities and similar investments:								
Net interest income	\$ 147,937	\$ 110,275	\$ 242,859	\$ 130,333	\$ 91,121	\$ 119,444	\$ 264,000	
Net interest expense	(130,696)	(102,228)	(228,379)	(105,937)	(44,939)	(58,924)	(164,000)	
	17,241	8,047	14,480	24,396	46,182	60,520	99,000	
Gain on asset sales and redemptions of structured financings				156		4,560	4,000	
Net interest expense on unsecured borrowings	(4,374)	(3,208)	(7,142)	(972)		(6,414)	(9,000)	
Net revenue (expense)	(2,105)	(2,883)	(5,863)	(6,375)	(6,313)	(6,414)	(9,000)	
Share of earnings (losses) of consolidated affiliates	1,239	1,030	2,368	(10)				
Income from continuing operations	12,001	2,986	3,843	17,195	39,869	58,666	95,000	
Income from discontinued operation, net of taxes ⁽¹⁾				39,997	1,936	1,993		
Net income	\$ 12,001	\$ 2,986	\$ 3,843	\$ 57,192	\$ 41,805	\$ 60,659	\$ 96,000	
Income available (loss attributable) to non stockholders, after payment of preferred share dividends	\$ 1,873	\$ (7,142)	\$ (16,413)	\$ 36,936	\$ 21,546	\$ 40,386	\$ 75,000	
Earnings (loss) per common share:								
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.10	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.87)	\$ (0.16)	\$ 1.22	\$ 2.75	\$ 1.00	
Income from discontinued operations				2.12	0.12	0.14	0.00	
	\$ 0.10	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.87)	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.34	\$ 2.89	\$ 1.00	

ed earnings (loss) per common share:														
ne (loss) from continuing operations	\$	0.10	\$	(0.38)	\$	(0.87)	\$	(0.16)	\$	1.21	\$	2.51	\$	4
ne from discontinued operations								2.12		0.12		0.09		0
	\$	0.10	\$	(0.38)	\$	(0.87)	\$	1.96	\$	1.33	\$	2.60	\$	
ar cash dividends per common share	\$	0.06	\$	0.04	\$	0.08	\$	0.32	\$	1.58	\$	3.10	\$	3
value per common share		8.32		7.24		8.13		8.48		7.91		6.67		8
age number of common shares														
nding:														
		18,973		18,883		18,902		18,868		16,100		13,977		13
ed		19,155		18,883		18,902		18,868		16,437		23,295		19

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	As of or for the Six Months Ended June 30,		As of or for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Balance sheet							
Assets:							
Mortgage securities							
and similar							
investments	\$ 5,490,449	\$ 4,787,645	\$ 5,252,399	\$ 4,368,025	\$ 3,438,559	\$ 2,362,688	\$ 3,514,940
less: assets of							
continued							
operation ⁽¹⁾					141,037	150,317	154,760
total assets	5,586,088	4,873,621	5,348,002	4,464,248	3,687,982	2,554,322	3,766,920
less: purchase							
arrangements and							
similar borrowings	5,115,170	4,462,835	4,876,134	4,023,686	3,221,794	2,141,985	3,220,430
less: long-term							
investment capital: ⁽²⁾							
secured							
borrowings, net of							
deducted statutory							
requirements accounted for							
in consolidated							
operations	100,000	75,000	100,000	75,000			
less: stockholders' equity	344,648	321,178	339,962	344,849	332,539	277,038	298,570
Liabilities and equity							
(Audited):							
Average mortgage							
securities and							
similar investments	5,348,743	4,742,534	4,916,580	3,537,877	2,769,491	2,693,519	4,562,060
less: average related							
borrowings	4,999,177	4,406,372	4,578,943	3,289,901	2,570,070	2,527,999	4,309,320
less: average capital							
employed	349,566	336,162	337,637	247,976	199,421	165,520	252,730
less: average investment							
requirements	5.53%	4.65%	4.94%	3.68%	3.28%	4.43%	5.79%
less: average borrowing							
requirements	5.20%	4.61%	4.92%	3.17%	1.71%	2.30%	3.80%
less: average financing							
requirements	0.33%	0.04%	0.02%	0.51%	1.57%	2.13%	1.99%
less: average total assets	\$ 5,484,929	\$ 4,824,717	\$ 5,024,620	\$ 3,795,353	\$ 3,031,740	\$ 2,970,402	\$ 4,832,740
less: average long-term							
investment capital	445,394	410,153	418,466	340,514	302,908	292,549	404,270
Financial Ratios							
(Audited):							
Return on interest							
margin ⁽³⁾	9.86%	4.79%	4.29%	9.84%	23.16%	36.56%	39.40%

A expense as a percentage of average total assets	0.12%	0.13%	0.13%	0.19%	0.24%	0.28%	0.28%
A expense as a percentage of average long-term investment capital	1.44%	1.58%	1.54%	2.14%	2.35%	2.80%	2.80%
Return on average total assets	0.44%	0.12%	0.08%	1.51%	1.38%	2.04%	1.99%
Return on average long-term investment capital ⁽⁴⁾	7.35%	3.02%	2.63%	17.08%	13.80%	20.73%	23.77%

NOTE: See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2007, which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement for discussion of changes to our operations that are expected to impact future operating results.

- (1) In December 2005, we sold our real estate held for lease for a gain of \$38 million, net of taxes. The gain on sale and related earnings of this operation have been classified as a discontinued operation.
- (2) Long-term investment capital consists of long-term unsecured borrowings, net of related investments in statutory trusts accounted for as unconsolidated affiliates, along with preferred and common stockholders equity.
- (3) Net interest margin is the ratio of net margin earned on the mortgage securities and similar investment portfolio and related average capital employed to support this portfolio.
- (4) Return on average long-term investment capital is the ratio of earnings, before interest on unsecured borrowings and average long-term investment capital.

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Table of Contents**PRICE RANGE OF OUR COMMON STOCK AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED**

Our common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange in 1985 under the symbol CMO. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales price per share of our common stock and the cash dividends declared per share of our common stock.

	Sales Price per Share		Cash Dividend
	High	Low	Declared per Share
2007			
Third Quarter (to date)	\$ 10.68	\$ 8.01	\$ 0.04
Second Quarter	10.73	9.01	0.04
First Quarter	10.02	7.75	0.02
2006			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 8.70	\$ 7.82	\$ 0.02
Third Quarter	8.75	6.77	0.02
Second Quarter	8.10	6.56	0.02
First Quarter	7.66	6.30	0.02

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Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT**

The following table sets forth certain information as of September 19, 2007 concerning our executive officers:

Name	Age	Position Held With the Company
Andrew F. Jacobs	47	President and Chief Executive Officer
Phillip A. Reinsch	47	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
Robert R. Spears, Jr.	46	Executive Vice President Director of Residential Mortgage Investments
Anthony R. Page	44	Senior Vice President Director of Commercial Mortgage Investments
Michael W. Brown	41	Senior Vice President Asset and Liability Management and Treasurer

Mr. Jacobs has served as our president and chief executive officer since July 2003. He served as our executive vice president finance from August 1998 to July 2003 and as secretary from April 2000 to July 2003. Mr. Jacobs has served in various other executive positions with us since July 1988. Mr. Jacobs is a certified public accountant.

Mr. Reinsch has served as our executive vice president, chief financial officer, or CFO, and secretary since July 2006. He served as our senior vice president, CFO and secretary from July 2003 to July 2006. Mr. Reinsch has served in various other executive positions with us since March 1993. Mr. Reinsch was employed by Ernst & Young LLP from July 1984 to March 1993, last serving as audit senior manager. Mr. Reinsch is a certified public accountant.

Mr. Spears has served as our executive vice president director of residential mortgage investments since July 2006. Prior thereto, Mr. Spears served as our senior vice president asset and liability management since February 1999. From April 1994 to February 1999, he served as our vice president asset and liability management. Mr. Spears was employed by NationsBanc Mortgage Corporation from 1990 to April 1994, last serving as vice president secondary marketing manager.

Mr. Page has served as our senior vice president director of commercial mortgage investments since June 2006. Since 1990, Mr. Page has worked in various executive capacities with real estate-related investment firms, including Victor Capital Group, L.P. (currently known as Capital Trust, Inc.), Winthrop Financial Associates, L.P., Apollo Real Estate Advisors, L.P. and most recently as a managing director for Perimeter Investments from 2001 to 2006.

Mr. Brown has served as our senior vice president asset and liability management and treasurer since July 2006. Prior thereto, Mr. Brown served as our vice president asset and liability management and treasurer since June 1999. Mr. Brown has been associated with us since July 1994.

Table of Contents**UNDERWRITING**

Subject to the terms and conditions of an underwriting agreement, dated September 26, 2007, the underwriters named below, acting through their representatives, Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc., JMP Securities LLC and Keefe Bruyette & Woods, Inc., have severally agreed with us, subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement, to purchase from us the number of shares of common stock set forth below opposite their respective names.

Underwriters	Number of Shares
Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.	4,600,000
JMP Securities LLC	2,200,000
Keefe Bruyette & Woods, Inc.	2,200,000
RBC Capital Markets Corporation	1,000,000
Total	10,000,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the several underwriters to purchase and accept delivery of the common stock offered by this prospectus supplement are subject to approval by their counsel of legal matters and to other conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement. The underwriters are obligated to purchase and accept delivery of all the common stock offered hereby, other than those shares covered by the over-allotment option described below, if any are purchased.

The representatives have advised us that the underwriters propose to offer common stock to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and to certain dealers at that price less a concession not in excess of \$0.32 per share. If all of the shares in this offering are not sold at the public offering price, the public offering price or concession to dealers may be changed by the representatives. No such reduction shall change the amount of proceeds to be received by us as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement. The common stock is offered by the underwriters as stated herein, subject to receipt and acceptance by them and subject to their right to reject any order in whole or in part.

We have granted to the underwriters an option, exercisable within 30 days after the date of the prospectus supplement, to purchase from time to time up to an aggregate of 1,500,000 shares of common stock to cover over-allotments, if any, at the public offering price less underwriting discounts and commissions. If the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option to purchase any of the 1,500,000 additional shares, each underwriter, subject to certain conditions, will become obligated to purchase its pro-rata portion of these additional shares based on the underwriter's percentage underwriting commitment in the offering as indicated in the preceding table. If purchased, these additional shares will be sold by the underwriters on the same terms as those on which the shares offered hereby are being sold. We will be obligated, pursuant to the over-allotment option, to sell shares to the underwriters to the extent the over-allotment option is exercised. The underwriters may exercise the over-allotment option only to cover over-allotments made in connection with the sale of the common stock offered in this offering.

The following table shows the public offering price, underwriting discounts and commissions and proceeds, before expenses, to us. Such amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters over-allotment option to purchase additional shares.

	Per Share	Without Over-allotment	Total With Over-allotment
Public offering price	\$ 9.75000	\$ 97,500,000	\$ 112,125,000
Underwriting discounts and commissions payable by us	\$ 0.53625	\$ 5,362,500	\$ 6,166,875
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	\$ 9.21375	\$ 92,137,500	\$ 105,958,125

We estimate expenses payable by us in connection with this offering, other than the underwriting discounts and commissions referred to above, will be approximately \$350,000.

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We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and liabilities arising from breaches of representations and warranties contained in the underwriting agreement, or to contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

Each of our executive officers and directors have agreed, subject to specified exceptions, not to:

Offer to sell, contract to sell, or otherwise sell, dispose of, loan, pledge or grant any rights with respect to any common stock or any options or warrants to purchase any common stock, or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for common stock owned as of the date of this prospectus supplement or thereafter acquired directly by those holders or with respect to which they have the power of disposition; or

Enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers all or a portion of the economic consequences associated with the ownership of any common stock (regardless of whether any of these transactions are to be settled by the delivery of common stock, or such other securities, in cash or otherwise),

for a period of 90 days after the date of this prospectus supplement without the prior written consent of Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. There are no existing agreements between the representatives and any of our shareholders who will execute a lock-up agreement, providing consent to the sale of shares prior to the expiration of the lock-up period.

In addition, we have agreed that, subject to certain exceptions, during the lock-up period referred to above we will not, without the prior written consent of Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. consent to the disposition of any shares held by shareholders subject to lock-up agreements prior to the expiration of the lock-up period, or issue, sell, contract to sell, or otherwise dispose of, any common stock, any options or warrants to purchase any common stock or any securities convertible into, exercisable for or exchangeable for common stock other than our sale of shares in this offering, the issuance of our common stock upon the exercise of outstanding options or warrants, the issuance of options or common stock under existing stock option and incentive plans, or the issuance of common stock under our existing controlled equity offering program.

The lock-up restrictions on us and our executive officers and directors terminate after the close of trading of the shares of common stock on and including the 90 days after the date of this prospectus supplement. However, if (a) during the period that begins on the date that is 15 calendar days plus three business days before the last day of the foregoing 90-day period and ends on the last day of the foregoing 90-day period, we issue an earnings release or material news or a material event relating to us occurs or (b) prior to the expiration of the foregoing 90-day period referred, we announce that we will release earnings results during the 17-day period beginning on the last day of the 90-day period, these lock-up restrictions imposed will continue to apply until the expiration of the date that is 15 calendar days plus three business days after the date on which the issuance of the earnings release or the material news or material event occurs, unless Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. waive the extension of such restrictions. Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. may, in their sole discretion and at any time or from time to time before the termination of the 90-day period, without notice, release all or any portion of the securities subject to lock-up agreements.

Other than in the United States, no action has been taken by us or the underwriters that would permit a public offering of the common stock offered by this prospectus supplement in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. The common stock offered by this prospectus supplement may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, nor may this prospectus supplement or any other offering material or advertisements in connection with the offer and sale of any such shares be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of that jurisdiction. Persons into whose possession this prospectus supplement comes are advised to inform themselves about and to observe any restrictions relating to the offering and the distribution of this prospectus supplement. This prospectus supplement does not constitute an offer to

sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any common stock offered by this prospectus supplement in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or a solicitation is unlawful.

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To the extent that the offer of the common stock is made in any Member State of the European Economic Area that has implemented the Prospectus Directive before the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to the common stock which has been approved by the competent authority in the Member State in accordance with the Prospectus Directive (or, where appropriate, published in accordance with the Prospectus Directive and notified to the competent authority in the Member State in accordance with the Prospectus Directive), the offer (including any offer pursuant to this document) is only addressed to qualified investors in that Member State within the meaning of the Prospectus Directive or has been or will be made otherwise in circumstances that do not require us to publish a prospectus pursuant to the Prospectus Directive.

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a Relevant Member State), each underwriter has represented and agreed that it has not made and will not make an offer of common stock to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to those shares of common stock, which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that such underwriter may make an offer of common stock to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- (1) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (2) to any legal entity which has two or more of (a) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year, (b) a total balance sheet of more than 43,000,000 and (c) an annual net turnover of more than 50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;
- (3) to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer; or
- (4) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the company of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, (x) the term offer of common stock to the public in relation to any shares of common stock in any Relevant Member State means a communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the shares of common stock to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the shares of common stock, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State, and (y) the term Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

Each of the underwriters represents and agrees that:

- (1) it has not made or will not make an offer of common stock to the public in the United Kingdom within the meaning of section 102B of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended) (the FSMA) except to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets, or if not authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities or otherwise in circumstances which do not require the publication by the company of a prospectus pursuant to the prospectus Rules of the Financial Services Authority (FSA);
- (2) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of FSMA) to persons who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotions) Order 2005 or in circumstances in which section 21 of FSMA

does not apply to us; and

(3) it has complied with, and will comply with all applicable provisions of FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the common stock in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CMO.

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A prospectus supplement in electronic format may be made available on the Internet sites or through other online services maintained by one or more of the underwriters of this offering, or by their affiliates. In those cases, prospective investors may view offering terms online and, depending upon the particular underwriter, prospective investors may be allowed to place orders online. The underwriters may agree with us to allocate a specific number of shares for sale to online brokerage account holders. Any such allocation for online distributions will be made by the representatives on the same basis as other allocations. Other than the prospectus supplement in electronic format, the information on any underwriter's web site and any information contained in any other web site maintained by an underwriter is not part of the prospectus supplement or the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement forms a part, has not been approved and/or endorsed by us or any underwriter in its capacity as underwriter and should not be relied upon by investors.

The representatives have advised us that, pursuant to Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, some participants in the offering may engage in transactions, including stabilizing bids, syndicate covering transactions or the imposition of penalty bids, that may have the effect of stabilizing or maintaining the market price of the common stock at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. A stabilizing bid is a bid for or the purchase of common stock on behalf of the underwriters for the purpose of fixing or maintaining the price of the common stock. A syndicate covering transaction is the bid for or purchase of common stock on behalf of the underwriters to reduce a short position incurred by the underwriters in connection with the offering. A penalty bid is an arrangement permitting the representatives to reclaim the selling concession otherwise accruing to an underwriter or syndicate member in connection with this offering if the common stock originally sold by such underwriter or syndicate member is purchased by the representatives in a syndicate covering transaction and have therefore not been effectively placed by such underwriter or syndicate member. The representatives have advised us that such transactions may be effected on the New York Stock Exchange or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. (383 Madison Avenue, New York, New York) and other underwriters and their respective affiliates from time to time perform investment banking and other financial services for us and our affiliates for which they receive advisory or transaction fees, as applicable, plus out-of-pocket expenses, of the nature and in amounts customary in the industry for these financial services. In particular, an affiliate of Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. provides financing, on an uncommitted basis, pursuant to repurchase arrangements. This affiliate has informed us that it has currently extended to us credit availability of \$350 million, of which \$33 million is currently outstanding, that will increase to \$500 million with the consummation of this offering.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with this offering will be passed upon for us by Andrews Kurth LLP, Dallas, Texas. In addition, the description of federal income tax consequences contained in the section of the accompanying prospectus entitled Federal Income Tax Consequences of Our Status as a REIT is based on the opinion of Andrews Kurth LLP. Certain legal matters related to the offering will be passed upon for the underwriters by Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, New York, New York. Certain Maryland law matters in connection with this offering will be passed upon for us by Hogan & Hartson L.L.P., Baltimore, Maryland.

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PROSPECTUS

\$500,000,000

**COMMON STOCK
PREFERRED STOCK
DEBT SECURITIES
WARRANTS**

Capstead Mortgage Corporation intends to offer and sell from time to time the debt and equity securities described in this prospectus. The total offering price of the securities described in this prospectus will not exceed \$500,000,000 in the aggregate.

We will provide the specific terms of any securities we may offer in a supplement to this prospectus. You should carefully read this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement before deciding to invest in these securities.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol CMO. We may make any sales of our common shares under this prospectus, if any, on or through the facilities of the New York Stock Exchange, to or through a market maker, or to or through an electronic communications network, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, or in any other manner permitted by law (including, without limitation, privately negotiated transactions). On August 9, 2007, the last reported sale price of our common stock as reported was \$9.40 per share.

The securities may be offered directly, through agents designated by us from time to time, or through underwriters or dealers.

Investing in our securities involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 4 of this prospectus for information regarding risks associated with an investment in our securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is August 10, 2007.

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. An offer to sell these securities will not be made in any jurisdiction where the offer and sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus, as well as information we previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and incorporated by reference, is accurate as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus only. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a shelf registration statement. We may sell, from time to time, in one or more offerings, any combinations of the securities described in this prospectus. This prospectus only provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we sell securities under this prospectus, we will provide a prospectus supplement that contains specific information about the terms of the securities. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with the additional information described under the heading **Where You Can Find More Information**.

The total dollar amount of the securities sold under this prospectus will not exceed \$500,000,000.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. You may read and copy any materials that we file with the SEC without charge at the public reference room of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, DC 20549. Information about the operation of the public reference room may be obtained by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. Also, the SEC maintains an internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including Capstead, that file electronically with the SEC. The public can obtain any documents that we file with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

We also make available free of charge on or through our internet website (www.capstead.com) our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and, if applicable, amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-3 that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement and exhibits and schedules to the registration statement. For further information with respect to our company and our securities, reference is made to the registration statement, including the exhibits and schedules to the registration statement. Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to in this prospectus are not necessarily complete and, where that contract is an exhibit to the registration statement, each statement is qualified in all respects by reference to the exhibit to which the reference relates.

INCORPORATION OF INFORMATION BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to other documents that we file with the SEC. These incorporated documents contain important business and financial information about us that is not included in or delivered with this prospectus. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus, and later information filed with the SEC will update and supersede this information.

We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings we make with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, until the offering of securities covered by this prospectus is complete:

our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006;

our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007; and

our Current Reports on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on February 9, 2007 (with respect to item 5.02 only), May 7, 2007 and June 18, 2007.

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You may obtain copies of these documents at no cost by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

Investor Relations
Capstead Mortgage Corporation
8401 N. Central Expressway, Suite 800
Dallas, Texas 75225
(214) 874-2323

A WARNING ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) that inherently involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results and liquidity can differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements because of changes in the level and composition of our investments and unforeseen factors. As discussed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), these factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in general economic conditions, the availability of suitable qualifying investments from both an investment return and regulatory perspective, the availability of new investment capital, fluctuations in interest rates and levels of mortgage prepayments, deterioration in credit quality and ratings, the effectiveness of risk management strategies, the impact of leverage, liquidity of secondary markets and credit markets, increases in costs and other general competitive factors. In addition to the above considerations, actual results and liquidity related to investments in loans secured by commercial real estate are affected by borrower performance under operating or development plans, lessee performance under lease agreements, changes in general as well as local economic conditions and real estate markets, increases in competition and inflationary pressures, changes in the tax and regulatory environment including zoning and environmental laws, uninsured losses or losses in excess of insurance limits and the availability of adequate insurance coverage at reasonable costs, among other factors.

OUR COMPANY

We were incorporated on April 15, 1985, in Maryland and commenced operations in September 1985. We are a mortgage investment firm operating as a real estate investment trust (REIT) that earns income from investing in real estate-related assets on a leveraged basis and from other investment strategies. These investments currently consist primarily of a core portfolio of residential, adjustable-rate mortgage securities issued and guaranteed by government-sponsored entities, either Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac or by an agency of the federal government, Ginnie Mae. We also seek to opportunistically invest a portion of our investment capital in credit-sensitive commercial real estate-related assets, including subordinate commercial real estate loans.

We and our qualified REIT subsidiaries have elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), and intend to continue to do so. As a result of this election, we and our qualified REIT subsidiaries are not taxed at the corporate level on taxable income distributed to stockholders, provided that certain REIT qualification tests are met. Certain of our affiliates, which may be consolidated with us for financial reporting purposes, may not be consolidated for federal income tax purposes because such entities may elect taxable REIT subsidiary tax status. All taxable income of any such taxable REIT subsidiaries would be subject to federal and state income taxes, where applicable.

Our principal executive offices are located at 8401 N. Central Expressway, Suite 800, Dallas, Texas 75225. Our telephone number is (214) 874-2323. Our website is <http://www.capstead.com>. The contents of our website are not a part of this prospectus. Our shares of common stock are traded on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, under the symbol CMO.

Table of Contents**RISK FACTORS**

An investment in our securities involves various risks. You should carefully consider the risk factors incorporated by reference to our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and the other information contained in this prospectus, as updated by our subsequent filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the risk factors and other information contained in the applicable prospectus supplement before acquiring any of our securities.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise indicated in a prospectus supplement, we expect to use the net proceeds from the sale of these securities for general corporate purposes.

RATIO OF INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (BEFORE FIXED CHARGES) TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS

The following table sets forth the historical ratios of income from continuing operations (before fixed charges) to combined fixed charges and our preferred stock dividends for the periods indicated:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2007	2006	Year Ended December 31,			
		2005	2004	2003	2002	
Ratio of income from continuing operations (before fixed charges) to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends	1.01:1		1.30:1	1.48:1	1.40:1	
Deficiency of income from continuing operations (before fixed charges) to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends		\$ 16,413	\$ 3,061			

DESCRIPTION OF OUR CAPITAL STOCK**General**

We were formed under the laws of the State of Maryland. Rights of our stockholders are governed by the Maryland General Corporation Law, or MGCL, our charter and our bylaws. The following is a summary of the material provisions of our capital stock. Copies of our charter and bylaws are filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

Authorized Stock

Our charter provides that we may issue up to 100 million shares of voting common stock, par value \$.01 per share, and 100 million shares of preferred stock, par value \$.10 per share.

Power to Issue Additional Shares of Our Common Stock and Preferred Stock

We believe that the power of our board of directors, without stockholder approval, to issue additional authorized but unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and to classify or reclassify unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and thereafter to cause us to issue such classified or reclassified shares of stock provides us with flexibility in structuring possible future financings and acquisitions and in meeting other needs which might arise. The additional classes or series, as well as the common stock, will be available for issuance without further action by our stockholders, unless stockholder consent is required by applicable law or the rules of any stock exchange or automated quotation system on which our securities may be listed or traded. Although our board of directors does not intend to do so, it could authorize us to issue an additional class or series of stock that could, depending upon the terms of the particular class or series, delay,

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defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control of our company that might involve a premium price for our stockholders or otherwise be in their best interest.

Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer

Our charter provides that if our board of directors determines in good faith that the direct or indirect ownership of our stock has or may become concentrated to an extent which would cause us to fail to qualify or be qualified as a REIT under Sections 856(a)(5) or (6) of the Code, or similar provisions of successor statutes, we may redeem or repurchase any number of shares of common stock and/or preferred stock sufficient to maintain or bring such ownership into conformity with the Code and may refuse to transfer or issue shares of common stock and/or preferred stock to any person whose acquisition would result in our being unable to conform with the requirements of the Code. In general, Code Sections 856(a)(5) and (6) provide that, as a REIT, we must have at least 100 beneficial owners for 335 days of each taxable year and that we cannot qualify as a REIT if, at any time during the last half of our taxable year, more than 50% in value of our outstanding stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for not more than five individuals. In addition, our charter provides that we may redeem or refuse to transfer any shares of our capital stock to the extent necessary to prevent the imposition of a penalty tax as a result of ownership of those shares by certain disqualified organizations, including governmental bodies and tax-exempt entities that are not subject to tax on unrelated business taxable income. The redemption or purchase price for those shares shall be equal to the fair market value of those shares as reflected in the closing sales price for those shares if then listed on a national securities exchange, or the average of the closing sales prices for those shares if then listed on more than one national securities exchange, or if those shares are not then listed on a national securities exchange, the latest bid quotation for the shares if then traded over-the-counter on the last business day for which closing prices are available immediately preceding the day on which notices of such acquisitions are sent or, if no such closing sales prices or quotations are available, then the net asset value of those shares as determined by our board of directors in accordance with the provisions of applicable law.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock and preferred stock is Wells Fargo Shareholder Services.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR COMMON STOCK

The following description of our common stock sets forth certain general terms and provisions of our common stock to which any prospectus supplement may relate, including a prospectus supplement providing that common stock will be issuable upon conversion or exchange of our debt securities or preferred stock or upon the exercise of warrants to purchase our common stock.

All shares of our common stock covered by this prospectus will be duly authorized, fully paid and nonassessable. Subject to the preferential rights of any other class or series of stock and to the provisions of the charter regarding the restrictions on transfer of stock, holders of shares of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends on such stock when, as and if authorized by our board of directors out of funds legally available therefor and declared by us and to share ratably in the assets of our company legally available for distribution to our stockholders in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up after payment of or adequate provision for all known debts and liabilities of our company, including the preferential rights on dissolution of any class or classes of preferred stock.

Subject to the provisions of our charter regarding the restrictions on transfer of stock, each outstanding share of our common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors and, except as provided with respect to any other class or series of stock, the holders of such shares will possess the exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of our board of directors, which

means that the holders of a plurality of the outstanding shares of our common stock can elect all of the directors then standing for election and the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any directors.

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Holders of shares of our common stock have no preference, conversion, exchange, sinking fund, redemption or appraisal rights and have no preemptive rights to subscribe for any securities of our company. Subject to the provisions of the charter regarding the restrictions on transfer of stock, shares of our common stock will have equal dividend, liquidation and other rights.

Under the MGCL, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, consolidate, transfer all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a statutory share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business unless declared advisable by the board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders holding at least two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote on the matter unless a lesser percentage (but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter) is set forth in the corporation's charter. Our charter provides for a vote of a majority of the outstanding shares for these matters. However, Maryland law permits a corporation to transfer all or substantially all of its assets without the approval of the stockholders of the corporation to one or more persons if all of the equity interests of the person or persons are owned, directly or indirectly, by the corporation. Because operating assets may be held by a corporation's subsidiaries, as in our situation, this may mean that a subsidiary of a corporation can transfer all of its assets without a vote of the corporation's stockholders.

Our charter authorizes our board of directors to reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock into other classes or series of classes of stock and to establish the number of shares in each class or series and to set the preferences, conversion and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption for each such class or series.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR PREFERRED STOCK

Our charter authorizes our board of directors to classify any unissued shares of preferred stock and to reclassify any previously classified but unissued shares of any series. Prior to issuance of shares of each series, our board of directors is required by the MGCL and our charter to set the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each such series. Thus, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock with terms and conditions that could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change of control of our company that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest. As of the date hereof, 202,246 shares of Series A Preferred Stock and 15,819,432 shares of Series B Preferred Stock are outstanding. Our preferred stock will, when issued, be fully paid and nonassessable and will not have, or be subject to, any preemptive or similar rights.

The prospectus supplement relating to the series of preferred stock offered by that supplement will describe the specific terms of those securities, including:

the title and stated value of that preferred stock;

the number of shares of that preferred stock offered, the liquidation preference per share and the offering price of that preferred stock;

the dividend rate(s), period(s) and payment date(s) or method(s) of calculation thereof applicable to that preferred stock;

whether dividends will be cumulative or non-cumulative and, if cumulative, the date from which dividends on that preferred stock will accumulate;

the voting rights applicable to that preferred stock;

the procedures for any auction and remarketing, if any, for that preferred stock;

the provisions for a sinking fund, if any, for that preferred stock;

the provisions for redemption including any restriction thereon, if applicable, of that preferred stock;

any listing of that preferred stock on any securities exchange;

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the terms and conditions, if applicable, upon which that preferred stock will be convertible into shares of our common stock, including the conversion price (or manner of calculation of the conversion price) and conversion period;

a discussion of federal income tax considerations applicable to that preferred stock;

any limitations on issuance of any series of preferred stock ranking senior to or on a parity with that series of preferred stock as to dividend rights and rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs;

in addition to those limitations described above under **DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK** Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer, any other limitations on actual and constructive ownership and restrictions on transfer, in each case as may be appropriate to preserve our status as a REIT; and

any other specific terms, preferences, rights, limitations or restrictions of that preferred stock.

Rank Within Our Capital Structure

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the preferred stock will, with respect to dividend rights and rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs rank:

senior to all classes or series of common stock and to all equity securities ranking junior to the preferred stock with respect to dividend rights or rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs;

on a parity with all equity securities issued by us the terms of which specifically provide that those equity securities rank on a parity with the preferred stock with respect to dividend rights or rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs; and

junior to all equity securities issued by us the terms of which specifically provide that those equity securities rank senior to the preferred stock with respect to dividend rights or rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs.

The term equity securities does not include convertible debt securities.

Dividends

Subject to the preferential rights of any other class or series of stock and to the provisions of the charter regarding the restrictions on transfer of stock, holders of shares of our preferred stock will be entitled to receive dividends on such stock when, as and if authorized by our board of directors out of funds legally available therefor and declared by us, at rates and on dates as will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Dividends on any series or class of our preferred stock may be cumulative or noncumulative, as provided in the applicable prospectus supplement. Dividends, if cumulative, will be cumulative from and after the date set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. If our board of directors fails to authorize a dividend payable on a dividend payment date on any series or class of preferred stock for which dividends are noncumulative, then the holders of that series or class of preferred stock will have no right to receive a dividend in respect of the dividend period ending on that dividend payment date, and we will have no obligation to pay the dividend accrued for that period, whether or not dividends on such series or class are declared or paid for any future period.

If any shares of preferred stock of any series or class are outstanding, no dividends may be authorized or paid or set apart for payment on the preferred stock of any other series or class ranking, as to dividends, on a parity with or junior to the preferred stock of that series or class for any period unless:

the series or class of preferred stock has a cumulative dividend, and full cumulative dividends have been or contemporaneously are authorized and paid or authorized and a sum sufficient for the payment

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of those dividends is set apart for payment on the preferred stock of that series or class for all past dividend periods and the then current dividend period; or

the series or class of preferred stock does not have a cumulative dividend, and full dividends for the then current dividend period have been or contemporaneously are authorized and paid or authorized and a sum sufficient for the payment of those dividends is set apart for the payment on the preferred stock of that series or class.

When dividends are not paid in full (or a sum sufficient for the full payment is not set apart) upon the shares of preferred stock of any series or class and the shares of any other series or class of preferred stock ranking on a parity as to dividends with the preferred stock of that series or class, then all dividends authorized on shares of preferred stock of that series or class and any other series or class of preferred stock ranking on a parity as to dividends with that preferred stock shall be authorized pro rata so that the amount of dividends authorized per share on the preferred stock of that series or class and other series or class of preferred stock will in all cases bear to each other the same ratio that accrued dividends per share on the shares of preferred stock of that series or class (which will not include any accumulation in respect of unpaid dividends for prior dividend periods if the preferred stock does not have a cumulative dividend) and that other series or class of preferred stock bear to each other. No interest, or sum of money in lieu of interest, will be payable in respect of any dividend payment or payments on preferred stock of that series or class that may be in arrears.

Redemption

We may have the right or may be required to redeem one or more series of preferred stock, in whole or in part, in each case upon the terms, if any, and at the time and at the redemption prices set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

If a series of preferred stock is subject to mandatory redemption, we will specify in the applicable prospectus supplement the number of shares we are required to redeem, when those redemptions start, the redemption price, and any other terms and conditions affecting the redemption. The redemption price will include all accrued and unpaid dividends, except in the case of noncumulative preferred stock. The redemption price may be payable in cash or other property, as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. If the redemption price for preferred stock of any series or class is payable only from the net proceeds of the issuance of our stock, the terms of that preferred stock may provide that, if no such stock shall have been issued or to the extent the net proceeds from any issuance are insufficient to pay in full the aggregate redemption price then due, that preferred stock shall automatically and mandatorily be converted into shares of our applicable stock pursuant to conversion provisions specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Liquidation Preference

Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation or dissolution of us or winding up of our affairs, then, before any distribution or payment will be made to the holders of common stock or any other series or class of stock ranking junior to any series or class of the preferred stock in the distribution of assets upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs, the holders of that series or class of preferred stock will be entitled to receive out of our assets legally available for distribution to shareholders liquidating distributions in the amount of the liquidation preference per share (set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement), plus an amount equal to all dividends accrued and unpaid on the preferred stock (which will not include any accumulation in respect of unpaid dividends for prior dividend periods if the preferred stock does not have a cumulative dividend). After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distributions to which they are entitled, the holders of preferred stock will have no right or claim to any of our remaining assets.

If, upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the legally available assets are insufficient to pay the amount of the liquidating distributions on all outstanding shares of any series or class of preferred stock and the corresponding amounts payable on all shares of other classes or series of our stock of ranking on a parity with that series or class of preferred stock in the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, then the holders of that series or class of preferred stock and all other

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classes or series of capital stock will share ratably in any distribution of assets in proportion to the full liquidating distributions to which they would otherwise be respectively entitled.

If liquidating distributions have been made in full to all holders of any series or class of preferred stock, our remaining assets will be distributed among the holders of any other classes or series of stock ranking junior to that series or class of preferred stock upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, according to their respective rights and preferences and in each case according to their respective number of shares. For these purposes, the consolidation or merger of us with or into any other entity, or the sale, lease, transfer or conveyance of all or substantially all of our property or business, will not be deemed to constitute a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs.

Voting Rights

Holders of preferred stock will not have any voting rights, except as set forth below or as indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless provided otherwise for any series or class of preferred stock, so long as any shares of preferred stock of a series or class remain outstanding, we will not, without the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least a majority of the shares of that series or class of preferred stock outstanding at the time, given in person or by proxy, either in writing or at a meeting (such series or class voting separately as a class):

authorize or create, or increase the authorized or issued amount of, any class or series of stock ranking prior to that series or class of preferred stock with respect to payment of dividends or the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up or reclassify any authorized stock into any of those shares, or create, authorize or issue any obligation or security convertible into or evidencing the right to purchase any of those shares; or

amend, alter or repeal the provisions of our charter or articles supplementary for such series or class of preferred stock, whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise, so as to materially and adversely affect any right, preference, privilege or voting power of that series or class of preferred stock or the holders of the preferred stock.

However, any increase in the amount of the authorized preferred stock or the creation or issuance of any other series or class of preferred stock, or any increase in the amount of authorized shares of such series or class or any other series or class of preferred stock, in each case ranking on a parity with or junior to the preferred stock of that series or class with respect to payment of dividends or the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, will not be deemed to materially and adversely affect such rights, preferences, privileges or voting powers.

These voting provisions will not apply if, at or prior to the time when the act with respect to which that vote would otherwise be required will be effected, all outstanding shares of that series or class of preferred stock have been redeemed or called for redemption upon proper notice and sufficient funds have been deposited in trust to effect that redemption.

Conversion Rights

The terms and conditions, if any, upon which shares of any series or class of preferred stock are convertible into shares of common stock will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. The terms will include:

the number of shares of common stock into which the preferred stock is convertible;

the conversion price (or manner of calculation of the conversion price);

the conversion period;

provisions as to whether conversion will be at the option of the holders of the preferred stock or us,

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the events requiring an adjustment of the conversion price; and

provisions affecting conversion in the event of the redemption of the preferred stock.

Series A Preferred Stock

Our board of directors has classified and designated 5,465,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock, of which 202,246 shares are currently outstanding. The Series A Preferred Stock generally provides for the following rights, preferences and obligations.

Dividend Rights. Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available therefor, cumulative preferential cash dividends at the rate of \$1.60 per annum per share, and no more, payable in equal quarterly installments on each March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31.

Liquidation Rights. Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our company, the holders of Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive a liquidation preference of \$16.40 per share, plus any accumulated, accrued and unpaid dividends (whether or not declared), before any payment or distribution will be made or set aside for holders of any junior stock.

Redemption Provisions. We may redeem Series A Preferred Stock, in whole or from time to time in part, at a cash redemption price equal to 100% of the liquidation preference plus all accrued and unpaid dividends (whether or not earned or declared) to the date fixed for redemption. The Series A Preferred Stock has no stated maturity and is not subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption provisions.

Voting Rights. Holders of Series A Preferred Stock generally have no voting rights, except in certain circumstances when our board of directors will be expanded by two seats and the holders of Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to elect these two directors. In addition, the issuance of senior shares or certain changes to the terms of the Series A Preferred Stock that would be materially adverse to the rights of holders of Series A Preferred Stock cannot be made without the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock and shares of any class or series of shares ranking on a parity with the Series A Preferred Stock which are entitled to similar voting rights, if any, voting as a single class.

Conversion and Preemptive Rights. Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock may, at their option, convert shares of Series A Preferred Stock into shares of our common stock at the rate of 1.5512 shares of our common stock for each share of Series A Preferred Stock converted. The conversion rates of the Series A Preferred Stock are subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. Holders of shares of our Series A Preferred Stock have no preemptive rights to subscribe for any securities of our company.

Series B Preferred Stock

Our board of directors has classified and designated 31,000,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock, of which 15,819,432 shares are currently outstanding. The Series B Preferred Stock generally provides for the following rights, preferences and obligations.

Dividend Rights. Holders of the Series B Preferred Stock are entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available therefor, cumulative preferential cash dividends at the annual rate of \$1.26 per share, and no more, payable in equal monthly installments on each monthly dividend payment date.

Liquidation Rights. Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our company, the holders of Series B Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive a liquidation preference of \$11.38 per share, plus an amount equal to all accumulated, accrued and unpaid dividends (whether or not declared) to the date of liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of our company, before any payment or distribution will be made to or set apart for the holders of any junior stock.

Redemption Provisions. We may redeem Series B Preferred Stock, in whole or from time to time in part, at a cash redemption price equal to \$12.50 per share, plus all accrued and unpaid dividends (whether or

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not earned or declared) to the date fixed for redemption. The Series B Preferred Stock has no stated maturity and is not subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption provisions.

Voting Rights. Holders of Series B Preferred Stock are entitled to vote on (i) all matters submitted to the holders of our common stock together with the holders of our common stock as a single class and (ii) certain matters affecting the Series Preferred Stock as a separate class. In certain circumstances, our board of directors will be expanded by two seats and the holders of Series B Preferred Stock will be entitled to elect these two directors.

So long as 20% or more of the aggregate number of shares of Series B Preferred Stock issued in connection with the Tyler Cabot merger remain outstanding, the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of such Series B Preferred Stock will be required for the sale, lease or conveyance by us of all or substantially all of our property or business, or our consolidation or merger with any other corporation unless the corporation resulting from such consolidation or merger will have after such consolidation or merger no class of shares either authorized or outstanding ranking prior to or on a parity with the Series B Preferred Stock except the same number of shares ranking prior to or on a parity with the Series B Preferred Stock and having the same rights and preferences as our authorized and outstanding shares immediately preceding such consolidation or merger, and each holder of Series B Preferred Stock immediately preceding such consolidation or merger shall receive the same number of shares, with the same rights and preferences, of the resulting corporation.

Conversion and Preemptive Rights. Holders of Series B Preferred Stock may, at their option, convert shares of Series B Preferred Stock into shares of our common stock at the rate of 0.5980 shares of our common stock for each share of Series B Preferred Stock converted. The conversion rates of the Series B Preferred Stock are subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. Holders of shares of our Series B Preferred Stock have no preemptive rights to subscribe for any securities of our company.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR DEBT SECURITIES

The following description, together with the additional information we include in any applicable prospectus supplements, summarizes the material terms and provisions of the debt securities that we may offer under this prospectus. While the terms we have summarized below will apply generally to any future debt securities we may offer, we will describe the particular terms of any debt securities that we may offer in more detail in the applicable prospectus supplement. If we indicate in a prospectus supplement, the terms of any debt securities we offer under that prospectus supplement may differ from the terms we describe below.

The debt securities will be our direct unsecured general obligations and may include debentures, notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness. The debt securities will be either senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities. The debt securities will be issued under one or more separate indentures. Senior debt securities will be issued under a senior indenture, and subordinated debt securities will be issued under a subordinated indenture. We use the term *indentures* to refer to both the senior indenture and the subordinated indenture. The forms of indentures are filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. The indentures will be qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. We use the term *trustee* to refer to either the senior trustee or the subordinated trustee, as applicable.

The following summaries of material provisions of the debt securities and indentures are subject to, and qualified in their entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the indenture applicable to a particular series of debt securities.

General

We will describe in each prospectus supplement the following terms relating to a series of debt securities:

the title;

any limit on the amount that may be issued;

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whether or not we will issue the series of debt securities in global form, the terms and who the depository will be;

the maturity date;

the annual interest rate, which may be fixed or variable, or the method for determining the rate and the date interest will begin to accrue, the dates interest will be payable and the regular record dates for interest payment dates or the method for determining such dates;

whether or not the debt securities will be secured or unsecured, and the terms of any secured debt;

the terms of the subordination of any series of subordinated debt;

the place where payments will be payable;

our right, if any, to defer payment of interest and the maximum length of any such deferral period;

the date, if any, after which, and the price at which, we may, at our option, redeem the series of debt securities pursuant to any optional redemption provisions;

the date, if any, on which, and the price at which we are obligated, pursuant to any mandatory sinking fund provisions or otherwise, to redeem, or at the holder's option to purchase, the series of debt securities;

whether the indenture will restrict our ability to pay dividends, or will require us to maintain any asset ratios or reserves;

whether we will be restricted from incurring any additional indebtedness;

a discussion on any material or special United States federal income tax considerations applicable to the debt securities;

the denominations in which we will issue the series of debt securities, if other than denominations of \$1,000 and any integral multiple thereof; and

any other specific terms, preferences, rights or limitations of, or restrictions on, the debt securities not inconsistent with the applicable indentures.

We may issue debt securities at less than the principal amount payable at maturity. We refer to these securities as original issue discount securities. If material or applicable, we will describe in the applicable prospectus supplement special US federal income tax, accounting and other considerations applicable to original issue discount securities.

Consolidation, Merger or Sale

Under the terms of the indentures, we would be generally permitted to consolidate or merge with another company. We would be also permitted to sell, convey, transfer, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets to another company. However, we would not be able to take any of these actions unless the following conditions are met:

if we merge out of existence or sell our assets, the other company must be an entity organized under the laws of one of the states of the United States or the District of Columbia or under United States federal law and must agree to be legally responsible for our debt securities; and

immediately after the merger, sale of assets or other transaction, we may not be in default on the debt securities.

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Events of Default Under the Indenture

The following are events of default under the indentures with respect to any series of debt securities that we may issue:

if we fail to pay the principal or any premium on a debt security when due, for more than a specified number of days past the due date;

if we fail to pay interest on a debt security when due, for more than a specified number of days past the due date;

if we fail to deposit any sinking fund payment when due, for more than a specified number of days past the due date;

if we fail to observe or perform any other covenant contained in the debt securities or the indentures, other than a covenant specifically relating to another series of debt securities, and our failure continues for a number of days to be stated in the indenture after we receive notice from the trustee or holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the applicable series; and

if specified events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization occur as to us.

If an event of default with respect to debt securities of any series occurs and is continuing, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series, by notice to us in writing, and to the trustee if notice is given by such holders, may declare the unpaid principal of, premium, if any, and accrued interest, if any, due and payable immediately.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of an affected series may waive any default or event of default with respect to the series and its consequences, except defaults or events of default regarding payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest, unless we have cured the default or event of default in accordance with the indenture. Any waiver shall cure the default or event of default.

Subject to the terms of the indentures, if an event of default under an indenture shall occur and be continuing, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under such indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders of the applicable series of debt securities, unless such holders have offered the trustee reasonable indemnity. The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee, with respect to the debt securities of that series, provided that:

the direction so given by the holder is not in conflict with any law or the applicable indenture; and

subject to its duties under the Trust Indenture Act, the trustee need not take any action that might involve it in personal liability or might be unduly prejudicial to the holders not involved in the proceeding.

A holder of the debt securities of any series will only have the right to institute a proceeding under the indentures or to appoint a receiver or trustee, or to seek other remedies if:

the holder has given written notice to the trustee of a continuing event of default with respect to that series;

the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series have made written request, and such holders have offered reasonable indemnity to the trustee to institute the proceeding as trustee;

the trustee does not institute the proceeding, and does not receive from the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series other conflicting directions within 60 days after the notice, request and offer; and

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no direction inconsistent with such written request has been given to the trustee during such 60-day period by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of that series.

These limitations do not apply to a suit instituted by a holder of debt securities if we default in the payment of the principal, premium, if any, or interest on, the debt securities.

We will periodically file statements with the trustee regarding our compliance with specified covenants in the indentures.

Modification of Indenture; Waiver

We and the trustee may change an indenture without the consent of any holders with respect to specific matters, including:

to fix any ambiguity, defect or inconsistency in the indenture; and

to change anything that does not materially adversely affect the interests of any holder of debt securities of any series.

In addition, under the indentures, the rights of holders of a series of debt securities may be changed by us and the trustee with the written consent of the holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series that is affected. However, we and the trustee may only make the following changes with the consent of each holder of any outstanding debt securities affected:

changing the stated maturity of the principal or interest on a series of debt securities;

reducing the principal amount, reducing the rate of or extending the time of payment of interest, or any premium payable upon the redemption of any debt securities;

changing the currency of payment on a debt security;

impair your right to sue for payment;

modify the subordination provisions, if any, in a manner that is adverse to you;

reducing the percentage of debt securities the holders of which are required to consent to any amendment; or

modify any of the foregoing provisions.

Certain Covenants

The indentures contain certain covenants requiring us to take certain actions and prohibiting us from taking certain actions, including the following:

we must maintain a paying agent in each place of payment for the debt securities;

we will do or cause to be done all things necessary to preserve and keep in full force and effect our existence; and

we will cause all properties used or useful in the conduct of our business to be maintained and kept in good condition.

Any additional or different covenants or modifications to the foregoing covenants with respect to any series of debt securities will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Redemption

The indentures provide that the debt securities of any series that are redeemable may be redeemed at any time at our option, in whole or in part. Debt securities may also be subject to optional or mandatory redemption on terms and conditions described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

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From and after notice has been given as provided in the applicable indenture, if funds for the redemption of any debt securities called for redemption shall have been made available on such redemption date, such debt securities will cease to bear interest on the date fixed for such redemption specified in such notice, and the only right of the holders of the debt securities will be to receive payment of the redemption price.

Discharge, Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

To the extent stated in the prospectus supplement, we may elect to apply the provisions in the indentures relating to defeasance and discharge of indebtedness, or to defeasance of restrictive covenants, to the debt securities of any series. The indentures provide that, upon satisfaction of the requirements described below, we may terminate all of our obligations under the debt securities of any series and the applicable indenture, known as legal defeasance, other than our obligation:

- to maintain a registrar and paying agents and hold monies for payment in trust;
- to register the transfer or exchange of the debt securities; and
- to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen debt securities.

In addition, we may terminate our obligation to comply with any restrictive covenants under the debt securities of any series or the applicable indenture, known as covenant defeasance.

We may exercise our legal defeasance option even if we have previously exercised our covenant defeasance option. If we exercise either defeasance option, payment of the debt securities may not be accelerated because of the occurrence of events of default.

To exercise either defeasance option as to debt securities of any series, we must irrevocably deposit in trust with the trustee money and/or obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States that will provide money in an amount sufficient in the written opinion of a nationally recognized firm of independent public accountants to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and each installment of interest on the debt securities. We may only establish this trust if, among other things:

- no event of default shall have occurred or be continuing;
- in the case of legal defeasance, we have delivered to the trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that we have received from, or there has been published by, the Internal Revenue Service a ruling or there has been a change in law, which in the opinion of our counsel, provides that holders of the debt securities will not recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit, defeasance and discharge and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amount, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit, defeasance and discharge had not occurred;
- in the case of covenant defeasance, we have delivered to the trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that the holders of the debt securities will not recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit and covenant defeasance and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amount, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and covenant defeasance had not occurred; and
- we satisfy other customary conditions precedent described in the applicable indenture.

Conversion and Exchange of Securities

The terms and conditions, if any, upon which any debt securities are convertible or exchangeable into debt securities, common stock, preferred stock or other securities or property will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement relating thereto. Such terms will include:

whether such debt securities are convertible or exchangeable into debt securities, common stock, preferred stock or other securities or property;

the conversion price (or manner of calculation thereof);

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the conversion period;

provisions as to whether conversion will be at the option of the holders or us;

the events requiring an adjustment of the conversion price and provisions affecting conversion in the event of the redemption of such debt securities; and

any restrictions on conversion, including restrictions directed at maintaining our REIT status.

Form, Exchange and Transfer

We will issue the debt securities of each series only in fully registered form without coupons and, unless we otherwise specify in the applicable prospectus supplement, in denominations of \$1,000 and any integral multiple thereof. The indentures provide that we may issue debt securities of a series in temporary or permanent global form and as book-entry securities that will be deposited with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company or another depository named by us and identified in a prospectus supplement with respect to that series.

At the option of the holder, subject to the terms of the indentures and the limitations applicable to global securities described in the applicable prospectus supplement, the holder of the debt securities of any series can exchange the debt securities for other debt securities of the same series, in any authorized denomination and of like tenor and aggregate principal amount.

Subject to the terms of the indentures and the limitations applicable to global securities set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement, holders of the debt securities may present the debt securities for exchange or for registration of transfer, duly endorsed or with the form of transfer endorsed thereon duly executed if so required by us or the security registrar, at the office of the security registrar or at the office of any transfer agent designated by us for this purpose. Unless otherwise provided in the debt securities that the holder presents for transfer or exchange, we will make no service charge for any registration of transfer or exchange, but we may require payment of any taxes or other governmental charges.

We will name in the applicable prospectus supplement the security registrar, and any transfer agent in addition to the security registrar, that we initially designate for any debt securities. We may at any time designate additional transfer agents or rescind the designation of any transfer agent or approve a change in the office through which any transfer agent acts, except that we will be required to maintain a transfer agent in each place of payment for the debt securities of each series.

If we elect to redeem the debt securities of any series, we will not be required to:

issue, register the transfer of, or exchange any debt securities of that series during a period beginning at the opening of business 15 days before the day of mailing of a notice of redemption of any debt securities that may be selected for redemption and ending at the close of business on the day of the mailing; or

register the transfer of or exchange any debt securities so selected for redemption, in whole or in part, except the unredeemed portion of any debt securities we are redeeming in part.

Information Concerning the Trustee

The trustee, other than during the occurrence and continuance of an event of default under an indenture, undertakes to perform only those duties as are specifically set forth in the applicable indenture. Upon an event of default under an indenture, the trustee must use the same degree of care as a prudent person would exercise or use in the conduct of his or her own affairs. Subject to this provision, the trustee is under no obligation to exercise any of the powers given it by the indentures at the request of any holder of debt securities unless it is offered reasonable security and indemnity against the costs, expenses and liabilities that it might incur.

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Payment and Paying Agents

Unless we otherwise indicate in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will make payment of the interest on any debt securities on any interest payment date to the person in whose name the debt securities, or one or more predecessor securities, are registered at the close of business on the regular record date for the interest.

We will pay principal of and any premium and interest on the debt securities of a particular series at the office of the paying agents designated by us, except that unless we otherwise indicate in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will make interest payments by check which we will mail to the holder. Unless we otherwise indicate in a prospectus supplement, we will designate the corporate trust office of the trustee in the City of New York as our sole paying agent for payments with respect to debt securities of each series. We will name in the applicable prospectus supplement any other paying agents that we initially designate for the debt securities of a particular series. We will maintain a paying agent in each place of payment for the debt securities of a particular series.

All money we pay to a paying agent or the trustee for the payment of the principal of or any premium or interest on any debt securities which remains unclaimed at the end of two years after such principal, premium or interest has become due and payable will be repaid to us, and the holder of the security thereafter may look only to us for payment thereof.

Subordination

The prospectus supplement relating to any offering of subordinated debt securities will describe the specific subordination provisions. However, unless otherwise noted in the prospectus supplement, subordinated debt securities will be subordinate and junior in right of payment to senior indebtedness.

The indebtedness underlying any subordinated debt securities will be payable only if all payments due under our senior indebtedness, as defined in the applicable indenture and any indenture supplement, including any outstanding senior debt securities, have been made. If we distribute our assets to creditors upon any dissolution, winding-up, liquidation or reorganization or in bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar proceedings, we must first pay all amounts due or to become due on all senior indebtedness before we pay the principal of, or any premium or interest on, the subordinated debt securities. In the event the subordinated debt securities are accelerated because of an event of default, we may not make any payment on the subordinated debt securities until we have paid all senior indebtedness or the acceleration is rescinded.

By reason of such subordination, if we experience a bankruptcy, dissolution or reorganization, holders of senior indebtedness may receive more, ratably, and holders of subordinated debt securities may receive less, ratably, than our other creditors. The indenture for subordinated debt securities may not limit our ability to incur additional senior or subordinated indebtedness.

Governing Law

The indentures and the debt securities will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, except to the extent that the Trust Indenture Act is applicable.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR WARRANTS

This section describes the general terms and provisions of our securities warrants. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the specific terms of the securities warrants offered through that prospectus supplement as well as any general terms described in this section that will not apply to those securities warrants.

We may issue securities warrants for the purchase of our debt securities, preferred stock, or common stock. We may issue warrants independently or together with other securities, and they may be attached to or separate from the other securities. Each series of securities warrants will be issued under a separate warrant agreement that we will enter into with a bank or trust company, as warrant agent, as detailed in the applicable

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prospectus supplement. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent in connection with the securities warrants and will not assume any obligation, or agency or trust relationship, with you.

The prospectus supplement relating to a particular issue of securities warrants will describe the terms of those securities warrants, including, where applicable:

the aggregate number of the securities covered by the warrant;

the designation, amount and terms of the securities purchasable upon exercise of the warrant;

the exercise price for our debt securities, the amount of debt securities upon exercise you will receive, and a description of that series of debt securities;

the exercise price for shares of our preferred stock, the number of shares of preferred stock to be received upon exercise, and a description of that series of our preferred stock;

the exercise price for shares of our common stock and the number of shares of common stock to be received upon exercise;

the expiration date for exercising the warrant;

the minimum or maximum amount of warrants that may be exercised at any time;

a discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences; and

any other material terms of the securities warrants.

After the warrants expire they will become void. The prospectus supplement will describe how to exercise securities warrants. A holder must exercise warrants for our preferred stock or common stock through payment in U.S. dollars. All securities warrants will be issued in registered form. The prospectus supplement may provide for the adjustment of the exercise price of the securities warrants.

Until a holder exercises warrants to purchase our debt securities, preferred stock, or common stock, that holder will not have any rights as a holder of our debt securities, preferred stock, or common stock by virtue of ownership of warrants.

BOOK-ENTRY SECURITIES

The securities offered by means of this prospectus may be issued in whole or in part in book-entry form, meaning that beneficial owners of the securities will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the securities, except in the event the book-entry system for the securities is discontinued. Securities issued in book entry form will be evidenced by one or more global securities that will be deposited with, or on behalf of, a depository identified in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to the securities. We expect that The Depository Trust Company will serve as depository. Unless and until it is exchanged in whole or in part for the individual securities represented by that security, a global security may not be transferred except as a whole by the depository for the global security to a nominee of that depository or by a nominee of that depository to that depository or another nominee of that depository or by the depository or any nominee of that depository to a successor depository or a nominee of that successor. Global securities may be issued in either registered or bearer form and in either temporary or permanent form. The specific terms of the depository arrangement with respect to a class or series of securities that differ from the terms

described here will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, we anticipate that the provisions described below will apply to depository arrangements.

Upon the issuance of a global security, the depository for the global security or its nominee will credit on its book-entry registration and transfer system the respective principal amounts of the individual securities represented by that global security to the accounts of persons that have accounts with such depository, who are called participants. Those accounts will be designated by the underwriters, dealers or agents with respect to the securities or by us if the securities are offered and sold directly by us. Ownership of beneficial interests in

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a global security will be limited to the depository's participants or persons that may hold interests through those participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in the global security will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by the applicable depository or its nominee (with respect to beneficial interests of participants) and records of the participants (with respect to beneficial interests of persons who hold through participants). The laws of some states require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form. These limits and laws may impair the ability to own, pledge or transfer beneficial interest in a global security.

So long as the depository for a global security or its nominee is the registered owner of such global security, that depository or nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the securities represented by that global security for all purposes under the applicable indenture or other instrument defining the rights of a holder of the securities. Except as provided below or in the applicable prospectus supplement, owners of beneficial interest in a global security will not be entitled to have any of the individual securities of the series represented by that global security registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of any such securities in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders of that security under the applicable indenture or other instrument defining the rights of the holders of the securities.

Payments of amounts payable with respect to individual securities represented by a global security registered in the name of a depository or its nominee will be made to the depository or its nominee, as the case may be, as the registered owner of the global security representing those securities. None of us, our officers and directors or any trustee, paying agent or security registrar for an individual series of securities will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the global security for such securities or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to those beneficial ownership interests.

We expect that the depository for a series of securities offered by means of this prospectus or its nominee, upon receipt of any payment of principal, premium, interest, dividend or other amount in respect of a permanent global security representing any of those securities, will immediately credit its participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of that global security for those securities as shown on the records of that depository or its nominee. We also expect that payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in that global security held through those participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the account of customers in bearer form or registered in street name. Those payments will be the responsibility of these participants.

If a depository for a series of securities is at any time unwilling, unable or ineligible to continue as depository and a successor depository is not appointed by us within 90 days, we will issue individual securities of that series in exchange for the global security representing that series of securities. In addition, we may, at any time and in our sole discretion, subject to any limitations described in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to those securities, determine not to have any securities of that series represented by one or more global securities and, in that event, will issue individual securities of that series in exchange for the global security or securities representing that series of securities.

MATERIAL PROVISIONS OF MARYLAND LAW AND OF OUR CHARTER AND BYLAWS

The following is a summary of certain provisions of Maryland law and of our charter and bylaws. Copies of our charter and bylaws are filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#).

The Board of Directors

Our bylaws provide that the number of directors of our company may be established by our board of directors but may not be fewer than the minimum number permitted under the MGCL nor more than 25. Any

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vacancy will be filled, at any regular meeting or at any special meeting called for that purpose, by a majority of the remaining directors.

Pursuant to our charter, each member of our board of directors will serve one year terms and until their successors are elected and qualified. Holders of shares of our common stock will have no right to cumulative voting in the election of directors. Consequently, at each annual meeting of stockholders at which our board of directors is elected, the holders of a plurality of the shares of our common stock will be able to elect all of the members of our board of directors.

Business Combinations

Maryland law prohibits business combinations between a corporation and an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. These business combinations include a merger, consolidation, statutory share exchange, or, in circumstances specified in the statute, certain transfers of assets, certain stock issuances and transfers, liquidation plans and reclassifications involving interested stockholders and their affiliates as asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities. Maryland law defines an interested stockholder as:

any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our voting stock; or

an affiliate or associate of the corporation who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of the then-outstanding voting stock of the corporation.

A person is not an interested stockholder if the board of directors approves in advance the transaction by which the person otherwise would have become an interested stockholder. However, in approving the transaction, the board of directors may provide that its approval is subject to compliance, at or after the time of approval, with any terms and conditions determined by the board of directors.

After the five year prohibition, any business combination between a corporation and an interested stockholder generally must be recommended by the board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of the then outstanding shares of common stock; and

two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of the common stock other than shares held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or shares held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder.

These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if certain fair price requirements set forth in the MGCL are satisfied.

The statute permits various exemptions from its provisions, including business combinations that are approved by the board of directors before the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder.

Control Share Acquisitions

The MGCL provides that control shares of a Maryland corporation acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved at a special meeting by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding shares of stock in a corporation in respect of which any of the following persons is entitled to exercise or direct the exercise of the voting power of shares of stock of the corporation in the

election of directors: (i) a person who makes or proposes to make a control share acquisition, (ii) an officer of the corporation or (iii) an employee of the corporation who is also a director of the corporation. Control shares are voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other such shares of stock previously acquired by the acquiror or in respect of which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to

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exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power: (i) one-tenth or more but less than one-third, (ii) one-third or more but less than a majority, or (iii) a majority or more of all voting power. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

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 of directors to call a special meeting of stockholders to be held within 50 days of demand to consider the voting rights of the shares. If no request for a meeting is made, the corporation may itself present the question at any stockholders meeting.

If voting rights are not approved at the meeting or if the acquiring person does not deliver an acquiring person statement as required by the statute, then, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the corporation may redeem any or all of the control shares (except those for which voting rights have previously been approved) for fair value determined, without regard to the absence of voting rights for the control shares, as of the date of the last control share acquisition by the acquiror or of any meeting of stockholders at which the voting rights of such shares are considered and not approved. If voting rights for control shares are approved at a stockholders meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. The fair value of the shares as determined for purposes of such appraisal rights may not be less than the highest price per share paid by the acquiror in the control share acquisition.

The control share acquisition statute does not apply (i) to shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction or (ii) to acquisitions approved or exempted by the charter or bylaws of the corporation.

Amendment to Our Charter

Our charter may be amended only if declared advisable by the board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Dissolution of Our Company

The dissolution of our company must be declared advisable by the board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Advance Notice of Director Nominations and New Business

Our bylaws provide that:

with respect to an annual meeting of stockholders, the only business to be considered and the only proposals to be acted upon will be those properly brought before the annual meeting:

pursuant to our notice of the meeting;

by, or at the direction of, a majority of our board of directors; or

by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and has complied with the advance notice procedures set forth in our bylaws;

with respect to special meetings of stockholders, only the business specified in our company's notice of meeting may be brought before the meeting of stockholders unless otherwise provided by law; and

nominations of persons for election to our board of directors at any annual or special meeting of stockholders may be made only:

by, or at the direction of, our board of directors; or

by a stockholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting and has complied with the advance notice provisions set forth in our bylaws.

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Anti-Takeover Effect of Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws

The advance notice provisions of our bylaws could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control of our company that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest.

Indemnification and Limitation of Directors and Officers Liability

Our charter provide for indemnification of our officers and directors against liabilities to the fullest extent permitted by the MGCL, as amended from time to time.

The MGCL permits a corporation to indemnify a director or officer who has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, in the defense of any proceeding to which he or she is made a party by reason of his or her service in that capacity. The MGCL permits a corporation to indemnify its present and former directors and officers, among others, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses actually incurred by them in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made a party by reason of their service in those or other capacities unless it is established that:

an act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and:

was committed in bad faith; or

was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty;

the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services; or

in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful.

However, under the MGCL, a Maryland corporation may not indemnify for an adverse judgment in a suit by or in the right of the corporation (other than for expenses incurred in a successful defense of such an action) or for a judgment of liability on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received. In addition, the MGCL permits a corporation to advance reasonable expenses to a director or officer upon the corporation's receipt of:

a written affirmation by the director or officer of his good faith belief that he has met the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification by the corporation; and

a written undertaking by the director or on the director's behalf to repay the amount paid or reimbursed by the corporation if it is ultimately determined that the director did not meet the standard of conduct.

Our bylaws obligate us, to the fullest extent permitted by Maryland law in effect from time to time, to indemnify and, without requiring a preliminary determination of the ultimate entitlement to indemnification, pay or reimburse reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding to:

any present or former director or officer who is made a party to the proceeding by reason of his or her service in that capacity; or

any individual who, while a director or officer of our company and at our request, serves or has served another corporation, real estate investment trust, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or any other

enterprise as a director, officer, partner or trustee and who is made a party to the proceeding by reason of his or her service in that capacity.

Our bylaws also obligate us to indemnify and advance expenses to any person who served a predecessor of ours in any of the capacities described in second and third bullet points above and to any employee or agent of our company or a predecessor of our company.

Insofar as the foregoing provisions permit indemnification of directors, officers or persons controlling us for liability arising under the Securities Act, we have been informed that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission, this indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

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FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF OUR STATUS AS A REIT

The following discussion is a summary of the material federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a prospective holder of securities, and, unless otherwise noted in the following discussion, expresses the opinion of Andrews Kurth LLP insofar as it relates to matters of United States federal income tax law and legal conclusions with respect to those matters. The discussion does not address all aspects of taxation that may be relevant to particular investors in light of their personal investment or tax circumstances, or to certain types of investors that are subject to special treatment under the federal income tax laws, such as insurance companies, financial institutions or broker-dealers, tax-exempt organizations (except to the limited extent discussed in Taxation of Tax-Exempt Stockholders), foreign corporations and persons who are not citizens or residents of the United States (except to the limited extent discussed in Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders), investors who hold or will hold securities as part of hedging or conversion transactions, investors subject to federal alternative minimum tax, investors that have a principal place of business or tax home outside the United States and investors whose functional currency is not the United States dollar.

The statements of law in this discussion and the opinion of Andrews Kurth LLP are based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, existing temporary and final Treasury regulations thereunder, and current administrative rulings and court decisions. No assurance can be given that future legislative, judicial, or administrative actions or decisions, which may be retroactive in effect, will not affect the accuracy of any statements in this prospectus with respect to the transactions entered into or contemplated prior to the effective date of such changes.

We urge you to consult your own tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences to you of ownership of our securities and of our election to be taxed as a REIT. Specifically, we urge you to consult your own tax advisor regarding the federal, state, local, foreign, and other tax consequences of such ownership and election and regarding potential changes in applicable tax laws.

Taxation of Our Company

We are currently taxed as a REIT under the federal income tax laws. We believe that we are organized and operate in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Code, and we intend to continue to operate in such a manner, but no assurance can be given that we will operate in a manner so as to continue to qualify as a REIT. This section discusses the laws governing the federal income tax treatment of a REIT and its investors. These laws are highly technical and complex.

Andrews Kurth LLP has acted as our counsel in connection with the filing of this registration statement. In the opinion of Andrews Kurth LLP for the taxable years beginning September 5, 1985, and ending December 31, 2006, we qualified to be taxed as a REIT pursuant to sections 856 through 860 of the Code, and our organization and present and proposed method of operation enables us to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Code. Investors should be aware that Andrews Kurth LLP's opinion is based upon customary assumptions, is conditioned upon the accuracy of certain representations made by us as to factual matters, including representations regarding the nature of our assets and the future conduct of our business, and is not binding upon the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or any court. In addition, Andrews Kurth LLP's opinion is based on existing federal income tax law governing qualification as a REIT, which is subject to change either prospectively or retroactively. Moreover, our continued qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual annual operating results, certain qualification tests set forth in the federal tax laws. Those qualification tests include the percentage of income that we earn from specified sources, the percentage of our assets that falls within specified categories, the diversity of our share ownership, and the percentage of our earnings that we distribute. While Andrews

Kurth LLP has reviewed those matters in connection with the foregoing opinion, Andrews Kurth LLP will not review our compliance with those tests on a continuing basis. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the actual results of our operation for any particular taxable year will satisfy such requirements. For a discussion of the tax consequences of our failure to qualify as a REIT, see Failure to Qualify.

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If we qualify as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax on the taxable income that we distribute to our stockholders. The benefit of that tax treatment is that it avoids the double taxation, or taxation at both the corporate and stockholder levels, that generally results from owning stock in a corporation. However, we will be subject to federal tax in the following circumstances:

We will pay federal income tax on taxable income, including net capital gain, that we do not distribute to our stockholders during, or within a specified time period after, the calendar year in which the income is earned.

Under certain circumstances, we may be subject to the alternative minimum tax on items of tax preference.

We will pay income tax at the highest corporate rate on (1) net income from the sale or other disposition of property acquired through foreclosure (foreclosure property) that we hold primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business and (2) other non-qualifying income from foreclosure property.

We will pay a 100% tax on net income from sales or other dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, that we hold primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.

If we fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test, as described below under Income Tests, and nonetheless continue to qualify as a REIT because we meet other requirements, we will pay a 100% tax on (1) the gross income attributable to the greater of the amounts by which we fail the 75% and 95% gross income tests, multiplied by (2) a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

If we fail to distribute during a calendar year at least the sum of (1) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, (2) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for such year, and (3) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we will pay a 4% excise tax on the excess of this required distribution over the sum of the amount we actually distributed, plus any retained amounts on which income tax has been paid at the corporate level.

We may elect to retain and pay income tax on our net long-term capital gain. In that case a U.S. holder, as defined below under Taxation of U.S. Holders, would be taxed on its proportionate share of our undistributed long-term capital gain (to the extent that a timely designation of such gain is made by us to the stockholder) and would receive a credit or refund for its proportionate share of the tax we paid.

If we acquire any asset from a C corporation, or a corporation that generally is subject to full corporate-level tax, in a merger or other transaction in which we acquire a basis in the asset that is determined by reference to the C corporation's basis in the asset, we will pay tax at the highest regular corporate rate applicable if we recognize gain on the sale or disposition of such asset during the 10-year period after we acquire such asset. The amount of gain on which we will pay tax generally is the lesser of: (1) the amount of gain that we recognize at the time of the sale or disposition; or (2) the amount of gain that we would have recognized if we had sold the asset at the time we acquired the asset.

We will incur a 100% excise tax on transactions with a taxable REIT subsidiary (TRS) that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis.

If we fail to satisfy certain asset tests, described below under Asset Tests and nonetheless continue to qualify as a REIT because we meet certain other requirements, we will be subject to a tax of the greater of \$50,000 or at the highest corporate rate on the income generated by the non-qualifying assets.

We may be subject to a \$50,000 tax for each failure if we fail to satisfy certain REIT qualification requirements, other than income tests or asset tests, and the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

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If we recognize excess inclusion income and have stockholders who are disqualified organizations, we may have to pay tax at the highest corporate rate on the portion of the excess inclusion income allocable to the stockholders that are disqualified organizations. See **Taxable Mortgage Pools** below.

In addition, notwithstanding our qualification as a REIT, we may also have to pay certain state and local income taxes, because not all states and localities treat REITs in the same manner that they are treated for federal income tax purposes. Moreover, as further described below, any TRS in which we own an interest will be subject to federal and state corporate income tax on its taxable income.

Requirements for Qualification

A REIT is a corporation, trust, or association that meets the following requirements:

1. it is managed by one or more trustees or directors;
2. its beneficial ownership is evidenced by transferable shares or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest;
3. it would be taxable as a domestic corporation but for the REIT provisions of the federal income tax laws;
4. it is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to special provisions of the federal income tax laws;
5. at least 100 persons are beneficial owners of its shares or ownership certificates;
6. no more than 50% in value of its outstanding shares or ownership certificates is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals, as defined in the federal income tax laws to include certain entities, during the last half of each taxable year;
7. it elects to be a REIT, or has made such election for a previous taxable year, and satisfies all relevant filing and other administrative requirements established by the IRS that must be met to elect and maintain REIT status;
8. it uses a calendar year for federal income tax purposes and complies with the recordkeeping requirements of the federal income tax laws; and
9. it meets certain other qualification tests, described below, regarding the nature of its income and assets and the amount of its distributions.

We must meet requirements 1 through 4 during our entire taxable year and must meet requirement 5 during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than 12 months. If we comply with all the requirements for ascertaining the ownership of our outstanding shares in a taxable year and have no reason to know that we violated requirement 6, we will be deemed to have satisfied requirement 6 for such taxable year. For purposes of determining share ownership under requirement 6, an individual generally includes a supplemental unemployment compensation benefits plan, a private foundation, or a portion of a trust permanently set aside or used exclusively for charitable purposes. An individual, however, generally does not include a trust that is a qualified employee pension or profit sharing trust under the federal income tax laws, and beneficiaries of such a trust will be treated as holding shares of our stock in proportion to their actuarial interests in the trust for purposes of requirement 6.

We have issued sufficient stock with enough diversity of ownership to satisfy requirements 5 and 6 set forth above. In addition, our charter restricts the ownership and transfer of the stock so that we should continue to satisfy requirements 5 and 6. The provisions of our charter restricting the ownership and transfer of the stock are described in Description of Our Capital Stock Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer.

If we comply with regulatory rules pursuant to which we are required to send annual letters to holders of our stock requesting information regarding the actual ownership of our stock, and we do not know, or

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exercising reasonable diligence would not have known, whether we failed to meet requirement 6 above, we will be treated as having met the requirement.

In addition, we must satisfy all relevant filing and other administrative requirements established by the IRS that must be met to elect and maintain REIT qualification.

A corporation that is a qualified REIT subsidiary is not treated as a corporation separate from its parent REIT. All assets, liabilities, and items of income, deduction, and credit of a qualified REIT subsidiary are treated as assets, liabilities, and items of income, deduction, and credit of the REIT. A qualified REIT subsidiary is a corporation, other than a TRS, all of the capital stock of which is owned by the REIT. Thus, in applying the requirements described in this section, any qualified REIT subsidiary that we own will be ignored, and all assets, liabilities, and items of income, deduction, and credit of that subsidiary will be treated as our assets, liabilities, and items of income, deduction, and credit. Similarly, any wholly owned limited liability company or certain wholly owned partnerships that we own will be disregarded, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of such limited liability company will be treated as ours.

In the case of a REIT that is a partner in a partnership that has other partners, the REIT is treated as owning its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership and as earning its allocable share of the gross income of the partnership for purposes of the applicable REIT qualification tests. For purposes of the 10% value test (as described below under Asset Tests), our proportionate share is based on our proportionate interest in the equity interests and certain debt securities issued by the partnership. For all of the other asset and income tests, our proportionate share is based on our proportionate interest in the capital interests in the partnership. Our proportionate share of the assets, liabilities, and items of income of any partnership, joint venture, or limited liability company that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes in which we own or will acquire an interest, directly or indirectly, are treated as our assets and gross income for purposes of applying the various REIT qualification requirements.

Subject to restrictions on the value of TRS securities held by the REIT, a REIT is permitted to own up to 100% of the stock of one or more TRSs. A TRS is a fully taxable corporation. The TRS and the REIT must jointly elect to treat the subsidiary as a TRS. A corporation of which a TRS directly or indirectly owns more than 35% of the voting power or value of the stock will be automatically treated as a TRS. Overall, no more than 20% of the value of a REIT's assets may consist of TRS securities. See Taxable REIT Subsidiaries.

Income Tests

We must satisfy two gross income tests annually to maintain our qualification as a REIT. First, at least 75% of our gross income for each taxable year must consist of defined types of income that we derive, directly or indirectly, from investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property or qualified temporary investment income. Qualifying income for purposes of that 75% gross income test generally includes:

rents from real property;

interest on debt secured by mortgages on real property or on interests in real property;

dividends and gain from the sale of shares in other REITs;

gain from the sale of real estate assets; and

income derived from the temporary investment of new capital or qualified temporary investment income, that is attributable to the issuance of our stock or a public offering of our debt with a maturity date of at least five

years and that we receive during the one year period beginning on the date on which we received such new capital.

Second, in general, at least 95% of our gross income for each taxable year must consist of income that is qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, other types of dividends and interest, gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities, income from certain hedging transactions, or any combination of these. Gross income from sale of any property that we hold primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary

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course of business is excluded from both income tests. In addition, income and gain from hedging transactions, as defined in Hedging Transactions, that we enter into to hedge indebtedness incurred or to be incurred to acquire or carry real estate assets and that are clearly and timely identified as such will be excluded from both the numerator and the denominator for purposes of the 95% gross income test (but not the 75% gross income test). The following paragraphs discuss the specific application of the gross income tests to us.

Rents from Real Property. Rent that we receive from any real property that we might own and lease to tenants will qualify as rents from real property, which is qualifying income for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests, only if the following conditions are met:

First, the rent must not be based, in whole or in part, on the income or profits of any person but may be based on a fixed percentage or percentages of gross receipts or gross sales.

Second, neither we nor a direct or indirect owner of 10% or more of our shares of stock may own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of a tenant other than a TRS from whom we receive rent.

Third, if the rent attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of any real property that we might own exceeds 15% of the total rent received under the lease, then the portion of rent attributable to that personal property will not qualify as rents from real property.

Fourth, we generally must not operate or manage any real property or furnish or render services to tenants, other than through an independent contractor who is adequately compensated, from whom we do not derive revenue, and who does not, directly or through its stockholders, own more than 35% of our shares of stock, taking into consideration the applicable ownership attribution rules. However, we need not provide services through an independent contractor, but instead may provide services directly to any such tenants, if the services are usually or customarily rendered in the geographic area in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and are not considered to be provided for the tenants' convenience. In addition, we may provide a minimal amount of non-customary services to the tenants of a property, other than through an independent contractor, as long as our income from the services (valued at not less than 150% of our direct cost of performing such services) does not exceed 1% of our income from the related property. Furthermore, we may own up to 100% of the stock of a TRS which may provide customary and noncustomary services to tenants without tainting our rental income from the related properties. See Taxable REIT Subsidiaries.

Interest. The term interest, as defined for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income tests, generally does not include any amount received or accrued, directly or indirectly, if the determination of such amount depends in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term interest solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales. Furthermore, to the extent that interest from a loan that is based on the residual cash proceeds from the sale of the property securing the loan constitutes a shared appreciation provision, income attributable to such participation feature will be treated as gain from the sale of the secured property.

In Revenue Procedure 2003-65, the IRS established a safe harbor under which interest from loans secured by a first priority security interest in ownership interests in a partnership or limited liability company owning real property will be treated as qualifying income for both the 75% and 95% gross income tests, provided several requirements are satisfied. Although the Revenue Procedure provides a safe harbor on which taxpayers may rely, it does not prescribe rules of substantive tax law. Moreover, although we anticipate that most or all of any mezzanine loans that we make or acquire will qualify for the safe harbor in Revenue Procedure 2003-65, it is possible that we may make or acquire some mezzanine loans that do not qualify for the safe harbor.

Prohibited Transactions. A REIT will incur a 100% tax on the net income derived from any sale or other disposition of property, other than foreclosure property, that the REIT holds primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business. Whether a REIT holds an asset primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business depends on the facts and circumstances in effect from

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time to time, including those related to a particular asset. We do not own assets that are held primarily for sale to customers. We will attempt to comply with the terms of safe-harbor provisions in the federal income tax laws prescribing when an asset sale will not be characterized as a prohibited transaction. We cannot provide assurance, however, that we can comply with such safe-harbor provisions or that we or our subsidiaries will avoid owning property that may be characterized as property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business.

Foreclosure Property. We will be subject to tax at the maximum corporate rate on any income from foreclosure property, other than income that would be qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, less expenses directly connected with the production of such income. However, gross income from such foreclosure property will qualify for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests. Foreclosure property is any real property, including interests in real property, and any personal property incident to such real property:

that is acquired by a REIT as the result of such REIT having bid on such property at foreclosure, or having otherwise reduced such property to ownership or possession by agreement or process of law, after there was a default or default was imminent on a lease of such property or on an indebtedness that such property secured;

for which the related loan or lease was acquired by the REIT at a time when the REIT had no intent to evict or foreclose or the REIT did not know or have reason to know that default would occur; and

for which such REIT makes a proper election to treat such property as foreclosure property.

However, a REIT will not be considered to have foreclosed on a property where the REIT takes control of the property as a mortgagee-in-possession and cannot receive any profit or sustain any loss except as a creditor of the mortgagor. Property generally ceases to be foreclosure property with respect to a REIT at the end of the third taxable year following the taxable year in which the REIT acquired such property, or longer if an extension is granted by the Secretary of the Treasury. The foregoing grace period is terminated and foreclosure property ceases to be foreclosure property on the first day:

on which a lease is entered into with respect to such property that, by its terms, will give rise to income that does not qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test or any amount is received or accrued, directly or indirectly, pursuant to a lease entered into on or after such day that will give rise to income that does not qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test;

on which any construction takes place on such property, other than completion of a building, or any other improvement, where more than 10% of the construction of such building or other improvement was completed before default became imminent; or

which is more than 90 days after the day on which such property was acquired by the REIT and the property is used in a trade or business which is conducted by the REIT, other than through an independent contractor from whom the REIT itself does not derive or receive any income.

As a result of the rules with respect to foreclosure property, if a lessee defaults on its obligations under a percentage lease, we terminate the lessee's leasehold interest, and we are unable to find a replacement lessee for the property within 90 days of such foreclosure, gross income from operations conducted by us from such property could cease to qualify for the 75% and 95% gross income tests unless we are able to hire an independent contractor to manage and operate the property. In such event, we might be unable to satisfy the 75% and 95% gross income tests and, thus, might fail to qualify as a REIT.

Hedging Transactions. From time to time, we may enter into hedging transactions with respect to one or more of our assets or liabilities. Our hedging activities may include entering into interest rate swaps, caps, and floors, options to purchase such items, and futures and forward contracts. To the extent that we entered into interest rate cap contracts to hedge our indebtedness incurred to acquire or carry real estate assets prior to January 1, 2005, any periodic income or gain from the disposition of such contract should be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, but not the 75% gross income test. To the extent that we enter into hedging transactions after December 31, 2004, income arising from clearly identified hedging

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transactions that are entered into by the REIT in the normal course of business, either directly or through certain subsidiary entities, to manage the risk of interest rate movements, price changes, or currency fluctuations with respect to borrowings or obligations incurred or to be incurred by the REIT to acquire or carry real estate assets is excluded from the 95% income test, but not the 75% income test. In general, for a hedging transaction to be clearly identified, (A) the transaction must be identified as a hedging transaction before the end of the day on which it is entered into, and (B) the items or risks being hedged must be identified substantially contemporaneously with the hedging transaction, meaning that the identification of the items or risks being hedged must generally occur within 35 days after the date the transaction is entered into. We intend to structure any hedging transactions in a manner that does not jeopardize our status as a REIT. The REIT income and asset rules may limit our ability to hedge loans or securities acquired as investments.

Failure to Satisfy Gross Income Tests. If we fail to satisfy one or both of the gross income tests for any taxable year, we nevertheless may qualify as a REIT for such year if we qualify for relief under certain provisions of the federal income tax laws. Those relief provisions generally will be available if:

our failure to meet such tests is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect; and

following our identification of the failure to meet one or both gross income tests for a taxable year, a description of each item of our gross income included in the 75% or 95% gross income tests is set forth in a schedule for such taxable year filed as specified by Treasury regulations.

We cannot predict, however, whether in all circumstances we would qualify for the relief provisions. In addition, as discussed above in Taxation of Our Company, even if the relief provisions apply, we would incur a 100% tax on the gross income attributable to the greater of the amounts by which we fail the 75% and 95% gross income tests, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

Asset Tests

To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we also must satisfy the following asset tests at the close of each quarter of each taxable year:

First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets must consist of:

cash or cash items, including certain receivables;

government securities;

interests in real property, including leaseholds and options to acquire real property and leaseholds;

interests in mortgages on real property;

stock in other REITs; and

investments in stock or debt instruments during the one-year period following our receipt of new capital that we raise through equity offerings or offerings of debt with at least a five-year term.

Second, of our investments not included in the 75% asset class, the value of our interest in any one issuer's securities may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets.

Third, of our investments not included in the 75% asset class, we may not own more than 10% of the voting power or value of any one issuer's outstanding securities.

Fourth, no more than 20% of the value of our total assets may consist of the securities of one or more TRSs.

For purposes of the second and third asset tests, the term "securities" does not include stock in another REIT, equity or debt securities of a qualified REIT subsidiary or TRS, or equity interests in a partnership.

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For purposes of the 10% value test, the term securities does not include:

Straight debt securities, which is defined as a written unconditional promise to pay on demand or on a specified date a sum certain in money if (i) the debt is not convertible, directly or indirectly, into stock, and (ii) the interest rate and interest payment dates are not contingent on profits, the borrower's discretion, or similar factors. Straight debt securities do not include any securities issued by a partnership or a corporation in which we or any controlled TRS (i.e., a TRS in which we own directly or indirectly more than 50% of the voting power or value of the stock) hold non straight debt securities that have an aggregate value of more than 1% of the issuer's outstanding securities. However, straight debt securities include debt subject to the following contingencies:

a contingency relating to the time of payment of interest or principal, as long as either (i) there is no change to the effective yield of the debt obligation, other than a change to the annual yield that does not exceed the greater of 0.25% or 5% of the annual yield, or (ii) neither the aggregate issue price nor the aggregate face amount of the issuer's debt obligations held by us exceeds \$1 million and no more than 12 months of unaccrued interest on the debt obligations can be required to be prepaid; and

a contingency relating to the time or amount of payment upon a default or prepayment of a debt obligation, as long as the contingency is consistent with customary commercial practice.

Any loan to an individual or an estate.

Any section 467 rental agreement, other than an agreement with a related party tenant.

Any obligation to pay rents from real property.

Certain securities issued by governmental entities.

Any security issued by a REIT.

Any debt instrument of an entity treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes to the extent of our interest as a partner in the partnership.

Any debt instrument of an entity treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes not described in the preceding bullet points if at least 75% of the partnership's gross income, excluding income from prohibited transactions, is qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test described above in Income Tests.

We believe that our interests in each existing mezzanine loan that is secured only by ownership interests in an entity owning real property qualify for the safe harbor in Revenue Procedure 2003-65, pursuant to which mezzanine loans secured by a first priority security interest in ownership interests in a partnership or limited liability company will be treated as qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test. We may make or acquire some mezzanine loans that are secured only by a first priority security interest in ownership interests in a partnership or limited liability company and that do not qualify for the safe harbor in Revenue Procedure 2003-65 relating to the 75% asset test and that do not qualify as straight debt for purposes of the 10% value test. We will make or acquire mezzanine loans that do not qualify for the safe harbor in Revenue Procedure 2003-65 or as straight debt securities but only to the extent that such loans will not cause us to fail the asset tests described above.

We will monitor the status of our assets for purposes of the various asset tests and will seek to manage our assets to comply at all times with such tests. There can be no assurances, however, that we will be successful in this effort. In

this regard, to determine our compliance with these requirements, we will need to estimate the value of the real estate securing our mortgage loans at various times. In addition, we will have to value our investment in our other assets to ensure compliance with the asset tests. Although we will seek to be prudent in making these estimates, there can be no assurances that the IRS might not disagree with these determinations and assert that a different value is applicable, in which case we might not satisfy the 75% and

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the other asset tests and would fail to qualify as a REIT. If we fail to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a calendar quarter, we will not lose our REIT qualification if:

we satisfied the asset tests at the end of the preceding calendar quarter; and

the discrepancy between the value of our assets and the asset test requirements arose from changes in the market values of our assets and was not wholly or partly caused by the acquisition of one or more non qualifying assets.

If we did not satisfy the condition described in the second item, above, we still could avoid disqualification by eliminating any discrepancy within 30 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which it arose.

In the event that we violate the second or third asset tests described above at the end of any calendar quarter, we will not lose our REIT qualification if (i) the failure is de minimis (up to the lesser of 1% of our assets or \$10 million) and (ii) we dispose of assets or otherwise comply with the asset tests within six months after the last day of the quarter in which we identified such failure. In the event of a more than de minimis failure of any of the asset tests, as long as the failure was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, we will not lose our REIT qualification if we (i) dispose of assets or otherwise comply with the asset tests within six months after the last day of the quarter in which we identified such failure, (ii) file a schedule with the IRS describing the assets that caused such failure in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Treasury and (iii) pay a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or 35% of the net income from the nonqualifying assets during the period in which we failed to satisfy the asset tests.

Distribution Requirements

Each taxable year, we must distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends and deemed distributions of retained capital gain, to our stockholders in an aggregate amount at least equal to:

the sum of (1) 90% of our REIT taxable income, computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain, and (2) 90% of our after-tax net income, if any, from foreclosure property; minus

the sum of certain items of non-cash income.

We must pay such distributions in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if we declare the distribution before we timely file our federal income tax return for such year and pay the distribution on or before the first regular dividend payment date after such declaration. Any dividends declared in the last three months of the taxable year, payable to stockholders of record on a specified date during such period, will be treated as paid on December 31 of such year if such dividends are distributed during January of the following year.

We will pay federal income tax on taxable income, including net capital gain, that we do not distribute to our stockholders. Furthermore, if we fail to distribute during a calendar year, or by the end of January following such calendar year in the case of distributions with declaration and record dates falling in the last three months of the calendar year, at least the sum of:

85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year;

95% of our REIT capital gain income for such year; and

any undistributed taxable income from prior periods,

we will incur a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the amounts we actually distributed. We may elect to retain and pay income tax on the net long-term capital gain we receive in a taxable year. See Taxation of Taxable U.S. Holders of Stock. If we so elect, we will be treated as having distributed any such retained amount for purposes of the 4% excise tax described above. We intend to make timely distributions sufficient to satisfy the annual distribution requirements.

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It is possible that, from time to time, we may experience timing differences between (1) the actual receipt of income and actual payment of deductible expenses, and (2) the inclusion of that income and deduction of such expenses in arriving at our REIT taxable income. In addition, we may not deduct recognized net capital losses from our REIT taxable income. As a result of the foregoing, we may have less cash than is necessary to distribute all of our taxable income and thereby avoid corporate income tax and the excise tax imposed on certain undistributed income. In such a situation, we may need to borrow funds or issue additional common or preferred shares.

Under certain circumstances, we may be able to correct a failure to meet the distribution requirement for a year by paying deficiency dividends to our stockholders in a later year. We may include such deficiency dividends in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. Although we may be able to avoid income tax on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends, we will be required to pay interest to the IRS based upon the amount of any deduction we take for deficiency dividends.

Recordkeeping Requirements

To avoid a monetary penalty, we must request on an annual basis information from our stockholders designed to disclose the actual ownership of our outstanding shares of stock. We intend to comply with such requirements.

Failure to Qualify

If we fail to satisfy one or more requirements for REIT qualification, other than the gross income tests and the asset tests, we could avoid disqualification if our failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect and we pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure. In addition, there are relief provisions for a failure of the gross income tests and asset tests, as described in [Income Tests](#) and [Asset Tests](#).

If we were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, and no relief provision applied, we would be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates and any applicable alternative minimum tax. In calculating our taxable income in a year in which we failed to qualify as a REIT, we would not be able to deduct amounts paid out to stockholders. In fact, we would not be required to distribute any amounts to stockholders in such year. In such event, to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, all distributions to stockholders would be taxable as regular corporate dividends. The excess inclusion income rules (which are described under [Taxable Mortgage Pools](#) below) will not apply to the distributions we make. Subject to certain limitations of the federal income tax laws, corporate stockholders might be eligible for the dividends received deduction and individual and certain non corporate trust and estate stockholders may be eligible for the reduced U.S. federal income tax rate of 15% on such dividends. Unless we qualified for relief under specific statutory provisions, we also would be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we ceased to qualify as a REIT. We cannot predict whether in all circumstances we would qualify for such statutory relief.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Entities or Accounts

Tax-exempt entities or accounts, including qualified employee pension and profit sharing trusts and individual retirement accounts, generally are exempt from federal income taxation, thus typically dividends received by such entities are not subject to taxation when received. However, these entities or accounts are subject to taxation on any unrelated business taxable income generated. While many investments in real estate generate unrelated business taxable income, the IRS has issued a published ruling that dividend distributions from a REIT to an exempt employee pension trust do not constitute unrelated business taxable income, provided that the exempt employee pension trust does not otherwise use the shares of the REIT in an unrelated trade or business of the pension trust. Based on that ruling, amounts that we distribute to tax-exempt stockholders generally should not constitute unrelated business taxable income.

However, if a tax-exempt stockholder were to finance its acquisition of our stock with debt, a portion of the income that it receives from us would constitute unrelated business taxable income pursuant to the debt-

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financed property rules. Furthermore, social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, and qualified group legal services plans that are exempt from taxation under special provisions of the federal income tax laws are subject to different unrelated business taxable income rules, which generally will require them to characterize distributions that they receive from us as unrelated business taxable income. Finally, if we are a pension-held REIT, a qualified employee pension or profit sharing trust that owns more than 10% of our shares of stock is required to treat a percentage of the dividends that it receives from us as unrelated business taxable income. That percentage is equal to the gross income that we derive from an unrelated trade or business, if any, determined as if we were a pension trust, divided by our total gross income for the year in which we pay the dividends. That rule applies to a pension trust holding more than 10% of our shares of stock only if:

the percentage of our dividends that the tax-exempt trust would be required to treat as unrelated business taxable income is at least 5%;

we qualify as a REIT by reason of the modification of the rule requiring that no more than 50% of our stock be owned by five or fewer individuals that allows the beneficiaries of the pension trust to be treated as holding our stock in proportion to their actuarial interests in the pension trust (see Requirements for Qualification above); and

either (1) one pension trust owns more than 25% of the value of our stock or (2) a group of pension trusts individually holding more than 10% of the value of our stock collectively owns more than 50% of the value of our stock.

The ownership and transfer restrictions in our charter reduce the risk that we may become a pension-held REIT.

A tax-exempt entity may also be required to treat any excess inclusion income as unrelated business taxable income as described in Taxable Mortgage Pools.

Taxation of U.S. Holders

The term U.S. holder means a holder of our securities that for U.S. federal income tax purposes is a U.S. person. A U.S. person means:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation (including an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any of its states, or the District of Columbia;

an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

any trust if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership, entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds our securities, the federal income tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding our securities, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our securities by the partnership. The following section addresses the treatment of a U.S. holder that holds our stock; the treatment of a U.S. holder that holds our debt securities is discussed below under Holders of Debt Securities.

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Taxation of Taxable U.S. Holders of Stock

As long as we qualify as a REIT, (1) a taxable U.S. holder of our stock must report as ordinary income, distributions or retained long-term capital gain that are made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits and that we do not designate as capital gain dividends, and (2) a corporate U.S. holder of our stock will not qualify for the dividends received deduction generally available to corporations. In addition, dividends paid to a U.S. holder generally will not qualify for the 15% tax rate (through 2010) for qualified dividend income. Without future congressional action, the maximum tax rate on qualified dividend income will move to 39.6% in 2011. Qualified dividend income generally includes dividends from most U.S. corporations but does not generally include REIT dividends. As a result, our ordinary REIT dividends generally will continue to be taxed at the higher tax rate applicable to ordinary income. Currently, the highest marginal individual income tax rate on ordinary income is 35%. However, the 15% tax rate for qualified dividend income will apply to our ordinary REIT dividends, if any, that are (1) attributable to dividends received by us from non-REIT corporations, such as our TRSs, and (2) attributable to income upon which we have paid corporate income tax (e.g., to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our taxable income). In general, to qualify for the reduced tax rate on qualified dividend income, a stockholder must hold our stock for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the date on which our stock becomes ex-dividend.

A U.S. holder generally will report distributions that we designate as capital gain dividends as long-term capital gain without regard to the period for which the U.S. holder has held our stock. A corporate U.S. holder, however, may be required to treat up to 20% of certain capital gain dividends as ordinary income.

We may elect to retain and pay income tax on the net long-term capital gain that we receive in a taxable year. In that case, a U.S. holder would be taxed on its proportionate share of our undistributed long-term capital gain, to the extent that we designate such amount in a timely notice to such stockholder. The U.S. holder would receive a credit or refund for its proportionate share of the tax we paid. The U.S. holder would increase the basis in its stock by the amount of its proportionate share of our undistributed long-term capital gain, minus its share of the tax we paid.

To the extent that we make a distribution in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, such distribution will not be taxable to a U.S. holder to the extent that it does not exceed the adjusted tax basis of the U.S. holder's stock. Instead, such distribution will reduce the adjusted tax basis of such stock. To the extent that we make a distribution in excess of both our current and accumulated earnings and profits and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its stock, such stockholder will recognize long-term capital gain, or short-term capital gain if the stock has been held for one year or less, assuming the stock is a capital asset in the hands of the U.S. holder. The IRS has ruled that if total distributions for two or more classes of stock are in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, dividends must be treated as having been distributed to those stockholders having a priority under the corporate charter before any distribution to stockholders with lesser priority. If we declare a dividend in October, November, or December of any year that is payable to a U.S. holder of record on a specified date in any such month, such dividend shall be treated as both paid by us and received by the U.S. holder on December 31 of such year, provided that we actually pay the dividend during January of the following calendar year.

Stockholders may not include in their individual income tax returns any of our net operating losses or capital losses. Instead, we would carry over such losses for potential offset against our future income generally. Taxable distributions from us and gain from the disposition of our stock will not be treated as passive activity income, and, therefore, stockholders generally will not be able to apply any passive activity losses, such as losses from certain types of limited partnerships in which the stockholder is a limited partner, against such income. In addition, taxable distributions from us and gain from the disposition of the stock generally will be treated as investment income for purposes of the investment interest limitations.

We will notify stockholders after the close of our taxable year as to the portions of the distributions attributable to that year that constitute ordinary income, return of capital, and capital gain.

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Taxation of U.S. Holders on the Disposition of Stock. In general, a U.S. holder who is not a dealer in securities must treat any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of our stock as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder has held the stock for more than one year and otherwise as short-term capital gain or loss. However, a U.S. holder must treat any loss upon a sale or exchange of stock held by such stockholder for six months or less as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any actual or deemed distributions from us that such U.S. holder previously has characterized as long-term capital gain. All or a portion of any loss that a U.S. holder realizes upon a taxable disposition of the stock may be disallowed if the U.S. holder purchases the same type of stock within 30 days before or after the disposition.

Capital Gains and Losses. A taxpayer generally must hold a capital asset for more than one year for gain or loss derived from its sale or exchange to be treated as long-term capital gain or loss. The highest marginal individual income tax rate is currently 35%. The maximum tax rate on long-term capital gain applicable to non-corporate taxpayers is 15% for sales and exchanges of assets held for more than one year. The maximum tax rate on long-term capital gain from the sale or exchange of section 1250 property, or depreciable real property, is 25% to the extent that such gain would have been treated as ordinary income if the property were section 1245 property. With respect to distributions that we designate as capital gain dividends and any retained capital gain that we are deemed to distribute, we generally may designate whether such a distribution is taxable to our non-corporate stockholders at a 15% or 25% rate. Thus, the tax rate differential between capital gain and ordinary income for non-corporate taxpayers may be significant. In addition, the characterization of income as capital gain or ordinary income may affect the deductibility of capital losses. A non-corporate taxpayer may deduct capital losses not offset by capital gains against its ordinary income only up to a maximum annual amount of \$3,000. A non-corporate taxpayer may carry forward unused capital losses indefinitely. A corporate taxpayer must pay tax on its net capital gain at ordinary corporate rates. A corporate taxpayer may deduct capital losses only to the extent of capital gains, with unused losses being carried back three years and forward five years.

Information Reporting Requirements and Backup Withholding. We will report to our stockholders and to the IRS the amount of distributions we pay during each calendar year and the amount of tax we withhold, if any. Under the backup withholding rules, a stockholder may be subject to backup withholding at the rate of 28% with respect to distributions unless such holder:

- is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact; or
- provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding, and otherwise complies with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

A stockholder who does not provide us with its correct taxpayer identification number also may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Any amount paid as backup withholding will be creditable against the stockholder's income tax liability. In addition, any stockholders who fail to certify their non-foreign status to us may be subject to withholding on a portion of capital gain distributions. See *Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders*.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders

The rules governing U.S. federal income taxation of nonresident alien individuals, foreign corporations, foreign partnerships, and other holders of our securities that are not U.S. persons (collectively, non-U.S. holders) are complex. This section is only a summary of such rules as they apply to non-U.S. holders of our stock; a summary of such rules as they apply to non-U.S. holders of our debt securities is discussed below under *Holders of Debt Securities*. We urge non-U.S. holders to consult their own tax advisors to determine the impact of federal, state, and local income tax laws on ownership of our stock, including any reporting requirements.

A non-U.S. holder that receives a distribution that is not attributable to gain from our sale or exchange of U.S. real property interests, as defined below, and that we do not designate as a capital gain dividend will recognize ordinary income to the extent that we pay such distribution out of our current or accumulated

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earnings and profits. A withholding tax equal to 30% of the gross amount of the distribution ordinarily will apply to such distribution unless an applicable tax treaty reduces or eliminates the tax. However, if a distribution is treated as effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a U.S. trade or business, the non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to federal income tax on the distribution at graduated rates, in the same manner as U.S. holders are taxed with respect to such distributions. A non-U.S. holder that is a corporation also may be subject to the 30% branch profits tax with respect to the distribution. Generally, a non-U.S. holder will be subject to U.S. income tax withholding at the rate of 30% on the gross amount of any such distribution paid to a non-U.S. holder unless either:

a lower treaty rate applies and the non-U.S. holder files an IRS Form W-8BEN evidencing eligibility for that reduced rate with the payor; or

the non-U.S. holder files an IRS Form W-8ECI with the payor claiming that the distribution is effectively connected income.

A non-U.S. holder will not incur tax on a distribution in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits if the excess portion of such distribution does not exceed the adjusted basis of its stock. Instead, the excess portion of such distribution will reduce the adjusted basis of such stock. A non-U.S. holder will be subject to tax on a distribution that exceeds both our current and accumulated earnings and profits and the adjusted basis of its stock, if the non-U.S. holder otherwise would be subject to tax on gain from the sale or disposition of its stock, as described below. Because we generally cannot determine at the time we make a distribution whether or not the distribution will exceed our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the entire amount of any distribution will be subject to withholding as a taxable dividend. However, a non-U.S. holder may obtain a full or partial refund, as appropriate, of amounts that are withheld if we later determine that a distribution in fact exceeded our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Unless we are a domestically-controlled REIT, as defined below, withholding at a rate of 10% is required on any distribution that exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Consequently, although withholding at a rate of 30% on the entire amount of any distribution is generally required, withholding at a rate of 10% may be required on any portion of a distribution not subject to withholding at a rate of 30%.

For any year in which we qualify as a REIT, a non-U.S. holder may incur tax on distributions that are attributable to gain from any sale or exchange of United States real property interests under special provisions of the federal income tax laws referred to as FIRPTA. The term United States real property interests includes certain interests in real property and stock in corporations at least 50% of whose assets consists of interests in real property. Under those rules, a non-U.S. holder is taxed on distributions attributable to gain from sales of United States real property interests as if such gain were effectively connected with a United States business of the non-U.S. holder. A non-U.S. holder thus would be taxed on such a distribution at the normal capital gains rates applicable to U.S. holders, subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of a nonresident alien individual. A non-U.S. corporate holder not entitled to treaty relief or exemption also may be subject to the 30% branch profits tax on such a distribution. Except as described below with respect to regularly traded stock, withholding is required at a rate of 35% of any distribution that we could designate as a capital gain dividend. A non-U.S. holder may receive a credit against its tax liability for the amount we withhold. Any distribution with respect to any class of stock which is regularly traded on an established securities market located in the United States, such as our stock, shall not be treated as gain recognized from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest if the non-U.S. holder did not own more than 5% of such class of stock at any time during the taxable year within which the distribution is received. The distribution will be treated as an ordinary dividend to the non-U.S. holder and taxed as an ordinary dividend that is not a capital gain. A non-U.S. holder is not required to file a U.S. federal income tax return by reason of receiving such a distribution, and the branch profits tax no longer applies to such a distribution. However, the distribution will be subject to U.S. federal income tax withholding as an ordinary dividend as described above.

On May 17, 2006, President Bush signed into law the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 (TIPRA). TIPRA requires any distribution that is made by a REIT that would otherwise be subject to

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FIRPTA because the distribution is attributable to the disposition of a United States real property interest to retain its character as FIRPTA income when distributed to any regulated investment company or other REIT, and to be treated as if it were from the disposition of a United States real property interest by that regulated investment company or other REIT. This provision of TIPRA applies to distributions with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2005. A wash sale rule is also included in TIPRA for transactions involving certain dispositions of REIT stock to avoid FIRPTA tax on dispositions of United States real property interests. These wash sale rules are applicable to transactions occurring on or after the thirtieth day following the date of enactment of TIPRA.

A non-U.S. holder generally will not incur tax under FIRPTA with respect to gain realized upon a disposition of our stock as long as we are a domestically-controlled REIT. A domestically controlled REIT is a REIT in which, at all times during a specified testing period, less than 50% in value of its shares are held directly or indirectly by non U.S. holders. We cannot assure you that that test will be met. However, a non-U.S. holder that owned, actually or constructively, 5% or less of our stock at all times during a specified testing period will not incur tax under FIRPTA with respect to any such gain if the stock is regularly traded on an established securities market. To the extent that our stock is regularly traded on an established securities market, a non-U.S. holder will not incur tax under FIRPTA unless it owns more than 5% of our stock. If the gain on the sale of the stock were taxed under FIRPTA, a non-U.S. holder would be taxed in the same manner as U.S. holders with respect to such gain, subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals. Furthermore, a non-U.S. holder generally will incur tax on gain not subject to FIRPTA if (1) the gain is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's U.S. trade or business, in which case the non-U.S. holder will be subject to the same treatment as U.S. holders with respect to such gain, or (2) the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who was present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a tax home in the United States, in which case the non-U.S. holder will incur a 30% tax on his capital gains.

Taxable REIT Subsidiaries

We may own stock of a TRS. A TRS is a fully taxable corporation for which a TRS election is properly made. A corporation of which a TRS directly or indirectly owns more than 35% of the voting power or value of the stock will automatically be treated as a TRS. Overall, no more than 20% of the value of our assets may consist of securities of one or more TRSs, and no more than 25% of the value of our assets may consist of the securities of TRSs and other assets that are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test.

The TRS rules limit the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by a TRS to us to assure that the TRS is subject to an appropriate level of corporate taxation. Further, the rules impose a 100% excise tax on transactions between a TRS and us or our tenants, if any, that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis.

We have formed and made a timely election with respect to one TRS presently owned. Additionally, we may form or acquire additional TRSs in the future.

Taxable Mortgage Pools

A taxable mortgage pool is any entity (or in certain cases, a portion of an entity) other than a REMIC or a financial asset securitization investment trust that has the following characteristics:

Substantially all (generally, more than 80%) of the assets of such entity consist of debt obligations and more than 50% of such debt obligations are real estate mortgages;

Such entity issues two or more classes of debt obligations having different maturities; and

The timing and amount of payments or projected payments on the debt obligations issued by the entity are determined in large part by the timing and amount of payments the entity receives on the debt obligations it holds as assets.

If a REIT is a taxable mortgage pool, or if a REIT owns a qualified REIT subsidiary that is a taxable mortgage pool, then a portion of the REIT's income will be treated as excess inclusion income and a portion

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of the dividends the REIT pays to its stockholders will be considered to be excess inclusion income. You cannot offset excess inclusion income with net operating losses or otherwise allowable deductions. Moreover, if you are a tax-exempt stockholder, such as a domestic pension fund, you must treat excess inclusion income as unrelated business taxable income. If you are not a U.S. holder, your dividend distributions may be subject to withholding tax, without regard to any exemption or reduction in rate that might otherwise apply, with respect to your share of excess inclusion income. The manner in which excess inclusion income would be allocated among shares of different classes of our stock or how such income is to be reported to stockholders is not clear under current law.

Although we generally leverage our investments in mortgage securities and commercial loans, we believe that our financing transactions do not presently cause any portion of our assets to be treated as a taxable mortgage pool.

Redemption and Conversion of Preferred Stock

Cash Redemption of Preferred Stock

A redemption of preferred stock will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a distribution taxable as a dividend (to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits) at ordinary income rates, unless the redemption satisfies one of the tests set forth in Section 302(b) of the Code and is therefore treated as a sale or exchange of the redeemed shares. Such a redemption will be treated as a sale or exchange if it (i) is substantially disproportionate with respect to the holder (which will not be the case if only non-voting preferred stock is redeemed), (ii) results in a complete termination of the holder's equity interest in our Company, or (iii) is not essentially equivalent to a dividend with respect to the holder, all within the meaning of Section 302(b) of the Code.

In determining whether any of these tests has been met, shares of our common stock and preferred stock considered to be owned by the holder by reason of certain constructive ownership rules set forth in the Code, as well as shares of our common stock and preferred stock actually owned by the holder, must generally be taken into account. If a holder of preferred stock owns (actually and constructively) no shares of our outstanding common stock or an insubstantial percentage thereof, a redemption of shares of preferred stock of that holder is likely to qualify for sale or exchange treatment because the redemption would be not essentially equivalent to a dividend. However, because the determination as to whether any of the alternative tests of Section 302(b) of the Code will be satisfied with respect to any particular holder of preferred stock depends upon the facts and circumstances at the time the determination must be made. We urge prospective holders of preferred stock to consult their own tax advisors to determine such tax treatment.

If a redemption of preferred stock is not treated as a distribution taxable as a dividend to a particular holder, it will be treated as a taxable sale or exchange by that holder. As a result, the holder will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received (less any portion thereof attributable to accumulated and declared but unpaid dividends, which will be taxable as a dividend to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits) and (ii) the holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares of the preferred stock. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if the shares of preferred stock were held as a capital asset, and will be long-term gain or loss if such shares were held for more than one year. If a redemption of preferred stock is treated as a distribution taxable as a dividend, the amount of the distribution will be measured by the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received by the holder. The holder's adjusted tax basis in the redeemed shares of the preferred stock will be transferred to the holder's remaining shares of our stock. If the holder owns no other shares of our stock, such basis may, under certain circumstances, be transferred to a related person or it may be lost entirely. Proposed Treasury Regulations would, if adopted, alter the method for recovering your adjusted tax basis in any shares redeemed in a dividend-equivalent redemption. Under the proposed Treasury Regulations, you would be treated as realizing a capital loss on the date of the dividend-equivalent redemption equal to the adjusted tax basis of the preferred stock redeemed, subject to

adjustments.

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The recognition of such loss would generally be deferred until the occurrence of specified events, such as, for example, when you cease to own, actually or constructively, any shares of our stock. There can be no assurance that the proposed Treasury Regulations will be adopted, or that they will be adopted in their current form.

Conversion of Preferred Stock into Common Stock

In general, no gain or loss will be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon conversion of the preferred stock solely into shares of common stock. The basis that a stockholder will have for tax purposes in the shares of common stock received upon conversion will be equal to the adjusted basis for the stockholder in the shares of preferred stock so converted, and provided that the shares of preferred stock were held as a capital asset, the holding period for the shares of common stock received would include the holding period for the shares of preferred stock converted. A stockholder will, however, generally recognize gain or loss on the receipt of cash in lieu of fractional shares of common stock in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the stockholder's adjusted basis for tax purposes in the preferred stock for which cash was received. Furthermore, under certain circumstances, a stockholder of shares of preferred stock may recognize gain or dividend income to the extent that there are dividends in arrears on the shares at the time of conversion into common stock.

Adjustments to Conversion Price

Adjustments in the conversion price, or the failure to make such adjustments, pursuant to the anti-dilution provisions of the preferred stock or otherwise, may result in constructive distributions to the stockholders of preferred stock that could, under certain circumstances, be taxable to them as dividends pursuant to Section 305 of the Code. If such a constructive distribution were to occur, a stockholder of preferred stock could be required to recognize ordinary income for tax purposes without receiving a corresponding distribution of cash.

Warrants

Upon the exercise of a warrant for common stock, a holder will not recognize gain or loss and will have a tax basis in the common stock received equal to the tax basis in such stockholder's warrant plus the exercise price of the warrant. The holding period for the common stock purchased pursuant to the exercise of a warrant will begin on the day following the date of exercise and will not include the period that the stockholder held the warrant.

Upon a sale or other disposition of a warrant, a holder will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the holder's tax basis in the warrant. Such a gain or loss will be long term if the holding period is more than one year. In the event that a warrant lapses unexercised, a holder will recognize a capital loss in an amount equal to his tax basis in the warrant. Such loss will be long term if the warrant has been held for more than one year.

Holder of Debt Securities

U.S. Holders

Payments of Interest. In general, except as described below under Original Issue Discount, interest on debt securities will be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary income at the time it accrues or is received, in accordance with the U.S. holder's regular method of accounting for United States federal income tax purposes. In general, if the terms of a debt instrument entitle a holder to receive payments other than qualified stated interest (generally, stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or in property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed or qualifying floating rate), such holder might be required to recognize additional interest as original issue discount over the term of the instrument.

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Original Issue Discount. If you own debt securities issued with original issue discount (*OID*), you will be subject to special tax accounting rules, as described in greater detail below. In that case, you should be aware that you generally must include *OID* in gross income in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income. However, you generally will not be required to include separately in income cash payments received on the debt securities, even if denominated as interest, to the extent those payments do not constitute *qualified stated interest*, as defined below. If we determine that a particular debt security will be an *OID* debt security, we will disclose that determination in the prospectus supplement or supplements relating to those debt securities.

A debt security with an *issue price* that is less than the *stated redemption price at maturity* (the sum of all payments to be made on the debt security other than *qualified stated interest*) generally will be issued with *OID* if that difference is at least 0.25% of the *stated redemption price at maturity* multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity. The *issue price* of each debt security in a particular offering will be the first price at which a substantial amount of that particular offering is sold to the public. The term *qualified stated interest* means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or in property, other than debt instruments of the issuer, and the interest to be paid meets all of the following conditions:

it is payable at least once per year;

it is payable over the entire term of the debt security; and

it is payable at a single fixed rate or, subject to certain conditions, based on one or more interest indices.

If we determine that particular debt securities of a series will bear interest that is not *qualified stated interest*, we will disclose that determination in the prospectus supplement or supplements relating to those debt securities.

If you own a debt security issued with *de minimis* *OID*, which is discount that is not *OID* because it is less than 0.25% of the *stated redemption price at maturity* multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity, you generally must include the *de minimis* *OID* in income at the time principal payments on the debt securities are made in proportion to the amount paid. Any amount of *de minimis* *OID* that you have included in income will be treated as capital gain.

Certain of the debt securities may contain provisions permitting them to be redeemed prior to their stated maturity at our option and/or at your option. *OID* debt securities containing those features may be subject to rules that differ from the general rules discussed herein. If you are considering the purchase of *OID* debt securities with those features, you should carefully examine the applicable prospectus supplement or supplements and should consult your own tax advisors with respect to those features since the tax consequences to you with respect to *OID* will depend, in part, on the particular terms and features of the debt securities.

If you own *OID* debt securities with a maturity upon issuance of more than one year you generally must include *OID* in income in advance of the receipt of some or all of the related cash payments using the *constant yield method* described in the following paragraphs. This method takes into account the compounding of interest.

The amount of *OID* that you must include in income if you are the initial U.S. holder of an *OID* debt security is the sum of the *daily portions* of *OID* with respect to the debt security for each day during the taxable year or portion of the taxable year in which you held that debt security (*accrued OID*). The *daily portion* is determined by allocating to each day in any *accrual period* a pro rata portion of the *OID* allocable to that *accrual period*. The *accrual period* for an *OID* debt security may be of any length and may vary in length over the term of the debt security, provided that each *accrual period* is no longer than one year and

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each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs on the first day or the final day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to any accrual period is an amount equal to the excess, if any, of:

the debt security's adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period multiplied by its yield to maturity, determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period, over

the aggregate of all qualified stated interest allocable to the accrual period.

OID allocable to a final accrual period is the difference between the amount payable at maturity, other than a payment of qualified stated interest, and the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the final accrual period. Special rules will apply for calculating OID for an initial short accrual period. The adjusted issue price of a debt security at the beginning of any accrual period is equal to its issue price increased by the accrued OID for each prior accrual period, determined without regard to the amortization of any acquisition or bond premium, as described below, and reduced by any payments made on the debt security (other than qualified stated interest) on or before the first day of the accrual period. Under these rules, you will generally have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods. We are required to provide information returns stating the amount of OID accrued on debt securities held of record by persons other than corporations and other exempt holders.

Floating rate debt securities are subject to special OID rules. In the case of an OID debt security that is a floating rate debt security, both the yield to maturity and qualified stated interest will be determined solely for purposes of calculating the accrual of OID as though the debt security will bear interest in all periods at a fixed rate generally equal to the rate that would be applicable to interest payments on the debt security on its date of issue or, in the case of certain floating rate debt securities, the rate that reflects the yield to maturity that is reasonably expected for the debt security. Additional rules may apply if either:

the interest on a floating rate debt security is based on more than one interest index; or

the principal amount of the debt security is indexed in any manner.

This discussion does not address the tax rules applicable to debt securities with an indexed principal amount. If you are considering the purchase of floating rate OID debt securities or securities with indexed principal amounts, you should carefully examine the prospectus supplement or supplements relating to those debt securities, and should consult your own tax advisors regarding the United States federal income tax consequences to you of holding and disposing of those debt securities.

You may elect to treat all interest on any debt securities as OID and calculate the amount includible in gross income under the constant yield method described above. For purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, de minimis OID, market discount, de minimis market discount and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium. You must make this election for the taxable year in which you acquired the debt security, and you may not revoke the election without the consent of the IRS. You should consult with your own tax advisors about this election.

Market Discount. If you purchase a debt security for less than the stated redemption price of the debt security at maturity, if the debt security was issued without OID, or the adjusted issue price, if the debt security was issued with OID, the difference is considered market discount to the extent it exceeds a specified de minimis exception. Under the de minimis exception, market discount is treated as zero if the market discount is less than 1/4 of one percent of the stated redemption price of the debt security multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity from the date acquired. If you acquire a debt security at a market discount, you will be required to treat as ordinary income any

partial principal payment or gain recognized on the disposition of that debt security to the extent of the market discount which has not previously been included in your income and is treated as having accrued at the time of the payment or disposition. In addition, you may be required to defer the deduction of a portion of the interest on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry the debt security until the debt security is disposed of in a taxable transaction, unless you elect to include market discount in income as it accrues.

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Any market discount will be considered to accrue ratably during the period from the date of acquisition to the maturity date of the debt security, unless you elect to accrue on a constant interest method. You may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues on either a ratable or constant interest method, in which case the rule described above regarding deferral of interest deductions will not apply. This election to include market discount in income currently, once made, applies to all market discount obligations acquired on or after the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

Amortizable Premium. If you purchase a debt security for an amount in excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the debt security after the purchase date other than qualified stated interest, you will be considered to have purchased the debt security with amortizable bond premium equal to the amount of that excess. You generally may elect to amortize the premium using a constant yield method over the remaining term of the debt security. The amount amortized in any year will be treated as a reduction of your interest income from the debt security. If you do not elect to amortize bond premium, that premium will decrease the gain or increase the loss you would otherwise recognize on disposition of the debt security. This election to amortize premium on a constant yield method will also apply to all debt obligations you hold or subsequently acquire on or after the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

Sale, Exchange and Retirement of Debt Securities. Your tax basis in the debt securities that you beneficially own will, in general, be your cost for those debt securities increased by OID and market discount that you previously included in income, and reduced by any amortized premium and any cash payments received with respect to that debt security other than payments of qualified stated interest.

Upon your sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of the debt securities, you will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount you realize upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition (less an amount equal to any accrued stated interest that will be treated as a payment of interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes if not previously taken into income) and your adjusted tax basis in the debt securities. Except as described above with respect to market discount with respect to gain or loss attributable to changes in exchange rates as described below with respect to foreign currency debt securities, that gain or loss will be capital gain or loss. Capital gains of individuals derived in respect of capital assets held for more than one year are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Extendible Debt Securities, Renewable Debt Securities and Reset Debt Securities. If so specified in the prospectus supplement or supplements relating to the debt securities of a series, we or you may have the option to extend the maturity of those debt securities. In addition, we may have the option to reset the interest rate, the spread or the spread multiplier.

The United States federal income tax treatment of a debt security with respect to which such an option has been exercised is unclear and will depend, in part, on the terms established for such debt securities by us pursuant to the exercise of the option. You may be treated for federal income tax purposes as having exchanged your debt securities for new debt securities with revised terms. If this is the case, you would realize gain or loss equal to the difference between the issue price of the new debt securities and your tax basis in the old debt securities.

If the exercise of the option is not treated as an exchange of old debt securities for new debt securities, you will not recognize gain or loss as a result of such exchange.

The presence of such options may also affect the calculation of OID, among other things. Solely for purposes of the accrual of OID, if we issue debt securities and have an option or combination of options to extend the term of those debt securities, we will be presumed to exercise such option or options in a manner that minimizes the yield on those debt securities. Conversely, if you are treated as having a put option, such an option will be presumed to be exercised

in a manner that maximizes the yield on those debt securities. If we exercise such option or options to extend the term of those debt securities, or your option to put does not occur (contrary to the assumptions made), then solely for purposes of the accrual of OID, those debt securities

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will be treated as reissued on the date of the change in circumstances for an amount equal to their adjusted issue price on the date.

You should carefully examine the prospectus supplement or supplements relating to any such debt securities, and should consult your own tax advisor regarding the United States federal income tax consequences of the holding and disposition of such debt securities.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. In general, information reporting requirements will apply to certain payments of principal, premium, if any, redemption price, if any, OID, if any, interest and other amounts paid to you on the debt securities and to the proceeds of sales of the debt securities made to you unless you are an exempt recipient (such as a corporation). A backup withholding tax may apply to such payments if you fail to provide a correct taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status or fail to report in full dividend and interest income.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences that generally will apply to you if you are a non-U.S. holder of debt securities.

U.S. Federal Withholding Tax. The 30% U.S. federal withholding tax will not apply to any payment of principal of and, under the portfolio interest rule, interest, including OID, on the debt securities, provided that:

you do not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our voting stock within the meaning of Section 871(h)(3) of the Code and related U.S. Treasury regulations;

you are not a controlled foreign corporation that is related to us through stock ownership;

you are not a bank whose receipt of interest on the debt securities is described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code;

the interest is not considered contingent interest under Section 871(h)(4)(A) of the Code and the related U.S. Treasury regulations; and

you provide your name and address on an IRS Form W-8BEN (or successor form), and certify, under penalty of perjury, that you are not a U.S. person or (2) you hold your debt securities through certain foreign intermediaries, and you satisfy the certification requirements of applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. Special certification rules apply to certain non-U.S. holders that are entities rather than individuals.

If you cannot satisfy the requirements described above, payments of premium, if any, and interest, including OID, made to you will be subject to the 30% U.S. federal withholding tax (which will be deducted from such interest payments by the paying agent), unless you provide us with a properly executed:

IRS Form W-8BEN (or successor form) claiming an exemption from or reduction in the rate of withholding under the benefit of an applicable tax treaty; or

IRS Form W-8ECI (or successor form) stating that interest paid on the debt securities is not subject to withholding tax because it is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States as discussed below.

Special certification rules apply to non-U.S. holders that are pass-through entities rather than corporations or individuals. The 30% U.S. federal withholding tax generally will not apply to any payment of principal that you realize on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of any of the debt securities.

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U.S. Federal Income Tax. If you are engaged in a trade or business in the United States and premium, if any, and interest, including OID, on the debt securities is effectively connected with the conduct of that trade or business, you will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on that premium, if any, and interest, including OID, on a net income basis (although you will be exempt from the 30% withholding tax, provided the certification requirements discussed above are satisfied) in the same manner as if you were a U.S. person. In addition, if you are a foreign corporation, you may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) of your earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to adjustments, that are effectively connected with the conduct by you of a trade or business in the United States. For this purpose, premium, if any, and interest, including OID, on debt securities will be included in your earnings and profits.

Any gain realized on the disposition of debt securities generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless:

that gain is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment; or

you are an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of that disposition and certain other conditions are met.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax. Your estate will not be subject to U.S. federal estate tax on the debt securities beneficially owned by you at the time of your death, provided that any payment to you on the debt securities, including OID, would be eligible for exemption from the 30% U.S. federal withholding tax under the portfolio interest rule described above under U.S. Federal Withholding Tax, without regard to the certification requirement described in the fifth bullet point of that section.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. Generally, we must report to the IRS and to you the amount of interest, including OID, on the debt securities paid to you and the amount of tax, if any, withheld with respect to such payments. Copies of the information returns reporting such interest payments and any withholding may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which you reside under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty.

In general, backup withholding will not apply to payments that we make or any of our paying agents (in its capacity as such) makes to you if you have provided the required certification that you are a non-U.S. holder as described above and provided that neither we nor any of our paying agents has actual knowledge or reason to know that you are a U.S. holder (as described above).

In addition, you will not be subject to backup withholding and information reporting with respect to the proceeds of the sale of debt securities within the United States or conducted through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries, if the payor receives the statement described above and does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that you are a U.S. person, as defined under the Code, or you otherwise establish an exemption.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

State and Local Taxes

We and/or you may be subject to state and local tax in various states and localities, including those states and localities in which we or you transact business, own property, or reside. The state and local tax treatment in such jurisdictions may differ from the federal income tax treatment described above. Consequently, you should consult your own tax advisor regarding the effect of state and local tax laws upon an investment in our securities.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell our securities domestically or abroad, through underwriters, dealers or agents, or directly, or through any combination of those methods. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the terms of the offering that it applies to, including the names of any underwriters, dealers or agents, the purchase price for our securities, and the proceeds we expect to receive. It will also include any delayed delivery arrangements, any underwriting discounts and other items constituting underwriters' compensation, the initial public offering price, any discounts or concessions allowed or re-allowed or paid to dealers, and a list of any securities exchanges on which the securities offered may be listed.

If we use underwriters in any sale, our securities will be purchased by the underwriters or dealers for their own account and may be resold from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. Our securities may be offered to the public either through underwriting syndicates represented by one or more managing underwriters or directly by one or more firms acting as underwriters. The underwriters with respect to a particular underwritten offering will be named in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to that offering. If an underwriting syndicate is used, the managing underwriter or underwriters will be disclosed on the cover of the applicable prospectus supplement. Generally, the obligations of the underwriters or agents to purchase the securities that we offer will be subject to conditions precedent, and the underwriters will have to purchase all of the offered securities if any are purchased. The initial public offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or re-allowed or paid to dealers may be changed from time to time. In no event will the maximum commission or discount to be received by any NASD member or independent broker-dealer exceed 8% for the sale of the securities registered hereunder.

If we use dealers to sell our securities, we will sell our securities to the dealers as principals. The dealers may then resell our securities to the public at varying prices that they determine at the time of resale. We will disclose the names of the dealers and the terms of the transaction in the applicable prospectus supplement.

We may sell the securities through agents that we designate from time to time at fixed prices that may be changed, or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. We will name any agent involved in the offer or sale of our securities and specify any commissions that we will pay them. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, any agent will be acting on a best efforts basis for the period of its appointment.

Underwriters or agents may be paid by us or by purchasers of our securities for whom they act as agents in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. Underwriters, agents and dealers participating in the distribution of our securities may all be deemed to be underwriters, and any discounts or commissions that they receive, as well as profit they receive on the resale of our securities, may be deemed to be underwriting discounts or commissions under the Securities Act of 1933.

A prospectus supplement may indicate that we will authorize agents, underwriters or dealers to solicit from specified types of institutions offers to purchase our securities at the public offering price set forth in the prospectus supplement pursuant to delayed delivery contracts permitting payment and delivery on a specified future date. The prospectus supplement will describe conditions of any delayed delivery contracts, as well as the commission we will pay for solicitation of these contracts.

Some or all of the securities that we offer through this prospectus may be new issues of securities with no established trading market. Any underwriters to whom we sell our securities for public offering and sale may make a market in those securities, but they will not be obligated to and they may discontinue any market making at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you of the liquidity of, or continued trading markets for, any securities that we

offer.

In order to facilitate the offering of our securities, any underwriters or agents involved in the offering may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of our securities, or other securities that affect payments on our securities. Specifically, the underwriters or agents may overallocate in connection with the offering, creating a short position for their own account. In addition, to cover overallocations or to stabilize the price of our securities, or other securities that affect payments on our securities, the

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underwriters or agents may bid for and purchase the securities in the open market. In any offering of our securities through a syndicate of underwriters, the underwriting syndicate may reclaim selling concessions allowed to an underwriter or dealer for distributing our securities if the syndicate repurchases previously distributed securities in transactions to cover syndicate short positions, in stabilizing transactions or otherwise. Any of these activities may stabilize or maintain the market price of our securities above independent market levels. The underwriters or agents are not required to engage in these activities, and may end any of these activities at any time.

Agents, dealers and underwriters may be entitled to be indemnified by us against specified civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, or to contribution with respect to payments that they may be required to make.

Any underwriters, dealers or agents that we use, as well as their affiliates, may engage in transactions with us or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Capstead Mortgage Corporation appearing in Capstead Mortgage Corporation's Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2006, and Capstead Mortgage Corporation management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 included therein, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their reports thereon, included therein, and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements and management's assessment are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with this offering will be passed upon for us by Andrews Kurth LLP, Dallas, Texas. In addition, the description of federal income tax consequences contained in the section of the prospectus entitled "Federal Income Tax Consequences of Our Status as a REIT" is based on the opinion of Andrews Kurth LLP. Certain Maryland law matters in connection with this offering will be passed upon for us by Hogan & Hartson L.L.P., Baltimore, Maryland. Andrews Kurth LLP will rely on the opinion of Hogan & Hartson L.L.P., Baltimore, Maryland as to all matters of Maryland law.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, shares of our common stock only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, as well as information we previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and incorporated by reference, is only accurate as of their respective dates. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

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10,000,000 Shares

**Capstead Mortgage
Corporation**

Common Stock

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.

JMP Securities

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods

RBC Capital Markets

September 26, 2007