

LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL INC

Form 10-Q

August 09, 2004

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549**

FORM 10-Q

x **Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the quarterly period ended: June 30, 2004

or

o **Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

for the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 000-31828

LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or
Organization)

06-1694835
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**909 Montgomery Street, Suite 500, San
Francisco, California**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

94133
(Zip Code)

(415) 486-2110
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

N/A

(Former Name, Former Address and Former Fiscal Year, if Changed Since Last Report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No .

The number of shares of our common stock outstanding on July 31, 2004 was 36,900,193.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements are those which are not historical in nature. They can often be identified by their inclusion of words such as will, anticipate, estimate, should, expect, believe, intend and similar expressions. Any projection of revenues, earnings, losses, capital expenditures, distributions, capital structure or other financial terms is a forward-looking statement.

Our forward-looking statements are based upon our management's beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future operations and economic performance, taking into account the information currently available to us. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, some of which are not currently known to us, that might cause our actual results, performance or financial condition to be materially different from the expectations of future results, performance or financial condition we express or imply in any forward-looking statements. Some of the important factors that could cause our actual results, performance or financial condition to differ materially from expectations are:

our limited operating history;

interest rate mismatches between our mortgage-backed securities and our borrowings used to fund such purchases;

changes in interest rates and mortgage prepayment rates;

effects of interest rate caps on our adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities;

the degree to which our hedging strategies may or may not protect us from interest rate volatility;

potential impacts of our leveraging policies on our net income and cash available for distribution;

our ability to invest up to 10% of our investment portfolio in lower-credit quality mortgage-backed securities which carry an increased likelihood of default or rating downgrade relative to investment-grade securities;

our board's ability to change our operating policies and strategies without notice to you or stockholder approval;

Seneca Capital Management LLC's motivation to recommend riskier investments in an effort to maximize its incentive compensation under the management agreement;

potential conflicts of interest arising out of our relationship with Seneca Capital Management LLC, on the one hand, and Seneca Capital Management LLC's relation with other third parties, on the other hand; and

the other important factors described in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including those under the captions Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Risk Factors, and Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described by our forward-looking events might not occur. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary factors. In addition, you should carefully review the risk factors described in other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains market data, industry statistics and other data that have been obtained from, or compiled from, information made available by third parties. We have not independently verified their data.

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PART I

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS****(Unaudited)**

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,697	\$ 7,219
Mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale, at fair value	139,593	352,123
Mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale, pledged as collateral, at fair value	4,075,021	1,809,822
Interest receivable	15,883	7,345
Principal receivable	14,858	2,313
Futures contracts, at fair value	9,232	
Swap contracts, at fair value	4,127	
Other assets	1,542	518
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets	\$4,265,953	\$2,179,340
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Liabilities:		
Repurchase agreements	\$3,842,872	\$1,728,973
Unsettled security purchases		156,127
Cash distribution payable	15,867	5,267
Futures contracts, at fair value		157
Accrued interest expense	7,586	3,777
Management fee payable, incentive fees payable and other related party liabilities	3,079	1,088
Insurance note payable	294	92
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,015	1,363
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities	3,872,713	1,896,844
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Stockholders Equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.001: 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003		
Common stock, par value \$0.001: 100,000,000 shares authorized; 36,900,193 and 24,814,000 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively	37	25

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Additional paid-in capital	475,905	317,339
Deferred compensation	(725)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(73,073)	(26,510)
Accumulated distributions in excess of accumulated earnings	(8,904)	(8,358)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>393,240</u>	<u>282,496</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$4,265,953</u>	<u>\$2,179,340</u>

See notes to financial statements

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LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2004	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2004	For the Period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003
Revenues:			
Net interest income:			
Interest income	\$ 27,218	\$ 47,422	\$ 672
Interest expense	9,190	16,017	164
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net interest income	18,028	31,405	508
Expenses:			
Management fee expense to related party	1,086	1,873	85
Incentive fee expense to related parties	1,250	2,096	
Salaries and benefits	110	206	
Professional services	228	645	224
Board of directors expense	63	119	22
Insurance expense	137	357	35
Custody expense	94	161	3
Other general and administrative expenses	106	194	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenses	3,074	5,651	371
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net income	\$ 14,954	\$ 25,754	\$ 137
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net income per share basic	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.04
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net income per share diluted	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.04
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding basic	36,814,000	30,945,868	3,393,394
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding diluted	36,843,531	30,979,363	3,393,394



See notes to financial statements



Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****CONDENSED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

(Unaudited)

(in thousands)	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income /(Loss)	Accumulated Distributions in Excess of Accumulated Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		Total
	Shares	Par Value				Earnings	Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	
Balance, December 31, 2003	24,814	\$ 25	\$317,339	\$	\$(26,510)	\$ (8,358)	\$	\$282,496
Net income						25,754	25,754	25,754
Mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale, fair value adjustment					(60,590)		(60,590)	(60,590)
Futures contracts, fair value adjustment					9,900		9,900	9,900
Swap contracts, fair value adjustment					4,127		4,127	4,127
Comprehensive income							\$(20,809)	
Distributions to stockholders						(26,300)		(26,300)
Issuance of common stock	12,086	12	158,563	(725)				157,850
Amortization of stock options			3					3
Balance, June 30, 2004	<u>36,900</u>	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$475,905</u>	<u>\$ (725)</u>	<u>\$(73,073)</u>	<u>\$ (8,904)</u>		<u>\$393,240</u>

See notes to financial statements

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(Unaudited)**

(in thousands)	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2004	For the Period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 25,754	\$ 137
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of premium/discount on mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale	14,715	186
Amortization of stock options	3	
Ineffectiveness of cash flow hedges	(1,411)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in interest receivable, net of purchased interest	(1,212)	(818)
Increase in other assets	(1,749)	(475)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,652	848
Increase in interest payable	3,809	116
Increase in management fee payable, incentive fee payable and other related party liabilities	3,057	155
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash provided by operating activities	44,618	149
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale	(2,789,013)	(1,315,179)
Principal payments of mortgage-backed securities	485,042	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,303,971)	(1,315,179)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	157,508	159,728
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	18,054,023	1,150,673
Principal payments on repurchase agreements	(15,940,124)	
Payment of cash dividends	(15,700)	
Borrowings under margin loan		4,266
Borrowings under note payable, net	202	363
Realized gains on Eurodollar futures contracts	1,922	

	_____	_____
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,257,831	1,315,030
	_____	_____
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,522)	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	7,219	1
	_____	_____
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$ 5,697	\$ _____
	_____	_____
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 13,255	\$ 49
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Increase/(Decrease) in unsettled security purchases	\$ (156,127)	\$ 407,777
Increase in principal receivable	(12,545)	
Incentive fees payable settled through issuance of restricted stock	1,066	
Deferred compensation reclassified to stockholders equity upon issuance of restricted stock	(725)	

See notes to financial statements

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LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1-ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Luminent Mortgage Capital, Inc., or the Company, is a real estate investment trust which invests primarily in U.S. agency and other highly-rated single-family, adjustable-rate, hybrid adjustable-rate and fixed rate mortgage-backed securities. Seneca Capital Management LLC, or the Manager, pursuant to a management agreement, or the Management Agreement, manages the Company and its investment portfolio.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP. Preparing the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and income and expenses during the reporting period.

The information furnished in these unaudited condensed interim statements reflects all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature, unless otherwise disclosed in this Form 10-Q. The results of operations in the interim statements do not necessarily indicate the results that may be expected for the full year. The interim financial information should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2003 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 3, 2004 (file number 001-31828).

Descriptions of the significant accounting policies of the Company are included in Note 1 to financial statements in the Company's 2003 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There have been no significant changes to these policies during 2004.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2004, the Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, reached a consensus on Issue No. 03-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*. This Issue provides clarification with respect to the meaning of other-than-temporary impairment and its application to investments classified as either available-for-sale or held-to-maturity under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, (including individual securities and investments in mutual funds), and investments accounted for under the cost method or the equity method. The guidance for evaluating whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired must be applied in other-than-temporary impairment evaluations made in reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2004. This Issue did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****NOTE 2-MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES**

The following table summarizes the Company's mortgage-backed securities classified as available-for-sale at June 30, 2004, which are carried at fair value:

	Adjustable- Rate Securities	Hybrid Adjustable- Rate Securities	Balloon Maturity Securities	Total Mortgage- Backed Securities
	(in thousands)			
Amortized cost	\$ 152,475	\$ 4,093,666	\$ 55,415	\$ 4,301,556
Unrealized gains	39	237		276
Unrealized losses	(4,046)	(81,465)	(1,707)	(87,218)
Fair value	<u>\$ 148,468</u>	<u>\$ 4,012,438</u>	<u>\$ 53,708</u>	<u>\$ 4,214,614</u>
% of total	3.5%	95.2%	1.3%	100.0%

The following table summarizes the Company's mortgage-backed securities classified as available-for-sale at December 31, 2003, which are carried at fair value:

	Adjustable- Rate Securities	Hybrid Adjustable- Rate Securities	Balloon Maturity Securities	Total Mortgage- Backed Securities
	(in thousands)			
Amortized cost	\$ 187,769	\$ 1,944,707	\$ 55,822	\$ 2,188,298
Unrealized gains	7	1,061		1,068
Unrealized losses	(2,463)	(23,828)	(1,130)	(27,421)
Fair value	<u>\$ 185,313</u>	<u>\$ 1,921,940</u>	<u>\$ 54,692</u>	<u>\$ 2,161,945</u>

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% of total 8.6% 88.9% 2.5% 100.0%

At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, 63.9% and 63.0%, respectively, of the Company's mortgage-backed securities portfolio, as measured by its fair value, was agency-guaranteed.

Actual maturities of mortgage-backed securities are generally shorter than stated contractual maturities. Actual maturities of the Company's mortgage-backed securities are affected by the contractual lives of the underlying mortgages, periodic payments of principal, and prepayments of principal. The following table summarizes the Company's mortgage-backed securities on June 30, 2004 according to their estimated weighted-average life classifications:

<u>Weighted-Average Life</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Coupon</u>
		(in thousands)	
Less than one year	\$ 210,421	\$ 213,936	3.98%
Greater than one year and less than five years	3,922,621	4,002,959	4.06%
Greater than five years	81,572	84,661	3.50%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
Total	\$4,214,614	\$4,301,556	4.05%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

The following table summarizes the Company's mortgage-backed securities on December 31, 2003 according to their estimated weighted-average life classifications:

Weighted-Average Life	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Weighted-Average Coupon
	(in thousands)		
Less than one year	\$ 299,685	\$ 304,556	4.07%
Greater than one year and less than five years	1,829,471	1,850,899	4.09%
Greater than five years	32,789	32,843	3.96%
Total	\$2,161,945	\$2,188,298	4.09%

The weighted-average lives of the mortgage-backed securities at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 in the tables above are based upon data provided through subscription-based financial information services, assuming constant principal prepayment rates to the balloon or reset date for each security. The prepayment model considers current yield, forward yield, steepness of the yield curve, current mortgage rates, mortgage rate of the outstanding loan, loan age, margin and volatility.

The actual weighted-average lives of the mortgage-backed securities in the Company's investment portfolio could be longer or shorter than the estimates in the table above depending on the actual prepayment rates experienced over the lives of the applicable securities and are sensitive to changes in both prepayment rates and interest rates.

The following table shows the Company's investments' fair value and gross unrealized losses, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at June 30, 2004:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(in thousands)					
Agency-backed						
Mortgage-backed	\$2,112,256	\$(47,896)	\$450,055	\$(12,307)	\$2,562,311	\$(60,203)

securities						
Non-agency-backed						
Mortgage-backed						
securities	<u>1,282,324</u>	<u>(20,349)</u>	<u>237,198</u>	<u>(6,666)</u>	<u>1,519,522</u>	<u>(27,015)</u>
Total temporarily						
impaired securities	<u>\$3,394,580</u>	<u>\$(68,245)</u>	<u>\$687,253</u>	<u>\$(18,973)</u>	<u>\$4,081,833</u>	<u>\$(87,218)</u>

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

The following table shows the Company's investments' fair value and gross unrealized losses, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2003:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(in thousands)					
Agency-backed Mortgage-backed securities	\$1,109,858	\$(17,261)			\$1,109,858	\$(17,261)
Non-agency-backed Mortgage-backed securities	644,448	(10,160)	—	—	644,448	(10,160)
Total temporarily impaired securities	<u>\$1,754,306</u>	<u>\$(27,421)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$1,754,306</u>	<u>\$(27,421)</u>

At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 the Company was only invested in AAA-rated non-agency-backed or agency-backed mortgage-backed securities. The temporary impairment of the available-for-sale securities results from the fair value of the securities falling below the amortized cost basis. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, none of the securities held by the Company had been downgraded by a credit rating agency since their purchase. Management intends to hold the securities until maturity, allowing for the anticipated recovery in fair value of the securities held. As such, management does not believe any of the securities held are other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2004 or December 31, 2003.

NOTE 3-REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND OTHER BORROWINGS

The Company has entered into repurchase agreements with third party financial institutions to finance most of its mortgage-backed securities. The repurchase agreements are short-term borrowings that bear interest rates that have historically moved in close relationship to the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the Company had repurchase agreements with an outstanding balance of \$3.8 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively, and with weighted-average interest rates of 1.31% and 1.19%, respectively. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 securities pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements had estimated fair values of

\$4.1 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively.

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

At June 30, 2004, the repurchase agreements had remaining maturities as summarized below:

	Overnight (1 day or less)	Between 2 and 30 days	Between 31 and 90 days	Between 91 and 786 days	Total
	(in thousands)				
Agency-backed mortgage-backed securities:					
Amortized cost of securities sold, including accrued interest	\$22,268	\$369,444	\$1,896,609	\$ 430,364	\$2,718,685
Fair market value of securities sold, including accrued interest	21,652	362,590	1,855,234	420,284	2,659,760
Repurchase agreement liabilities associated with these securities	19,793	238,247	1,856,487	396,155	2,510,682
Average interest rate of repurchase agreement liabilities	1.15%	1.14%	1.33%	1.12%	1.28%
Non-agency-backed mortgage-backed securities:					
Amortized cost of securities sold, including accrued interest	\$ 17	\$ 71,711	\$ 328,197	\$1,056,990	\$1,456,915
Fair market value of securities sold, including accrued interest	17	70,506	322,365	1,037,734	1,430,622
Repurchase agreement liabilities associated with these securities	16	64,404	297,711	970,059	1,332,190
Average interest rate of repurchase agreement liabilities	1.15%	1.15%	1.40%	1.37%	1.36%
Total:					
Amortized cost of securities sold, including accrued interest	\$22,285	\$441,155	\$2,224,806	\$1,487,354	\$4,175,600
	21,669	433,096	2,177,599	1,458,018	4,090,382

Fair market value of securities sold, including accrued interest					
Repurchase agreement liabilities associated with these securities	19,809	302,651	2,154,198	1,366,214	3,842,872
Average interest rate of repurchase agreement liabilities	1.15%	1.14%	1.34%	1.30%	1.31%

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

At December 31, 2003, the repurchase agreements had remaining maturities as summarized below:

	Overnight (1 day or less)	Between 2 and 30 days	Between 31 and 90 days	Between 91 and 238 days	Total
	(in thousands)				
Agency-backed mortgage-backed securities:					
Amortized cost of securities sold, including accrued interest	\$	\$ 14,299	\$ 302,538	\$ 1,010,586	\$ 1,327,423
Fair market value of securities sold, including accrued interest		14,065	302,272	994,545	1,310,882
Repurchase agreement liabilities associated with these securities		12,865	281,870	952,532	1,247,267
Average interest rate of repurchase agreement liabilities	0.00%	1.20%	1.11%	1.19%	1.17%
Non-agency-backed mortgage-backed securities:					
Amortized cost of securities sold, including accrued interest	\$ 18,475	\$ 329,592	\$	\$ 165,608	\$ 513,675
Fair market value of securities sold, including accrued interest	18,431	324,769		161,881	505,081
Repurchase agreement liabilities associated with these securities	17,490	306,911		157,305	481,706
Average interest rate of repurchase agreement liabilities	1.20%	1.21%	0.00%	1.29%	1.23%
Total:					
Amortized cost of securities sold, including accrued interest	\$ 18,475	\$ 343,891	\$ 302,538	\$ 1,176,194	\$ 1,841,098
Fair market value of securities sold, including accrued interest	18,431	338,834	302,272	1,156,426	1,815,963

Repurchase agreement liabilities associated with these securities	17,490	319,776	281,870	1,109,837	1,728,973
Average interest rate of repurchase agreement liabilities	1.20%	1.21%	1.11%	1.20%	1.19%

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

At June 30, 2004, the repurchase agreements had the following counterparties, amounts at risk and weighted-average remaining maturities:

Repurchase Agreement Counterparties	Amount at Risk⁽¹⁾	Weighted-Average Maturity of Repurchase Agreements
	(in thousands)	(in days)
Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 15,787	245
Bear Stearns & Co.	24,992	61
Countrywide Securities Corporation	3,658	318
Credit Suisse First Boston LLC	32,100	46
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	11,804	318
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	17,385	65
Goldman Sachs & Co.	3,038	58
Lehman Brothers Inc.	3,952	63
Liquid Funding, Ltd.	16,672	336
Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc./Merrill Lynch		
Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.	11,472	46
Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc.	1,330	63
Salomon Smith Barney	66,418	144
UBS Securities LLC	19,692	353
Wachovia Securities, LLC	11,624	69
Total	\$239,924	169

(1) Equal to the sum of fair value of securities sold plus accrued interest income minus the sum of repurchase agreement liabilities plus accrued interest expense.

At December 31, 2003, the repurchase agreements had the following counterparties, amounts at risk and weighted-average remaining maturities:

Repurchase Agreement Counterparties	Amount at Risk⁽¹⁾	Weighted-Average Maturity of Repurchase Agreements
	(in	(in days)

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	thousands)	
Bear Stearns & Co.	\$ 8,423	138
Banc of America Securities LLC	9,762	26
Countrywide Securities Corporation	2,358	23
Credit Suisse First Boston LLC	14,350	130
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	2,350	146
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	(279)	61
Goldman Sachs & Co.	(390)	58
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	1,649	177
Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc./Merrill Lynch		
Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.	6,352	189
Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc.	972	61
Salomon Smith Barney	20,287	163
UBS Securities LLC	17,379	189
	<hr/>	
Total	\$ 83,213	145
	<hr/>	

(1) Equal to the sum of fair value of securities sold plus accrued interest income minus the sum of repurchase agreement liabilities plus accrued interest expense.

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

The Company had a note payable of \$294 thousand and \$92 thousand at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively, for the purpose of financing its annual directors and officers insurance premium at the annual interest rate of 4.91% and 6.50%, respectively.

The Company has a margin lending facility with its primary custodian whereby it may borrow money in connection with the purchase or sale of securities. The terms of the borrowings, including the rate of interest payable, will be agreed to with the custodian for each amount borrowed. Borrowings are repayable immediately upon demand by the custodian. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, there were no outstanding borrowings under the margin lending facility.

NOTE 4 CAPITAL STOCK AND NET INCOME PER SHARE

The Company had 100,000,000 shares of par value \$0.001 common stock authorized and 36,900,193 shares and 24,814,000 shares were issued and outstanding at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively. Of the 100,000,000 shares of par value \$0.001 common stock authorized, 10,000,000 shares are reserved for issuance in order to pay incentive fees in connection with the Management Agreement. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, 9,918,500 shares and 9,974,349 shares, respectively, remain reserved for issuance. The Company had 10,000,000 shares of par value \$0.001 preferred stock authorized and none outstanding at June 30, 2004 or December 31, 2003.

On March 29, 2004, the Company completed a public offering of 12,000,000 shares of its common stock, \$0.001 par value, at an offering price of \$14.00 per share. The Company received proceeds from the public offering in the amount of \$157.5 million, net of underwriting discount and other offering costs.

The Company calculates basic net income per share by dividing net income for the period by the weighted-average shares of its common stock outstanding for that period. Diluted net income per share takes into account the effect of dilutive instruments, such as stock options and unvested restricted stock, but uses the average share price for the period in determining the number of incremental shares that are to be added to the weighted-average number of shares outstanding.

The following table presents a reconciliation of basic and diluted net income per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2004		For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2004	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Net income (in thousands)	\$ 14,954	\$ 14,954	\$ 25,754	\$ 25,754
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	36,814,000	36,814,000	30,945,868	30,945,868

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Additional shares due to assumed conversion of dilutive instruments		29,531		33,495
Adjusted weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	36,814,000	36,843,531	30,945,868	30,979,363
Net income per share	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.83

For the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003, basic net income per share was \$0.04. The Company had no dilutive instruments and therefore diluted net income per share was equal to basic net income per share.

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****NOTE 5 2003 STOCK INCENTIVE PLANS**

The Company adopted a 2003 Stock Incentive Plan, effective June 4, 2003, and a 2003 Outside Advisors Stock Incentive Plan, effective June 4, 2003, pursuant to which up to 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock is authorized to be awarded at the discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The plans provide for the grant of a variety of long-term incentive awards to employees and officers of the Company, individual consultants or advisors who render or have rendered bona fide services, and to officers, employees or directors of the Manager as an additional means to attract, motivate, retain and reward eligible persons. These plans provide for the grant of awards that meet the requirements of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code, non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, stock units and other stock-based awards, and dividend equivalent rights. The maximum term of each grant is determined on the grant date by the Compensation Committee and shall not exceed 10 years. The exercise price and the vesting requirement of each grant is determined on the grant date by the Compensation Committee.

The following table sets forth the common stock available for grant at June 30, 2004:

	2003 Stock Incentive Plan	2003 Outside Advisors Stock Incentive Plan	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Shares reserved for issuance			1,000,000 ⁽¹⁾
Granted	59,693		59,693
Forfeited			
Expired			
			<hr/>
Total available for grant			940,307 ⁽²⁾
			<hr/>

(1) At June 4, 2003, adoption date of both stock incentive plans, the maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued pursuant to awards granted under these combined plans is 1,000,000 shares.

(2) At June 30, 2004, the maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued pursuant to awards granted under these combined plans is 940,307 shares.

At June 30, 2004, the Company had outstanding options under the plans with expiration dates of 2013. The following table summarizes all stock option transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2004:

	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2003	55,000	\$ 14.82
Granted		
Exercised		
Forfeited		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Outstanding at June 30, 2004	55,000	\$ 14.82
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

The following table summarizes certain information about stock options outstanding at June 30, 2004:

<u>Range of Exercise Prices</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>		<u>Exercisable</u>	
	<u>of Options</u>	<u>Weighted- Average Remaining Number (in years) Life</u>	<u>Weighted- Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Weighted- Average Exercise Price</u>
\$13.00-\$14.00	5,000	9.3	\$ 13.00	
\$14.01-\$15.00	50,000	9.1	\$ 15.00	-
	<u>55,000</u>			<u>■</u>

Total stock-based employee compensation expense related to stock options for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 was \$2 thousand and \$3 thousand, respectively.

The following table illustrates restricted common stock transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2004:

	<u>Number of Restricted Common Shares</u>	<u>Weighted- Average Issue Price</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2003		
Issued	4,693	\$ 13.79
Repurchased		
	<u>4,693</u>	<u>\$ 13.79</u>
Outstanding at June 30, 2004	<u>4,693</u>	<u>\$ 13.79</u>

There were no stock option or restricted common stock transactions during the period from June 4, 2003, the effective date of the 2003 Stock Incentive Plan and the 2003 Outside Advisors Stock Incentive Plan, through June 30, 2003.

NOTE 6 THE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

The Company has entered into a Management Agreement with the Manager that provides, among other things, that the Company will pay to the Manager, in exchange for investment management and certain administrative services, certain fees and reimbursements, summarized as follows:

a base management fee equal to a percentage of average net worth during each fiscal year as defined in the Management Agreement (1% of the first \$300 million plus 0.8% of the amount in excess of \$300 million);

incentive compensation based on the excess of a tiered percentage (as defined in the Management Agreement as the weighted-average of the following rates based upon average net invested assets: (1) 20% for the first \$400 million of average net invested assets; and (2) 10% for the average net invested assets in excess of \$400 million) of the difference between the Company's net income (defined in the Management Agreement as taxable income before incentive compensation, net operating losses from prior periods, and items permitted by the Internal Revenue Code when calculating taxable income for a REIT) and the threshold return (the amount of net income for the period that would produce an annualized return on equity, calculated by dividing the net income, as defined in the Management Agreement, by the average net invested assets, as defined in the Management Agreement, equal to the 10-year U.S. Treasury rate for the period plus 2.0%) for the fiscal period; and

out-of-pocket expenses and certain other costs incurred by the Manager and related directly to the Company.

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LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

The base management fee and incentive compensation will be paid quarterly and are subject to adjustment at the end of each fiscal year based on annual results. One-half of the incentive compensation will be paid to the Manager in cash and one-half will be paid in the form of a restricted stock award. The number of shares issued is based on (a) one-half of the total incentive compensation for the period, divided by (b) the average of the closing prices of the common stock over the 30-day period ending three calendar days prior to the grant date, less a fair market value discount determined by the Company's Board of Directors. These shares are restricted shares for varying periods of time, and are forfeitable if the Manager ceases to perform management services for the Company before the end of the restriction periods. The Company's restrictions lapse and full rights of ownership vest for one-third of the shares on the first anniversary of the end of the period in which the incentive compensation is calculated, for one-third of the shares on the second anniversary and for the last one-third of the shares on the third anniversary. Vesting is predicated on the continuing involvement of the Manager in providing services to the Company.

From and after June 11, 2004, the Company is entitled to terminate the Management Agreement without cause provided that the Company gives the Manager at least 60 days' prior written notice and pays a termination fee and other unpaid costs and expenses reimbursable to the Manager. If the Company terminates the Management Agreement without cause, the Company is required to pay the Manager a termination fee as follows:

If the Company terminates the Management Agreement without cause in connection with a decision to manage its portfolio internally, rather than by an external manager, the amount of the termination fee shall be equal to the amount of the highest annual base fee and the highest annual incentive compensation, for a particular year, earned by the Manager during any of the three years (or on an annualized basis if a lesser period) preceding the effective date of the termination, plus accelerated vesting on the equity component of all incentive compensation.

If the Company terminates the Management Agreement without cause for any other reason, the amount of the termination fee shall be equal to two times the amount of the highest annual base fee and the highest annual incentive compensation, for a particular year, earned by the Manager during any of the three years (or on an annualized basis if a lesser period) preceding the effective date of the termination, plus all deferred payments, including accelerated vesting on the equity component of all incentive compensation.

The Company is also entitled to terminate the Management Agreement with cause, in which case the Company is only obligated to reimburse the Manager for its unpaid costs and expenses.

The Management Agreement contains certain provisions requiring the Company to indemnify the Manager for costs (e.g., legal costs) the Manager could potentially incur in fulfilling its duties prescribed in the Management Agreement or in other agreements related to the Company's activities. The indemnification provisions do not apply under all circumstances (e.g., if the Manager is grossly negligent, acted with reckless disregard or engaged in willful misconduct or active fraud). The provisions contain no limitation on maximum future payments. The Company has evaluated the impact of these guarantees on its financial statements and determined that it is immaterial.

The base management fee for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 was \$1.1 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. The base management fee for the period from April 26, 2003 to June 30, 2003 was \$85 thousand.

For the three months ended June 30, 2004, REIT taxable income (before deducting incentive compensation, net operating losses and certain other items) was \$17.0 million and was greater than the threshold return taxable income

of \$7.7 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2004, REIT taxable income (before deducting incentive compensation, net operating losses and certain other items) was \$28.2 million and was greater than the threshold return taxable income of \$12.4 million.

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LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

For the three months ended June 30, 2004, total incentive fees earned by the Manager were \$1.8 million, one-half payable in cash and one-half payable in the form of the Company's common stock. The cash portion of the incentive fee of \$923 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2004 was expensed in that period. In accordance with SFAS No. 123, and related interpretations, and EITF 96-18, 15.2% of the restricted stock portion of the incentive fees, or \$141 thousand, was expensed in the three months ended June 30, 2004. Included in other assets at June 30, 2004 is \$783 thousand of deferred compensation which will be reclassified to stockholders' equity after the restricted stock is issued and will be expensed over the three-year vesting period of the restricted stock.

For the six months ended June 30, 2004, total incentive fees earned by the Manager were \$3.1 million, one-half payable in cash and one-half payable in the form of the Company's common stock. The cash portion of the incentive fee of \$1.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 was expensed in that period. In accordance with SFAS No. 123, and related interpretations, and EITF 96-18, 15.2% of the restricted stock portion of the incentive fees, or \$240 thousand, was expensed in the six months ended June 30, 2004.

For the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003, REIT taxable net income (before deducting incentive compensation, net operating losses and certain other items) was \$298 thousand and was less than the threshold return net income of \$426 thousand and, therefore, no incentive fee was earned by the Manager or paid by the Company for that period.

In accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, the Company's Chief Financial Officer earned an incentive fee of \$92 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2004. This incentive fee is also payable one-half in cash and one-half in the form of a restricted stock award under the Company's 2003 Stock Incentive Plan. The shares are payable and vest over the same vesting schedule as the stock issued to the Manager. The cash portion of the incentive fee of \$46 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2004 was expensed in that period. In accordance with SFAS No. 123, and related interpretations, and EITF 96-18, 15.2% of the restricted stock portion of the incentive fees, or \$7 thousand, was expensed in the three months ended June 30, 2004. Included in other assets at June 30, 2004 is \$39 thousand of deferred compensation which will be reclassified to stockholders' equity after the restricted stock is issued and will be expensed over the three-year vesting period of the restricted stock.

The Company's Chief Financial Officer earned an incentive fee of \$157 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2004. This incentive fee is payable one-half in cash and one-half in the form of a restricted stock award under the Company's 2003 Stock Incentive Plan. The shares are payable and vest over the same vesting schedule as the stock issued to the Manager. The cash portion of the incentive fee of \$79 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2004 was expensed in that period. In accordance with SFAS No. 123, and related interpretations, and EITF 96-18, 15.2% of the restricted stock portion of the incentive fees, or \$12 thousand, was expensed in the six months ended June 30, 2004.

The Chief Financial Officer began employment on August 4, 2003. As such, no incentive compensation was earned by or paid to the Chief Financial Officer for the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003.

NOTE 7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the Company was indebted to the Manager for base management fees of \$1.1 million and \$418 thousand, respectively, and incentive fees of \$1.8 million and \$606 thousand, respectively. At December 31, 2003 the Company was indebted to the Manager for reimbursement of expenses of \$16 thousand. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the Company was indebted to the Company's Chief Financial Officer for incentive fees of \$124 thousand and \$30 thousand, respectively, and to officers and employees of the Company for bonuses and expense reimbursement of \$13 thousand and \$18 thousand, respectively. These amounts are included in management fee payable, incentive fees payable and other related party liabilities.

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

The Manager's financial relationship with the Company is governed by the Management Agreement. Under the Management Agreement, the Manager shall be responsible for all expenses of the personnel employed by the Manager, and all facilities and overhead expenses of the Manager required for the day-to-day operations of the Company, and the expenses of a sub-manager, if any. The Company shall reimburse the Manager for its pro-rata portion of facilities and overhead expenses to the extent that the Company's employees (who are not also employed by the Manager) use such facilities or incur such expenses pursuant to a cost-sharing agreement entered into between the Company and the Manager. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, there were no expenses payable to the Manager pursuant to the cost-sharing agreement. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company paid the Manager \$6 thousand and \$12 thousand pursuant to the cost-sharing agreement, respectively. For the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003, there were no costs incurred pursuant to the cost-sharing agreement. The Company shall pay all other expenses on behalf of the Company, and shall reimburse the Manager for all direct expenses incurred on the Company's behalf that are not the Manager's specific responsibility as defined in the Management Agreement.

NOTE 8 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

SFAS No. 107, *Disclosure About Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, requires disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value. The fair value of mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale and futures contracts is equal to their carrying value presented in the balance sheet. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable, repurchase agreements, unsettled security purchases, and accrued interest expense, approximates cost at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

NOTE 9 ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

The following is a summary of the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003:

	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(in thousands)	
Net unrealized losses on mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale	\$(86,942)	\$(26,353)
Net deferred realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	13,869	(157)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (73,073)</u>	<u>\$ (26,510)</u>

See Note 10 for further discussion regarding derivative instruments and hedging activities.

NOTE 10 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Company seeks to manage its interest rate risk exposure and protect the Company's repurchase agreement liabilities against the effects of major interest rate changes upon their repricing/maturity. Among other strategies, the Company may use Eurodollar futures contracts and interest rate swaps to manage this interest rate risk. Derivative instruments are carried at fair value.

Table of Contents**LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

The following table is a summary of derivative instruments held at June 30, 2004:

	<u>Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
	(in thousands)		
Eurodollar futures contracts sold short	\$10,398	\$(1,166)	\$ 9,232
Interest rate swap contracts	4,127	—	4,127
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total derivative instruments	<u>\$14,525</u>	<u>\$(1,166)</u>	<u>\$13,359</u>

The following table is a summary of derivative instruments held at December 31, 2003:

	<u>Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Estimated Fair Value</u>
	(in thousands)		
Eurodollar futures contracts sold short	\$3	\$ (160)	\$ (157)
	<u>—</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Cash Flow Hedging Strategies

Hedging instruments are designated as cash flow hedges, as appropriate, based upon the specifically identified exposure. The hedged transaction is the forecasted interest expense on forecasted rollover/reissuance of repurchase agreements or the interest rate repricing of repurchase agreements for a specified future time period. The hedged risk is the variability in those payments due to changes in the benchmark rate. Hedging transactions are structured at inception so that the notional amounts of the hedge are matched with an equal amount of repurchase agreements forecasted to be outstanding in that specified period for which the borrowing rate is not yet fixed. Cash flow hedging strategies include the utilization of Eurodollar futures contracts and interest rate swap contracts. Hedging instruments under these strategies are deemed to be broadly designated to the outstanding repurchase portfolio and the forecasted rollover thereof. Such forecasted rollovers would also include other types of borrowing arrangements that may replace the repurchase funding during the identified hedge time periods. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the maximum length of time over which the Company is hedging its exposure was 15 months and 12 months, respectively.

Prior to the end of the specified hedge time period, the effective portion of all contract gains and losses (whether realized or unrealized) is recorded in other comprehensive income or loss. Realized gains and losses are reclassified into earnings as an adjustment to interest expense during the specified hedge time period.

The Company may use Eurodollar futures contracts to hedge the forecasted interest expense associated with the benchmark rate on forecasted rollover/reissuance of repurchase agreements or the interest rate repricing of repurchase agreements for a specified future time period, which is defined as the calendar quarter immediately following the contract expiration date. Gains and losses on each contract are associated with forecasted interest expense for the specified future period.

The Company may use interest rate swap contracts to hedge the forecasted interest expense associated with the benchmark rate on forecasted rollover/reissuance of repurchase agreements or the interest rate repricing of repurchase agreements for the period defined by maturity of the interest rate swap. Cash flows that occur each time the swap is repriced will be associated with forecasted interest expense for a specified future period, which is defined as the calendar period preceding each repricing date with the same number of months as the repricing frequency.

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LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

The hedge instrument must be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged in order to qualify for hedge accounting. In order to determine whether the hedge instrument is highly effective, the Company uses regression methodology to assess the effectiveness of its hedging strategies. Specifically, at the inception of each new hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company assesses effectiveness using ordinary least squares regression to evaluate the correlation between the rates consistent with the hedge instrument and the underlying hedged items. A hedge instrument is highly effective if the changes in the fair value of the derivative provide offset of at least 80% and not more than 120% of the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged. The futures and interest rate swap contracts are carried on the balance sheet at fair value. Any ineffectiveness which arises during the hedging relationship is recognized in interest expense during the period in which it arises.

During both the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, gains of \$2.0 million were recognized in interest expense due to hedge ineffectiveness. During both the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, interest expense was increased by \$412 thousand of amortization of realized losses on futures contracts and by \$511 thousand paid to swap contract counterparties. Based upon the combined amounts of \$1.9 million of net deferred realized gains and \$7.8 million of net unrealized gains from Eurodollar futures contracts included in accumulated other comprehensive income and loss at June 30, 2004, the Company expects to recognize lower interest expense during the remainder of 2004 and part of 2005. This amount could differ from amounts actually realized due to changes in the benchmark rate between June 30, 2004 and when the Eurodollar futures contracts sold short at June 30, 2004 are covered, as well as the addition of other hedges subsequent to June 30, 2004.

The Company was not engaged in derivative instruments and hedging activities during the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes to those statements included elsewhere in this document. This discussion may contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The words believe, expect, anticipate, estimate, may, will, or could and similar expressions or the negatives of these words or phrases are intended to identify forward-looking statements. As a result of many factors, such as those set forth under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this document, our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements.

General

Luminent Mortgage Capital, Inc. is a REIT headquartered in San Francisco, California. We were incorporated in April 2003 to invest primarily in U.S. agency and other highly-rated, single-family, adjustable-rate, hybrid adjustable-rate and fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities, which we acquire in the secondary market. Substantive operations began in mid-June 2003, after completing a private placement of our common stock. Our strategy is to acquire mortgage-related assets, finance these purchases in the capital markets and use leverage in order to provide an attractive return on stockholders' equity. Through this strategy, we seek to earn income, which is generated from the spread between the yield on our earning assets and our costs, including the interest cost of the funds we borrow. We have acquired and will seek to acquire additional assets that will produce competitive returns, taking into consideration the amount and nature of the anticipated returns from the investment, our ability to pledge the investment for secured, collateralized borrowings and the costs associated with financing, managing, securitizing and reserving for these investments.

Our business is affected by a variety of economic and industry factors. The most significant risk factors management considers while managing the business which could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition and results of operations are:

interest rate mismatches between our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities and our borrowings used to fund our purchases of mortgage-backed securities;

increasing or decreasing levels of prepayments on the mortgages underlying our mortgage-backed securities;

the potential for increased borrowing costs related to repurchase agreements;

interest rate caps related to our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities;

the overall leverage of our portfolio;

our ability or inability to use derivatives to mitigate our interest rate and prepayment risks;

the impact that increases in interest rates would have on our book value;

maintaining adequate borrowing capacity so that we can purchase mortgage-related assets and reach our desired amount of leverage;

if we fail to obtain or renew sufficient funding on favorable terms or at all, we will be limited in our ability to acquire mortgage-related assets;

possible market developments could cause our lenders to require us to pledge additional assets as collateral;

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if our assets are insufficient to meet the collateral requirements, we might be compelled to liquidate particular assets at inopportune times and at disadvantageous prices;

competition might prevent us from acquiring mortgage-backed securities at favorable yields, which would harm our results of operations;

if we are disqualified as a REIT, we will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and face substantial tax liability; and

complying with REIT requirements might cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities.

Management has established interest rate risk and other policies for managing the portfolio of mortgage-backed securities and the related borrowings outstanding. These policies include, without limitation, evaluating the level of risk we assume when purchasing adjustable-rate or hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities which are subject to periodic and lifetime interest rate caps, matching the interest rates on our assets and liabilities, acquiring new mortgage-backed securities to replace prepaid securities, purchasing mortgage-backed securities that we believe to have favorable-risk adjusted expected returns relative to the market interest rates at the time of purchase, borrowing between eight and 12 times the amount of our stockholders' equity, entering into derivative transactions to protect us from rising interest rates on our repurchase agreements, and monitoring our qualification as a REIT.

Refer to the section titled "Risk Factors" for additional discussion regarding these and other risk factors which affect our business. Refer to the section titled "Interest Rate Risk" of Item 3 of Part I, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk," for additional interest rate risk discussion.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP. These accounting principles require us to make some complex and subjective decisions and assessments. Our most critical accounting policies involve decisions and assessments which could significantly affect our reported assets and liabilities, as well as our reported revenues and expenses. We believe that all of the decisions and assessments upon which our financial statements are based were reasonable at the time made based upon information available to us at that time. Descriptions of the significant accounting policies of the Company are included in Note 1 to financial statements in the Company's 2003 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There have been no significant changes to these policies during 2004. Management has identified our most critical accounting policies to be the following:

Classifications of Investment Securities

Our investments in mortgage-backed securities are classified as available-for-sale securities which are carried on the balance sheet at their fair value. The classification of the securities as available-for-sale results in changes in fair value being recorded as adjustments to accumulated other comprehensive loss, which is a component of stockholders' equity, rather than immediately through earnings. If available-for-sale securities were classified as trading securities, there could be substantially greater volatility in earnings from period-to-period.

Valuations of Mortgage-backed Securities

Our mortgage-backed securities have fair values as determined by our Manager with reference to price estimates provided by independent pricing services and dealers in the securities. Because the price estimates may vary to some degree between sources, our Manager must make certain judgments and assumptions about the appropriate price to use to calculate the fair values for financial reporting purposes. Different judgments and assumptions could

result in different presentations of value.

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When the fair value of an available-for-sale security is less than amortized cost, management considers whether there is an other-than-temporary impairment in the value of the security. If, in management's judgment, an other-than-temporary impairment exists, the cost basis of the security is written down to the then-current fair value, and the unrealized loss is transferred from accumulated other comprehensive loss as an immediate reduction of current earnings (as if the loss had been realized in the period of impairment). The determination of other-than-temporary impairment is a subjective process, and different judgments and assumptions could affect the timing of loss realization.

Management considers the following factors when evaluating the securities for an other-than-temporary impairment:

the length of the time and the extent to which the market value has been less than the amortized cost;

whether the security has been downgraded by a rating agency; and

our intent to hold the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value.

The determination of other-than-temporary impairment is evaluated at least quarterly. If in the future management determines an impairment to be other-than-temporary we may need to realize a loss that would have an impact on future income.

Interest Income Recognition

Interest income on our mortgage-backed securities is accrued based on the actual coupon rate and the outstanding principal amount of the underlying mortgages. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted into interest income over the lives of the securities using the effective yield method adjusted for the effects of estimated prepayments based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 91, *Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases*. If our estimate of prepayments is incorrect, we may be required to make an adjustment to the amortization or accretion of premiums and discounts that would have an impact on future income.

Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

Our policies permit us to enter into derivative contracts, including Eurodollar futures contracts and interest rate swaps, as a means of mitigating our interest rate risk on forecasted interest expense associated with the benchmark rate on forecasted rollover/reissuance of repurchase agreements or the interest rate repricing of repurchase agreements, or hedged items, for a specified future time period.

At June 30, 2004, we have engaged in short sales of Eurodollar futures contracts to mitigate our interest rate risk for the specified future time period, which is defined as the calendar quarter immediately following the contract expiration date. The value of these futures contracts is marked-to-market daily in our margin account with the custodian. Based upon the daily market value of these futures contracts, we either receive funds into, or wire funds into, our margin account with the custodian to ensure that an appropriate margin account balance is maintained at all times through the expiration of the contracts.

At June 30, 2004, we have engaged in interest rate swap contracts to mitigate our interest rate risk for the period defined by the maturity of the swap. Cash flows that occur each time the swap is repriced are associated with forecasted interest expense for a specified future period, which is defined as the calendar period preceding each repricing date with the same number of months as the repricing frequency.

The futures and interest rate swap contracts, or hedge instruments, have been designated as cash flow hedges and are evaluated at inception and on an ongoing basis in order to determine whether they qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133, as amended and interpreted. The hedge instrument must be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged in order to qualify for hedge

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accounting. In order to determine whether the hedge instrument is highly effective, we use regression methodology to assess the effectiveness of our hedging strategies. Specifically, at the inception of each new hedge and on an ongoing basis, we assess effectiveness using ordinary least squares regression to evaluate the correlation between the rates consistent with the hedge instrument and the underlying hedged items. A hedge instrument is highly effective if the changes in the fair value of the derivative provide offset of at least 80% and not more than 120% of the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged. The futures and interest rate swap contracts are carried on the balance sheet at fair value. Any ineffectiveness which arises during the hedging relationship, is recognized in interest expense during the period in which it arises. Prior to the end of the specified hedge time period the effective portion of all contract gains and losses (whether realized or unrealized) is recorded in other comprehensive income or loss. Realized gains and losses on futures contracts are reclassified into earnings as an adjustment to interest expense during the specified hedge time period. Realized gains and losses on interest rate swap contracts are reclassified into earnings as an adjustment to interest expense during the period subsequent to the swap repricing date through the remaining maturity of the swap. For REIT taxable net income purposes, realized gains and losses on futures and interest rate swap contracts are reclassified into earnings immediately when positions are closed or have expired.

We are not required to account for the futures and interest rate swap contracts using hedge accounting as described above. If we decided not to designate the futures and interest rate swap contracts as hedges and to monitor their effectiveness as hedges, or if we entered into other types of financial instruments that did not meet the criteria to be designated as hedges, changes in the fair values of these instruments would be recorded in the statement of operations, potentially resulting in increased volatility in our earnings.

Management Incentive Compensation Expense

The Management Agreement provides for the payment of incentive compensation to the Manager if our financial performance exceeds certain benchmarks. Incentive compensation is calculated on a cumulative, quarterly basis for GAAP purposes and on a stand-alone quarterly basis with an annual cumulative reconciliation calculation for incentive compensation payment purposes. During each quarter of the fiscal year, we will calculate the incentive compensation expense quarterly, on a cumulative basis, making any necessary adjustments for any expensed amounts that were recognized in previous quarters. As a result, if we experience poor quarterly performance in a particular quarter and this causes the cumulative incentive compensation expense for the current quarter to be lower than the cumulative incentive compensation for the prior quarter, we will record a negative incentive compensation expense in the current quarter. The incentive compensation is payable one-half in cash and one-half in the form of our restricted common stock.

For the first, second and third quarters of each fiscal year, incentive compensation payments actually paid to the Manager are calculated based upon the net income and relevant performance thresholds solely for the applicable quarter, and a cumulative calculation is performed at the end of the fiscal year. As a result, during the first three quarters of each fiscal year there will be differences between incentive compensation expense, for GAAP purposes, and the incentive compensation amounts actually paid to the Manager. Any differences between these amounts will be reflected on the balance sheet as a receivable due from or payable due to the Manager. In addition, when each annual cumulative incentive compensation calculation and reconciliation is performed, the Manager may be required to return cash incentive compensation payments earlier received or shares of common stock earlier granted, as applicable, to it as part of its incentive compensation payments for the first three quarters of the fiscal year.

The cash portion of the incentive compensation is accrued and expensed during the period for which it is calculated and paid. We account for the restricted stock portion of the incentive compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-based Compensation*, and related interpretations, and EITF 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods*

or Services.

This restricted stock portion of the incentive compensation will be granted to the Manager on a quarterly basis pursuant to the terms of the Management Agreement. The number of shares issued is based on (a) one-half of the total incentive compensation for the period, divided by (b) the average of the closing prices of the common stock

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over the 30-day period ending three calendar days prior to the grant date, less a fair market value discount determined by our board of directors to account for the transfer restrictions during the vesting period. During periods of lower stock prices, we will issue more restricted common stock to the Manager under the Management Agreement to pay for the same amount of incentive compensation earned in periods that had higher stock prices. Over the vesting period, any additional shares issued would have a dilutive effect on book value and net income per share.

On the date of each restricted stock grant to the Manager under the Management Agreement, the fair market value of the common stock is recorded in the stockholders' equity section of our balance sheet as common stock and additional paid-in capital. The corresponding portion of any restricted stock grant that is not expensed is reflected in the stockholders' equity section of our balance sheet as deferred compensation. Each quarter's incentive compensation restricted stock grant to the Manager is divided into three tranches. The first tranche will vest over a one-year period and be expensed over a five-quarter period, beginning in the quarter in which it was earned. The second tranche will vest over a two-year period and be expensed over a nine-quarter period beginning in the quarter in which it was earned. The third tranche will vest over a three-year period and be expensed over a thirteen-quarter period beginning in the quarter in which it was earned. As a result of this vesting schedule for the restricted stock granted to the Manager, we will incur incentive compensation expense in each of the periods following the grant of the restricted stock over a three-year period. We will continue to incur incentive compensation expense related to each restricted stock grant, even in subsequent periods in which the Manager did not earn incentive compensation under the Management Agreement.

As the price of our common stock changes in future periods, the fair value of the unvested portions of shares paid to the Manager pursuant to the Management Agreement shall be marked-to-market, with corresponding entries on the balance sheet. The net effect of any mark-to-market adjustments to the value of the unvested portions of the restricted stock shall be expensed in future periods, on a ratable basis, according to the remaining vesting schedules of each respective tranche of restricted common stock. Accordingly, incentive compensation expense related to the portion of the incentive compensation paid to the Manager in each restricted stock grant may be higher or lower from one reporting period to the next, and may vary throughout the vesting period. For example, future incentive compensation expense related to previously issued but unvested restricted stock will be higher during periods of increasing stock prices, and lower during periods of decreasing stock prices. In addition, over the vesting period for each restricted stock grant, our stockholders' equity will increase or decrease based upon the current market price of our stock. As a result, this will have the effect of increasing or decreasing our net worth, the factor used in calculating the Manager's base management fee, and may increase or decrease the amount of base management fees in future periods.

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, it is possible for the Manager to earn incentive compensation each quarter and, as a result, receive a restricted stock grant each quarter. As the Manager is granted multiple tranches of restricted common stock for incentive compensation, we will experience increasing management fee expense due to the cumulative impact of multiple tranches and vesting schedules of restricted stock grants, and the mark-to-market impact of the unvested portions of these grants. This will be true even in periods where there is little change in our income or stock price.

We also pay an incentive fee, in the form of cash and restricted stock, to our Chief Financial Officer, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement. The incentive fee is accounted for in the same manner as the incentive fee earned by the Manager.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2004, the Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, reached a consensus on Issue No. 03-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*. This Issue provides clarification

with respect to the meaning of other-than-temporary impairment and its application to investments classified as either available-for-sale or held-to-maturity under Statement of Financial Accounting Standard, or SFAS, No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, (including individual securities and investments in mutual funds), and investments accounted for under the cost method or the equity method. The guidance for evaluating whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired must be applied in other-than-

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temporary impairment evaluations made in reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2004. This Issue did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Financial Condition*Mortgage-Backed Securities*

At June 30, 2004, we held \$4.2 billion of mortgage-backed securities at fair value, net of unrealized gains of \$276 thousand and unrealized losses of \$87.2 million. At December 31, 2003, we held \$2.2 billion of mortgage-backed securities at fair value, net of unrealized gains of \$1.1 million and unrealized losses of \$27.4 million. The increase in mortgage-backed securities held is primarily the result of the public offering which was completed on March 29, 2004. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, all of the mortgage-backed securities in our portfolio were purchased at a premium to their par value and our portfolio had a weighted-average amortized cost of 101.8% and 102.2% of face amount, respectively.

Fair value was below amortized cost for certain of the securities held at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, our entire portfolio was invested in AAA-rated non-agency-backed or agency-backed mortgage-backed securities. None of the securities held had been downgraded by a credit rating agency since their purchase. In addition, we intend to hold the securities until maturity, allowing for the anticipated recovery in fair value of the securities held. As such, we do not believe any of the securities held are other-than-temporarily impaired at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003.

The stated contractual final maturity of the mortgage loans underlying our portfolio of mortgage-backed securities ranges up to 30 years, however, the expected maturities are subject to change based on the prepayments of the underlying mortgage loans. The following table sets forth the maturity dates, by year, and percentage composition related to the assets that comprise our investment portfolio at June 30, 2004:

Asset	Weighted-Average Final Maturity	% of Total
Adjustable-Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities	2033	3.5%
Hybrid Adjustable-Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities	2034	95.2%
Balloon Mortgage-Backed Securities	2033	1.3%
Fixed-Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities	N/A	N/A

The following table sets forth the maturity dates, by year, and percentage composition related to the assets that comprise our investment portfolio at December 31, 2003:

Asset	Weighted-Average Final Maturity	% of Total
Adjustable-Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities	2033	8.6%
Hybrid Adjustable-Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities	2033	88.9%
Balloon Mortgage-Backed Securities	2033	2.5%
Fixed-Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities	N/A	N/A

Actual maturities of mortgage-backed securities are generally shorter than stated contractual maturities. Actual maturities of our mortgage-backed securities are affected by the contractual lives of the underlying mortgages, periodic payments of principal, and prepayments of principal.

The principal payment rate on our mortgage-backed securities, an annual rate of principal paydowns for our mortgage-backed securities relative to the outstanding principal balance of our mortgage-backed securities, was 33% and 28% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively. The principal payment rate for the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003 is considered not meaningful as the Company was organized on April 25, 2003 and substantive operations did not begin until mid-June 2003. The principal payment rate attempts to predict the percentage of principal that will paydown over the next 12 months based on historical principal paydowns. The principal payment rate for the second quarter of 2004 increased in comparison to the first quarter of

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2004 primarily due to the residual effects of the lower interest rate environment in the first quarter of 2004. By June 30, 2004 the residual effects of the lower interest rate environment had weakened, resulting in a principal payment rate of 28% for the month ended June 30, 2004.

At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the weighted-average effective duration of the securities in our overall investment portfolio, assuming constant prepayment rates, or CPR, to the balloon or reset date, or the CPB duration, was 2.12 years and 1.75 years, respectively. CPR is a measure of the rate of prepayment for our mortgage-backed securities, expressed as an annual rate relative to the outstanding principal balance of our mortgage-backed securities. CPB is similar to CPR except that it also assumes that the hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities prepay in full at their next reset date. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the mortgages underlying our hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities had fixed interest rates for a weighted-average of approximately 41 months and 43 months, respectively, after which time the interest rates reset and become adjustable. The average length of time until maturity of those mortgages was 30 years. Those mortgages are also subject to interest rate caps that limit the amount that the applicable interest rate can increase during any year, known as an annual cap, and through the maturity of the applicable security, known as a lifetime cap. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the mortgages underlying our hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities had average annual caps of 2.34% and 2.47%, respectively, and average lifetime caps of 9.90% and 10.03%, respectively.

The following table summarizes our mortgage-backed securities at June 30, 2004, according to their estimated weighted-average life classifications:

Weighted-Average Life	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Weighted-Average Coupon
(in thousands)			
Less than one year	\$ 210,421	\$ 213,937	3.98%
Greater than one year and less than five years	3,922,621	4,002,959	4.06%
Greater than five years	81,572	84,661	3.50%
Total	\$4,214,614	\$4,301,557	4.05%

The following table summarizes our mortgage-backed securities at December 31, 2003 according to their estimated weighted-average life classifications:

Weighted-Average Life	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Weighted-Average Coupon
(in thousands)			
Less than one year	\$ 299,685	\$ 304,556	4.07%
Greater than one year and less than five years	1,829,471	1,850,899	4.09%
Greater than five years	32,789	32,843	3.96%

	_____	_____	
Total	\$2,161,945	\$2,188,298	4.09%
	_____	_____	

The weighted-average lives of the mortgage-backed securities at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 in the tables above are based upon data provided through a subscription-based financial information service provided by a major investment bank, assuming constant principal prepayment rates to the balloon or reset date for each security. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the weighted-average lives were calculated using estimated prepayment speeds or actual prepayment speed history. The weighted-average lives for some of the mortgage-backed securities included in the table above were estimated using expected prepayment speeds for pools, since certain pools were new issues and did not have historical performance data available. The prepayment model considers current yield, forward yield, steepness of the yield curve, current mortgage rates, the mortgage rate of the outstanding loan, loan age, margin and volatility.

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The actual weighted-average lives of the mortgage-backed securities in our investment portfolio could be longer or shorter than the estimates in the tables above depending on the actual prepayment rates experienced over the life of the applicable securities and is sensitive to changes in both prepayment rates and interest rates.

Equity Securities

Our investment policies allow us to acquire a limited amount of equity securities, including common and preferred shares issued by other real estate investment trusts. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, we did not hold any such equity securities.

Unsettled Securities Purchases

At June 30, 2004, we had no unsettled security trades. At December 31, 2003, we had unsettled securities purchases of \$156.1 million. Of the \$156.1 million of unsettled securities purchases at December 31, 2003, \$59.8 million were related to to be announced, or TBA, mortgage-backed securities.

Other Assets

We had other assets of \$32.3 million and \$10.2 million at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively. Other assets at June 30, 2004 consist primarily of interest receivable of \$15.9 million, principal receivable of \$14.9 million, prepaid directors and officers liability insurance of \$411 thousand and deferred compensation of \$825 thousand. Other assets at December 31, 2003 consist primarily of interest receivable of \$7.3 million and principal receivable of \$2.3 million.

Hedging Instruments

Hedging involves risk and typically involves costs, including transaction costs. The costs of hedging can increase as the period covered by the hedging increases and during periods of rising and volatile interest rates. We may increase our hedging activity and, thus, increase our hedging costs during such periods when interest rates are volatile or rising. We generally intend to hedge as much of the interest rate risk as our Manager determines is in the best interest of our stockholders, after considering the cost of such hedging transactions and our desire to maintain our status as a REIT. Our policies do not contain specific requirements as to the percentages or amount of interest rate risk that our Manager is required to hedge. There can be no assurance that our hedging activities will have the desired beneficial impact on our results of operations or financial condition. Moreover, no hedging activity can completely insulate us from the risks associated with changes in interest rates and prepayment rates.

At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, we have engaged in short sales of Eurodollar futures contracts as a means of mitigating our interest rate risk on forecasted interest expense associated with the benchmark rate on forecasted rollover/reissuance of repurchase agreements or the interest rate repricing of repurchase agreements, or hedged item, for a specified future time period, which is defined as the calendar quarter immediately following the contract expiration date. At June 30, 2004, we had short positions on 9,850 Eurodollar futures contracts, which expire in September 2004, December 2004, March 2005 and June 2005, with a notional amount totaling \$9.9 billion. At December 31, 2003, we had short positions on 2,090 Eurodollar futures contracts, which expire in June 2004, September 2004, and December 2004, with a notional amount totaling \$2.1 billion. The value of these futures contracts is marked-to-market daily in our margin account with the custodian. Based upon the daily market value of these futures contracts, we either receive funds into, or wire funds into, our margin account with the custodian to ensure that an appropriate margin account balance is maintained at all times through the expiration of the contracts. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the fair value of the Eurodollar futures contracts was \$9.2 million recorded in assets and \$157 thousand recorded in liabilities, respectively.

At June 30, 2004, we have engaged in interest rate swap contracts to mitigate our interest rate risk for the period defined by maturity of the interest rate swap. Cash flows that occur each time the swap is repriced are associated with forecasted interest expense for a specified future period, which is defined as the calendar period preceding each repricing date with the same number of months as the repricing frequency. At June 30, 2004, the

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current notional amount of interest rate swap contracts totaled \$1.0 billion and the fair value of the interest rate swap contracts was \$4.1 million. There were no interest rate swap contracts at December 31, 2003.

Liabilities

We have entered into repurchase agreements to finance some of our acquisitions of mortgage-backed securities. None of the counterparties to these agreements are affiliates of the Manager or us. These agreements are secured by our mortgage-backed securities and bear interest rates that have historically moved in close relationship to LIBOR. At June 30, 2004, we had established 18 borrowing arrangements with various investment banking firms and other lenders, 14 of which were in use at June 30, 2004.

At June 30, 2004, we had outstanding \$3.8 billion of repurchase agreements with a weighted-average current borrowing rate of 1.31%, \$322.5 million of which matures within 30 days, \$2.1 billion of which matures between 31 and 90 days, and \$1.4 billion of which matures in greater than 90 days. At December 31, 2003, we had outstanding \$1.7 billion of repurchase agreements with a weighted-average current borrowing rate of 1.19%, \$337.3 million of which matures within 30 days, \$281.9 million of which matures between 31 and 90 days, and \$1.1 billion of which matures in greater than 90 days. The increase in outstanding repurchase agreements is primarily due to the public offering which was completed on March 29, 2004. We used the net proceeds of that follow-on equity offering to purchase mortgage-backed securities through leverage. It is our present intention to seek to renew the repurchase agreements outstanding at June 30, 2004 as they mature under the then-applicable borrowing terms of the counterparties to our repurchase agreements. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the repurchase agreements were secured by mortgage-backed securities with an estimated fair value of \$4.1 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively, and had a weighted-average maturity of 169 days and 145 days, respectively. The net amount at risk, defined as the sum of the fair value of securities sold plus accrued interest income minus the sum of repurchase agreement liabilities plus accrued interest expense, with all counterparties was \$239.9 million and \$83.2 million at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively.

After consideration of the terms of our Eurodollar futures and interest rate swap contracts, the weighted-average maturity of our total liabilities was 383 days and 255 days at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively. The increase in the weighted-average maturity of our total liabilities is primarily attributed to the use of interest rate swap contracts during the three months ended June 30, 2004 to hedge the impact of changes in interest rates on our liability costs.

We had \$29.8 million and \$167.9 million of other liabilities at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively. Other liabilities at June 30, 2004 consisted primarily of \$15.9 million of cash distribution payable, \$7.6 million of accrued interest expense on repurchase agreements, \$3.1 million of management fees payable, incentive fees payable and other related party liabilities, and \$2.6 million of collateral held from counterparties. Other liabilities at December 31, 2003, consisted primarily of \$156.1 million of unsettled securities purchases, \$5.3 million of cash distribution payable, \$3.8 million of accrued interest expense on repurchase agreements, and \$2.5 million of management fee payable, incentive fees payable and other related party liabilities.

We have a margin lending facility with our primary custodian from which we may borrow money in connection with the purchase or sale of securities. The terms of the borrowings, including the rate of interest payable, are agreed to with the custodian for each amount borrowed. Borrowings are repayable immediately upon demand by the custodian. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, there were no outstanding borrowings under the margin lending facility.

Stockholders Equity

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Stockholders' equity at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 was \$393.2 million and \$282.5 million, respectively, which included \$86.9 million and \$26.3 million, respectively, of unrealized losses on mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale and \$13.8 million and (\$157) thousand, respectively, of net deferred realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges presented as accumulated other comprehensive loss.

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Weighted-average stockholders' equity and return on average equity for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 were \$412.7 million and 14.58%, and \$357.6 million and 14.48%, respectively. Return on average equity is defined as annualized net income divided by weighted-average stockholders' equity.

Weighted-average stockholders' equity and return on average equity for the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003 is considered not meaningful as the Company was organized on April 25, 2003 and substantive operations did not begin until mid-June 2003.

Our book value at June 30, 2004 was as follows:

	Total Stockholders Equity	Book Value per Share (1)
	(in thousands)	
Total stockholders' equity (GAAP)	\$ 393,240	\$ 10.66
<i>Addback/(Subtract)</i>		
Accumulated other comprehensive loss on mortgage-backed securities	86,942	2.35
Accumulated other comprehensive income on interest rate swap contracts	(4,127)	(0.11)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive loss on mortgage-backed securities and interest rate swap contracts (NON-GAAP)	<u>\$ 476,055</u>	<u>\$ 12.90</u>

(1) Based on 36,900,193 shares outstanding at June 30, 2004
Our book value at December 31, 2003 was as follows:

	Total Stockholders Equity	Book Value per Share (1)
	(in thousands)	
Total stockholders' equity (GAAP)	\$ 282,496	\$ 11.38
<i>Addback</i>		
Accumulated other comprehensive loss on mortgage-backed securities	26,353	1.07
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Total stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive loss on mortgage-backed securities (NON-GAAP)	\$ 308,849	\$ 12.45
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(1) Based on 24,814,000 shares outstanding at December 31, 2003

Management believes that total stockholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income and loss on mortgage-backed securities and interest rate swap contracts, is a useful measure to investors because book value unadjusted for temporary changes in fair value more closely represents the cost basis of our invested assets, net of our leverage, which is the basis for our net interest income and our distributions to stockholders under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code governing REIT distributions.

Results of Operations

For the three months ended June 30, 2004, net income was \$15.0 million or \$0.41 per weighted-average share outstanding (basic and diluted). For the same period, interest income, net of premium amortization, was approximately \$27.2 million, and was primarily earned from investments in mortgage-backed securities. On March 29, 2004, we completed a public offering of 12,000,000 shares of common stock. Interest income during the three months ended June 30, 2004 reflects the impact of this public offering, however, a substantial portion of the securities purchased as a result of the public offering were not settled for the full three month period. As such, interest income is lower than would be expected for a full quarterly period. Prepayment activity increased during the

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three months ended June 30, 2004 due to the residual effects of the lower interest rate environment during the first quarter of 2004. By June 30, 2004, the residual effects of the lower interest rate environment had weakened, resulting in decreased prepayment activity during the month ended June 30, 2004. The principal payment rate for the month ended June 30, 2004 was 28%. Interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2004 was \$9.2 million and was primarily due to liability costs on short-term borrowings.

For the six months ended June 30, 2004, net income was \$25.8 million or \$0.83 per weighted-average share outstanding (basic and diluted). For the same period, interest income, net of premium amortization, was approximately \$47.4 million, and was primarily earned from investments in mortgage-backed securities. Interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2004 was \$16.0 million and was primarily due to liability costs on short-term borrowings.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, the weighted-average yield on average earning assets, net of amortization of premium, was 2.99% and 3.08%, respectively, and the cost of funds on our repurchase agreement liabilities was 1.08% and 1.12%, respectively, resulting in a net interest spread of 1.91% and 1.96%, respectively. Cost of funds is defined as total interest expense divided by average repurchase agreement liabilities. Refer to the section titled *Critical Accounting Policies* for a description of our accounting policy for derivative instruments and hedging activities and the impact on interest expense. Interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 was calculated as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2004	Percentage of Average Repurchase Agreement Liabilities	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2004	Percentage of Average Repurchase Agreement Liabilities
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Interest expense on repurchase agreement liabilities	\$ 10,248	1.21%	\$ 17,060	1.19%
Net hedge ineffectiveness gains on futures and interest rate swap contracts	(1,997)	(0.24)	(1,983)	(0.14)
Amortization of net realized losses on futures and interest rate swap contracts	412	0.05	412	0.03
Net interest expense on interest rate swap contracts	511	0.06	511	0.04
Other	16	nm	17	nm
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total interest expense	\$ 9,190	1.08%	\$ 16,017	1.12%
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

nm = not meaningful

The net hedge ineffectiveness gains recognized in interest expense during the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 are primarily due to an adjustment to the construction of the hypothetical derivative in accordance with our SFAS No. 133 accounting policy which is used to measure hedge ineffectiveness on our Eurodollar futures contracts. We changed the term of our forecasted repurchase agreement liabilities to more closely conform with common industry issuance terms. We do not anticipate further changes to the term of our forecasted repurchase agreement liabilities, and therefore we believe that we will incur no future ineffectiveness from this change. As required by SFAS No. 133, we recognized one-time gains in the form of hedge ineffectiveness on our Eurodollar futures contracts during the three months ended June 30, 2004. The impact of this was that a portion of the liabilities we had hedged in anticipation of rising interest rates were recognized as gains or offsets to our interest expense in the second quarter of 2004. At June 30, 2004, the maximum length of time over which we were hedging our exposure was 15 months.

Average repurchase agreement liabilities during the three months and six months ended June 30, 2004 were \$3.4 billion and \$2.8 billion, respectively.

For the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003, net income was \$137 thousand or \$0.04 per weighted-average share outstanding (basic and diluted). We were organized on April 25, 2003 and substantive operation began in mid-June 2003, after completing a private placement of our common stock. Interest income of \$672 thousand and interest expense of \$164 thousand during the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003

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is not indicative of a full quarterly period of financial results and, therefore, the weighted-average yield on average earning assets and the cost of funds on our repurchase agreement liabilities for the period April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003 considered not meaningful.

Operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2004 were \$3.1 million.

Base management fees to the Manager under the Management Agreement, which were \$1.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2004, are based on a percentage of our average net worth. Average net worth for these purposes is calculated on a monthly basis and equals the difference between the aggregate book value of our consolidated assets prior to accumulated depreciation and other non-cash items, including the fair market value adjustment on mortgage-backed securities, minus the aggregate book value of our consolidated liabilities.

Incentive fee expense to related parties for the three months ended June 30, 2004 was \$1.2 million. Incentive compensation is earned by related parties when REIT taxable net income (before deducting incentive compensation, net operating losses and certain other items) relative to the average net invested assets for the period, as defined in the Management Agreement, exceeds the threshold return taxable income that would have produced an annualized return on equity equal to the sum of the 10-year U.S. Treasury rate plus 2.0% for the same period. For the three months ended June 30, 2004, total incentive compensation earned by the Manager was \$1.8 million, one-half payable in cash and one-half payable in the form of the Company's common stock. The cash portion of the incentive fee of \$923 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2004 was expensed in that period as well as 15.2% of the restricted stock portion of the incentive fees of \$141 thousand. In accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, the Company's Chief Financial Officer earned an incentive fee for the three months ended June 30, 2004 of \$92 thousand. This incentive fee is also payable one-half in cash and one-half in the form of a restricted stock award under the Company's 2003 Stock Incentive Plan. The shares are payable and vest over the same vesting schedule as the stock issued to the Manager. The cash portion of the incentive fee of \$46 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2004 was expensed in that period as well as 15.2% of the restricted stock portion of the incentive fees of \$7 thousand. The remaining incentive fee expense for the three months ended June 30, 2004 consists primarily of the change in fair value of unvested restricted stock awards.

Professional services expense for the three months ended June 30, 2004 of \$228 thousand includes legal, accounting and other professional services provided to us. The insurance expense for the same period of \$137 thousand consists primarily of premium for directors and officers insurance. Custody expense of \$94 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2004 includes the services provided by our primary custodian. These expenses may vary based on levels of activity within the portfolio. Other general and administrative expenses of \$106 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2004 consists primarily of printing costs related to our annual report and proxy and NYSE listing fees.

Operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2004 were \$5.7 million.

Base management fees to the Manager under the Management Agreement, which were \$1.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004, are based on a percentage of our average net worth.

Incentive fee expense to related parties for the six months ended June 30, 2004 was \$2.1 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2004, total incentive compensation earned by the Manager was \$3.1 million, one-half payable in cash and one-half payable in the form of the Company's common stock. The cash portion of the incentive fee of \$1.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004 was expensed in that period as well as 15.2% of the restricted stock portion of the incentive fees of \$240 thousand. In accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, the Company's Chief Financial Officer earned an incentive fee for the six months ended June 30, 2004 of \$157 thousand. This incentive fee is also payable one-half in cash and one-half in the form of a restricted stock award under the

Company's 2003 Stock Incentive Plan. The shares are payable and vest over the same vesting schedule as the stock issued to the Manager. The cash portion of the incentive fee of \$79 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2004 was expensed in that period as well as 15.2% of the restricted stock portion of the incentive fees of \$12 thousand.

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Professional services expense for the six months ended June 30, 2004 of \$645 thousand includes legal, accounting and other professional services provided to us. Included in this balance were costs related to the filing of our resale shelf registration statement totaling \$111 thousand. The insurance expense for the same period of \$357 thousand consists primarily of premium for directors and officers insurance. Custody expense of \$161 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2004 includes the services provided by our primary custodian. These expenses may vary based on levels of activity within the portfolio. Other general and administrative expenses of \$194 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2004 consists primarily of printing costs related to the filing of our resale shelf registration statement, our annual report and proxy and NYSE listing fees.

Operating expenses for the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003 were \$371 thousand.

Base management fees to the Manager of \$85 thousand for the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003, which are based on a percentage of our average net worth, were prorated for the portion of the period following the completion of our June 2003 private placement.

We did not pay incentive compensation to the Manager for the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003. Because of the timing of the Company's initial investment of portfolio assets (investment activities began on June 11, 2003, the first security purchase settled on June 16, 2003, and \$407.8 million of securities had yet to settle at June 30, 2003), interest income for the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003 was substantially lower than would be expected for a typical full period, both in an absolute sense and also relative to the average net invested assets for the period. However, for incentive compensation purposes the calculation for threshold return net income is based on average net invested assets for the period with no adjustments made to account for such timing differences. As a result, REIT taxable net income (before deducting incentive compensation, net operating losses and certain other items), for the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003, was \$298 thousand and was less than the threshold return net income of \$426 thousand and, therefore, no incentive fee was earned by the Manager or paid by the Company for that period.

Other operating expenses of \$286 thousand for the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003 were high in proportion to gross interest income and expense and to net interest income. Included in other operating expenses were professional services expenses of \$224 thousand. These expenses were high because of the costs of start-up activities involved in the formation of our company.

REIT taxable net income is calculated according to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, rather than GAAP. The following table reconciles GAAP net income to REIT taxable net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and for the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2004:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2004	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2004	For the Period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003
		(in thousands)	
GAAP net income	\$14,954	\$ 25,754	\$ 137
Adjustments to GAAP net income:			

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Addback of organizational costs expensed during the period			163
Amortization of organizational costs	(8)	(16)	(2)
Addback of stock compensation expense for unvested options	2	4	
Addback of stock compensation expense for unvested restricted stock	280	441	
Subtract net hedge ineffectiveness gains on futures and interest rate swap contracts	(1,422)	(1,412)	
Addback net realized gains on futures contracts and interest rate swap contracts	2,334	1,922	
Subtract dividend equivalent rights on restricted stock	(37)	(49)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net adjustments to GAAP net income	1,149	890	161
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
REIT taxable net income	\$16,103	\$ 26,644	\$ 298
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Undistributed REIT taxable net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and for the period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2004	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2004	For the Period from April 26, 2003 through June 30, 2003
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Undistributed REIT taxable net income, beginning of period	\$ 400	\$ 281	\$
REIT taxable net income earned during period	16,103	26,644	298
Distributions declared during period, net of dividend equivalent rights on restricted stock	(15,830)	(26,252)	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Undistributed REIT taxable net income, end of period	\$ 673	\$ 673	\$ 298
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash distributions per share declared during period	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.85	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Percentage of REIT taxable net income distributed	98.3%	98.5%	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

We believe that these presentations of our REIT taxable net income are useful to investors because they are directly related to the distributions we are required to make in order to retain our REIT status and to the calculations of the incentive compensation payable to related parties (before deducting incentive compensation, net operating losses and certain other items). There are limitations associated with REIT taxable net income, and by itself it is an incomplete measure of our financial performance over any period. As a result, our REIT taxable net income should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, our GAAP-based net income as a measure of our financial performance.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

At June 30, 2004, we had entered into a Management Agreement with our Manager. See Note 6 to the financial statements for significant terms of the Management Agreement.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Since inception, we have not maintained any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. Further, we have not

guaranteed any obligations of unconsolidated entities nor do we have any commitment or intent to provide additional funding to any such entities. Accordingly, we are not materially exposed to any market, credit, liquidity or financing risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary source of funds at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 consisted of repurchase agreements totaling \$3.8 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively, with a weighted-average current borrowing rate of 1.31% and 1.19%, respectively, which we used to finance acquisition of mortgage-related assets. We expect to continue to borrow funds in the form of repurchase agreements. At June 30, 2004, we had established 18 borrowing arrangements with various investment banking firms and other lenders, 14 of which were in use on June 30, 2004. Increases in short-term interest rates could negatively impact the valuation of our mortgage-related assets, which could limit our borrowing ability or cause our lenders to initiate margin calls. Amounts due upon maturity of our repurchase agreements will be funded primarily through the rollover/reissuance of repurchase agreements and monthly principal and interest payments received on our mortgage-backed securities. We generally seek to borrow between eight and 12 times the amount of our equity. Our leverage ratio, defined as total repurchase agreements divided by total stockholders' equity, at June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, was 9.8 and 6.1 times, respectively.

We have a margin lending facility with our primary custodian from which we may borrow money in connection with the purchase or sale of securities. The terms of the borrowings, including the rate of interest payable, are agreed to with the custodian for each amount borrowed. Borrowings are repayable immediately upon

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demand by the custodian. At June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, there were no outstanding borrowings under the margin lending facility.

For liquidity, we also rely on cash flows from operations, primarily monthly principal and interest payments to be received on our mortgage-backed securities, as well as any primary securities offerings authorized by our board of directors.

On April 26, 2004, we paid a cash distribution of \$0.42 per share to our stockholders of record on March 19, 2004. The distribution was paid to stockholders of the 24,841,146 shares outstanding on the record date, which was prior to the completion of our March 29, 2004 public offering. On June 28, 2004, we declared a cash distribution of \$0.43 per share to our stockholders of record on July 8, 2004. We will pay the distribution on August 17, 2004. Both of these distributions are taxable dividends and are not considered a return of capital. Distributions are funded with cash flows from our ongoing operations, including principal and interest payments received on our mortgage-backed securities. We did not distribute \$281 thousand of our REIT taxable net income for the period from April 26, 2003 through December 31, 2003. During 2004, a spillback distribution in this amount was approved by our board of directors.

We believe that equity capital, combined with the cash flows from operations and the utilization of borrowings, will be sufficient to enable us to meet anticipated liquidity requirements. However, an increase in interest rates substantially above our expectations could cause a liquidity shortfall. If our cash resources are at any time insufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirements, we may be required to liquidate mortgage-backed securities or sell debt or additional equity securities. If required, the sale of mortgage-backed securities at prices lower than the carrying value of such assets would result in losses and reduced income.

We intend to increase our capital resources by making additional offerings of equity and debt securities, possibly including classes of preferred stock, common stock, commercial paper, medium-term notes, collateralized mortgage obligations and senior or subordinated notes. Such financings will depend on market conditions for capital raises and for the investment of any net proceeds therefrom. All debt securities, other borrowings, and classes of preferred stock will be senior to the common stock in a liquidation of our Company.

Inflation

Virtually all of our assets and liabilities are financial in nature. As a result, interest rates and other factors influence our performance far more so than does inflation. Changes in interest rates do not necessarily correlate with inflation rates or changes in inflation rates. Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and our distributions are determined by our board of directors based primarily by our net income as calculated for tax purposes; in each case, our activities and balance sheet are measured with reference to historical cost and or fair market value without considering inflation.

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Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business

We have a limited operating history and might not be able to operate our business or implement our operating policies and strategies successfully.

We began operations in June 2003, and we have a limited operating history. The results of our operations will depend on many factors, including the availability of opportunities for the acquisition of mortgage-related assets, the level and volatility of interest rates, readily accessible short- and long-term funding alternatives in the financial markets and economic conditions. Moreover, delays in fully leveraging and investing the net proceeds of our public offerings may cause our performance to be weaker than other fully leveraged and invested mortgage REITs pursuing comparable investment strategies. You will not have the opportunity to evaluate the manner in which we invest or the economic merits of particular assets to be acquired. Furthermore, we face the risk that we might not successfully operate our business or implement our operating policies and strategies as described in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Our investment guidelines permit us to invest up to 10% of our assets in unrated mortgage-related assets, including mortgage-backed securities rated below investment-grade, which carry a greater likelihood of default or rating downgrade than investments in investment-grade mortgage-backed securities and may cause us to suffer losses.

Our asset acquisition policy provides us with the ability to acquire significant amounts of lower credit quality mortgage-related assets, including mortgage-backed securities that are not rated at least investment grade by at least one nationally-recognized statistical rating organization. Under our policy, up to 10% of our total assets may be non-investment grade mortgage-backed securities or other investments such as leveraged mortgage derivative securities, shares of other REITs, mortgage loans or other mortgage-related investments. If we acquire non-investment-grade mortgage-backed securities, we are more likely to incur losses because the mortgages underlying those securities are made to borrowers possessing lower-quality credit. While all agency certificates are subject to a risk of default, that risk is greater with non-investment grade mortgage-backed securities. In addition, the rating agencies are more likely to downgrade the credit quality of those securities, which would reduce the value of those securities.

Interest rate mismatches between our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities and the borrowings used to fund our purchases of such mortgage-backed securities might reduce our net income or result in losses during periods of changing interest rates.

We invest primarily in adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities. The mortgages underlying adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities have interest rates that reset periodically, typically every six months or on an annual basis, based upon market-based indices of interest rates such as U.S. Treasury bonds or LIBOR. The mortgages underlying hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities have interest rates that are fixed for the first few years of the loan typically three, five, seven or 10 years and thereafter their interest rates reset periodically similar to the mortgages underlying adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities. We have funded our acquisitions and expect to fund our future acquisitions of adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities in part with borrowings that have interest rates based on indices and repricing terms similar to, but with shorter maturities than, the interest rate indices and repricing terms of the adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities. On June 30, 2004, 98.7% of our investment portfolio was invested in adjustable-rate or hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities having a weighted-average term to next rate adjustment of approximately 40 months, while our borrowings had a weighted-average term to next rate adjustment of

approximately 55 days. After consideration of the duration on our Eurodollar futures and interest rate swap contracts, our weighted-average maturity of our total liabilities was 383 days. The phrase "weighted average term to next rate adjustment" refers to the average of the periods of time that must elapse before the interest rates adjust for all of the mortgages underlying our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities in our portfolio, which average is weighted in proportion to the book values of the applicable securities. During

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periods of changing interest rates, this interest rate mismatch between our assets and liabilities could reduce or eliminate our net income and distributions to our stockholders and could cause us to suffer a loss.

Accordingly, in a period of rising interest rates, we could experience a decrease in, or elimination of, net income or a net loss because the interest rates on our borrowings adjust faster than the interest rates on our adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities.

Increased levels of prepayments on the mortgages underlying our mortgage-backed securities might decrease our net interest income or result in a net loss.

The mortgage-backed securities that we acquire generally represent interests in pools of mortgage loans. The principal and interest payments we receive from our mortgage-backed securities are generally funded by the payments that mortgage borrowers make on those underlying mortgage loans. When borrowers pre-pay their mortgage loans sooner than expected, corresponding prepayments on the mortgage-backed securities occur sooner than expected by the marketplace. Sooner-than-expected prepayments could harm our results of operations in the following ways, among others:

We seek to purchase mortgage-backed securities that we believe to have favorable risk-adjusted expected returns relative to market interest rates at the time of purchase. If the coupon interest rate for a mortgage-backed security is higher than the market interest rate at the time it is purchased, then that mortgage-backed security will be acquired at a premium to its par value. In accordance with applicable accounting rules, we are required to amortize any premiums or discounts related to our mortgage-backed securities over their expected terms. The amortization of a premium reduces interest income, while the amortization of a discount increases interest income. The expected terms for mortgage-backed securities are a function of the prepayment rates for the mortgages underlying the mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities that are at a premium to their par value are more likely to experience prepayment of some or all of their principal through refinancings. If the mortgages underlying our premium mortgage-backed securities are prepaid in whole or in part more quickly than their respective maturity dates, then we must also amortize their respective premiums more quickly, which would decrease our net interest income and harm our profitability.

A substantial portion of our adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities may bear interest at rates that are lower than their fully-indexed rates, which refers to their applicable index rates plus a margin. If an adjustable-rate mortgage-backed security is prepaid prior to or soon after the time of adjustment to a fully-indexed rate, we will have held that mortgage-backed security while it was less profitable and lost the opportunity to receive interest at the fully-indexed rate over the remainder of its expected life.

If we are unable to acquire new mortgage-backed securities to replace the prepaid mortgage-backed securities, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow may suffer and we could incur losses.

Prepayment rates generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates rise, however, changes in prepayment rates may lag behind changes in interest rates and are difficult to predict. Prepayment rates also may be affected by other factors, including, without limitation, conditions in the housing and financial markets, general economic conditions and the relative interest rates on adjustable-rate and fixed-rate mortgage loans. While we seek to minimize prepayment risk, we must balance prepayment risk against other risks and the potential returns of each investment when selecting investments. No strategy can completely insulate us from prepayment or other such risks.

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We may incur increased borrowing costs related to repurchase agreements that would harm our results of operations.

Our borrowing costs under repurchase agreements are generally adjustable and correspond to short-term interest rates, such as LIBOR or a short-term Treasury index, plus or minus a margin. The margins on these borrowings over or under short-term interest rates may vary depending upon a number of factors, including, without limitation the following:

the movement of interest rates;

the availability of financing in the market; and

the value and liquidity of our mortgage-backed securities.

Most of our borrowings are collateralized borrowings in the form of repurchase agreements. If the interest rates on these repurchase agreements increase, our results of operations will be harmed and we may have losses.

Interest rate caps related to our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities may reduce our income or cause us to suffer a loss during periods of rising interest rates.

The mortgages underlying our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities are typically subject to periodic and lifetime interest rate caps. Periodic interest rate caps limit the amount that the interest rate of a mortgage can increase during any given period. Lifetime interest rate caps limit the amount an interest rate can increase through the maturity of a mortgage. At June 30, 2004, 98.7% of our mortgage-backed securities were based on adjustable-rate or hybrid adjustable-rate mortgages, substantially all of which were subject to interest rate caps. The percentage of adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities in our investment portfolio which are subject to periodic interest rate caps every six months or annually were 20.5% and 78.2%, respectively.

Our borrowings are not subject to similar restrictions. The periodic adjustments to the interest rates of the mortgages underlying our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities are based on changes in an objective index. Substantially all of the mortgages underlying our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities adjust their interest rates based on one of two main indices, the U.S. Treasury index, a monthly or weekly average yield of benchmark U.S. Treasury securities as published by the Federal Reserve Board, or LIBOR, the interest rate that banks in London offer for deposits in London of U.S. dollars. The percentages of the mortgages underlying the adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities in our investment portfolio at June 30, 2004 with interest rates that reset based on the U.S. Treasury or LIBOR indices were 37.3% and 61.4%, respectively.

Accordingly, in a period of rapidly increasing interest rates, the interest rates paid on our borrowings could increase without limitation while interest rate caps could limit the increases in the yields on our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities. This problem is magnified for adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities that are not fully indexed. Further, some of the mortgages underlying our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities may be subject to periodic payment caps that result in a portion of the interest being deferred and added to the principal outstanding. As a result, we may receive less cash income on adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities than we need to pay interest on our related borrowings. These factors could reduce our net interest income or cause us to suffer a net loss.

We might experience reduced net interest income or a loss from holding fixed-rate investments during periods of rising interest rates.

A significant portion of our investment portfolio consists of hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities. At June 30, 2004, 95.2% of our investment portfolio consisted of hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities. We may also invest in fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities from time to time, however, at June 30, 2004, none of our portfolio consisted of fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities. We fund our acquisition of fixed-rate

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mortgage-backed securities, including those based on balloon maturity and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgages, in part with short-term repurchase agreements and term loans. During periods of rising interest rates, our costs associated with borrowings used to fund the acquisition of fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities are subject to increases while the income we earn from these assets remains substantially fixed. This would reduce and could eliminate the net interest spread between the fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities that we purchase and our borrowings used to purchase them, which would reduce our net interest income and could cause us to suffer a loss.

Our leverage strategy increases the risks of our operations, which could reduce our net income and the amount available for distributions or cause us to suffer a loss.

We generally seek to borrow between eight and 12 times the amount of our equity, although at times our borrowings may be above or below this amount. We incur this indebtedness by borrowing against a substantial portion of the market value of our mortgage-backed securities. Our total indebtedness, however, is not expressly limited by our policies and will depend on our and our prospective lender's estimate of the stability of our portfolio's cash flow. We face the risk that we might not be able to meet our debt service obligations or a lender's margin requirements from our income and, to the extent we cannot, we might be forced to liquidate some of our assets at disadvantageous prices. Our use of leverage amplifies the risks associated with other risk factors, which could reduce our net income and the amount available for distributions or cause us to suffer a loss. For example:

A majority of our borrowings are secured by our mortgage-backed securities, generally under repurchase agreements. A decline in the market value of the mortgage-backed securities used to secure these debt obligations could limit our ability to borrow or result in lenders requiring us to pledge additional collateral to secure our borrowings. In that situation, we could be required to sell mortgage-backed securities under adverse market conditions in order to obtain the additional collateral required by the lender. If these sales are made at prices lower than the carrying value of the mortgage-backed securities, we would experience losses.

A default under a mortgage-related asset that constitutes collateral for a loan could also result in an involuntary liquidation of the mortgage-related asset, including any cross-collateralized mortgage-backed securities. This would result in a loss to us of the difference between the value of the mortgage-related asset upon liquidation and the amount borrowed against the mortgage-related asset.

To the extent we are compelled to liquidate qualified REIT assets to repay debts, our compliance with the REIT rules regarding our assets and our sources of income could be negatively affected, which could jeopardize our status as a REIT. Losing our REIT status would cause us to lose tax advantages applicable to REITs and would decrease our overall profitability and distributions to our stockholders.

If we experience losses as a result of our leverage policy, such losses would reduce the amounts available for distribution to our stockholders.

We might not be able to use derivatives to mitigate our interest rate and prepayment risks.

Our policies permit us to enter into interest rate swaps, caps and floors and other derivative transactions to help us reduce our interest rate and prepayment risks. At June 30, 2004, we were engaged in short sales of Eurodollar futures and interest rate swap contracts in order to hedge the impact of changes in interest rates on our liability costs. In the future, these transactions might mitigate our interest rate and prepayment risks, but cannot eliminate these risks. Moreover, the use of derivative transactions could have a negative impact on our earnings and our status as a REIT and, therefore, our use of such derivatives could be limited.

We may enter into ineffective derivative transactions or other hedging activities that may reduce our net interest income or cause us to suffer losses.

Our policies permit us to, but we are not required to, enter into derivative transactions such as interest rate swaps, caps and floors and other derivative transactions to help us seek to reduce our interest rate and prepayment risks. The effectiveness of any derivative transactions will depend significantly upon whether we correctly quantify

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the interest rate or prepayment risks being hedged, our execution of and ongoing monitoring of our hedging activities, and the treatment of such hedging activities for GAAP accounting purposes.

At June 30, 2004, we were engaged in short sales of Eurodollar futures and interest rate swap contracts in order to hedge the impact of changes in interest rates on our liability costs. In the case of these hedges, and any other future efforts to hedge the effects of interest rate changes on our liability costs, if we enter into hedging instruments that have higher interest rates embedded in them as a result of the forward yield curve, and at the end of the term of these hedging instruments the spot market interest rates for the liabilities that we hedged are actually lower, then we will have locked in higher interest rates for our liabilities than would be available in the spot market at the time and this could result in a narrowing of our net interest rate spread or result in losses. In some situations, we may sell assets or hedging instruments at a loss in order to maintain adequate liquidity.

In addition, we apply SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended and interpreted, and record derivatives at fair value. If the derivatives meet the criteria to be accounted for as hedging transactions, the effects of the transactions could be materially different as to timing than if they do not qualify as hedges, and this may cause a narrowing of our net interest rate spread or result in losses.

An increase in interest rates might adversely affect our book value.

We use changes in 10-year U.S. Treasury yields as a reference indicator for changes in interest rates because it is a common market benchmark. Increases in the general level of interest rates can cause the fair market value of our assets to decline, particularly those mortgage-backed securities whose underlying mortgages have fixed-rate components. Our fixed-rate mortgage securities and our hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities (during the fixed-rate component of the mortgages underlying such securities) will generally be more negatively affected by such increases than our adjustable-rate mortgage securities. In accordance with GAAP, we will be required to reduce the carrying value of our mortgage-backed securities by the amount of any decrease in the fair value of our mortgage-backed securities compared to their respective amortized costs. If unrealized losses in fair value occur, we will have to either reduce current earnings or reduce stockholders' equity without immediately affecting current earnings, depending on how we classify such mortgage-backed securities under GAAP. In either case, our net book value will decrease to the extent of any realized or unrealized losses in fair value.

We may invest in leveraged mortgage derivative securities that generally experience greater volatility in market prices, and thus expose us to greater risk with respect to their rate of return.

We may acquire leveraged mortgage derivative securities that expose us to a high level of interest rate risk. The characteristics of leveraged mortgage derivative securities cause those securities to experience greater volatility in their market prices. Thus, acquisition of leveraged mortgage derivative securities will expose us to the risk of greater volatility in our portfolio, which could reduce our net income and harm our overall results of operations.

We depend on borrowings to purchase mortgage-related assets and reach our desired amount of leverage. If we fail to obtain or renew sufficient funding on favorable terms or at all, we will be limited in our ability to acquire mortgage-related assets, which will harm our results of operations.

We depend on short-term borrowings to fund acquisitions of mortgage-related assets and reach our desired amount of leverage. Accordingly, our ability to achieve our investment and leverage objectives depends on our ability to borrow money in sufficient amounts and on favorable terms. In addition, we must be able to renew or replace our maturing short-term borrowings on a continuous basis. We depend on a few lenders to provide the primary credit facilities for our purchases of mortgage-related assets. In addition, our existing indebtedness may limit our ability to make additional borrowings. If our lenders do not allow us to renew our borrowings or we cannot replace maturing

borrowings on favorable terms or at all, we might have to sell our mortgage-related assets under adverse market conditions, which would harm our results of operations and may result in permanent losses.

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Possible market developments could cause our lenders to require us to pledge additional assets as collateral. If our assets are insufficient to meet the collateral requirements, we might be compelled to liquidate particular assets at inopportune times and at disadvantageous prices.

Possible market developments, including a sharp or prolonged rise in interest rates, a change in prepayment rates or increasing market concern about the value or liquidity of one or more types of mortgage-backed securities in which our portfolio is concentrated, might reduce the market value of our portfolio, which might cause our lenders to require additional collateral. Any requirement for additional collateral might compel us to liquidate our assets at inopportune times and at disadvantageous prices, thereby harming our operating results. If we sell mortgage-backed securities at prices lower than the carrying value of the mortgage-backed securities, we would experience losses.

Our use of repurchase agreements to borrow funds may give our lenders greater rights in the event that either we or any of our lenders file for bankruptcy.

Our borrowings under repurchase agreements may qualify for special treatment under the bankruptcy code, giving our lenders the ability to avoid the automatic stay provisions of the bankruptcy code and to take possession of and liquidate our collateral under the repurchase agreements without delay if we file for bankruptcy. Furthermore, the special treatment of repurchase agreements under the bankruptcy code may make it difficult for us to recover our pledged assets in the event that any of our lenders files for bankruptcy. Thus, the use of repurchase agreements exposes our pledged assets to risk in the event of a bankruptcy filing by either any of our lenders or us.

Because the assets that we acquire might experience periods of illiquidity, we might be prevented from selling our mortgage-related assets at opportune times and prices.

We bear the risk of being unable to dispose of our mortgage-related assets at advantageous times and prices or in a timely manner because mortgage-related assets generally experience periods of illiquidity. The lack of liquidity might result from the absence of a willing buyer or an established market for these assets, as well as legal or contractual restrictions on resale. If we are unable to sell our mortgage-related assets at opportune times, we might suffer a loss and/or reduce our distributions.

Our board of directors may change our operating policies and strategies without prior notice or stockholder approval and such changes could harm our business and results of operations and the value of our stock.

Our board of directors has the authority to modify or waive our current operating policies and our strategies (including our election to operate as a REIT) without prior notice and without stockholder approval. We cannot predict the effect any changes to our current operating policies and strategies would have on our business, operating results and value of our stock. However, the effects might be adverse.

Competition might prevent us from acquiring mortgage-backed securities at favorable yields, which would harm our results of operations.

Our net income depends on our ability to acquire mortgage-backed securities at favorable spreads over our borrowing costs. In acquiring mortgage-backed securities, we compete with other REITs, investment banking firms, savings and loan associations, banks, insurance companies, mutual funds, other lenders and other entities that purchase mortgage-backed securities, many of which have greater financial resources than we do. As a result, we may not be able to acquire sufficient mortgage-backed securities at favorable spreads over our borrowing costs, which would harm our results of operations.

Defaults on the mortgage loans underlying our mortgage-backed securities may reduce the value of our investment portfolio and may harm our results of operations.

We bear the risk of any losses resulting from any defaults on the mortgage loans underlying the mortgage-backed securities in our investment portfolio. Many of the mortgage-backed securities that we acquire will have one or more forms of credit enhancement provided by third parties, such as insurance against risk of loss due to default on the underlying mortgage loans or bankruptcy, fraud and special hazard losses. To the extent that third parties

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have been contracted to insure against these types of losses, the value of such insurance will depend in part on the creditworthiness and claims-paying ability of the insurer and the timeliness of reimbursement in the event of a default on the underlying obligations. Further, the insurance coverage for various types of losses is limited in amount, and losses in excess of these limitations would be borne by us.

Other mortgage-backed securities that we purchase will be subject to limited guarantees of the payment of limited amounts of principal and interest on mortgage loans underlying such mortgage-backed securities, either by federal government agencies, including Ginnie Mae, by federally-chartered corporations, including Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, or by other corporate guarantors. While Ginnie Mae's obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the obligations of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and other corporate guarantors are solely their own. As a result, a substantial deterioration in the financial strength of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or other corporate guarantors could increase our exposure to future delinquencies, defaults or credit losses on our holdings of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac-backed mortgage-backed securities or other corporate-backed mortgage-backed securities, and could harm our results of operations. In addition, while Freddie Mac guarantees the eventual payment of principal, it does not guarantee the timely payment thereof, and our results of operations may be harmed if borrowers are late or delinquent in their payments on mortgages underlying Freddie Mac-backed mortgage-backed securities. Moreover, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae and other corporate guarantees relate only to payments of limited amounts of principal and interest on the mortgages underlying such agency-backed or corporate-backed securities, and do not guarantee the market value of such mortgage-backed securities or the yields on such mortgage-backed securities. As a result, we remain subject to interest rate risks, prepayment risks, extension risks and other risks associated with our investment in such mortgage-backed securities and may experience losses in our investment portfolio.

We remain subject to losses despite our strategy of investing in highly-rated mortgage-backed securities.

Our investment guidelines provide that at least 90% of our assets must be invested in mortgage-backed securities that are either agency-backed or are rated at least investment grade by at least one rating agency. While highly-rated mortgage-backed securities are generally subject to a lower risk of default than lower credit quality mortgage-backed securities and may benefit from third-party credit enhancements such as insurance or corporate guarantees, there is no assurance that such mortgage-backed securities will not be subject to credit losses. Furthermore, ratings are subject to change over time as a result of a number of factors, including greater than expected delinquencies, defaults or credit losses, or a deterioration in the financial strength of corporate guarantors, any of which may reduce the market value of such securities. Furthermore, ratings do not take into account the reasonableness of the issue price, interest risks, prepayment risks, extension risks or other risks associated with such mortgage-backed securities. As a result, while we attempt to mitigate our exposure to credit risk on a relative basis by focusing on highly-rated mortgage-backed securities, we cannot eliminate such credit risks and remain subject to other risks to our investment portfolio and may suffer losses, which may harm the market price of our common stock.

Decreases in the value of the property underlying our mortgage-backed securities might decrease the value of our assets.

The mortgage-backed securities in which we invest are secured by underlying real property interests. To the extent that the value of the property underlying our mortgage-backed securities decreases, our security might be impaired, which might decrease the value of our assets.

Insurance will not cover all potential losses on the underlying real property and the absence thereof may harm the value of our assets.

Under our asset acquisition policy, we are permitted to invest up to a maximum of 10% of our total assets in assets other than mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by federal agencies or federally chartered entities such as

Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae, or rated as at least investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating agency. Mortgage loans fall outside of this category of investments under our investment guidelines and are subject to the 10% limitation. If we elect in the future to purchase mortgage loans, we may require that each of the mortgage loans that we purchase include comprehensive insurance covering the underlying real property, including

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liability, fire and extended coverage. There are certain types of losses, however, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as earthquakes, floods and hurricanes, that may be uninsurable or not economically insurable. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and other factors also might make it infeasible to use insurance proceeds to replace a property if it is damaged or destroyed. Under such circumstances, the insurance proceeds, if any, might not be adequate to restore the economic value of the underlying real property, which might impair our security and decrease the value of our assets.

Distressed mortgage loans have a higher risk of future default.

If we elect in the future to purchase mortgage loans, we may purchase distressed mortgage loans as well as mortgage loans that have had a history of delinquencies. These distressed mortgage loans may be in default or may have a greater than normal risk of future defaults and delinquencies, as compared to a pool of newly-originated, high quality loans of comparable type, size and geographic concentration. Returns on an investment of this type depend on accurate pricing of such investment, the borrower's ability to make required payments or, in the event of default, the ability of the loan's servicer to foreclose and liquidate the mortgage loan. We cannot assure you that the servicer will be able to liquidate a defaulted mortgage loan in a cost-effective manner, at an advantageous price or in a timely manner.

Subordinated loans on real estate are subject to higher risks.

If we elect in the future to purchase mortgage loans, we may acquire loans secured by commercial properties, including loans that are subordinate to first liens on the underlying commercial real estate. Subordinated mortgage loans are subject to greater risks of loss than first lien mortgage loans. An overall decline in the real estate market could reduce the value of the real property securing such loans such that the aggregate outstanding balance of the second-lien loan and the balance of the more senior loan on the real property exceed the value of the real property.

We depend on our key personnel and the loss of any of our key personnel could severely and detrimentally affect our operations.

We depend on the diligence, experience and skill of our officers and the people working on behalf of our Manager for the selection, acquisition, structuring and monitoring of our mortgage-related assets and associated borrowings. Our key officers include Gail Seneca, Albert Gutierrez, Christopher Zyda, Andrew Chow and Troy Grande. We have not entered into employment agreements with our senior officers other than Mr. Zyda, who is our Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. With the exception of Mr. Zyda, we do not currently employ other senior officers dedicated solely to our business, and our officers are free to engage in competitive activities in our industry. The loss of any key person could harm our business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Manager

The Manager has not previously managed a REIT and we cannot assure you that the Manager's past experience will be sufficient to successfully manage our business as a REIT.

Seneca Capital Management LLC has not previously managed a REIT, and does not have any prior experience in complying with the income, asset and other limitations imposed by the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Those provisions are complex and the failure to comply with those provisions in a timely manner could prevent us from qualifying as a REIT or could force us to pay unexpected taxes and penalties. In such event, our net income would be reduced and we could incur a loss.

Our Manager has significant influence over our affairs, and might cause us to engage in transactions that are not in our or our stockholders' best interests.

In addition to managing us and having at least two of its designees as members of our board, the Manager provides advice on our operating policies and strategies. The Manager may also cause us to engage in future

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transactions with the Manager and its affiliates, subject to the approval of, or guidelines approved by, the independent members of our board of directors. Our directors, however, rely primarily on information supplied by our Manager in reaching their determinations. Accordingly, our Manager has significant influence over our affairs, and may cause us to engage in transactions which are not in our or our stockholders' best interests.

Our Manager and its affiliates might allocate mortgage-related opportunities to other entities, and thus might divert attractive investment opportunities away from us.

Our operations and assets are managed by specified individuals at the Manager. The Manager and its affiliates, including some of our officers, manage portfolios for parties unrelated to us. These multiple responsibilities might create conflicts of interest for the Manager and these individuals if they are presented with opportunities that might benefit us and their other clients. The Manager and these individuals must allocate investments among our portfolio and their other clients by determining the entity or account for which the investment is most suitable. In making this determination, the Manager and these individuals consider the investment strategy and guidelines of each entity or account with respect to the acquisition of assets, leverage, liquidity and other factors that the Manager and these individuals determine to be appropriate. However, the Manager and those working on its behalf have no obligation to make any specific investment opportunities available to us and the above-mentioned conflicts of interest might result in decisions or allocations of investments that are not in our or our stockholders' best interests.

We will pay the Manager incentive compensation based on our portfolio's performance. This arrangement may lead the Manager to recommend riskier or more speculative investments in an effort to maximize its incentive compensation.

In addition to its base management fee, the Manager earns incentive compensation for each fiscal quarter equal to a specified percentage of the amount by which our return on equity, before deducting incentive compensation, exceeds a return based on the 10 year U.S. Treasury rate plus 2%. The percentage for this calculation is the weighted average of the following percentages based on our average net invested assets for the period:

20% for the first \$400 million of our average net invested assets; and

10% of our average net invested assets in excess of \$400 million.

Pursuant to the formula for calculating the Manager's incentive compensation, the Manager shares in our profits but not in our losses. Consequently, as the Manager evaluates different mortgage-backed securities and other investments for our account, there is a risk that the Manager will cause us to assume more risk than is prudent in an attempt to increase its incentive compensation. Other key criteria related to determining appropriate investments and investment strategies, including the preservation of capital, might be under-weighted if the Manager focuses exclusively or disproportionately on maximizing its income.

We may be obligated to pay the Manager incentive compensation even if we incur a loss.

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Manager is entitled to receive incentive compensation for each fiscal quarter in an amount equal to a tiered percentage of the excess of our taxable income for that quarter (before deducting incentive compensation, net operating losses and certain other items) above a threshold return for that quarter. In addition, the Management Agreement further provides that our taxable income for incentive compensation purposes excludes net capital losses that we may incur in the fiscal quarter, even if such capital losses result in a net loss in our statement of operations for that quarter. Thus, we may be required to pay the Manager incentive compensation for a fiscal quarter even if there is a decline in the value of our portfolio or we incur a net loss for that quarter.

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During periods of declining market prices for shares of our common stock, we may be required to issue greater numbers of shares to the Manager for the same amount of incentive compensation arising under the Management Agreement, which will have a dilutive effect on our stockholders that may harm the market price of our common stock.

Pursuant to the terms of the Management Agreement, the incentive compensation payable to the Manager for each fiscal quarter is paid one-half in cash and one-half in restricted shares of our common stock. The number of shares to be issued to the Manager is based on (a) one-half of the total incentive compensation for the period, divided by (b) the average of the closing prices of the common stock over the 30-day period ending three calendar days prior to the grant date, less a fair market value discount determined by our board of directors. During periods of declining market prices for shares of our common stock, we may be required to issue more shares to the Manager for the same amount of incentive compensation. Although these shares will initially be subject to restrictions on transfer which lapse ratably over a three-year period, the issuance of these shares will have a dilutive effect on our stockholders which may harm the market price of our common stock.

Because the Manager might receive a significant fee if we terminate the Management Agreement, economic considerations might preclude us from terminating the Management Agreement in the event that the Manager fails to meet our expectations.

If we terminate the Management Agreement without cause or because we decide to manage our company internally or if the Manager terminates the management in the event of a change of control, then we will have to pay a significant fee to the Manager. The amount of the fee depends on whether:

we terminate the Management Agreement without cause in connection with a decision to manage our portfolio internally, in which case we will be obligated to pay to the Manager a fee equal to the highest amount of management fees incurred in a particular year during the then three most recent years; or

our decision to terminate the Management Agreement without cause is for a reason other than our decision to manage our portfolio internally, in which case we will be obligated to pay the Manager an amount equal to two times the highest amount of management fees incurred in a particular year during the then three most recent years.

In each of the above cases, the Manager will also receive accelerated vesting of the equity component of its incentive compensation. The actual amount of such fee cannot be known at this time because it is based in part on the performance of our portfolio of mortgage-backed securities. Paying this fee would reduce significantly the cash available for distribution to our stockholders and might cause us to suffer a net operating loss. Consequently, terminating the Management Agreement might not be advisable even if we determine that it would be more efficient to operate with an internal management structure or if we are otherwise dissatisfied with the Manager's performance.

Investors may not be able to estimate with certainty the aggregate fees and expense reimbursements that will be paid to the Manager under the Management Agreement and the cost-sharing agreement due to the time and manner in which the Manager's incentive compensation and expense reimbursements are determined.

The Manager may be entitled to substantial fees pursuant to the Management Agreement. The Manager's base management fee is calculated as a percentage of our average net worth. The Manager's incentive compensation is calculated as a tiered percentage of our taxable income (before deducting certain items) in excess of a threshold amount of taxable income and is indeterminable in advance of a particular period. Since future payments of base management fees, incentive compensation and expense reimbursements are determined at future dates based upon our then-applicable average net worth, results of operations and actual expenses incurred by the Manager, such fees and expense reimbursements cannot be estimated with mathematical certainty. Any base management fees, incentive compensation or expense reimbursements payable to the Manager may be materially greater or less than the historical

amounts and we can provide no assurance at this time as to the amount of any such base management fee, incentive compensation or expense reimbursements that may be payable to the Manager in the future.

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The Manager may render services to other mortgage investors, which could reduce the amount of time and effort that the Manager devotes to us.

Our Management Agreement with the Manager does not restrict the right of the Manager, any persons working on its behalf or any of its affiliates, to carry on their respective businesses, including the rendering of advice to others regarding the purchase of mortgage-backed securities that would meet our investment criteria. In addition, the Management Agreement does not specify a minimum time period that the Manager and its personnel must devote to managing our investments. The ability of the Manager to engage in these other business activities, and specifically to manage mortgage-related assets for third parties, could reduce the time and effort it spends managing our portfolio to the detriment of our investment returns.

The Manager's liability is limited under the Management Agreement, and we have agreed to indemnify the Manager against certain liabilities.

The Manager has not assumed any responsibility to us other than to render the services described in the Management Agreement, and will not be responsible for any action of our board of directors in declining to follow the Manager's advice or recommendations. The Manager and its directors, officers and employees will not be liable to us for acts performed by its officers, directors, or employees in accordance with and pursuant to the Management Agreement, except for acts constituting gross negligence, recklessness, willful misconduct or active fraud in connection with their duties under the Management Agreement. We have agreed to indemnify the Manager and its directors, officers and employees with respect to all expenses, losses, damages, liabilities, demands, charges and claims arising from acts of the Manager not constituting gross negligence, recklessness, willful misconduct or active fraud.

Legal and Tax Risks

If we are disqualified as a REIT, we will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and face substantial tax liability.

Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex U.S. federal income tax code provisions for which only a limited number of judicial or administrative interpretations exist. Accordingly, it is not certain we will be able to remain qualified as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Even a technical or inadvertent mistake could jeopardize our REIT status. Furthermore, Congress or the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, might change tax laws or regulations and the courts might issue new rulings, in each case potentially having retroactive effect, that 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 distributions to stockholders in computing taxable income and we would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates;

any resulting tax liability could be substantial, would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to stockholders, and could force us to liquidate assets at inopportune times, causing lower income or higher losses than would result if these assets were not liquidated; and

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 our 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 might face other tax liabilities that reduce our cash flow. Further, we might be subject to federal, state and local taxes on our income and property. Any of these taxes would decrease cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

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Complying with the REIT requirements might cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities.

In order to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we must satisfy tests concerning, among other things, our sources of income, the nature and diversification of our mortgage-backed securities, the amounts we distribute to our stockholders and the ownership of our stock. We may also be required to make distributions to our stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. Thus, compliance with REIT requirements may cause us to forego opportunities we would otherwise pursue.

In addition, the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code impose a 100% tax on income from prohibited transactions. Prohibited transactions generally include sales of assets that constitute inventory or other property held for sale in the ordinary course of a business, other than foreclosure property. This 100% tax could impact our desire to sell mortgage-backed securities at otherwise opportune times if we believe such sales could be considered a prohibited transaction.

Complying with the REIT requirements may limit our ability to hedge effectively.

The existing REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code substantially limit our ability to hedge mortgage-backed securities and related borrowings. Under these provisions, our annual income from qualified hedges, together with any other income not generated from qualified REIT real estate assets, is limited to less than 25% of our gross income. In addition, we must limit our aggregate income from hedging and services from all sources, other than from qualified REIT real estate assets or qualified hedges, to less than 5% of our annual gross income. As a result, we might in the future have to limit our use of advantageous hedging techniques. This could leave us exposed to greater risks associated with changes in interest rates than we would otherwise want to bear. If we were to violate the 25% or 5% limitations, we might have to pay a penalty tax equal to the amount of our income in excess of those limitations, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability. If we fail to satisfy the 25% or 5% limitations, 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 the REIT requirements may force us to liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

In order to qualify as a REIT, we must ensure that at the end of each calendar quarter at least 75% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash items, government securities and qualified REIT real estate assets. The remainder of our investment in securities 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, generally, no more than 5% of the value of our assets can consist of the securities of any one issuer. If we fail to comply with these requirements, we must dispose of a portion of our assets within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter in order to avoid losing our REIT status and suffering adverse tax consequences.

Complying with the REIT requirements may force us to borrow to make distributions to our stockholders.

As a REIT, we must distribute 90% of our annual taxable income (subject to certain adjustments) to our stockholders. From time to time, we might generate taxable income greater than our net income for financial reporting purposes from, among other things, amortization of capitalized purchase premiums, or our taxable income might be greater than our cash flow available for distribution to our stockholders. If we do not have other funds available in these situations, we might be unable to distribute 90% of our taxable income as required by the REIT rules. In that case, we would need to borrow funds, sell a portion of our mortgage-backed securities potentially at disadvantageous prices or find another alternative source of funds. These alternatives could increase our costs or reduce our equity and reduce amounts available to invest in mortgage-backed securities.

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Failure to maintain an exemption from the Investment Company Act, would harm our results of operations.

We intend to conduct our business so as not to become regulated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. If we fail to qualify for this exemption, our ability to use leverage would be substantially reduced and we would be unable to conduct our business as described in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The Investment Company Act exempts entities that are primarily engaged in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on, and interests in, real estate. Under the current interpretation of the SEC staff, in order to qualify for this exemption, we must maintain at least 55% of our assets directly in these qualifying real estate interests. Mortgage-backed securities that do not represent all of the certificates issued with respect to an underlying pool of mortgages may be treated as separate from the underlying mortgage loans and, thus, may not qualify for purposes of the 55% requirement. Therefore, our ownership of these mortgage-backed securities is limited by the provisions of the Investment Company Act.

In satisfying the 55% requirement under the Investment Company Act, we treat as qualifying interests mortgage-backed securities issued with respect to an underlying pool as to which we hold all issued certificates. If the SEC or its staff adopts a contrary interpretation of such treatment, we could be required to sell a substantial amount of our mortgage-backed securities under potentially adverse market conditions. Further, in our attempts to ensure that we at all times qualify for the exemption under the Investment Company Act, we might be precluded from acquiring mortgage-backed securities if their yield is higher than the yield on mortgage-backed securities that could be purchased in a manner consistent with the exemption. These factors may lower or eliminate our net income.

Misplaced reliance on legal opinions or statements by issuers of mortgage-backed securities could result in a failure to comply with the REIT income or assets tests.

When purchasing mortgage-backed securities, we may rely on opinions of counsel for the issuer or sponsor of such securities, or statements made in related offering documents, for purposes of determining whether and to what extent those securities constitute REIT real estate assets for purposes of the REIT asset tests and produce income that qualifies under the REIT gross income tests. The inaccuracy of any such opinions or statements may adversely affect our REIT qualification and result in significant corporate-level tax.

One-action rules may harm the value of the underlying property.

Several states have laws that prohibit more than one action to enforce a mortgage obligation, and some courts have construed the term "action" broadly. In such jurisdictions, if the judicial action is not conducted according to law, there may be no other recourse in enforcing a mortgage obligation, thereby decreasing the value of the underlying property.

We may be harmed by changes in various laws and regulations.

Changes in the laws or regulations governing the Manager or its affiliates may impair the Manager's or its affiliates' ability to perform services in accordance with the Management Agreement. Our business may be harmed by changes to the laws and regulations affecting our Manager or us, including changes to securities laws and changes to the Internal Revenue Code applicable to the taxation of REITs. New legislation may be enacted into law or new interpretations, rulings or regulations could be adopted, any of which could harm us, our Manager and our stockholders, potentially with retroactive effect.

Legislation was recently enacted that reduces the maximum tax rate of non-corporate taxpayers for capital gains (for taxable years ending on or after May 6, 2003 and before January 1, 2009) and for dividends (for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002 and before January 1, 2009) to 15%. Generally, dividends paid by REITs are not eligible for the new 15% federal income tax rate, with certain exceptions discussed at United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Taxable United States Stockholders Distributions Generally. Although this legislation does not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends paid by REITs, the more favorable

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treatment of regular corporate dividends could cause investors who are individuals to consider stocks of other corporations that pay dividends as more attractive relative to stocks of REITs. It is not possible to predict whether this change in perceived relative value will occur, or what the effect will be on the market price of our common stock.

In addition, legislation was recently introduced in the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate that would amend certain rules relating to REITs. Among other changes, the proposed legislation would provide the IRS with the ability to impose monetary penalties, rather than a loss of REIT status, for reasonable cause violations of certain tests relating to REIT qualification, and would change the formula for calculating the tax imposed for certain violations of the income tests discussed at *United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Requirements for Qualification as a REIT Income Tests*. In general, the changes would apply to taxable years beginning after the date the legislation is enacted. At the date hereof, it is not possible to predict with any certainty at this time whether the proposed legislation will be enacted in its current form.

We may incur excess inclusion income that would increase the tax liability of our stockholders.

In general, dividend income that a tax-exempt entity receives from us should not constitute unrelated business taxable income as defined in Section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code. If we realize excess inclusion income and allocate it to stockholders, this income cannot be offset by net operating losses. If the stockholder is a tax-exempt entity, then this income would be fully taxable as unrelated business taxable income under Section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code. If the stockholder is foreign, it would be subject to U.S. federal income tax withholding on this income without reduction pursuant to any otherwise applicable income-tax treaty.

Excess inclusion income could result if we held a residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit, or REMIC. Excess inclusion income also would be generated if we were to issue debt obligations with two or more maturities and the terms of the payments on these obligations bore a relationship to the payments that we received on our mortgage-backed securities securing those debt obligations. We generally structure our borrowing arrangements in a manner designed to avoid generating significant amounts of excess inclusion income. We do, however, enter into various repurchase agreements that have differing maturity dates and afford the lender the right to sell any pledged mortgage securities if we default on our obligations. The IRS may determine that these borrowings give rise to excess inclusion income that should be allocated among stockholders. Furthermore, some types of tax-exempt entities, including voluntary employee benefit associations and entities that have borrowed funds to acquire their shares of our common stock, may be required to treat a portion of or all of the dividends they may receive from us as unrelated business taxable income. Finally, we may invest in equity securities of other REITs and it is possible that we might receive excess inclusion income from those investments.

Risks Related to Investing in Our Common Stock

We have not established a minimum distribution payment level, and we cannot assure you of our ability to make distributions to our stockholders in the future.

We intend to make quarterly distributions to our stockholders in amounts such that we distribute all or substantially all of our taxable income in each year, subject to certain adjustments. This, along with other factors, should enable us to qualify for the tax benefits accorded to a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. We have not established a minimum distribution payment level and our ability to make distributions might be harmed by the risk factors described in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. All distributions will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our earnings, our financial condition, maintenance of our REIT status and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. We cannot assure you that we will have the ability to make distributions to our stockholders in the future.

Restrictions on ownership of a controlling percentage of our capital stock might limit your opportunity to receive a premium on our stock.

For the purpose of preserving our REIT qualification and for other reasons, our charter prohibits direct or constructive ownership by any person of more than 9.8% of the lesser of the total number or value of the outstanding

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shares of our common stock or more than 9.8% of the outstanding shares of our preferred stock. The constructive ownership rules in our charter 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 less than 9.8% of the outstanding stock by an individual or entity could cause that individual or entity to own constructively in excess of 9.8% of the outstanding stock, and thus be subject to the ownership limit in our charter. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of our common or preferred stock in excess of the ownership limit without the consent of our board of directors shall be void, and will result in the shares being transferred by operation of law to a charitable trust. These provisions might inhibit market activity and the resulting opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares that might otherwise exist if any person were to attempt to assemble a block of shares of our stock in excess of the number of shares permitted under our charter and which may be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Certain provisions of Maryland law and our charter and bylaws could hinder, delay or prevent a change in control of our company.

Certain provisions of Maryland law, our charter and our bylaws have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing transactions that involve an actual or threatened change in control of our company. These provisions include the following:

Classified Board of Directors. Our board of directors is divided into three classes with staggered terms of office of three years each. The classification and staggered terms of office of our directors make it more difficult for a third party to gain control of our board of directors. At least two annual meetings of stockholders, instead of one, generally would be required to effect a change in a majority of the board of directors.

Removal of Directors. Under our charter, subject to the rights of one or more classes or series of preferred stock to elect one or more directors, a director may be removed only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all votes entitled to be cast by our stockholders generally in the election of directors.

Number of Directors, Board Vacancies, Term of Office. We have elected to be subject to certain provisions of Maryland law which vest in the board of directors the exclusive right to determine the number of directors and the exclusive right, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, to fill vacancies on the board even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum. These provisions of Maryland law, which are applicable even if other provisions of Maryland law or the charter or bylaws provide to the contrary, also provide that any director elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred, rather than the next annual meeting of stockholders as would otherwise be the case, and until his or her successor is elected and qualifies.

Limitation on Stockholder-Requested Special Meetings. Our bylaws provide that our stockholders have the right to call a special meeting only upon the written request of stockholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast by the stockholders at such meeting.

Advance Notice Provisions for Stockholder Nominations and Proposals. Our bylaws require advance written notice for stockholders to nominate persons for election as directors at, or to bring other business before, any meeting of stockholders. This bylaw provision limits the ability of stockholders to make nominations of persons for election as directors or to introduce other proposals unless we are notified in a timely manner prior to the meeting.

Exclusive Authority of our Board to Amend the Bylaws. Our bylaws provide that our board of directors has the exclusive power to adopt, alter or repeal any provision of the bylaws or to make new bylaws. Thus, our

stockholders may not effect any changes to our bylaws.

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Preferred Stock. Under our charter, our board of directors has authority to issue preferred stock from time to time in one or more series and to establish the terms, preferences and rights of any such series of preferred stock, all without approval of our stockholders.

Duties of Directors with Respect to Unsolicited Takeovers. Maryland law provides protection for Maryland corporations against unsolicited takeovers by limiting, among other things, the duties of the directors in unsolicited takeover situations. The duties of directors of Maryland corporations do not require them to (1) accept, recommend or respond to any proposal by a person seeking to acquire control of the corporation, (2) authorize the corporation to redeem any rights under, or modify or render inapplicable, any stockholders rights plan, (3) make a determination under the Maryland Business Combination Act or the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act, or (4) act or fail to act solely because of the effect of the act or failure to act may have on an acquisition or potential acquisition of control of the corporation or the amount or type of consideration that may be offered or paid to the stockholders in an acquisition. Moreover, under Maryland law the act of the directors of a Maryland corporation relating to or affecting an acquisition or potential acquisition of control is not subject to any higher duty or greater scrutiny than is applied to any other act of a director. Maryland law also contains a statutory presumption that an act of a director of a Maryland corporation satisfies the applicable standards of conduct for directors under Maryland law.

Ownership Limit. In order to preserve our status as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, our charter generally permits any single stockholder, or any group of affiliated stockholders, from beneficially owning more than 9.8% of our outstanding common or preferred stock unless our board of directors waives or modifies this ownership limit.

Maryland Business Combination Act. The Maryland Business Combination Act provides that unless exempted, a Maryland corporation may not engage in business combinations, including mergers, dispositions of 10% or more of its assets, certain issuances of shares of stock and other specified transactions, with an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder, and thereafter unless specified criteria are met. An interested stockholder is generally a person owning or controlling, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting power of the outstanding stock of a Maryland corporation. Our board of directors has adopted a resolution exempting our company from this statute. However, our board of directors may repeal or modify this resolution in the future, in which case the provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act will be applicable to business combinations between our company and other persons.

Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. Maryland law provides that control shares of a corporation acquired in a control share acquisition shall have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes eligible to be cast on the matter under the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. Control shares means shares of stock that, if aggregated with all other shares of stock previously acquired by the acquiror, would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of the voting power: one-tenth or more but less than one-third, one-third or more but less than a majority or a majority or more of all voting power. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions. If voting rights of control shares acquired in a control share acquisition are not approved at a stockholders meeting, then subject to certain conditions and limitations, the issuer may redeem any or all of the control shares for fair value. If voting rights of such control shares are approved at a stockholders meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares of stock entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. Our bylaws contain a provision exempting acquisitions of our shares from the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. However, our board of directors may amend our bylaws in the future to repeal or modify this exemption, in which case any control shares of our company acquired in a control share acquisition will be subject to the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act.

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Future offerings of debt securities, which would be senior to our common stock upon liquidation, or equity securities, which would dilute our existing stockholders and may be senior to our common stock for the purposes of distributions, may harm the value of our common stock.

In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources by making additional offerings of debt or equity securities, including commercial paper, medium-term notes, senior or subordinated notes and classes of preferred stock or common stock. Upon the liquidation of our company, holders of our debt securities and shares of preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings by us may dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders or reduce the value of our common stock, or both. Our preferred stock, if issued, would have a preference on distributions that could limit our ability to make distributions to the holders of our common stock. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, our stockholders bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our common stock and diluting their stock holdings in us.

The market price and trading volume of our common stock may be volatile.

Even if an active trading market develops for our common stock, the market price of our common stock may be highly volatile and be subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume in our common stock may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. If the market price of our common stock declines significantly, you may be unable to resell your shares at or above your purchase price. We cannot assure you that the market price of our common stock will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively affect our stock price or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our common stock include:

actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results or distributions;

changes in our funds from operations or earnings estimates or publication of research reports about us or the real estate industry, although there can be no assurance that any research reports about us will be published;

increases in market interest rates that lead purchasers of our shares to demand a higher yield;

changes in market valuations of similar companies;

adverse market reaction to any increased indebtedness we incur in the future;

additions or departures of key management personnel;

the termination of or resignation by the Manager;

actions by institutional stockholders;

speculation in the press or investment community; and

general market and economic conditions.

Broad market fluctuations could harm the market price of our common stock.

The stock market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price of many companies in industries similar or related to ours and that have been unrelated to these companies' operating performances. These broad market fluctuations could reduce the market price of our common stock. Furthermore, our

operating results and prospects may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors or may be lower than those of companies with comparable market capitalizations, which could harm the market price of our common stock.

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Shares of our common stock eligible for future sale may harm our stock price.

We cannot predict the effect, if any, of future sales of shares of our common stock, or the availability of shares for future sales, on the market price of our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of these shares of common stock, or the perception that these sales could occur, may harm prevailing market prices for our common stock. At June 30, 2004, there are:

36,900,193 shares of outstanding common stock;

outstanding options to purchase 55,000 shares of our common stock at a weighted-average exercise price of \$14.82 per share; and

an additional 940,307 shares of our common stock available for future awards under our stock incentive plans.

A total of 940,307 shares of our common stock, or 1% of our current total authorized shares, are reserved for future awards and grants under our stock incentive plans. In January 2004, we filed a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act covering the 1.0 million shares of our common stock issued or reserved for issuance under our stock incentive plans and/or subject to outstanding options under our stock incentive plans. Shares of our common stock issued upon exercise of options under the Form S-8 will be available for sale in the public market, subject to Rule 144 volume limitations applicable to affiliates and subject to the contractual restrictions described above. In December 2003, we issued 13,110,000 shares of common stock in our initial public offering. In March 2004, we issued 12,000,000 shares of common stock in a public offering. All of these shares are eligible for immediate resale by their holders. Additionally, in January 2004 we filed a registration statement covering the resale of up to 11,500,000 shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders named in the prospectus which is a part of such resale registration statement. All of the shares sold from time to time pursuant to our resale registration statement will be eligible for immediate resale by their holders. If any or all of the above holders sell a large number of securities in the public market, the sale could reduce the market price of our common stock and could impede our ability to raise future capital through a sale of additional equity securities.

Changes in yields may harm the market price of our common stock.

Our earnings are derived primarily from the expected positive spread between the yield on our assets and the cost of our borrowings. This spread will not necessarily be larger in high interest rate environments than in low interest rate environments and may also be negative. In addition, during periods of high interest rates, our net income and, therefore, the amount of any distributions on our common stock, might be less attractive compared to alternative investments of equal or lower risk. Each of these factors could harm the market price of our common stock.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war may affect the market for our common stock, the industry in which we operate, and our operations and profitability.

Terrorist attacks may harm our results of operations and your investment. We cannot assure you that there will not be further terrorist attacks against the United States, U.S. businesses or elsewhere in the world. These attacks or armed conflicts may impact the property underlying our mortgage-backed securities, directly or indirectly, by undermining economic conditions in the United States. Losses resulting from terrorist events are generally uninsurable.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our primary component of market risk is interest rate risk, as described below. While we do not seek to avoid risk completely, we do seek to assume risk that can be quantified from historical experience, to actively manage that risk, to earn sufficient compensation to justify taking those risks and to maintain capital levels consistent with the risks we undertake or to which we are exposed.

Interest Rate Risk

We are subject to interest rate risk in connection with our investments in fixed-rate, adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities and our related debt obligations, which are generally repurchase agreements of limited duration that are periodically refinanced at current market rates, and our derivative contracts.

Effect on Net Interest Income

We fund our investments in some long-term, fixed-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities with short-term borrowings under repurchase agreements. During periods of rising interest rates, the borrowing costs associated with those fixed-rate and hybrid adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities tend to increase while the income earned on such fixed-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities (during the fixed-rate component of such securities) may remain substantially unchanged. This results in a narrowing of the net interest spread between the related assets and borrowings and may result in losses.

As a means to mitigate the negative impact of a rising interest rate environment, we have entered into derivative transactions, specifically Eurodollar futures contracts. Hedging techniques are based, in part, on assumed levels of prepayments of our fixed-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities. If prepayments are slower or faster than assumed, the life of the mortgage-backed securities will be longer or shorter, which would reduce the effectiveness of any hedging strategies we may utilize and may result in losses on such transactions. Hedging strategies involving the use of derivative securities are highly complex and may produce volatile returns. Our hedging activity will also be limited by the asset and sources of income requirements applicable to us as a REIT.

Extension Risk

We invest in fixed-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities. Hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities have interest rates that are fixed for the first few years of the loan typically three, five, seven or 10 years and thereafter their interest rates reset periodically on the same basis as adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities. At June 30, 2004, 95.2% of our investment portfolio was comprised of hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities. We compute the projected weighted-average life of our fixed-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities based on the market's assumptions regarding the rate at which the borrowers will prepay the underlying mortgages. In general, when a fixed-rate or hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed security is acquired with borrowings, we may, but are not required to, enter into an interest rate swap agreement or other hedging instrument that effectively fixes our borrowing costs for a period close to the anticipated average life of the fixed-rate portion of the related mortgage-backed security. This strategy is designed to protect us from rising interest rates because the borrowing costs are fixed for the duration of the fixed-rate portion of the related mortgage-backed security. However, if prepayment rates decrease in a rising interest rate environment, the life of the fixed-rate portion of the related mortgage-backed security could extend beyond the term of the swap agreement or other hedging instrument. This situation could negatively impact us as borrowing costs would no longer be fixed after the end of the hedging instrument while the income earned on the fixed-rate or hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed security would remain fixed. This situation may also cause the market value of our fixed-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities to decline with little or no offsetting gain from the related hedging

transactions. In certain situations, we may be forced to sell assets and incur losses to maintain adequate liquidity.

Table of Contents*Adjustable-Rate and Hybrid Adjustable-Rate Mortgage-Backed Security Interest Rate Cap Risk*

We also invest in adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities which are based on mortgages that are typically subject to periodic and lifetime interest rate caps and floors, which limit the amount by which an adjustable-rate or hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed security's interest yield may change during any given period. However, our borrowing costs pursuant to our repurchase agreements will not be subject to similar restrictions. Therefore, in a period of increasing interest rates, interest rate costs on our borrowings could increase without limitation by caps, while the interest-rate yields on our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities would effectively be limited by caps. This problem will be magnified to the extent we acquire adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities that are not based on mortgages which are fully-indexed. In addition, the underlying mortgages may be subject to periodic payment caps that result in some portion of the interest being deferred and added to the principal outstanding. This could result in our receipt of less cash income on our adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities than we need in order to pay the interest cost on our related borrowings. These factors could lower our net interest income or cause a net loss during periods of rising interest rates, which would negatively impact our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

Interest Rate Mismatch Risk

We intend to fund a substantial portion of our acquisitions of adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities with borrowings that have interest rates based on indices and repricing terms similar to, but of somewhat shorter maturities than, the interest rate indices and repricing terms of the mortgage-backed securities. Thus, we anticipate that in most cases the interest rate indices and repricing terms of our mortgage assets and our funding sources will not be identical, thereby creating an interest rate mismatch between assets and liabilities. Therefore, our cost of funds would likely rise or fall more quickly than would our earnings rate on assets. During periods of changing interest rates, such interest rate mismatches could negatively impact our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. To mitigate interest rate mismatches, we may utilize hedging strategies discussed above.

Our analysis of risks is based on management's experience, estimates, models and assumptions. These analyses rely on models which utilize estimates of fair value and interest rate sensitivity. Actual economic conditions or implementation of investment decisions by our Manager may produce results that differ significantly from our expectations.

Prepayment Risk

Prepayments are the full or partial repayment of principal prior to the original term to maturity of a mortgage loan and typically occur due to refinancing of mortgage loans. Prepayment rates for existing mortgage-backed securities generally increase when prevailing interest rates fall below the market rate existing when the underlying mortgages were originated. In addition, prepayment rates on adjustable-rate and hybrid adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities generally increase when the difference between long-term and short-term interest rates declines or becomes negative. Prepayments of mortgage-backed securities could harm our results of operations in several ways. Some adjustable-rate mortgages underlying our adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities may bear initial "teaser" interest rates that are lower than their "fully-indexed" rates, which refers to the applicable index rates plus a margin. In the event that such an adjustable-rate mortgage is prepaid prior to or soon after the time of adjustment to a fully-indexed rate, the holder of the related mortgage-backed security would have held such security while it was less profitable and lost the opportunity to receive interest at the fully-indexed rate over the expected life of the adjustable-rate mortgage-backed security. Although we currently do not own any adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities with "teaser" rates, we may obtain some in the future which would expose us to this prepayment risk.

Additionally, we currently own mortgage-backed securities that were purchased at a premium. The prepayment of such mortgage-backed securities at a rate faster than anticipated would result in a write-off of any remaining capitalized premium amount and a consequent reduction of our net interest income by such amount. Finally, in the event that we are unable to acquire new mortgage-backed securities to replace the prepaid mortgage-backed securities, our financial condition, cash flow and results of operations could be negatively impacted.

Table of Contents*Effect on Fair Value*

Another component of interest rate risk is the effect changes in interest rates will have on the market value of our assets. We face the risk that the market value of our assets will increase or decrease at different rates than that of our liabilities, including our hedging instruments.

We primarily assess our interest rate risk by estimating the duration of our assets and the duration of our liabilities. Duration essentially measures the market price volatility of financial instruments as interest rates change. We generally calculate duration using various financial models and empirical data. Different models and methodologies can produce different duration numbers for the same securities.

The following sensitivity analysis table shows at June 30, 2004, the estimated impact on the fair value of our interest rate-sensitive investments and repurchase agreement liabilities, assuming rates instantaneously fall 100 basis points, rise 100 basis points and rise 200 basis points:

	Interest Rates Fall 100 Basis Points	Unchanged	Interest Rates Rise 100 Basis Points	Interest Rates Rise 200 Basis Points
(in millions)				
Adjustable-Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities				
Fair value	\$ 150.5	\$ 148.5	\$ 144.9	\$ 143.0
Change in fair value	\$ 2.0		\$ (3.6)	\$ (5.5)
Change as a percent of fair value	1.3%		(2.4)%	(3.7)%
Hybrid Adjustable-Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities				
Fair value	\$4,089.1	\$4,012.4	\$3,929.6	\$3,880.6
Change in fair value	\$ 76.7		\$ (82.8)	\$ (131.8)
Change as a percent of fair value	1.9%		(2.1)%	(3.3)%
Balloon Mortgage-Backed Securities				
Fair value	\$ 54.5	\$ 53.7	\$ 51.7	\$ 51.6
Change in fair value	\$ 0.8		\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.1)
Change as a percent of fair value	1.5%		(3.7)%	(3.9)%
Total Mortgage-Backed Securities				
Fair value	\$4,294.1	\$4,214.6	\$4,126.2	\$4,075.2
Change in fair value	\$ 79.5		\$ (88.4)	\$ (139.4)
Change as a percent of fair value	1.9%		(2.1)%	(3.3)%
Repurchase Agreements⁽¹⁾				
Fair value	\$3,842.9	\$3,842.9	\$3,842.9	\$3,842.9
Change in fair value				
Change as a percent of fair value				
Hedge Instruments				
Fair value	\$ (15.4)	\$ 9.2	\$ 33.8	\$ 58.5
Change in fair value	\$ (24.6)		\$ 24.6	\$ 49.3
Change as a percent of fair value	nm		nm	nm-

nm = not meaningful

- (1) The fair value of the repurchase agreements would not change materially due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

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

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Risk Management

To the extent consistent with maintaining our status as a REIT, we seek to manage our interest rate risk exposure to protect our portfolio of mortgage-backed securities and related debt against the effects of major interest rate changes. We generally seek to manage our interest rate risk by:

monitoring and adjusting, if necessary, the reset index and interest rate related to our mortgage-backed securities and our borrowings;

attempting to structure our borrowing agreements to have a range of different maturities, terms, amortizations and interest rate adjustment periods;

using derivatives, financial futures, swaps, options, caps, floors and forward sales, to adjust the interest rate sensitivity of our mortgage-backed securities and our borrowings; and

actively managing, on an aggregate basis, the interest rate indices, interest rate adjustment periods, and gross reset margins of our mortgage-backed securities and the interest rate indices and adjustment periods of our borrowings.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

At June 30, 2004, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer have performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act,) and concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms. These officers have also concluded that there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

At June 30, 2004, there were no pending legal proceedings to which we were party or of which any of our properties were subject.

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES, USE OF PROCEEDS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

Table of Contents**ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS**

We held our 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 26, 2004 at our main offices, located at 909 Montgomery Street, Suite 500, San Francisco, California 94133. At the annual meeting, our stockholders voted on the following three items:

- (i) Each of the following persons was elected as a Class I director, whose terms will expire at our annual meeting of stockholders in 2007:

Name	For	Withheld
Albert J. Gutierrez, CFA	14,765,431	111,465
John McMahan	14,766,031	110,865
Joseph E. Whitters, CPA	14,772,031	104,865

The following person was elected as a Class III director, whose term will expire at our annual meeting of stockholders in 2006:

Name	For	Withheld
Donald H. Putnam	14,773,031	103,865

- (ii) The Second Articles of Amendment and Restatement to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation was approved as follows:

For	Against	Abstain
21,819,194	575,855	56,085

- (iii) Ratification of Deloitte & Touche LLP as independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2004 was approved as follows:

For	Against	Abstain
22,280,484	129,000	41,650

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K**(a) Exhibits**

The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index (following the Signatures section of this report) are included, or incorporated by reference, in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

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On April 26, 2004, we filed a Current Report on Form 8-K under Item 7, and furnished information to the SEC on such report under Item 12, to announce the issuance of our press release regarding our financial results for the quarter ended March 31, 2004. The information provided on such report shall not be deemed filed for the purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that Section.

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SIGNATURES

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

LUMINENT MORTGAGE CAPITAL, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ GAIL P. SENECA

Gail P. Seneca
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 9, 2004

By: /s/ CHRISTOPHER J. ZYDA

Christopher J. Zyda
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)

Date: August 9, 2004

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Pursuant to Item 601(a)(2) of Regulation S-K, this exhibit index immediately precedes the exhibits.

The following exhibits are included, or incorporated by reference, in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are numbered in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement (1)
3.2	Articles Supplementary (2)
3.3*	Second Articles of Amendment and Restatement
3.4	Amended and Restated Bylaws (1)
3.5	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws (1)
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate (1)
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of June 11, 2003, by and between the Registrant and Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co., Inc. (for itself and for the benefit of the holders from time to time of registrable securities issued in the Registrant's June 2003 private offering) (1)
31.1*	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Gail P. Seneca, Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant
31.2*	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Christopher J. Zyda, Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant
32.1*	Section 1350 Certification of Gail P. Seneca, Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant
32.2*	Section 1350 Certification of Christopher J. Zyda, Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant

(1) Incorporated by reference from our Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Registration No. 333-107984) which became effective under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on December 18, 2003.

(2) Incorporated by reference from our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2003.