

CapLease, Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
November 08, 2011

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2011

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 001-32039

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

Maryland  
(State or Other Jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or Organization)

52-2414533  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1065 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

10018  
(ZIP Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code:

(212) 217-6300

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during

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the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files).  
Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company   
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of November 7, 2011, there were 66,309,317 shares of common stock of CapLease, Inc., \$0.01 par value per share, outstanding ("Common Stock").

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CapLease, Inc.

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## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Balance Sheets  
As of September 30, 2011 (unaudited) and December 31, 2010

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	As Of September 30, 2011	As Of December 31, 2010
<b>Assets</b>		
Real estate investments, net	\$ 1,381,683	\$ 1,398,399
Loans held for investment, net	34,612	210,040
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	60,969	145,965
Cash and cash equivalents	92,333	32,742
Other assets	77,249	83,125
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,646,846</b>	<b>\$ 1,870,271</b>
<b>Liabilities and Equity</b>		
Mortgages on real estate investments	\$ 978,783	\$ 928,429
Collateralized debt obligations	–	254,210
Credit agreement	71,487	105,345
Secured term loan	91,350	101,880
Convertible senior notes	34,366	33,926
Other long-term debt	30,930	30,930
<b>Total Debt Obligations</b>	<b>1,206,916</b>	<b>1,454,720</b>
Intangible liabilities on real estate investments	35,765	37,405
Accounts payable and other liabilities	22,184	21,134
Dividends and distributions payable	5,958	5,373
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,270,823</b>	<b>1,518,632</b>
<b>Commitments and contingencies</b>		
<b>Stockholders' equity:</b>		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, Series A cumulative redeemable preferred, liquidation preference \$25.00 per share, 3,204,900 shares issued and outstanding	73,880	73,880
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 66,472,338 and 57,471,268 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	666	576
Additional paid in capital	311,323	296,232
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(10,927 )	(20,216 )
<b>Total Stockholders' Equity</b>	<b>374,942</b>	<b>350,472</b>
Non-controlling interest in consolidated subsidiaries	1,081	1,167
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>376,023</b>	<b>351,639</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>\$ 1,646,846</b>	<b>\$ 1,870,271</b>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Operations  
(Unaudited)

(Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Rental revenue	\$33,288	\$31,204	\$98,080	\$94,133
Interest income from loans and securities	4,774	6,888	17,385	20,902
Tenant reimbursements	3,574	2,982	10,072	8,775
Other revenue	156	218	601	645
Total revenues	41,792	41,292	126,138	124,455
<b>Expenses:</b>				
Interest expense	19,511	20,990	60,340	63,974
Property expenses	6,990	6,189	20,295	18,486
General and administrative expenses	2,559	2,462	8,064	7,899
General and administrative expenses-stock based compensation	796	662	2,264	1,879
Depreciation and amortization expense on real property	12,600	12,101	37,307	36,194
Other expenses	38	67	167	201
Total expenses	42,494	42,471	128,437	128,633
<b>Other gains (losses):</b>				
Gain on investments, net	5,287	-	2,074	-
Provision for loss on property investment	(14,119 )	-	(14,119 )	-
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(3,698 )	(14 )	(3,698 )	(293 )
Total other gains (losses)	(12,530 )	(14 )	(15,743 )	(293 )
Loss from continuing operations	(13,232 )	(1,193 )	(18,042 )	(4,471 )
Income from discontinued operations	26	32	82	121
Net loss before non-controlling interest in consolidated subsidiaries	(13,206 )	(1,161 )	(17,960 )	(4,350 )
Non-controlling interest in consolidated subsidiaries	36	8	55	23
Net loss	(13,170 )	(1,153 )	(17,905 )	(4,327 )
Dividends allocable to preferred shares	(1,627 )	(1,625 )	(4,882 )	(3,992 )
Net loss allocable to common stockholders	\$(14,797 )	\$(2,778 )	\$(22,787 )	\$(8,319 )
<b>Earnings per share:</b>				
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$(0.22 )	\$(0.05 )	\$(0.35 )	\$(0.15 )
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	67,615	57,185	64,238	55,822
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.20	\$0.18
Dividends declared per preferred share	\$0.51	\$0.51	\$1.52	\$1.52

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity  
(Unaudited)  
(in thousands)

	Stockholders' Equity				Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Preferred Stock	Common Stock at Par	Additional Paid-In Capital				
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$73,880	\$576	\$296,232	\$ (20,216 )	\$ 1,167	\$351,639	
Incentive stock plan compensation expense	–	–	2,264	–	–	2,264	
Incentive stock plan grants issued and forfeited	–	4	(4 )	–	–	–	
Net loss	–	–	(17,905 )	–	–	(17,905 )	
Non-controlling interest in consolidated subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	(55 )	(55 )	
Issuance of common stock	–	102	54,167	–	–	54,269	
Repurchase of common stock	–	(16 )	(6,039 )	–	–	(6,055 )	
Dividends declared-preferred	–	–	(4,882 )	–	–	(4,882 )	
Dividends declared-common	–	–	(12,510 )	–	–	(12,510 )	
Distributions declared-operating partnership units	–	–	–	–	(31 )	(31 )	
Amortization of unrealized loss on securities previously classified as available for sale	–	–	–	150	–	150	
Increase in fair value of securities available for sale	–	–	–	5,595	–	5,595	
Reclassification of derivative items into earnings	–	–	–	3,544	–	3,544	
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$73,880	\$666	\$311,323	\$ (10,927 )	\$ 1,081	\$376,023	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
(Unaudited)  
(in thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Net loss	\$(17,905 )	\$(4,327 )
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	37,240	36,317
Stock based compensation	2,264	1,879
Amortization of above and below market leases	1,258	1,247
Gain on investments, net	(2,074 )	–
Provision for loss on property investment	14,119	–
Loss on extinguishment of debt	3,698	293
Loss attributable to non-controlling interest in consolidated subsidiaries	(55 )	(23 )
Straight-lining of rents	3,271	1,371
Amortization of discounts/premiums, and origination fees/costs, net	(419 )	(417 )
Amortization of debt issuance costs, leasing commissions and fair market value of debt issued or assumed	1,789	2,188
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Other assets	(4,434 )	(1,540 )
Accounts payable and other liabilities	614	483
Deposits and escrows	45	1
Net cash provided by operating activities	39,411	37,472
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Proceeds from sale or prepayments of loans	86,946	–
Principal received from borrowers	8,525	8,274
Proceeds from sale of securities	31,285	–
Repayments of commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,409	2,664
Proceeds from sale of real estate investments	5,171	3,410
Purchases of real estate investments	(9,576 )	(951 )
Real estate improvements, additions and construction in progress	(14,386 )	(2,636 )
Proceeds from sale of CDO, net of liabilities assumed	22,273	–
Leasing commission costs	(118 )	(1,070 )
Deposits on potential equity investments	(600 )	(50 )
Return of deposits on potential equity investments	550	50
Purchases of furniture, fixtures, equipment and leasehold improvements	(11 )	(29 )
Net cash provided by investing activities	133,468	9,662
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Borrowings from mortgages on real estate investments	19,318	1,296
Repayments of mortgages on real estate investments	(15,653 )	(11,151 )
Funds held by trustee of CDO pending distribution	3,757	(218 )
Repayments of collateralized debt obligations	(105,266 )	(6,835 )
Collateralized debt obligations repurchased	(1,605 )	–
Repayments on credit agreement	(33,858 )	(33,170 )
Repayments on secured term loan	(10,530 )	(9,288 )

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Convertible senior notes repurchased	–	(17,335 )
Debt issuance costs	(829 )	(804 )
Common stock issued, net of offering costs	54,269	23,459
Common stock repurchased	(6,055 )	–
Preferred stock issued, net of offering costs	–	40,118
Distributions to non-controlling interest	(30 )	(28 )
Dividends paid on common and preferred stock	(16,806 )	(13,926 )
Net cash used in financing activities	(113,288 )	(27,882 )
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	59,591	19,252
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	32,742	38,546
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$92,333	\$57,798

See notes to consolidated financial statements.



CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – continued  
(Unaudited)  
(in thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
<b>Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information</b>		
Cash paid for interest expense	\$58,580	\$60,253
Cash paid for income taxes	–	200
Distributions declared but not paid	10	10
Dividends declared but not paid	5,948	5,056
<b>Supplemental disclosure of noncash operating, investing and financing information</b>		
Mortgage notes payable assumed on properties acquired	\$16,706	\$–
Collateralized debt obligations transferred on sale (notional)	152,950	–
Collateralized debt obligations reclassified to mortgages on real estate investments (notional)	30,718	–
Collateralized debt obligations reclassified to commercial mortgage-backed securities (fair value)	4,903	–

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

1. Organization and Business

CapLease, Inc. (“CapLease” and collectively with its majority-owned subsidiaries, the “Company”) is a real estate investment trust, or REIT, that primarily owns and manages single tenant commercial real estate properties subject to long-term leases to high credit quality tenants. The Company focuses on properties that are subject to a net lease, or a lease that requires the tenant to pay all or substantially all property operating expenses, such as utilities, real estate taxes, insurance and routine maintenance. The Company also has made and expects to continue to make investments in single tenant properties where the owner has exposure to property operating expenses when it determines it can sufficiently underwrite that exposure and isolate a predictable cash flow.

In addition to its portfolio of owned properties, the Company has a modest portfolio of first mortgage loans and other debt investments on single tenant properties. That debt portfolio was reduced significantly during the third quarter of 2011 as a result of the Company’s sale of the assets and associated liabilities comprising its collateralized debt obligation. See Notes 4, 5 and 9. While the focus of the Company’s investment activity is expected to remain the ownership of real properties, the Company may continue to make debt investments from time to time on an opportunistic basis in the future.

CapLease has made an election to qualify, and believes it is operating so as to qualify, as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. As such, it will generally not be subject to federal income tax on that portion of its taxable income that is distributed to stockholders if it distributes at least 90% of its taxable income to its stockholders by prescribed dates and complies with various other requirements.

CapLease conducts its business through a variety of subsidiaries. CapLease owns most of its owned properties through its predecessor and operating partnership, Caplease, LP (the “Operating Partnership”). CapLease is the indirect sole general partner of, and owns approximately 99.8% of the common equity of, the Operating Partnership.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, for interim financial reporting and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared under GAAP have been condensed or omitted. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the Company’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows have been included and are of a normal and recurring nature. The operating results presented for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the entire year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 and notes thereto, included in the Company’s Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 18, 2011.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, and results of operations of CapLease and its majority-owned subsidiaries. Results of operations of properties acquired are included in the

Consolidated Statements of Operations from the date of acquisition. All significant intercompany transactions, balances and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

References in these financial statements to the Company's carrying amount or value of an asset or liability means such asset's or liability's book value reported on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet in accordance with GAAP.

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

#### Accounting for Real Estate

Real estate held for investment is carried on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets at historical cost to the Company, less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment charges. Depreciation and amortization are determined by the straight-line method over the remaining estimated economic useful lives of the properties. The Company has allocated the purchase price of its owned properties to the following based on estimated fair values on the acquisition date: land (no depreciation), building and improvements (depreciated over periods not exceeding 40 years), above-market leases (amortized as a reduction of base rental revenue over the remaining term of the respective lease), below-market leases (amortized as an increase to base rental revenue over the remaining initial term plus the term of any below-market renewal options of the respective lease), and in-place leases (amortized as a component of depreciation and amortization expense over the remaining initial term of the respective lease). The fair value of tangible and intangible assets acquired is considered to be a Level 3 input in accordance with the fair value measurement topic in the applicable accounting guidance as described in Note 7 below.

Direct costs incurred in acquiring completed properties that meet the classification of a business for accounting purposes are charged to operations as incurred. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs of owned properties are also charged to operations as incurred. Significant renovations which extend the useful life of the properties are capitalized.

The Company reviews its owned real properties for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. The evaluation includes estimating and reviewing anticipated future undiscounted cash flows to be derived from the asset. If such cash flows are less than the asset's net carrying value, an impairment charge is recognized to earnings to the extent by which the asset's carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value. Estimating future cash flows is highly subjective and includes an evaluation of factors such as the anticipated cash flows from the property, which may include rent from current leases in place and projected future leases, estimated capital expenditures, and an estimate of proceeds to be realized upon sale of the property. The Company's estimates could differ materially from actual results. The Company has determined that the significant inputs used to evaluate its owned properties for impairment primarily rely on Level 3 inputs. The Company recognized impairment losses of \$14,119 on one long-lived asset located in Hartford, Connecticut during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011. See Note 3. The Company did not recognize any impairment losses on long-lived assets during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Assets and liabilities of properties that meet various held for sale criteria, including that it is probable that a sale will occur within 12 months, are presented separately in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, with assets and liabilities being separately stated. The operating results of these properties are reflected as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Properties that the Company has determined to classify as held for sale are also required to be simultaneously reviewed for impairment and carried on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets at the lower of net carrying value or estimated fair value.

#### Development Activities

Project costs and expenses associated with the development, construction and lease-up of a real estate project are capitalized as construction in progress. Once the development and construction of the building is substantially completed, the costs capitalized to construction in progress are transferred to (i) land and (ii) buildings and

improvements.

#### Loan Investments

The Company classifies its loans as long-term investments, as its strategy is to hold the loans for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Loan investments are carried on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet at amortized cost (unpaid principal balance adjusted for unearned discount or premium and loan origination fees), net of any allowance for loan losses. Unearned discounts or premiums and loan origination fees are amortized as a component of interest income using the effective interest method over the life of the loan.

From time to time, the Company may determine to sell a loan in which case it must reclassify the asset as held for sale. Loans held for sale are carried at lower of cost or estimated fair value. As of September 30, 2011, the Company has not classified any of its loans as held for sale.

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

The Company evaluates its loan investments for possible impairment on a quarterly basis. The Company's impairment analysis includes both a general reserve component and an asset-specific component. The general reserve component covers performing loans and in accordance with relevant accounting guidance an allowance for loan losses is recorded when (i) available information as of each balance sheet date indicates that it is probable a loss has occurred in the portfolio and (ii) the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Actual loan losses are then charged against the allowance when management believes that uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. Significant judgment is required in determining reserve balances for the performing loan portfolio, including estimates of the likelihood of default and lease rejection given the credit characteristics of the tenant, and estimates of stressed collateral values and potential bankruptcy claim recoveries. These estimates are highly subjective and could differ materially from actual results. As of September 30, 2011, the Company has a general loan loss reserve of \$500. See Note 4.

The asset-specific component of the loan loss impairment analysis relates to specific loans where the Company has deemed it probable that it will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan. Any resulting loan specific loss is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows from the loan or the fair value of the loan collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent. Significant judgment is required in determining any resulting loan specific loss, including factors such as the status of the loans (i.e., current or actual or expected payment or other defaults), the credit quality of the underlying tenants, the present value of expected future cash flows on the loans, the fair value of any collateral, and the amount and status of any senior debt. These estimates are highly subjective and could differ materially from actual results. The Company's accounting policy is to continue to accrue interest income on specific impaired loans as long as it concludes it is likely to collect it. As of September 30, 2011, the Company did not have any asset-specific loan loss reserves.

#### Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities

GAAP defines two classifications that are relevant with respect to the Company's historical accounting for its securities investments:

- "Held to maturity" are those securities that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold until maturity.
- "Available for sale" are those securities that the Company does not hold for the purpose of selling in the near-term, but may dispose of prior to maturity.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company classified its securities investments that are financed in its March 2005 collateralized debt obligation, or CDO, or in the December 2007 secured term loan transaction discussed at Note 9, as "held to maturity," and all of the Company's other securities investments, including those financed within the credit agreement discussed at Note 9, were classified as "available for sale."

During the second quarter 2011, the Company reclassified all of its securities investments that are financed in its March 2005 CDO or in the December 2007 secured term loan transaction discussed at Note 9, to "available for sale." As a result, all of the Company's securities investments are now classified as "available for sale." The Company's decision to reclassify such securities was based on its judgment that as a result of a variety of factors it is possible that the Company would execute on a sale of such securities prior to maturity.

Under GAAP, securities classified as “available for sale” are carried on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value with the net unrealized gains or losses included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), a component of Stockholders’ Equity on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet. Securities classified as “held to maturity” are carried on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet at estimated fair value on the date of transfer to such classification. Securities transferred into the available for sale classification from the held to maturity classification are transferred at fair value, and the unrealized gain or loss at the date of transfer is included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Securities investments in the Company’s CDO transaction reduced the amount of debt the Company had outstanding in such transaction until the CDO was sold during September 2011. Upon the CDO sale, the securities were classified as “available for sale” and initially recorded at fair value on the date of the sale.

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

Any premiums or discounts on securities are amortized as a component of interest income using the effective interest method.

The Company estimates fair value on all securities investments quarterly based on a variety of inputs. Under applicable accounting guidance, securities where the fair value is less than the Company's cost are deemed "impaired," and, therefore, must be measured for "other-than-temporary impairment." If an impaired security (i.e., fair value below cost) is intended to be sold or required to be sold prior to expected recovery of the impairment loss, the full amount of the loss must be charged to earnings as other-than-temporary impairment. Otherwise, impairment losses on the security must be further analyzed for separation into two categories: (i) credit losses and (ii) losses due to factors other than credit. The portion which is considered credit loss is charged to earnings as other-than-temporary impairment. The portion which is due to other factors is not charged to earnings. Also, if the security is classified as available for sale, the non-credit portion of the impairment loss is charged to other comprehensive income (loss), a component of equity on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In estimating credit or other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers a variety of factors including (1) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the credit, including credit rating of the security and the underlying tenant and an estimate of the likelihood, amount and expected timing of any default, (2) whether the Company expects to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for anticipated recovery in fair value, (3) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been below cost, (4) current market conditions, (5) expected cash flows from the underlying collateral and an estimate of underlying collateral values, and (6) subordination levels within the securitization pool. These estimates are highly subjective and could differ materially from actual results. The Company had \$48 of other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities charged to the Statement of Operations during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011. See Note 5. The Company had no other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities charged to the Statement of Operations during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010.

#### Deferred Fees and Costs

In connection with its leasing efforts, the Company may incur primarily two types of costs: (i) allowances paid to the tenant or on its behalf for the construction of leasehold improvements, or tenant improvement allowances, and (ii) commissions paid to leasing brokers, or leasing commissions. Tenant improvement allowances are initially capitalized as part of "Construction in progress" and then transferred to "Building and improvements" at completion and depreciated on a straight-line basis over periods not exceeding 40 years. Leasing commissions are capitalized as "Deferred leasing costs" and amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease.

In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the Company defers the recognition of fees and expenses associated with the origination of its loans held for investment. These items include lender fee income, rate lock income, direct loan origination costs, certain legal fees, insurance costs, rating agency fees and certain other expenses. Deferred fees and costs are recognized as an adjustment to the effective yield over the life of the related asset.

The Company also defers the recognition of expenses associated with the issuance of its debt obligations. These items include placement fees, legal fees, broker fees and certain other expenses. Deferred issuance costs are recognized as an adjustment to the effective financing rate over the term of the related debt obligation. Upon the retirement of the



related debt obligation, any unamortized deferred issuance costs are charged off as a component of gain or loss on extinguishment of debt.

#### Risk Management Transactions

The Company may enter into risk management transactions as part of its overall portfolio financing strategy. These transactions are intended to manage the Company's exposure to changes in interest rates associated with its expected future debt issuances.

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

If the Company employs risk management transactions, they will be treated as cash flow hedges under applicable accounting guidance as long as they have been designated and qualify as such, which basically means so long as the Company has satisfied a variety of technical accounting requirements, such as hedge documentation requirements and initial and subsequent quarterly hedge effectiveness tests. If the cash flow hedge criteria are met, the transactions are marked to fair value at each reporting date and recorded as an asset or liability, depending on the Company's rights or obligations under the applicable contract. The effective portion of the Company's realized and unrealized gains and losses on such transactions are treated as a component of "Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)" on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet and are not reported as a component of current income or loss on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. The effective portion of the Company's realized gains and losses, which generally represent the net payments the Company makes or receives on the interest rate swaps, are then reclassified and amortized as part of interest expense on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations beginning at issuance of the related debt and continuing over the expected term of such debt. Upon the retirement of the related debt obligation, any unamortized portion of realized gains or losses on derivatives included in "Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)" are charged off as a component of gain or loss on extinguishment of debt.

If cash flow hedge criteria are not met or the hedge is deemed ineffective, some or all of the realized and unrealized gains and losses on such transactions are treated as a component of current income or loss on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations.

If the Company employs risk management transactions, no assurance can be made that the Company will satisfy the cash flow hedge requirements and as to the portion of the Company's gains and losses that will be deemed effective under applicable accounting guidance. Changes in management's initial assumptions regarding any proposed debt issuance (e.g., timing and the amount and type of debt) and changes in the shape of the swap curve (which represents the market's expectations for future LIBOR rates) are among the factors that could cause the Company to include a greater portion of its gains and losses from the associated risk management transactions as current income or loss.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company defines cash equivalents as highly liquid investments purchased with maturities of three months or less at date of purchase. From time to time, the Company's account balance held at financial institutions exceeds Federal Depository Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance coverage and, as a result, there is a concentration of credit risk related to the balance on deposit in excess of FDIC insurance coverage. The Company believes that the risk of loss is not significant.

#### Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes rental revenue on real estate on a straight-line basis over the non-cancelable term of the lease. The excess of straight-line rents over base rents under the lease is included in "Accrued rental income" on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet and any excess of base rents over the straight-line amount is included as "Deferred rental income" on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company's leases also generally require the tenants to pay directly or reimburse the Company for occupancy and operating costs of the properties, or in certain cases reimburse the Company for increases in certain operating costs and real estate taxes above their base year costs. The Company recognizes such income in the period the related expenses are incurred.

Interest income from loans, securities, and structuring fees receivable is recognized on the accrual basis of accounting. Interest income from securities (including interest-only strips) is recognized over the life of the investment using the effective interest method. The cost basis of interest-only strips is adjusted to reflect any prepayments from underlying assets, using the initial yield-to-maturity at the purchase date. The Company has adopted the cost-recovery method, in which all receipts are applied to reduce the Company's cost basis, on a limited number of its securities investments.

On occasion, the Company may consider a loan to be non-performing and place the loan on non-accrual status when there is sufficient doubt as to the ultimate ability to collect interest on the loan. While on non-accrual status, the loan is accounted for on either a cash basis, in which case interest income is recognized only upon actual receipt, or on a cost-recovery basis based upon management's judgment as to the collectibility of the investment.

## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

## Income Taxes

CapLease has made an election to qualify, and believes it is operating so as to qualify, as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. As such, it will generally not be subject to federal income tax on that portion of its taxable income that is distributed to stockholders if it distributes at least 90% of its taxable income to its stockholders by prescribed dates and complies with various other requirements. From time to time, the Company may conduct a portion of its business through a taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS"), and the income from the activities of the TRS is subject to federal and state taxation at the applicable corporate rates.

## Earnings per Share

As required by GAAP, the Company presents both basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS"). Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income (loss) allocable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock, where such exercise or conversion would result in a lower EPS amount. The Company's computation of diluted earnings per share does not include shares of common stock that may be issued in the future upon conversion of the convertible senior notes issued in October 2007, as the impact would not be dilutive. The number of weighted average common shares not included was 3,093,759 for each of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, and 3,154,408 and 3,835,804, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010.

The following summarizes the Company's EPS computations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net loss allocable to common stockholders	\$ (14,797 )	\$ (2,778 )	\$ (22,787 )	\$ (8,319 )
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	67,615	57,185	64,238	55,822
Loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.22 )	\$ (0.05 )	\$ (0.35 )	\$ (0.15 )
Non-vested shares included in weighted average number of shares outstanding above	1,617	1,739	1,617	1,739

## Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued new accounting guidance ASU 2010-20, Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses, which amends various sections of FASB Accounting Codification Statement ("ASC") 310-10 and outlines specific disclosures that will be required for the allowance for credit losses and all finance receivables. Finance receivables includes loans, lease

receivables and other arrangements with a contractual right to receive money on demand or on fixed or determinable dates that is recognized as an asset on an entity's statement of financial position. The amendment requires companies to provide disaggregated levels of disclosure by portfolio segment and class to enable users of the financial statement to understand the nature of credit risk, how the risk is analyzed in determining the related allowance for credit losses and changes to the allowance during the reporting period. The required disclosures under this amendment as of the end of a reporting period are effective for the Company's December 31, 2010 reporting period and disclosures regarding activities during a reporting period are effective for the Company's March 31, 2011 interim reporting period. The Company's adoption of this ASU did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

In May 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance ASU 2011-04, Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs, which amends various sections of ASC 820 and changes the wording used to describe the requirements in U.S. GAAP for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements in order to improve consistency in the application and description of fair value between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). ASU 2011-04 clarifies how the concepts of highest and best use and valuation premise in a fair value measurement are relevant only when measuring the fair value of nonfinancial assets and are not relevant when measuring the fair value of financial assets or of liabilities. In addition, the guidance expanded the disclosures for the unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements, requiring quantitative information to be disclosed related to (1) the valuation processes used, (2) the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in unobservable inputs and the interrelationships between those unobservable inputs, and (3) use of a nonfinancial asset in a way that differs from the asset’s highest and best use. The revised guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and early application by public entities is prohibited. ASU 2011-04 is to be applied prospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting this guidance on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance ASU 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income, which amends various sections of ASC 220 and allows an entity the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. ASU 2011-05 eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders’ equity. The amendments in ASU 2011-05 do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. ASU 2011-05 should be applied retrospectively. For public entities, the amendments in ASU 2011-05 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company believes the adoption of this guidance concerns disclosure only and will not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. There was no effect on net income (loss) or equity related to these reclassifications.

3. Real Estate Investments

Real estate held for investment and related intangible liabilities on real estate investments consisted of the following at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

	Sep 30, 2011 Unaudited	Dec 31, 2010
Real estate investments:		
Land	\$ 193,184	\$ 190,521

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Building and improvements	1,291,120	1,268,320
Construction in progress, land	845	951
Construction in progress, building and improvements	3,040	5,557
Intangible assets	183,382	183,543
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(289,888 )	(250,493 )
Real estate investments, net	\$ 1,381,683	\$ 1,398,399
Intangible liabilities on real estate investments:		
Intangible liabilities	\$ 47,908	\$ 47,908
Less: Accumulated amortization	(12,143 )	(10,503 )
Intangible liabilities on real estate investments, net	\$ 35,765	\$ 37,405

Except for the development project described below, the Company did not make any real estate acquisitions during the quarter ended September 30, 2011. During the quarter ended September 30, 2010, the Company did not make any real estate acquisitions except that it commenced funding the development of a warehouse/distribution building for Michelin North America, Inc., which project was subsequently completed and the tenant commenced paying rent during the second quarter of 2011.

## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

During September 2011, the Company entered into a purchase and sale agreement to acquire a retail property for a purchase price of approximately \$30,000. The property is leased for a remaining lease term of approximately 19 years to a subsidiary of Lowe's Companies Inc. who has guaranteed all of the tenant's obligations under the lease. The closing of the purchase of the property is scheduled for November 2011 and is subject to satisfactory completion of the Company's due diligence and various customary closing conditions.

The Company sold two small owned property investments during the quarter ended September 30, 2011. See Note 6.

## Development Activities

During July 2011, the Company entered into a joint venture that is developing a 17 story office building primarily on a build-to-suit basis for Cimarex Energy Co. with a project budget of \$51,837. The Company owns a 99% ownership interest in and is obligated to fund approximately one-half of the costs of the project, with the other half of the project costs to be funded by Bank of Oklahoma pursuant to a loan agreement it has entered into with the Company's 99% owned joint venture entity. The Company consolidates the joint venture for financial accounting purposes.

Construction activity and funding of the project commenced during the third quarter of 2011.

The table below details the Company's construction in progress associated with the Cimarex joint venture as of September 30, 2011. The information included in the table below represents management's estimates and expectations at September 30, 2011 which are subject to change. The Company's disclosures regarding certain projections or estimates of completion dates may not reflect actual results.

Location	Tenant	Property Type	Approximate Square Feet	Lease Term (years)(1)	Construction Progress at 9/30/11	Estimated Remaining Funding(2)	Estimated Total Investment(3)	Estimated Completion Date
Tulsa, Oklahoma	Cimarex Energy Co.	Office Building	324,000	12	\$ 3,409	\$ 51,591	\$ 55,000	Q1 2013

(1)The lease is in force and rent will commence as building floors are completed and delivered to the tenant and the 12 year lease term will commence upon completion and delivery of all building floors to the tenant.

(2)The Company has entered into a construction/term loan with Bank of Oklahoma to fund a portion of the total investment. Upon completion of construction, up to \$31,000 is expected to have been funded from borrowings under the loan agreement with Bank of Oklahoma. See Note 9.

(3)Interest and fees the Company will earn during the construction period are expected to reduce the total investment to \$53,000.



## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

## Straight-Line Rent Adjustment

As described under “Revenue Recognition” in Note 2 above, the Company recognizes rental revenue from its owned properties on a straight-line basis as required by relevant accounting guidance. The impact of the straight-line rent adjustment on rental revenue may be recorded on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet through accrued rental income and deferred rental income. Amounts for accrued rental income and deferred rental income as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, were as follows:

	Sep 30, 2011 Unaudited	Dec 31, 2010
Accrued Rental Income	\$ 36,617	\$ 39,506
Deferred Rental Income	389	-

Accrued rental income is included in “Other assets” on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet. See Note 8. Deferred rental income is included in “Accounts payable and other liabilities” on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet. See Note 10.

## Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Depreciation expense and amortization of intangible assets and liabilities on real estate investments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, were as follows:

	For the three months ended September 30, 2011		For the nine months ended September 30, 2011	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Depreciation on real estate (included in depreciation and amortization expense)	\$ 8,426	\$ 8,024	\$ 24,809	\$ 24,054
Amortization of in-place leases (included in depreciation and amortization expense)	4,055	3,992	12,173	11,977
Amortization of above-market leases (included as a reduction of rental revenue)	966	962	2,898	2,887
Amortization of below-market leases (included as an increase to rental revenue)	547	547	1,640	1,640

As of September 30, 2011, the Company’s weighted average amortization period on intangible assets was 7.4 years, and the weighted average amortization period on intangible liabilities was 25.7 years.

Scheduled amortization on existing intangible assets and liabilities on real estate investments as of September 30, 2011 was as follows:

	Intangible Assets	Intangible Liabilities
2011	\$ 4,310	\$ 547
2012	14,959	2,186
2013	9,286	2,051
2014	8,929	1,954
2015	8,270	1,678
Thereafter	24,674	27,350
Total	\$ 70,428	\$ 35,765

## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

## Owned Property Investment and Financing Strategy

Nearly all of the Company's owned properties are subject to financing and have been pledged as collateral to the Company's lender that has provided the applicable financing. In order to further reduce leverage, the Company may increase the number of properties it owns without financing in place in the future. When it decides to finance a property, the Company's strategy is to own and finance on a long-term basis such property through a separate and distinct special purpose entity, or SPE, with the property and the related lease or leases on the property generally representing the sole assets of the SPE and the sole collateral available to the Company's lender in the event the Company defaults on the debt that finances the property. Also see Note 9.

## Hartford, Connecticut Property

As of September 30, 2011, the Company performed an impairment analysis of its investment in the property in Hartford, Connecticut. The lease of that property to Travelers Corporation and non-recourse mortgage debt on the property are both scheduled to mature in October 2011. The Company does not expect to restructure or refinance the foregoing non-recourse mortgage debt obligation, but rather expects the lender to foreclose on the property in full satisfaction of the mortgage debt. As a result, the Company determined to record an impairment loss of \$14,119 to reduce the Company's carry value of the property to its estimated fair value. Upon completion of the foreclosure, the Company expects to charge-off its remaining carry value of the property and record a gain on debt extinguishment of \$18,861.

## 4. Loans Held for Investment

Loans held for investment at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, are summarized in the following table. These investments consist predominantly of mortgage loans on properties subject to leases to investment grade tenants. As of September 30, 2011, the weighted average credit rating of the underlying tenants was BBB+ from Standard & Poor's. As of September 30, 2011, none of the Company's loans held for investment were on non-accrual status or past due 90 days or more.

	Sep 30, 2011 Unaudited	Dec 31, 2010
Principal	\$ 39,129	\$ 214,049
(Discount)		
Premium	(3,944 )	(2,664 )
Cost basis	35,185	211,385
Allowance for loan losses	(500 )	(944 )
Carrying amount of loans	34,685	210,441
Deferred origination fees, net	(73 )	(401 )
Total	\$ 34,612	\$ 210,040

During 2011, the Company has significantly reduced the size and number of its loans held for investment, primarily through the sale of its CDO during September 2011. By virtue of that sale, the Company disposed of 44 loans held for investment with an aggregate carry value as of June 30, 2011 of \$151,317.

During May 2011, the Company sold two long-term mortgage loans each backed by a single retail store leased to Home Depot USA, Inc., one store located in Chelsea, Massachusetts and the other located in Tullytown, Pennsylvania. The loans had an aggregate carry value of \$16,002, and generated sales proceeds of \$16,935. The Company's net gain on sale of the loans after estimated expenses of \$271 was \$662, and is included as a component of "Gain on investments, net" on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. Proceeds from the sale of the loans were utilized to reduce principal outstanding in the Company's CDO during July 2011.

## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

As of each of September 30, 2011, the Company's loan investments carried interest rates ranging from 5.28% to 9.32%, compared to 5.00% to 9.32% as of December 31, 2010. At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the weighted average effective interest rate on the Company's loan investments, as measured against its cost basis, was 7.3% and 6.7%, respectively.

The Company's loan portfolio is comprised primarily of fully amortizing or nearly fully amortizing first mortgage loans on commercial real estate leased to a single tenant. Payments of debt service on the Company's loans is, in substantially all cases, funded directly by rent payments typically paid into a lockbox account by the underlying tenant. Therefore, the Company's monitoring of the credit quality of its loans held for investment is focused primarily on an analysis of the tenant, including review of tenant credit ratings (including changes in ratings) and other measures of tenant credit quality, trends in the tenant's industry and general economic conditions, and an analysis of measures of collateral coverage, such as an estimate of the loan's loan-to-value (LTV) ratio (principal amount outstanding divided by estimated value of the property) and its remaining term until maturity.

The following table is a summary of the Company's loans held for investment by credit category with the credit ratings of the underlying tenants presented as of each applicable balance sheet date:

Credit rating (1) (2)	Carry Value	
	9/30/11	12/31/10
Investment grade rating of A- or A3 and above	\$ 16,774	\$ 39,780
Investment grade rating of below A- or A3	9,347	113,001
Implied investment grade rating	-	38,285
Non-investment grade rating	9,064	18,887
Unrated	-	988
General loan loss reserve	(500 )	(500 )
	\$ 34,685	\$ 210,441

(1) Reflects the underlying tenant's or lease guarantor's actual or implied senior unsecured credit rating from Standard & Poor's or equivalent rating if rated only by Moody's Investors Service.

(2) The Company implies an investment grade credit rating for tenants that are not publicly rated by Standard & Poor's or Moody's but (i) are 100% owned by an investment grade parent, (ii) for which the Company has obtained a private investment grade rating from either Standard & Poor's or Moody's, or (iii) are governmental entity branches or units of another investment grade rated governmental entity.

As of September 30, 2011, the Company has a general loan loss reserve of \$500, reflecting management's estimate of losses that have probably occurred in its mortgage loan portfolio. The loan loss reserve was established at December 31, 2008, and to date the Company has not had any actual losses charged against the allowance.

During June 2011, the Company charged off its remaining \$988 net investment in the franchise lending venture. The charge-off is included as a component of "Gain on investments, net" in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. The Company determined to revise its estimate of loss due to a variety of factors, including the passage

of two years since the borrower was current on its debt service payments with only de minimis payments to the Company during that time and uncertainty regarding the value of the Company's collateral and the timing of resolution of the Company's claim, particularly in light of the borrower's Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing during 2011 and the existence of various issues for resolution before the bankruptcy court.

## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

## 5. Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities

As of September 30, 2011, the Company classifies all of its commercial mortgage-backed securities as “available for sale” for financial accounting purposes and carries those securities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value with the net unrealized gains or losses included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), a component of Stockholders’ Equity on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheet.

A detailed schedule of the Company’s securities investments at September 30, 2011 follows:

Description	Classification	Face Amount (1)		Cost Basis		Fair Value	
		Sep 30, 2011 Unaudited	Dec 31, 2010	Sep 30, 2011 Unaudited	Dec 31, 2010	Sep 30, 2011 Unaudited	Dec 31, 2010
Certificated Mortgage Loan (with Alcatel-Lucent USA Inc. as tenant) (rated B)	Available for Sale	\$ 24,527	\$ 34,722	\$ 24,818	\$ 35,172	\$ 21,567	\$ 27,947
Certificated Mortgage Loan (with CVS Corporation as tenant) (rated BBB+)	Available for Sale	17,023	17,480	17,023	17,480	17,176	17,507
Certificated Mortgage Loan (with Koninklijke Ahold, N.V. as tenant) (rated BBB)	Available for Sale	7,489	8,032	7,578	8,142	8,133	8,875
BACM 2006-4, Class H (rated CCC)	Available for Sale	4,000	8,000	–	400	945	400
BACMS 2002-2, Class V-1 (7-Eleven, Inc.) (rated AA-)	Available for Sale	642	602	538	493	539	493
BACMS 2002-2, Class V-2 (Sterling Jewelers) (not rated)	Available for Sale	980	920	804	735	804	735
CALFS 1997-CTL1, Class D (rated B-)	Available for Sale	3,000	6,000	3,001	5,951	1,107	4,501
CapLease CDO 2005-1, Class A (rated BBB+) (2)	Available for Sale	3,855	–	3,503	–	3,503	–
CapLease CDO 2005-1, Class B (rated BBB-) (2)	Available for Sale	2,000	–	1,400	–	1,400	–

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CMLBC							
2001-CMLB-1, Class H (rated B-)	Available for Sale	11,907	11,907	7,099	6,978	2,586	1,109
CMLBC							
2001-CMLB-1, Class J (rated D)	Available for Sale	6,383	6,383	854	1,149	658	320
NLFC 1999-LTL-1, Class X (IO) (rated AAA)	Available for Sale	4,031	4,392	4,031	4,392	2,552	3,917
Certificated Mortgage Loan (with Yahoo! Inc. as tenant) (rated BBB-)							
Banc of America 2007-1, Class C (rated B)	N/A	–	21,739	–	21,497	–	20,868
BSCMS 1999 CLF1, Class E (rated D)	N/A	–	500	–	173	–	225
BSCMS 1999 CLF1, Class F (not rated)	N/A	–	3,326	–	–	–	–
CMLBC							
2001-CMLB-1, Class E (rated BBB+)	N/A	–	251	–	–	–	–
CMLBC							
2001-CMLB-1, Class G (rated BB-)	N/A	–	9,526	–	8,953	–	2,789
JP Morgan							
2006-LDP9, Class AJ (rated B+)	N/A	–	200	–	99	–	166
NLFC 1999-LTL-1, Class E (rated BB)	N/A	–	11,081	–	5,926	–	3,880
Wachovia 2007-C30, Class AJ (rated B)	N/A	–	200	–	95	–	109
Wachovia 2007-C31, Class AJ (rated B+)	N/A	–	200	–	96	–	110
Wachovia 2007-C33, Class AJ (rated B+)	N/A	–	200	–	96	–	134
WBCMT 2004-C15, Class 180ML-D (rated CCC+)	N/A	–	15,000	–	15,013	–	13,800
WBCMT 2004-C15, Class 180ML-E (rated CCC)	N/A	–	8,000	–	8,008	–	7,223
WBCMT 2006-C27, Class C (rated BB)	N/A	–	11,000	–	11,148	–	6,600
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 85,837</b>	<b>\$ 189,187</b>	<b>\$ 70,650</b>	<b>\$ 162,029</b>	<b>\$ 60,969</b>	<b>\$ 127,164</b>

(1) Reflects face amount, or, in the case of the NLFC 1999-LTL-1 Class X (IO) bond, amortized cost.

(2)



Represents investments in the note classes of the CDO that the Company did not sell as part of the sale transaction completed during the third quarter of 2011. Prior to such sale, for financial accounting purposes the note classes were reported as a reduction in the amount of debt the Company had outstanding in the CDO.

All credit ratings in the above table are as of September 30, 2011.

During 2011, the Company has significantly reduced the size and number of its securities available for sale, including through the sale of its CDO during September 2011. By virtue of that sale, the Company disposed of all or a portion of 12 securities available for sale with an aggregate carry value of \$46,203 and cost basis of \$59,087 as of June 30, 2011.

## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

During May 2011, the Company sold one of its commercial mortgage-backed securities investments (WBCMT 2006-C27, Class C). The sale was executed because of evidence of significant deterioration in the underlying collateral within the securitization pool. The total of \$11,000 face amount of securities were sold at a dollar price of \$79.50 per \$100 of face amount, and the Company recognized a loss on investment during the quarter ended June 30, 2011 of \$2,397. The loss is included as a component of "Gain on investments, net" in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. The aggregate carrying amount of the securities was \$11,142 as of March 31, 2011. The proceeds from the sale of the securities were utilized to reduce principal outstanding in the Company's CDO in July 2011.

During February 2011, the Company sold two of its commercial mortgage-backed securities investments. Both of the securities are secured by portions of the mortgage financing on the office building located at 180 Maiden Lane, New York, New York (WBCMT 2004-C15, Class 180ML-D and Class 180ML-E). The sale was executed primarily because the securities were beyond their original scheduled maturity date of November 2009 and the sale enabled the Company to realize a return of substantially all of the outstanding principal. The total of \$23,000 face amount of securities were sold at a dollar price of \$98 per \$100 of face amount, and the Company recognized a loss on investment during the quarter ended March 31, 2011 of \$490. The loss is included as a component of "Gain on investments, net" in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. The aggregate carrying amount of these securities was \$22,236 as of December 31, 2010. The proceeds from the sale of the Class D bond (face amount of \$15,000) were utilized to reduce principal outstanding in the Company's CDO, and the proceeds from the sale of the Class E bond (face amount of \$8,000) were utilized for general corporate purposes.

The Company evaluated each of its securities for other-than-temporary impairment at September 30, 2011. The Company determined to recognize an other-than-temporary impairment of \$48 on the BACM 2006-4, Class H bond, which reduced the Company's cost basis on the security to zero. The loss is included as a component of "Gain on investments, net" in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. At December 31, 2010, the Company recognized an other-than-temporary impairment loss of \$7,741 on the BACM Class H security and determined to employ the cost-recovery method for all future cash flows on such security. Scheduled payments on the BACM Class H security which presently comprise monthly interest coupons on the Company's face amount were suspended during the quarter ended September 30, 2011. Future payments on the security, if any, will be recorded as interest income.

Unrealized gains and losses on securities at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, included as a component of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet, consisted of the following:

	Sep 30, 2011	Dec 31, 2010
	Unaudited	
Unrealized gains on securities previously available for sale	\$ —	\$ 750
Unrealized losses on securities previously available for sale	—	(8,857 )
Unrealized gains on securities available for	1,654	—

sale		
Unrealized losses on securities available for sale	(11,334 )	(7,958 )

The following table summarizes the Company's securities in an unrealized loss position as of September 30, 2011.

	Aggregate Fair Value	Aggregate Unrealized Loss	Number of Securities
In unrealized loss position 12 or more months	\$ 28,470	\$ 11,334	5

Credit ratings on the 5 securities in a continuous unrealized loss position for more than 12 months as of September 30, 2011, range from AAA to D with a weighted average of B+ and those securities have a weighted average maturity of approximately 6.8 years. The Company believes that none of the unrealized losses on investment securities are other-than-temporary because management expects the Company will receive all contractual principal and interest related to these investments. In addition, the Company did not have the intent to sell the securities or believe it would be required to sell them as of September 30, 2011.

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At September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the weighted average effective interest rate (yield to maturity on adjusted cost basis) on securities was approximately 8.4% and 8.0%, respectively.

6. Owned Properties Sold and Discontinued Operations

The Company sold two small owned property investments during the quarter ended September 30, 2011. During August, the Company sold a retail property located in Pennsauken, New Jersey leased to Walgreen Co. for net cash proceeds of \$3,830 and recognized a gain of \$603. During September, the Company sold another retail property located in Simi Valley, California leased to McDonald's USA, LLC for net cash proceeds of \$2,000 and recognized a gain of \$822. The foregoing gains are included as a component of "Gain on investments, net" on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. In accordance with GAAP, operating results from the two properties sold are reflected as discontinued operations in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations.

7. Fair Value

The Company is required to disclose fair value information about all of its financial instruments (as defined under prevailing accounting guidance), whether or not these instruments are measured at fair value on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. Under such guidance, substantially all of the Company's assets and liabilities other than its owned property investments are classified as financial instruments.

The Company estimates that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other assets, accounts payable and other liabilities, and dividends payable approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturities of these items.

The carrying amounts, notional or face amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's other financial instruments (as defined under GAAP) at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	Carrying Amount		Notional Amount		Estimated Fair Value	
	9/30/2011	12/31/2010	9/30/2011	12/31/2010	9/30/2011	12/31/2010
<b>Assets:</b>						
Loans held for investment	\$ 34,685	\$ 210,441	\$ 39,129	\$ 214,049	\$ 36,737	\$ 223,099
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	60,969	145,965	85,837	189,187	60,969	127,164
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Mortgages on real estate investments	\$ 978,783	\$ 928,429	\$ 975,917	\$ 925,264	\$ 996,823	\$ 979,570
Collateralized debt obligations	–	254,210	–	254,361	–	220,907
Credit agreement	71,487	105,345	71,487	105,345	71,487	105,345
Secured term loan	91,350	101,880	91,350	101,880	81,574	95,145
Convertible senior notes	34,366	33,926	35,009	35,009	35,008	35,004

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Other long-term debt	30,930	30,930	30,930	30,930	29,336	28,095
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The fair values indicated above are indicative of the interest rate and credit spread environment as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, and may not take into consideration the effects of subsequent interest rate, credit spread fluctuations, or changes in the ratings of the underlying tenants on the related leases. The methodologies used and key assumptions made to estimate fair values are as follows:

Loans held for investment—The fair value of the Company’s fixed-rate loan portfolio is estimated with a discounted cash flow analysis, utilizing scheduled cash flows and discount rates estimated by management to approximate those that a willing buyer and seller might use.

Commercial mortgage-backed securities—The fair values of the securities reflect management’s best estimate and require a considerable amount of judgment and assumptions. Management evaluates a variety of inputs and then estimates fair value based on those inputs. The primary inputs evaluated by management are broker quotations, collateral values, subordination levels, and liquidity of the security.

Credit agreement—Management believes that the stated interest rate (which floats based on short-term interest rates) approximates market rates (when compared to similar credit facilities with similar credit risk). As such, the fair value of these obligations is estimated to be equal to the outstanding principal amount.

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Mortgages on real estate investments, collateralized debt obligations and secured term loan —The fair value of mortgages payable on real estate investments, collateralized debt obligations and the secured term loan is estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis, based on management's estimates of market interest rates. For mortgages where the Company has an early prepayment right, management also considers the prepayment amount to evaluate the fair value.

Convertible senior notes —The carry value of convertible senior notes reflects the impact of accounting guidance for the notes adopted as of January 1, 2009. See Note 9. The fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis, based on management's estimates of market interest rates, and indications of market yields, where available.

Other long-term debt—The fair value of the Company's other long-term debt is estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis, based on management's estimates of market interest rates.

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted accounting guidance (codified at FASB ASC 820) that defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The guidance does not impose any new requirements around which assets and liabilities are to be measured at fair value, and instead applies to asset and liability balances required or permitted to be measured at fair value under existing accounting pronouncements.

The guidance applies principally to the Company's securities investments, which are classified as available for sale for accounting purposes and, as such, are measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Company's financial statements.

FASB ASC 820 establishes a valuation hierarchy based on the transparency of inputs used in the valuation of an asset or liability. Classification is based on the lowest level of inputs that is significant to the fair value measurement. The valuation hierarchy contains three levels:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date. As of September 30, 2011, the Company has not classified any of its securities available for sale as Level 1.
  - Level 2 – Pricing inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 assets include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities that are not active; and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, such as models or other valuation methodologies. As of September 30, 2011, the Company has classified two certificated mortgage loans (one with CVS Corporation as underlying tenant and the other with Koninklijke Ahold, N.V. as underlying tenant), as well as its sole remaining generic commercial mortgage-backed security investment (BACM 2006-4, Class H), as Level 2.
- Level 3 – Inputs reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. These valuations require a considerable amount of judgment and assumptions. As of September 30, 2011, the Company has classified all of its securities available for sale that are backed primarily by single tenant loan collateral, other than the CVS and Ahold backed certificated loans discussed above, as Level

3. Management evaluates a variety of inputs and then estimates fair value based on those inputs. The primary inputs evaluated by management are broker quotations (observable), collateral values (observable), subordination levels (observable), and liquidity of the security (unobservable). These inputs are the factors employed by management and to its knowledge other parties in determining where to price actual transactions. The Company's securities available for sale that are classified as Level 3 are unique in that in most cases the Company owns the entire bond class. As a result, the broker quotes obtained by the Company reflect expected pricing rather than actual trades and may also reflect distressed transactions in inactive markets. Therefore, the Company believes Level 3 is the appropriate classification in the fair value hierarchy for the Company's available for sale securities.

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The table below presents the fair value of the Company's securities available for sale as of September 30, 2011, aggregated by the level in the fair value hierarchy within which those measurements fall.

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance at September 30, 2011
<b>Assets</b>				
Securities available for sale	\$ -	\$ 26,254	\$ 34,715	\$ 60,969

The following table summarizes the change in the fair value for Level 3 items for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Securities available for sale	\$ 74,647	\$ 13,049	\$ 13,797	\$ 13,044
Gains (losses) included in net income (loss):				
Included in interest income	123	77	282	229
Gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income	230	312	18	639
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements (net)	(286 )	(272 )	(715 )	(746 )
Transfers in (out) of Level 3	(39,999 )	-	21,333	-
Ending balance	\$ 34,715	\$ 13,166	\$ 34,715	\$ 13,166

8. Other Assets

Other assets as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, consisted of the following:

	Sep 30, 2011 Unaudited	Dec 31, 2010
Receivables and accrued interest	\$ 7,144	\$ 9,593
Prepaid expenses and deposits	1,418	2,197
Reserve accounts	23,260	15,598
Funds with CDO trustee pending distribution	-	4,697
Restricted cash	481	1,126



Amounts held by servicer	963	666
Accrued rental income	36,617	39,506
Debt issuance costs, net	4,076	5,999
Deferred leasing costs, net	1,563	1,767
Investment in statutory trust	930	930
Other	797	1,046
Total	\$ 77,249	\$ 83,125

## 9. Debt Obligations

### Credit Agreement

The Company has entered into a credit agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (as successor to Wachovia Bank, N.A.) and financed certain of its portfolio assets pursuant to the credit agreement. The Company may also utilize the undrawn amount of the lender's revolving credit commitment to finance assets approved by the lender in its sole discretion at an advance rate of 60% of the asset's value (as determined by the lender).

The credit agreement with Wells Fargo includes the following terms:

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- Size: maximum revolving credit commitment of \$140,000;
- Maturity: maturity date of July 16, 2013; and
- Interest Rate: floating rate LIBOR-based facility with interest rate on the Company's borrowings set at one-month LIBOR plus 275 basis points.

As of September 30, 2011, the Company's outstanding borrowings under the agreement were \$71,487 and its effective financing rate was 3.6%.

The Company's borrowings under the credit agreement are secured by a combination of first mortgage loan investments, intercompany mortgage loans on owned property investments, commercial mortgage backed securities and a first lien on the Company's ownership interest in the real property located in Johnston, Rhode Island.

The Company's obligations under the credit agreement are also fully recourse to all of its other assets. In the event Wells Fargo determines in its sole discretion that the value of the Company's collateral assets has declined, including as a result of an underlying tenant credit rating downgrade or other adverse tenant-credit event, Wells Fargo may require the Company to prepay a portion of its borrowings, provided that Wells Fargo may not reduce the value of any of the Company's collateral other than CMBS securities due to general credit spread or interest rate fluctuations.

The Company is required to comply with the following financial covenants under the credit agreement:

- minimum liquidity (basically cash and cash equivalents) of at least \$12,000;
- minimum consolidated tangible net worth (basically stockholders' equity before accumulated depreciation and amortization) of at least \$360,000 plus 75% of the aggregate net proceeds from equity offerings or capital contributions after July 16, 2010;
- maximum corporate leverage (basically total liabilities divided by total assets before accumulated depreciation and amortization) of 80%; and
- minimum interest coverage (basically EBITDA, or net income before income taxes, interest expense, and depreciation and amortization, divided by interest expense) of 105%.

As of September 30, 2011, the Company was in compliance with the above financial covenants.

Amounts related to the Company's credit agreement as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, were as follows:

	At September 30, 2011		At December 31, 2010	
	Borrowings	Collateral	Borrowings	Collateral
	(unaudited)	Carry Value	(unaudited)	Carry Value
Credit Agreement				

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Loans held for investment	\$ 1,576	\$ 4,112	\$ 6,452	\$ 11,195
Intercompany mortgage loans and investments in CapLease CDO	67,611	101,475	95,609	130,225
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	2,300	2,552	3,284	11,141
Owned property	–	25,823	–	26,812
Total	\$ 71,487	\$ 133,962	\$ 105,345	\$ 179,373

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For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, the following interest rates applied with respect to the Company's credit agreement borrowings:

	For the three months ended September 30, 2011 (unaudited)		2010 (unaudited)		For the nine months ended September 30, 2011 (unaudited)		2010 (unaudited)	
Weighted average effective financing rate	3.54	%	3.63	%	3.46	%	3.68	%
One-Month LIBOR rate	0.20	%	0.32	%	0.23	%	0.28	%

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## Mortgage Notes on Real Estate Investments

The Company has financed most of its owned real properties with third party mortgage debt. The Company's mortgage notes payable are summarized in the following table:

Property Level Debt - Fixed Rate	Sep 30, 2011		Dec 31, 2010		Coupon	Effective Financing Rate (1)	Maturity Date
	Face Amount of Debt (unaudited)	Carry Value of Debt (unaudited)	Face Amount of Debt	Carry Value of Debt			
Abbott Laboratories, Columbus, OH (2)	\$ 5,250	\$ 5,250	\$ –	\$ –	5.40 %	6.1 %	Oct 2016
Abbott Laboratories, Waukegan, IL	14,534	14,534	14,710	14,710	5.11 %	5.2 %	Aug 2015
Aetna Life Insurance Company, Fresno, CA	16,043	16,043	16,043	16,043	5.63 %	5.7 %	Dec 2016
Allstate Insurance Company, Charlotte, NC	19,516	19,516	19,721	19,721	5.68 %	5.7 %	Jan 2016
Allstate Insurance Company, Roanoke, VA	20,777	20,777	20,996	20,996	5.68 %	5.8 %	Jan 2016
AMEC plc, Houston, TX	16,224	16,639	–	–	5.85 %	5.3 %	Apr 2016
Aon Corporation, Glenview, IL	59,687	59,687	60,870	60,870	5.23 %	5.8 %	Nov 2014
Baxter International, Inc., Bloomington, IN (2)	4,554	4,554	–	–	5.40 %	6.1 %	Sep 2016
Bunge North America, Inc., Fort Worth, TX	6,262	6,262	6,262	6,262	5.45 %	5.5 %	May 2017
Cadbury Holdings Limited, Whippany, NJ (2)	1,848	1,848	–	–	5.26 %	6.5 %	Mar 2015
Cadbury Holdings Limited, Whippany, NJ	32,733	32,733	33,237	33,237	5.26 %	5.3 %	Mar 2015
Capital One Financial Corporation, Plano, TX	19,480	19,480	19,850	19,850	5.24 %	5.3 %	May 2013
Choice Hotels International, Inc., Silver Spring, MD	27,053	27,053	28,025	28,025	5.30 %	5.3 %	May 2013
Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Franklin, IN	17,772	17,772	–	–	5.54 %	5.8 %	May 2021
County of Yolo, California, Woodland, CA	10,332	10,332	10,332	10,332	5.68 %	5.7 %	Feb 2017
Crozer-Keystone Health System, Ridley, PA (2)	3,036	3,036	–	–	5.40 %	6.0 %	Apr 2019
CVS Corporation, Randolph, MA (2)	7,681	7,681	–	–	5.40 %	6.4 %	Jan 2014

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Farmers Group, Inc., Simi Valley, CA	25,620	25,620	25,620	25,620	5.81 %	5.8 %	Jan 2017
Farmers New World Life Insurance Company, Mercer Island, WA	29,976	29,976	30,200	30,200	5.69 %	5.7 %	Jan 2016
General Motors Financial Company, Inc., Arlington, TX	26,805	26,578	27,190	26,937	5.28 %	5.5 %	Sep 2017
Invesco Holding Co. Ltd., Denver, CO	43,700	43,700	43,700	43,700	6.03 %	6.1 %	Jul 2016
ITT Corporation, Herndon, VA (2)	3,174	3,174	–	–	5.33 %	6.4 %	Jun 2015
ITT Corporation, Herndon, VA	39,932	39,932	40,393	40,393	5.33 %	5.4 %	Jun 2015
Johnson Controls, Inc., Largo, FL	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	5.48 %	5.5 %	Jan 2017
Koninklijke Ahold, N.V., Levittown, PA	13,876	13,876	14,040	14,040	6.05 %	6.1 %	Jul 2016
Lowe's Companies, Inc., Aliso Viejo, CA	41,452	41,452	41,892	41,892	5.10 %	5.4 %	Jul 2015
Nestle Holdings, Inc., Breinigsville, PA; Fort Wayne, IN; and Lathrop, CA	117,000	117,000	117,000	117,000	6.32 %	5.7 %	Aug 2012
Omnicom Group, Inc., Irving, TX	12,552	12,552	12,784	12,784	5.24 %	5.3 %	May 2013
Pearson Plc., Lawrence, KS	15,668	15,668	15,818	15,818	5.84 %	5.9 %	May 2016
The Travelers Corporation, Hartford, CT	18,693	18,695	17,251	17,656	10.76 %	7.7 %	Oct 2011
The Travelers Corporation, Hartford, CT	–	–	4,856	4,925	9.80 %	5.5 %	Sep 2011
Tiffany & Co., Parsippany, NJ	57,686	57,686	58,274	58,274	5.33 %	5.3 %	Oct 2015
Time Warner Entertainment Company, L.P., Milwaukee, WI	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	5.55 %	5.6 %	Dec 2016
Time Warner Entertainment Company, L.P., Milwaukee, WI (2)	2,261	2,261	–	–	6.18 %	6.8 %	Dec 2016
Time Warner Entertainment Company, L.P., Milwaukee, WI (2)	2,610	2,610	–	–	5.83 %	6.8 %	Dec 2015
TJX Companies, Inc., Philadelphia, PA	69,029	69,029	69,547	69,547	5.57 %	5.6 %	Mar 2016
T-Mobile USA, Inc., Nashville, TN	10,643	10,643	10,749	10,749	5.59 %	5.7 %	Dec 2016
United States Government (DEA), Birmingham, AL	10,964	10,964	11,086	11,086	5.23 %	5.4 %	Sep 2015
United States Government (EPA), Kansas City, KS	19,060	21,527	19,060	21,695	7.57 %	5.3 %	Oct 2022
United States Government (FBI), Albany, NY	10,137	10,137	10,137	10,137	5.50 %	5.7 %	Nov 2016
United States Government (FBI), Birmingham, AL	18,304	18,304	18,508	18,508	5.23 %	5.3 %	Sep 2015
United States Government (NIH), N. Bethesda, MD	58,306	58,306	59,459	59,459	5.32 %	5.6 %	Sep 2015
	5,238	5,238	5,297	5,297	5.23 %	5.5 %	Sep 2015

United States Government (SSA), Austin, TX									
United States Government (VA), Ponce, PR	4,228	4,329	4,708	4,836	7.30 %	6.4 %	Apr 2016		
Walgreen Co., Pennsauken, NJ	–	–	1,306	1,365	7.65 %	6.0 %	Oct 2016		
Walgreen Co., Portsmouth, VA	2,523	2,630	2,644	2,766	7.20 %	6.2 %	Jul 2018		
	\$ 975,917	\$ 978,783	\$ 925,264	\$ 928,429					

- (1) The effective financing rate is the Company's approximate borrowing cost, including the effect of hedge gains or losses and other deferred financing costs associated with the related borrowing.
- (2) The mortgage note is part of the collateral in the CDO transaction that the Company sold during the third quarter of 2011. Prior to such sale, for financial accounting purposes the mortgage note and related debt obligation were eliminated in consolidation as intercompany transactions.

The mortgage notes are non-recourse to the Company subject to limited non-recourse exceptions and are secured by the respective properties and an assignment of the relevant leases on the properties. See Note 3 regarding the separate and distinct nature of the Company's SPEs. The Company's book value before accumulated depreciation and amortization on owned properties encumbered with mortgage debt aggregated \$1,477,655 at September 30, 2011, and \$1,435,087 at December 31, 2010.

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September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

## Loan Agreement for Tulsa, Oklahoma Development Project

During the quarter ended September 30, 2011, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Bank of Oklahoma to provide construction financing of approximately one-half of the project costs related to the development of the property in Tulsa, Oklahoma for Cimarex Energy Co. See Note 3. Pursuant to the agreement, Bank of Oklahoma has agreed to fund up to \$24,000 of project costs beginning after the Company has funded an aggregate of \$24,000 to the project. During the construction period, interest only will be payable by the Company to the lender each month at a rate equal to the prevailing one month LIBOR rate plus 300 basis points (subject to a 4.00% floor). Upon completion of the project, the construction loan will automatically convert to a term loan of up to \$31,000 bearing interest at a rate equal to the prevailing one month LIBOR rate plus 275 basis points and maturing in July 2018. During the term loan period, in addition to monthly payments of interest, principal will also be payable by the Company to the lender based on a 25-year amortization period. Subject to customary non-recourse exceptions, the lender's recourse in the event of a default of the loan is limited to the property and the other assets of the Company's joint venture entity that owns the property. As of September 30, 2011, the Company had not drawn any amounts under the loan agreement with Bank of Oklahoma.

## Collateralized Debt Obligations

During September 2011, the Company completed the sale of its March 2005 CDO. For legal and accounting purposes, the sale resulted in the transfer by the Company of the various assets in the CDO trust along with the transfer of the obligation to pay debt service on the various CDO note classes. The CDO sale generated cash proceeds net of debt repaid and excluding accrued interest of approximately \$30,217, and a net gain of \$3,910, before the charge-off of various deferred CDO costs totaling \$3,698, including deferred realized losses on cash flow hedges of \$2,333 and deferred issuance costs of \$1,240. The net gain of \$3,910 is included as a component of "Gain on investments, net" on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations and the \$3,698 charge-off is included as "Loss on extinguishment of debt" on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Results of the CDO included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 were as follows:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Total revenue attributable to CDO activity	\$ 1,718	\$ 4,340	\$ 9,761	\$ 12,897
Total revenue attributable to CDO activity per common share	0.03	0.08	0.15	0.23
Net income attributable to CDO activity	298	1,226	2,151	3,501
Net income attributable to CDO activity per common share	–	0.02	0.03	0.06



As of September 30, 2011, the Company retained an aggregate of \$3,855 face amount of Class A CDO notes and \$2,000 face amount of Class B CDO notes which will continue to receive interest and principal when paid in accordance with the priority of payments specified in the CDO transaction documents. See Note 5. These securities were previously purchased by the Company on the open market during 2009 (in the case of the Class A notes) and 2011 (in the case of the Class B notes).

#### Secured Term Loan

During December 2007, the Company completed a secured term loan with KBC Bank, N.V. The Company transferred a pool of assets into a wholly-owned special purpose entity, called CapLease 2007-STL LLC, and issued debt to the lender secured by the assets in the pool. The Company retained all of the equity in the special purpose entity and, therefore, is entitled to all residual cash after the payment of scheduled principal and interest on the debt. The lender's debt is structured to be senior to the Company's equity. For example, all principal payments on the assets transferred to the SPE will be paid to the lender until the secured term loan is repaid in full. The Company is in a first loss position in the event of a payment default or loss on any of the SPE assets.

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The interest coupon on the loan is fixed at 5.81% annually until the loan matures in January 2018. The Company's effective financing rate on the loan is approximately 6.0% annually (inclusive of hedge and closing costs). The loan is non-recourse to the Company, subject to limited non-recourse exceptions.

Amounts related to the secured term loan as of September 30, 2011, were as follows:

	Borrowings	Collateral Carry Value
Loans held for investment	\$ 21,228	\$ 31,052
Intercompany mortgage loans on CapLease properties	26,033	36,955
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	44,089	48,927
Total	\$ 91,350	\$ 116,934

#### Convertible Senior Notes

During October 2007, CapLease issued \$75,000 principal amount of 7.50% convertible senior notes due 2027. The notes represent general unsecured recourse obligations of CapLease and rank equally in right of payment with all of its other existing and future obligations that are unsecured and unsubordinated. The notes are jointly and severally, fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a senior unsecured basis by four of CapLease's subsidiaries, Caplease, LP, Caplease Debt Funding, LP, Caplease Services Corp. and Caplease Credit LLC.

Since original issuance, CapLease has repurchased an aggregate of \$39,991 principal amount of the notes and, therefore, as of September 30, 2011, the Company had \$35,009 principal amount of convertible senior notes outstanding.

As of January 1, 2009, the Company adopted accounting guidance (codified primarily at FASB ASC 470) that retrospectively changed the accounting for the convertible senior notes. The guidance affected the accounting for the Company's convertible senior notes by requiring the initial proceeds from their issuance to be allocated between a liability component and an equity component in a manner that results in interest expense on the liability component at the Company's estimated nonconvertible debt borrowing rate on the date of issue. The liability component is initially recorded at a discount from the principal amount of the notes and is subsequently accreted back to the principal amount over its expected useful life as interest expense at the estimated nonconvertible debt borrowing rate is recorded. The initial bifurcation between the liability and equity components of the convertible senior notes at January 1, 2009, was \$67,761 and \$7,239, respectively.

The liability component of the convertible senior notes comprised the following amounts at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

Sep 30,	Dec 31,
2011	2010
(Unaudited)	

Convertible notes - principal	\$ 35,009	\$ 35,009
Unamortized debt discount	(643 )	(1,083 )
Convertible senior notes - net	\$ 34,366	\$ 33,926

The remaining debt discount is scheduled to be amortized over the next 13 months, ending in October 2012, when the Company may be required to repurchase the outstanding notes at par as described below.

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September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

The carry value of the equity component of the convertible senior notes was \$6,189 at each of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, with the decline from the initial bifurcation amount of \$7,239 caused by the Company's repurchase of convertible senior notes at par during 2010.

The notes bear interest at an annual fixed rate of 7.50% and are scheduled to mature on October 1, 2027, unless earlier converted, redeemed or repurchased. The Company's effective financing rate on the notes, which includes the effect of the commissions and other expenses of the transaction, is approximately 8.1%. The Company's effective interest rate on the liability component of the notes as measured under the January 1, 2009 accounting guidance was 10.2% and 10.1%, respectively, at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The Company recorded interest expense on the convertible senior notes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 as follows:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest expense paid or accrued at stated interest rate of 7.5%	\$657	\$669	\$1,969	\$2,455
Convertible senior notes issuance costs expensed as a component of interest expense	51	46	152	201
Interest expense at the nonconvertible debt incremental borrowing rate of 2.5%	149	139	439	560
Total convertible senior notes interest expense	\$857	\$854	\$2,560	\$3,216

Holders may require CapLease to repurchase their notes, in whole or in part, on October 1, 2012, October 1, 2017 and October 1, 2022, for a cash price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

The holders may convert their notes into cash, shares of CapLease common stock, or any combination thereof, at CapLease's option, under certain circumstances, including in connection with certain change of control events defined in the note indenture (each, a "change of control") or a transaction that results in CapLease's common stock or other securities into which the notes are convertible not being approved for listing on a U.S. national securities exchange (a "termination of trading"). Upon conversion, if CapLease does not elect otherwise, it will settle its conversion obligation in shares of its common stock.

The initial conversion rate for each \$1 principal amount of notes is 88.3704 shares of CapLease's common stock, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$11.32 per share. As of September 30, 2011, the if-converted value of the convertible senior notes does not exceed the principal amount of the notes. The initial conversion rate will be adjusted for certain events, including in the event CapLease makes any quarterly cash dividend in excess of \$0.20 per share.

Holders will also have the right to require CapLease to repurchase their notes, in whole or in part for cash, if a change of control or termination of trading occurs prior to October 1, 2012. The repurchase price will be 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

CapLease has the right to redeem the notes in whole or in part, for cash at any time or from time to time on or after October 5, 2012. Prior to October 5, 2012, CapLease may also redeem the notes to preserve its status as a real estate investment trust. The redemption price will be 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

#### Trust Preferred Securities

In December 2005, the Operating Partnership issued \$30,000 in aggregate principal amount of fixed/floating rate preferred securities through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Caplease Statutory Trust I. The trust preferred securities represent an unsecured subordinated recourse debt obligation of the Company and require quarterly interest payments calculated at a fixed interest rate equal to 7.68% per annum through January 30, 2016, and subsequently at a variable interest rate equal to LIBOR plus 2.60% per annum. The securities must be redeemed on January 30, 2036, and may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at par, at the Company's option, at any time. The Company's effective financing rate on the trust preferred securities, inclusive of deferred issuance costs, is approximately 8.3% per annum.

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

Scheduled Principal Payments on Debt Obligations

Scheduled principal amortization and balloon payments for all of the Company's outstanding debt obligations as of September 30, 2011, for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

	Scheduled Amortization	Balloon Payments	Total
3 months ending December 31, 2011	\$ 8,768	\$ 18,861	\$ 27,629
2012	37,183	152,009	189,192
2013	34,318	120,552	154,869
2014	30,912	60,379	91,291
2015	27,750	255,699	283,448
Thereafter	44,248	414,016	458,264
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 183,178</b>	<b>\$ 1,021,515</b>	<b>\$ 1,204,693</b>

10. Accounts payable and other liabilities

Accounts payable and other liabilities as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 consisted of the following:

	Sep 30, 2011 Unaudited	Dec 31, 2010
Accounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 5,435	\$ 4,105
Accrued interest	6,003	7,131
Accrued expenses	4,972	5,559
Deferred rental income	389	-
Unearned rental income	5,385	4,339
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 22,184</b>	<b>\$ 21,134</b>

11. Risk Management Transactions

As part of its financing strategy, the Company may use interest rate swap transactions to manage its exposure to interest rate fluctuations on assets not yet financed with long-term fixed rate debt. During the first nine months of 2011 and all of 2010, the Company had no open interest rate swap positions.

As of September 30, 2011, the Company had \$1,247 of net realized losses on derivatives deferred on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as a component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) related to prior interest rate swaps for certain of the Company's long-term debt issuances. During the quarter ended September 30, 2011, \$2,333 of net realized losses on derivatives were charged off in connection with the sale of the Company's CDO, and have been included as a component of "Loss on extinguishment of debt" on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations. Within the next twelve months, the Company estimates that \$131 of realized gains on derivatives will be reclassified to the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations as a reduction of interest expense.

The Company classifies the cash flows from derivatives as a financing activity on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

#### 12. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is committed to fund up to \$24,000 of project costs related to the Tulsa, Oklahoma development project described at Note 3 above. As of September 30, 2011, the Company had funded \$3,409 of such commitment.

CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

The Company is involved from time to time in litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company is not currently involved in any matter which management believes will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition. However, periodic settlements and/or professional or other fees and expenses related to any matter could have an adverse impact on our results of operations in the quarterly or annual period in which they are recognized.

As an owner of commercial real estate, the Company is subject to potential environmental costs. At September 30, 2011, the Company was not aware of any environmental concerns that would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

### 13. Stockholders' Equity

#### Stock Issuances

CapLease's authorized capital stock consists of 500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. As of September 30, 2011, CapLease had issued and outstanding 66,472,338 shares of common stock, and 3,204,900 shares of 8.125% Series A cumulative redeemable preferred stock.

During April 2011, CapLease issued 10,000,000 shares of common stock in a public offering at a price to the public of \$5.60 per share. During May 2011, CapLease issued an additional 150,000 shares of common stock as part of such public offering, as a result of the underwriters partially exercising the over-allotment option. Inclusive of the over-allotment option, the Company raised net proceeds of \$54,040, after the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses.

During March 2010, CapLease issued 3,144,654 shares of its common stock to an institutional investor for a price of \$4.77 per share, or net proceeds of \$14,984 (after deducting offering expenses).

During March 2010, CapLease issued 1,800,000 shares of 8.125% Series A cumulative redeemable preferred stock in a public offering at a price of \$23.06 per share, resulting in an effective annual yield of 9.00%. The Company received net proceeds in the transaction (after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses) of approximately \$40,109, including \$884 of accrued dividends.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, CapLease issued an aggregate of 14,200 shares of common stock through its "at the market offering" program with Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith Incorporated, at an average price of \$6.00 per share of common stock, and aggregate net proceeds of \$84. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, CapLease issued an aggregate of 1,851,300 shares of common stock and 600 shares of 8.125% Series A cumulative redeemable preferred stock through its "at the market offering" program with Brinson Patrick Securities Corporation, at an average price of \$4.67 per share of common stock and \$25.05 per share of Series A preferred stock, and aggregate net proceeds of \$8,485.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, CapLease issued 27,697 shares of common stock through its dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan, at a price of \$5.72 per share of common stock, and aggregate net



proceeds of \$158. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, CapLease did not issue any shares of common stock through its dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, CapLease issued restricted stock awards aggregating 392,500 shares of common stock to its executive officers, other employees and directors pursuant to the Company's stock incentive plan. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, CapLease issued restricted stock awards aggregating 479,500 shares of common stock to its executive officers, other employees and directors pursuant to the Company's stock incentive plan. As of September 30, 2011, the Company had awarded 3,762,455 shares of common stock under the stock plan, all in the form of restricted stock awards to executive officers, other employees and directors of the Company (see Note 14 below).

## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

## Share Repurchase Program

During August 2011, the Company announced that its Board of Directors has approved a share repurchase program authorizing the Company to repurchase in the aggregate up to \$20,000 of its outstanding common stock. The program permits the Company to purchase shares through a variety of methods, including in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions, in accordance with applicable securities laws. It does not obligate the Company to make any repurchases at any specific time or situation. The timing and extent to which the Company repurchases its shares will depend upon a variety of factors, including market conditions, the Company's liquidity, and regulatory requirements.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2011, the Company repurchased an aggregate of 1,583,327 shares of common stock at an average price of \$3.80 per share, utilizing an aggregate of \$6,055 of cash on hand.

## Dividends

The following table summarizes the dividend history on shares of CapLease common stock for the periods indicated.

Quarter Ended	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend Per Share	Total Amount
12/31/2009	12/31/2009	1/15/2010	\$ 0.06	\$ 3,103
3/31/2010	3/31/2010	4/15/2010	0.06	3,431
6/30/2010	6/30/2010	7/15/2010	0.06	3,431
9/30/2010	9/30/2010	10/15/2010	0.06	3,431
12/31/2010	12/31/2010	1/18/2011	0.065	3,736
3/31/2011	3/31/2011	4/15/2011	0.065	3,764
6/30/2011	6/30/2011	7/15/2011	0.065	4,424
9/30/2011	9/30/2011	10/17/2011	0.065	4,321

The following table summarizes the dividend history on shares of CapLease Series A preferred stock for the periods indicated.

Quarter Ended	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend Per Share	Total Amount
12/31/2009	12/31/2009	1/15/2010	\$ 0.5078125	\$ 711
3/31/2010	3/31/2010	4/15/2010	0.5078125	1,625
6/30/2010	6/30/2010	7/15/2010	0.5078125	1,625
9/30/2010	9/30/2010	10/15/2010	0.5078125	1,625
12/31/2010	12/31/2010	1/18/2011	0.5078125	1,627
3/31/2011	3/31/2011	4/15/2011	0.5078125	1,627
6/30/2011	6/30/2011	7/15/2011	0.5078125	1,627
9/30/2011	9/30/2011	10/17/2011	0.5078125	1,627

## 14. Stock Based Compensation

The Company adopted a stock incentive plan for its employees and directors during March 2004 in connection with its initial public offering. 5,123,000 shares of common stock are authorized for issuance under the stock plan. As of September 30, 2011, the Company had awarded 3,762,455 shares of common stock under the stock plan, all in the form of restricted stock awards to executive officers, other employees and directors of the Company. The Company has not awarded any options, stock appreciation rights or other stock based compensation under the stock plan.

## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

A summary of the Company's activity under the stock plan from January 1, 2010 through the nine months ended September 30, 2011, is presented below:

	Number of Shares
Stock Awards at January 1, 2010	2,890,455
Granted During the Year Ended December 31, 2010	479,500 (1)
Stock Awards at January 1, 2011	3,369,955
Granted During the Period Ended September 30, 2011	392,500 (2)
Stock Awards at September 30, 2011	3,762,455

- (1) Shares are scheduled to vest between March 2011 and March 2015, but will generally be forfeited if the recipient either terminates his employment with the Company or ceases to be a member of CapLease's Board of Directors at any time prior to the vesting date. Vesting of an aggregate of 241,125 shares is also subject to satisfaction of objective and subjective performance criteria, to be determined by CapLease's Compensation Committee.
- (2) Shares are scheduled to vest between March 2012 and March 2014, but will generally be forfeited if the recipient either terminates his employment with the Company or ceases to be a member of CapLease's Board of Directors at any time prior to the vesting date. Vesting of an aggregate of 196,425 shares is also subject to satisfaction of objective and subjective performance criteria, to be determined by CapLease's Compensation Committee.

A summary of the status of unvested shares from January 1, 2010 through the nine months ended September 30, 2011, is presented below:

	Shares Awarded Under Plan	Shares Priced Under GAAP	Weighted Average Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2010	1,801,016	1,177,865	\$ 4.17
Current period awards	479,500	286,600	4.84
Prior period awards	N/A	198,966	4.84
Vested	(541,149 )	(541,149 )	3.84
Nonvested at January 1, 2011	1,739,367	1,122,282	4.62
Current period awards	392,500	261,550	5.80
Prior period awards	N/A	223,635	5.80
Vested	(514,970 )	(514,970 )	5.14
Nonvested at September 30, 2011	1,616,897	1,092,497	4.90

The Company uses the closing stock price on the grant date as its estimate of the fair value of the award.

The Company has made certain of the restricted stock awards with vesting dependent upon satisfaction of performance criteria to be determined in the future. For such awards, applicable accounting guidance provides that despite the award having been granted, it is not valued for financial accounting purposes and expense related thereto

does not commence until performance criteria have been established. "Prior period awards" in the above table represent restricted share awards made in a prior period but which have been valued for financial accounting purposes in the current period when the CapLease Compensation Committee determined the performance criteria.

As of September 30, 2011, \$3,703 of unvested shares (fair value at the grant dates) is expected to be charged to the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations ratably over the remaining vesting period (through March 2015) assuming vesting criteria are satisfied. In addition, as of September 30, 2011, the Company has not yet commenced expense accrual related to the following number of share awards because the applicable performance criteria have not yet been determined: 39,345 restricted shares made in 2008, 209,430 restricted shares made in 2009, 144,675 restricted shares made in 2010 and 130,950 restricted shares made in 2011.

## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

## 15. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined under GAAP as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances, excluding those resulting from investments by and distributions to owners. For the Company's purposes, comprehensive income (loss) represents net income (loss), as presented in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations, adjusted for unrealized gains or losses on securities available for sale and amortization of unrealized losses on securities previously classified as available for sale, and amortization of realized losses on derivatives reclassified into interest expense.

The Company's comprehensive income (loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 is summarized below:

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net loss	\$ (13,170 )	\$ (1,153 )	\$ (17,905 )	\$ (4,327 )
Increase in fair value on securities available for sale	13,194	314	5,595	640
Amortization of unrealized loss on securities previously classified as available for sale	–	187	150	516
Reclassification of derivative items into earnings	2,391	145	3,544	447
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 2,415	\$ (507 )	\$ (8,616 )	\$ (2,724 )

GAAP also divides comprehensive income (loss) into "net income (loss)" and "other comprehensive income (loss)." Other comprehensive income (loss) is defined as revenues, expenses, gains and losses that under GAAP are included in comprehensive income (loss) but excluded from net income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) is a component of Stockholders' Equity and is shown on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (fourth column). The following table summarizes the Company's Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) as reported on the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity.

	Sep 30, 2011 (Unaudited)	Dec 31, 2010
Net unrealized losses on securities available for sale	\$ (9,680 )	\$ (7,958 )
Net unrealized losses on securities previously classified as available for sale	-	(8,107 )
Net realized losses on derivatives	(1,247 )	(4,151 )
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (10,927 )	\$ (20,216 )

## 16. Non-Controlling Interests

During June 2006, CapLease's Operating Partnership issued 263,157 units of limited partnership to an unaffiliated third party. All of these units were issued as partial consideration for the Company's acquisition of a real property in June 2006 from the third party. During June 2008, the units of limited partnership became redeemable by the holder, at its option, on the basis of one unit for either one share of CapLease common stock or cash equal to the fair market value of a share of common stock at the time of the redemption. The units of limited partnership do not have a liquidation preference. During September 2008, the holder redeemed 107,131 units for the same number of shares of CapLease common stock. As of September 30, 2011, the Operating Partnership had issued and outstanding 156,026 units of limited partnership.

Cash distributions by the Operating Partnership are paid in the following priority: first, to the non-controlling interest holders until such holders receive the amount they would have received if the holders' units of limited partnership interest were converted to an equal number of shares of CapLease common stock, and then, to CapLease. As a result, since July 2006, at the same time CapLease has paid a cash dividend to its common stockholders, the non-controlling interest holders have been paid a cash dividend of the same amount per limited partnership unit.

## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

## 17.Rental Income

The Company is the landlord to tenants under operating leases with expiration dates ranging from 2011 to 2026. The minimum rental amounts due under the leases are generally subject to scheduled fixed increases. The leases generally also require that the tenants pay for or reimburse the Company for the occupancy and operating costs of the properties, or in certain cases reimburse the Company for increases in certain operating costs and real estate taxes above their base year costs. Approximate future minimum rents to be received over the next five years and thereafter for non-cancelable operating leases in effect at September 30, 2011, are as follows:

3 months ending December 31, 2011	\$26,827
2012	128,084
2013	100,620
2014	97,532
2015	94,957
Thereafter	367,998
Total	\$816,018

## 18.Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

The accompanying unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations are presented as if, at January 1, 2010, the Company acquired the two properties which were purchased during 2010 and 2011 (property leased to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company purchased in December 2010 and property leased to a subsidiary of AMEC plc purchased in June 2011) which have been accounted for as a business combination for financial accounting purposes. Earnings per share are presented using the weighted average shares outstanding during the relevant periods. In management's opinion, all adjustments necessary to reflect the effects of the above transactions have been made.

The unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations are not necessarily indicative of what the actual results of operations would have been assuming the acquisition transactions had occurred at the date indicated above, nor do they purport to represent our future results of operations.

	For the three months ended September 30,		For the nine months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Total revenues	\$ 41,916	\$ 42,945	\$ 127,950	\$ 129,413
Loss from continuing operations	(13,224 )	(777 )	(18,013 )	(3,222 )
Net loss allocable to common stockholders	(14,789 )	(2,362 )	(22,758 )	(7,070 )
Loss per basic and diluted common share from continuing operations	(0.20 )	(0.01 )	(0.28 )	(0.06 )
Net loss per basic and diluted common share	(0.22 )	(0.04 )	(0.35 )	(0.13 )



19. Segment Reporting

FASB ASC 280 establishes the manner in which public businesses report information about operating segments in annual and interim financial reports issued to stockholders. FASB ASC 280 defines a segment as a component of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available and that is evaluated regularly to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company conducts its business through two segments: operating real estate (including its investments in owned properties) and debt investments (including its loan investments as well as its investments in securities). For segment reporting purposes, the Company does not allocate interest income on short-term investments or general and administrative expenses.

## CapLease, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts; totals may not add due to rounding)

September 30, 2011 (unaudited)

Selected results of operations by segment for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, are as follows:

	Corporate / Unallocated		Operating Real Estate		Debt Investments	
	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010
Total revenues	\$ 184	\$ 203	\$37,007	\$ 34,336	\$4,599	\$ 6,752
Total expenses	4,849	4,613	34,752	33,418	2,892	4,441
Other gain (loss)	–	(14 )	(13,927 )	–	1,398	–
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(4,665 )	(4,423 )	(11,672 )	919	3,104	2,312
Total assets	100,674	73,139	1,449,730	1,435,566	96,441	367,000

Selected results of operations by segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, are as follows:

	Corporate / Unallocated		Operating Real Estate		Debt Investments	
	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010
Total revenues	\$563	\$ 691	\$108,752	\$ 103,404	\$16,824	\$ 20,361
Total expenses	14,799	14,895	102,364	100,125	11,275	13,613
Other gain (loss)	–	(293 )	(13,927 )	–	(1,815 )	–
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(14,236 )	(14,498 )	(7,539 )	3,279	3,734	6,748
Total assets	100,674	73,139	1,449,730	1,435,566	96,441	367,000

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes to those financial statements, included elsewhere in this filing. Except where otherwise indicated or where the context is clear, the portfolio statistics in Item 2 of this Form 10-Q represent or are calculated from our carry value for financial reporting purposes before depreciation and amortization. With respect to our loan portfolio, we have adjusted our carry value to exclude a \$0.5 million general loss reserve.

When we use the term "we," "us," "our" or "the Company" we mean CapLease, Inc. and its majority-owned subsidiaries. All interests in our properties are held through special purpose entities which are separate and distinct legal entities.

### Overview

We are a REIT that primarily owns and manages single tenant commercial real estate properties subject to long-term leases to high credit quality tenants. We focus on properties that are subject to a net lease, or a lease that requires the tenant to pay all or substantially all property operating expenses, such as utilities, real estate taxes, insurance and routine maintenance. We also have made and expect to continue to make investments in single tenant properties where the owner has exposure to property operating expenses when we determine we can sufficiently underwrite that exposure and isolate a predictable cash flow.

In addition to our portfolio of owned properties, we have a modest portfolio of first mortgage loans and other debt investments on single tenant properties. That debt portfolio was reduced significantly during the third quarter of 2011 as a result of our sale of the assets and associated liabilities comprising our collateralized debt obligation. While the focus of our investment activity is expected to remain the ownership of real properties, we may continue to make debt investments from time to time on an opportunistic basis in the future.

As a result of lease non-renewals or lease terminations, we have classified three properties as "multi-tenant properties," as each is no longer leased primarily by a single tenant. As of September 30, 2011, we had an approximately \$1.8 billion investment portfolio, including \$1.7 billion of owned properties and \$0.1 billion of loans and other debt investments.

Our primary business objective is to generate stable, long-term and attractive returns based on the spread between the yields generated by our assets and the cost of financing our portfolio. We believe that our focus on assets leased to high credit quality tenants subject to long-term leases will provide us with a stable and predictable stream of cash flows that will support our business and the payment of dividends to our stockholders for the foreseeable future.

The principal sources of our revenues are rental income on our owned real properties and interest income from our debt investments (loans and securities). In order to grow our revenues, we will be primarily dependent on our ability to add new assets to our portfolio. We are also intensely focused on growing revenues by re-letting vacant space within our portfolio. As of September 30, 2011, the occupancy rate in our owned property portfolio was 96.1% with virtually all of the vacant space being in our office property in Johnston, Rhode Island and one of the two office buildings in Omaha, Nebraska. We cannot provide any assurance as to when and on what terms we will be able to re-let properties that are or may become vacant in our portfolio.

The principal sources of our expenses are interest expense on our assets financed, depreciation expense on our real properties, general and administrative expenses and property expenses (net of expense recoveries). With the exception of our credit agreement with Wells Fargo, all of our outstanding debt is currently fixed rate and, therefore, the interest expense we pay is not subject to fluctuation based on changes in market interest rates. Our credit agreement with Wells Fargo is floating rate debt and, therefore, the interest expense we pay is expected to increase if interest rates, in

particular the one-month LIBOR rate, increase.

The average remaining lease term on our owned properties is approximately 6 years, although we have some leases that are scheduled to mature over the next few years. We are subject to the risk that our tenants do not renew their leases at maturity and that we are unable to promptly re-let the property, or that the terms of renewal or re-letting may be less favorable to us than the current lease terms, any of which could result in a reduction in our revenues and an increase in our property operating costs.

We rely on leverage to allow us to invest in a greater number of assets and enhance our asset returns. Our overall portfolio leverage, expressed as a percentage of our total debt to our total assets before depreciation and amortization on owned properties and with other minor adjustments, was approximately 65% as of September 30, 2011. Our leverage ratios by segment as of September 30, 2011 were approximately 64% for the owned properties segment and 72% for the debt investments segment. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources—Leverage” below for information about our use of leverage ratios and how we compute them.

We expect our leverage level to continue to decrease over time, as a result of one or more of the following factors: scheduled principal amortization on our debt, voluntary debt reduction including potentially through selected asset sales, and lower or no leverage on new asset acquisitions. During 2011, the focus of our portfolio activity has been on continuing the portfolio growth momentum we started in 2010 and continuing to reduce our leverage.

Our portfolio financing strategy is to finance our assets with long-term fixed rate debt as soon as practicable after we invest, generally on a secured, non-recourse basis. Through non-recourse debt, we seek to limit the overall company exposure in the event we default on the debt to the amount we have invested in the asset or assets financed. We also had \$136.8 million of recourse debt obligations outstanding as of September 30, 2011, including \$71.5 million outstanding under our credit agreement with Wells Fargo which is scheduled to mature in July 2013.

We will be required to repay or refinance our debt obligations at maturity, which we expect, although cannot provide any assurance, that we will be able to do. To the extent we are unable to refinance debt obligations, we may rely on a combination of cash on hand, cash from asset sales, and cash from future debt or equity capital raises to fund the liquidity needed to repay the obligations. Our ability to refinance debt, sell assets and/or raise capital on favorable terms will be highly dependent upon prevailing market conditions.

#### Business Environment

The performance of our existing portfolio and our ability to add new assets will continue to be impacted by market conditions. Commercial real estate market conditions are improving, although various signs of weakness still persist. For example, delinquency rates on commercial real estate loans remains at historic highs, which has impacted the amount and terms of credit available for new transactions. Further, overall transaction volumes remain lower compared to historic norms and interest rates remain at historic lows, which have driven significant competition for new investment opportunities. We cannot provide any assurance as to when and at what yields and other terms we will be able to add new assets to our portfolio.

In addition, while rents and property values have been recovering in some markets, weakness and uncertainty persists, particularly in those markets hardest hit by the recent downturn. We have a series of leases maturing over the next several years and commercial real estate conditions in the relevant markets at lease maturity will have a significant impact on our ability to retain tenants or re-let vacant properties promptly and on favorable terms as leases mature.

We also have a series of non-recourse mortgages on our owned properties maturing over the next several years and lending for commercial real estate transactions, remains uneven and muted, which could impact our ability to sell properties and refinance maturing debt on favorable terms or at all.

Our ability to execute on our business plan, including to add new assets to our portfolio and support additional investments in our existing assets, will continue to be impacted by capital market conditions. The stock market in general and the market price of our common stock in particular continue to be volatile. We cannot make any assurance that capital markets will be favorable to us at any time.

#### Application of Critical Accounting Policies

A summary of our critical accounting policies is included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. There have been no significant changes to those policies during 2011.

### Third Quarter 2011 Transaction Summary

The following summarizes our significant transactions during the three months ended September 30, 2011.

#### Investments

- During July, we entered into a joint venture that is developing a 17 story office building primarily for Cimarex Energy Co. in Tulsa, Oklahoma with a project budget of \$51.8 million and an estimated total investment of \$55 million. We expect to fund about half of the project costs with the other half to be funded pursuant to a loan agreement we entered into with Bank of Oklahoma. The project is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2013. The lease with Cimarex Energy Co. is in force and rent will commence as building floors are completed and delivered to the tenant and the 12 year lease term will commence upon completion and delivery of all building floors to the tenant. As of September 30, 2011, we have funded \$1.3 million of our expected commitment to the project. See Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

#### Sales

- During September, we completed the sale of our March 2005 collateralized debt obligation transaction, or CDO. For legal and accounting purposes, the sale resulted in the transfer by us of the various assets in the CDO trust along with the transfer of the obligation to pay debt service on the various CDO note classes. The CDO sale generated cash proceeds net of debt repaid and excluding accrued interest of approximately \$30.2 million, and a net gain of \$3.9 million, before the charge-off of various deferred CDO costs totaling \$3.7 million, including deferred realized losses on cash flow hedges of \$2.3 million and deferred issuance costs of \$1.2 million. See Notes 4, 5 and 9 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.
- We sold two small retail properties for aggregate net cash proceeds of \$5.8 million and net gain of \$1.4 million. See Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

#### Construction and Term Financing Agreement

- During July, we entered into a loan agreement with Bank of Oklahoma to provide construction financing of approximately one-half of the project costs related to the development of the property in Tulsa, Oklahoma for Cimarex Energy Co. Pursuant to the agreement, Bank of Oklahoma has agreed to fund up to \$24 million of project costs beginning after we have funded an aggregate of \$24 million to the project. Upon completion of the project, the construction loan will automatically convert to a term loan of up to \$31 million. As of September 30, 2011, we had not drawn any amounts under such loan agreement. See Note 9 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

#### Share Buyback

- As part of the \$20 million share repurchase authorized by our Board of Directors in August, we repurchased an aggregate of 1,583,327 shares of common stock at an average price of \$3.80 per share, utilizing an aggregate of \$6.1 million of cash on hand. See Note 13 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

#### Property Acquisitions

Except for the Tulsa, Oklahoma development project described above, we did not make any real estate acquisitions during the quarter ended September 30, 2011.

During September 2011, we entered into a purchase and sale agreement to acquire a retail property for a purchase price of approximately \$30 million. The property is leased for a remaining lease term of approximately 19 years to a subsidiary of Lowe's Companies Inc. who has guaranteed all of the tenant's obligations under the lease. The closing of the purchase of the property is scheduled for November 2011 and is subject to satisfactory completion of our due diligence and various customary closing conditions.

#### Business Segments

We conduct our business through two operating segments:

- operating real estate (including our investments in owned real properties); and



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- debt investments (including our loan investments as well as our investments in securities).

Selected results of operations by segment for the three months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, are as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Corporate / Unallocated		Operating Real Estate		Debt Investments	
	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010
Total revenues	\$ 184	\$ 203	\$ 37,007	\$ 34,336	\$ 4,599	\$ 6,752
Total expenses	4,849	4,613	34,752	33,418	2,892	4,441
Other gain (loss)	–	(14 )	(13,927 )	–	1,398	–
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(4,665 )	(4,423 )	(11,672 )	919	3,104	2,312
Total assets	100,674	73,139	1,449,730	1,435,566	96,441	367,000

Selected results of operations by segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010, are as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Corporate / Unallocated		Operating Real Estate		Debt Investments	
	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010	Sep 30, 2011	Sep 30, 2010
Total revenues	\$ 563	\$ 691	\$ 108,752	\$ 103,404	\$ 16,824	\$ 20,361
Total expenses	14,799	14,895	102,364	100,125	11,275	13,613
Other gain (loss)	–	(293 )	(13,927 )	–	(1,815 )	–
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(14,236 )	(14,498 )	(7,539 )	3,279	3,734	6,748
Total assets	100,674	73,139	1,449,730	1,435,566	96,441	367,000

Comparison of the Quarter Ended September 30, 2011 to the Quarter Ended September 30, 2010

The following discussion compares our operating results for the quarter ended September 30, 2011 to the comparable period in 2010.

Revenue.

Total revenue increased \$0.5 million, or 1%, to \$41.8 million. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in rental revenue and tenant reimbursements, offset in part by a decrease in interest income.

Rental revenue and tenant reimbursements, in the aggregate, increased \$2.7 million, or 8%, to \$36.9 million, primarily reflecting the addition of the property leased to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company in December 2010, the property leased to Michelin North America, Inc. in May 2011, and the property leased to a subsidiary of AMEC plc in June 2011.

Interest income decreased \$2.1 million, or 31%, to \$4.8 million, primarily as a result of lower balances on debt investments, including as a result of the CDO sale on September 1, 2011.

Expenses.

Total expenses was basically unchanged at \$42.5 million, as an increase in property expenses and depreciation expense was basically offset by a decrease in interest expense.

Interest expense decreased \$1.5 million, or 7%, to \$19.5 million, from \$21.0 million. The decrease in the 2011 period resulted primarily from lower interest expense on collateralized debt obligations (CDO) due to lower debt outstanding and the sale of the CDO on September 1, 2011. The sale of the CDO will reduce interest expense by approximately \$0.8 million per month. During the third quarter 2011, \$0.2 million of lower interest expense on the secured term loan due to lower borrowings outstanding and \$0.2 million of lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings (resulting from lower borrowings and lower effective borrowing rate in the 2011 period), were offset by \$0.4 million of higher interest expense on property mortgages. Two new mortgage debt obligations were outstanding for the entire third quarter 2011: mortgage debt on (i) the property leased to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company and (ii) the property leased to a subsidiary of AMEC plc. Our average balance outstanding and effective financing rate under its floating rate borrowings was approximately \$78 million at 3.54% during the 2011 period (average one-month LIBOR of 0.20%), compared with approximately \$98 million at 3.63% during the 2010 period (average one-month LIBOR of 0.32%).

Property expenses increased \$0.8 million, or 13%, to \$7.0 million, primarily reflecting increased property operating costs such as repairs and utilities, more than half of which was recovered from tenants. The net amount of property expenses we incurred (net of tenant reimbursements) was \$3.4 million in 2011, compared to \$3.2 million in the 2010 period.

General and administrative expense increased \$0.1 million, or 4%, to \$2.6 million, primarily reflecting higher legal expenses in the 2011 period as a result of the requirement under GAAP to immediately expense rather than capitalize acquisition costs on new property acquisitions.

General and administrative expense-stock based compensation increased 20%, to \$0.8 million. The increase was primarily a result of higher share prices year over year, which primarily impacted the value of prior year performance share grants that do not price until the eligible vesting year. As of September 30, 2011, \$3.7 million of unvested shares (fair value at the grant dates) is expected to be charged to our Consolidated Statement of Operations ratably over the remaining vesting period (through March 2015) assuming vesting criteria are satisfied. As of September 30, 2011, we have not yet commenced expense accrual related to the following number of share awards because the applicable performance criteria have not yet been determined: 39,345 restricted shares made in 2008, 209,430 restricted shares made in 2009, 144,675 restricted shares made in 2010 and 130,950 restricted shares made in 2011.

Depreciation and amortization expense on real property increased \$0.5 million, or 4%, from \$12.1 million to \$12.6 million, primarily reflecting the addition of the property leased to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company in December 2010, the property leased to Michelin North America, Inc. in May 2011, and the property leased to a subsidiary of AMEC plc in June 2011.

Other gains (losses).

We had gain on investments, net, of \$5.3 million in the 2011 period, compared to no gain or loss on investments during the 2010 period. The amount in the 2011 period primarily includes gains of \$3.9 million on sale of the CDO (before related loss on extinguishment of debt discussed below) and \$1.4 million on two property sales during the quarter (see Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q).

We had provision for loss on property investment of \$14.1 million in the 2011 period, compared to no loss during the 2010 period. The amount in the 2011 period comprises a loss on the Hartford, Connecticut property where the lease to Travelers Corporation expired in October 2011 (see Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q).

We had \$3.7 million of losses on extinguishment of debt during the 2011 period, primarily representing the charge-off of deferred issuance costs and deferred realized losses on cash flow hedges in connection with the sale of our CDO during September 2011 (see Note 9 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q).

Net loss.

Net loss increased \$12.0 million, to \$(13.2) million, from \$(1.2) million, primarily as a result of the net impact of other gains (losses) in the 2011 period. Net loss allocable to common stockholders was \$(14.8) million in the third quarter of 2011, reflecting dividends to preferred stockholders of \$1.6 million.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011 to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010

The following discussion compares our operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 to the comparable period in 2010.

Revenue.

Total revenue increased \$1.7 million, or 1%, to \$126.1 million. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in rental revenue and tenant reimbursements, offset in part by a decrease in interest income.

Rental revenue and property expense recoveries, in the aggregate, increased \$5.2 million, or 5%, to \$108.2 million, primarily reflecting the addition of the property leased to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company in December 2010, the property leased to Michelin North America, Inc. in May 2011, and the property leased to a subsidiary of AMEC plc in June 2011.

Interest income decreased \$3.5 million, or 17%, to \$17.4 million, primarily as a result of lower balances on debt investments, including as a result of the CDO sale on September 1, 2011.

Expenses.

Total expenses decreased \$0.2 million to \$128.4 million, as a decrease in interest expense was largely offset by an increase in property expenses and depreciation expense.

Interest expense decreased \$3.6 million, or 6%, to \$60.3 million, from \$64.0 million. The decrease in the 2011 period resulted primarily from \$1.9 million of lower interest expense on the CDO due to lower debt outstanding and the sale of the CDO on September 1, 2011, \$0.7 million of lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings (resulting from lower borrowings and lower effective borrowing rate in the 2011 period), \$0.7 million of lower interest expense on convertible debt due to repurchases of the convertible debt, and \$0.6 million of lower interest expense on the secured term loan due to lower borrowings outstanding. Interest expense on property mortgages was \$0.2 million higher as interest expense on the new mortgages on the Cooper Tire & Rubber Company and AMEC plc properties was partially offset by principal paydowns on other property mortgage debt obligations. Our average balance outstanding and effective financing rate under its floating rate borrowings was approximately \$89 million at 3.46% during the 2011 period (average one-month LIBOR of 0.23%), compared with approximately \$111 million at 3.68% during the 2010 period (average one-month LIBOR of 0.28%).

Property expenses increased \$1.8 million, or 10%, to \$20.3 million, primarily reflecting increased property operating costs such as repairs and utilities, more than half of which was recovered from tenants. The net amount of property expenses we incurred (net of tenant reimbursements) was \$10.2 million in the 2011 period, compared to \$9.7 million in the 2010 period.

General and administrative expense increased \$0.2 million, or 2%, to \$8.1 million, primarily reflecting higher legal expenses in the 2011 period as a result of the requirement under GAAP to immediately expense rather than capitalize acquisition costs on new property acquisitions.

General and administrative expense-stock based compensation increased \$0.4 million, or 20%, to \$2.3 million. The increase was primarily a result of higher share prices year over year, which primarily impacted the value of prior year performance share grants that do not price until the eligible vesting year.

Depreciation and amortization expense on real property increased \$1.1 million, primarily reflecting the addition of the property leased to Cooper Tire & Rubber Company in December 2010, the property leased to Michelin North America, Inc. in May 2011, and the property leased to a subsidiary of AMEC plc in June 2011.

Other gains (losses).

We had gain on investments, net, of \$2.1 million in the 2011 period, compared to no gains or losses on investments during the 2010 period. The amount in the 2011 period primarily includes gains of \$3.9 million on sale of the CDO (before related loss on extinguishment of debt discussed below) during the third quarter (see Note 9 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q), \$1.4 million on two property sales during the third quarter (see Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q), and \$0.7 million on the sale of two loans during the second quarter (see Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q), partially offset by losses of \$2.9 million on the sale of CMBS securities during the first and second quarter (see Note 5 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q) and \$1.0 million on the charge-off of a loan investment during the second quarter (see Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q).

We had provision for loss on property investment of \$14.1 million in the 2011 period, compared to no loss during the 2010 period. The amount in the 2011 period comprises a loss on the Hartford, Connecticut property where the lease to Travelers Corporation expired in October 2011 (see Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q).

We had \$3.7 million of losses on extinguishment of debt during the 2011 period, primarily representing the charge-off of deferred issuance costs and deferred realized losses on cash flow hedges in connection with the sale of our CDO during September 2011 (see Note 9 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q).

Net loss.

Net loss increased \$13.6 million, to \$(17.9) million, from \$(4.3) million, primarily as a result of the net impact of other gains (losses) in the 2011 period offset in part by increased revenue in the 2011 period. Net loss allocable to common stockholders was \$(22.8) million in the 2011 period, reflecting dividends to preferred stockholders of \$4.9 million.

#### Funds from Operations

Funds from operations, or FFO, is a non-GAAP financial measure. We believe FFO is a useful additional measure of our performance because it facilitates an understanding of our operating performance after adjustment for real estate depreciation, a non-cash expense which assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. In addition, we believe that FFO provides useful information to the investment community about our financial performance as compared to other REITs, since FFO is generally recognized as an industry standard for measuring the operating performance of an equity REIT. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP and is not indicative of cash available to fund cash needs. FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income or earnings per share determined in accordance with GAAP as an indicator of our operating performance or as an alternative to cash flow as a measure of liquidity. Since all companies and analysts do not calculate FFO in a similar fashion, our calculation of FFO may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

We calculate FFO in accordance with standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT") which defines FFO as net income (loss) (computed in accordance with GAAP) excluding gains (or losses) from sales of property, plus depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures.

The following table reconciles our net income (loss) allocable to common stockholders to FFO for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010.

(Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net loss allocable to common stockholders	\$(14,797 )	\$(2,778 )	\$(22,787 )	\$(8,319 )
Add (deduct):				
Non-controlling interest in consolidated subsidiaries	(36 )	(8 )	(55 )	(23 )
Depreciation and amortization expense on real property	12,600	12,101	37,307	36,194
Depreciation and amortization expense on discontinued operations	7	20	46	59
Funds from operations	\$(2,226 )	\$9,335	\$14,511	\$27,911
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	67,615	57,185	64,238	55,822
Weighted average number of OP units outstanding	156	156	156	156
Weighted average number of common shares and OP units outstanding, diluted	67,771	57,341	64,394	55,978
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$(0.22 )	\$(0.05 )	\$(0.35 )	\$(0.15 )
Funds from operations per share	\$(0.03 )	\$0.16	\$0.23	\$0.50

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

### Short-Term Liquidity

We define our short-term liquidity as our ability to generate adequate amounts of cash to meet day-to-day operating expenses and material cash commitments over the next twelve months. Our primary sources of short-term liquidity are available cash and cash equivalents, cash provided by operations, and a portion of the cash proceeds from issuances of debt and equity capital. We may also use revolving loan borrowings under our credit agreement with Wells Fargo to finance, likely on a short-term basis, a portion of our new investment activity. As of September 30, 2011, we had \$92.3 million in available cash and cash equivalents. As of November 7, 2011, we had \$87.2 million in available cash and cash equivalents. We believe that our sources of short-term liquidity will be sufficient to enable us to satisfy our short-term liquidity requirements, including the payment of our dividend.



As a REIT, we are required to distribute at least 90% of our taxable income to our stockholders on an annual basis, and we intend to distribute all or substantially all of our REIT taxable income in order to comply with the distribution requirements of the Code and to avoid federal income tax and the nondeductible excise tax. We declared a cash dividend of \$0.065 per share of common stock during each of the quarters ended September 30, 2011, June 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011. We also declared a cash dividend of \$0.5078125 per share of 8.125% Series A cumulative redeemable preferred stock during each of the quarters ended September 30, 2011, June 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011. Our dividend policy is subject to revision at the discretion of our Board of Directors. All distributions will be made at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on our cash available for distribution, our funds from operations, our maintenance of REIT status, market conditions and such other factors as our Board of Directors deems relevant.

While we believe we will be able to satisfy our short-term liquidity requirements, the following are the primary factors that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our plans:

- payment defaults on our assets which we expect could be triggered primarily in the event of the bankruptcy of the underlying tenant or tenants;
- unexpected capital expenditures on our owned properties;
- margin calls on our Wells Fargo credit agreement; or
- margin calls on any future risk management transactions.

#### Long-Term Liquidity

We define our long-term liquidity as our ability to generate adequate amounts of cash to meet cash demands and commitments beyond the next 12 months, including balloon payments on our debt obligations and capital expenditures on our owned properties. Our primary sources of long-term liquidity are our cash and cash equivalents, cash provided by operations, cash from long-term financings on our asset investments and issuances of debt and equity capital. We may continue to selectively sell assets to allow us to generate additional long-term liquidity. We believe that our various sources of long-term liquidity will be sufficient to enable us to satisfy our long-term liquidity requirements.

Our primary long-term liquidity requirement is repayment of our debt obligations. We intend generally to manage our debt maturities by refinancing or repaying the related debt at maturity. We expect to utilize a combination of (i) cash on hand, (ii) cash from sales of assets which may include the collateral for the debt, and (iii) cash from future debt or equity capital raises to fund any liquidity needed to satisfy these obligations. These actions, however, may not enable us to generate sufficient liquidity to satisfy our borrowings and, therefore, we cannot provide any assurance we will be able to refinance or repay our debt obligations as they come due. Our ability to refinance debt, sell assets and/or raise capital on favorable terms will be highly dependent upon prevailing market conditions. See “Item 1A—Risk Factors—Our use of debt financing could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We have two recourse debt obligations that are scheduled to mature over the next few years. Our convertible senior notes can be put to us at the option of the note holders for a repurchase price of 100% of the principal amount of the notes in October 2012 and our credit agreement with Wells Fargo is scheduled to mature in July 2013. See Note 9 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q. The convertible senior notes are unsecured obligations and the credit agreement with Wells Fargo is a secured borrowing agreement. With respect to the convertible notes, we have through various repurchase transactions reduced the principal amount of notes outstanding

to \$35.0 million as of September 30, 2011 (from \$75 million at original issuance in October 2007). We may continue to seek to opportunistically repurchase this debt over time and then intend to repay or refinance any remaining obligation at or prior to maturity. With respect to the Wells Fargo agreement, we entered into an amendment and restatement of the agreement in July 2010, which, among other things, extended the maturity date until July 2013.

While we believe we will be successful in either refinancing or repaying these obligations at or prior to maturity, we cannot provide any assurance we will be able to do so. If we are unsuccessful in refinancing these obligations, we may not have sufficient liquidity to repay the debt in full at maturity. Our failure to do so is a default under the debt and could materially adversely affect our financial condition and operating results in a variety of ways. For example, if we default under the Wells Fargo agreement, the bank could foreclose on the related collateral causing us to lose some of our assets. Wells Fargo and the convertible note holders also would have general recourse against our company if we default in our obligations to them. In addition, each of these obligations is cross-defaulted with the other, meaning that a default under one obligation could result in the other lender accelerating the maturity of our obligations to them.

We have various non-recourse mortgage debt obligations that are scheduled to mature in the future. See the schedule of mortgage note maturities included at Note 9 in our consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q. In connection with the maturity of our mortgage debt obligations, we intend to evaluate a variety of alternatives with respect to our investment in the subject property, including refinancing the debt, utilizing cash on hand and other sources of liquidity to repay the mortgage debt, and selling the property. If we are unsuccessful with one or more of these alternatives, we could convey the property to the lender to satisfy in full our obligations under the non-recourse debt.

Non-recourse mortgage debt of \$18.9 million on the property we own in Hartford, Connecticut matured in October 2011, as did the lease of that property to Travelers Corporation, and the property is now vacant. We do not expect to restructure or refinance the foregoing non-recourse mortgage debt obligation, but rather expect the lender to foreclose on the property in full satisfaction of the mortgage debt. As a result, we recorded an impairment loss of \$14.1 million to reduce the carry value of the property to its estimated fair value as of September 30, 2011. Upon completion of the foreclosure, we expect to charge-off the remaining carry value of the property and record a gain on debt extinguishment of \$18.9 million.

Our mortgage debt obligations are non-recourse and not cross-defaulted with our other debt obligations, and therefore, we do not believe default of any of our mortgage debt obligations will threaten the viability of our company, although it could result in us losing all or some of our remaining investment in the property.

As an owner of commercial real estate, we are required to make capital expenditures to maintain and upgrade our properties. We expect the vast majority of these expenditures will be made as the leases mature and we renew existing leases or find new tenants to occupy the property. Any estimates we make of expected capital expenditures are highly subjective and actual amounts we spend may differ materially and will be impacted by a variety of factors, including market conditions which are beyond our control. We may be required to incur additional debt, sell assets and/or raise capital to generate the liquidity needed to pay for capital expenditures on our properties, and our ability to do so on favorable terms will be highly dependent upon prevailing market conditions. Our ability to satisfy our long-term liquidity requirements could be materially adversely affected by capital expenditures we make on our owned properties.

#### Share Repurchase Program

During August 2011, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program authorizing us to repurchase in the aggregate up to \$20 million of our outstanding common stock. The program permits us to purchase shares through a variety of methods, including in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions, in accordance with applicable securities laws. It does not obligate us to make any repurchases at any specific time or situation. The timing and extent to which we repurchase our shares will depend upon a variety of factors, including market conditions, our liquidity, and regulatory requirements.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2011, we repurchased an aggregate of 1,583,327 shares of common stock at an average price of \$3.80 per share, utilizing an aggregate of \$6.1 million of cash on hand.

#### Sources of Capital

General. We intend to continue to raise additional capital from time to time to enable us to continue to implement our strategy. Our ability to raise capital is influenced by market conditions, and we cannot assure you that conditions for raising capital will be favorable for us at any time.

Shelf Registration Statement. We have a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-171408) on file and effective with the Securities and Exchange Commission which we expect to utilize to issue public equity or debt capital from time to time in the future. Pursuant to the shelf registration statement, we may issue and sell publicly preferred stock, common stock, and debt securities, or any combination of such securities, from time to time in one or more offerings, up to an aggregate amount of \$500 million. We utilized our shelf registration statement to issue common equity capital during April and May of 2011. Specifically, on April 5, 2011, we issued 10,000,000 shares of common stock in a public offering at a price to the public of \$5.60 per share. Then, on May 4, 2011, we issued an additional 150,000 shares of common stock as part of such public offering, as a result of the underwriters partially exercising the over-allotment option. Inclusive of the over-allotment option, we raised net proceeds of \$54.0 million, after the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses. Through September 30, 2011, we have used a total of \$31.7 million of the proceeds from the offering, with \$17.1 million used to fund purchases of or improvements to owned properties, \$8.5 million used to reduce outstanding indebtedness and \$6.1 million used to repurchase our common stock.

As of September 30, 2011, we had remaining availability of \$443 million under our shelf registration statement, and we may offer and sell any combination of common stock, preferred stock and/or senior or subordinated debt securities up to such amount from time to time. The availability under our shelf registration statement includes an aggregate of 2,693,900 shares of common stock and 995,100 shares of Series A preferred stock reserved for sale under the Brinson Patrick sales agreement described below, and an aggregate of 8,982,700 shares of common stock reserved for sale under the Merrill Lynch sales agreement described below.

**ATM Offering.** We have implemented an “at the market offering” program (as defined in Rule 415 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended), which may be utilized by us from time to time to sell shares of our common stock and Series A preferred stock and increase liquidity. We have two separate sales agents for our “at the market offering” program, Brinson Patrick Securities Corporation and Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith Incorporated.

Our sales agreement with Brinson Patrick Securities Corporation permits us to issue and sell through Brinson Patrick, from time to time, shares of our common stock and Series A preferred stock, and Brinson Patrick has agreed to use its best efforts to sell such shares during the term of the agreement and on the terms set forth therein. Our Board of Directors initially authorized the sale of up to 5,000,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of Series A preferred stock pursuant to the sales agreement with Brinson Patrick from time to time. Through September 30, 2011, we have sold 2,306,100 shares of common stock and 4,900 shares of Series A preferred stock pursuant to the agreement with Brinson Patrick. We are not obligated to sell any shares pursuant to the agreement and we may start and stop selling shares pursuant to the program at any time in our sole discretion. We must pay Brinson Patrick a commission of 1.5% of the gross sales price per share sold.

Our sales agreement with Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith Incorporated authorizes us to issue and sell, from time to time, up to 9,000,000 shares of common stock through or to Merrill Lynch, and Merrill Lynch has agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to sell such shares during the term of the agreement and on the terms set forth therein. We may sell our common stock to Merrill Lynch as principal for its own account at prices agreed upon at the time of sale. Through September 30, 2011, we have sold a total of 17,300 shares of common stock pursuant to our sales agreement with Merrill Lynch. We are not obligated to sell any shares pursuant to the agreement and we may start and stop selling shares pursuant to the program at any time in our sole discretion. We must pay Merrill Lynch a commission of 2.0% of the gross sales price per share sold.

We did not sell any shares of common stock or Series A preferred stock pursuant to the sales agreements with Brinson Patrick and Merrill Lynch during the quarter ended September 30, 2011.

We are not currently selling shares through the “at the market offering” program, although we reserve the right to elect to do so in our sole discretion at any time in the future.

**Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan.** In March 2007, we implemented a dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan, which may be utilized by us from time to time to sell shares of our common stock and increase liquidity. The plan allows interested stockholders to reinvest all or a portion of their cash dividends in shares of our common stock and to make monthly purchases of our common stock generally up to a maximum of \$10,000 (unless a higher amount is approved by us in our sole discretion). Shares purchased through the plan may be either (i) newly issued by us (which may be sold at a discount of up to 5% off of the average of the high and low sales prices on the applicable investment date) or (ii) purchased by the plan administrator in the open market, at our discretion. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, we issued 27,697 shares of common stock through the plan at a price of \$5.72 per share. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we issued 103 shares of common stock through the plan at a price of \$5.85 per share. As of September 30, 2011, we have reserved an aggregate of 6,830,043 shares of common stock for future issuance pursuant to the dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan. We are not currently issuing new shares through the plan, although we reserve the right to elect to do so in our sole discretion at

any time in the future.

#### Leverage

We rely on leverage to allow us to invest in a greater number of assets and enhance our asset returns. Leverage also exposes us to a variety of risks which are discussed in more detail in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K under the heading “Risk Factors.” In reviewing and analyzing our debt, we look at a variety of financial metrics such as our leverage ratios, weighted average and individual interest rates on the debt, weighted average and individual maturity dates and scheduled principal amortization and balloon balances due at maturity. We also evaluate a variety of subjective factors such as present and expected future market conditions.

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Leverage ratios are a widely used financial measure by the real estate investment community, especially for REITs. We measure our leverage ratios by dividing total debt by total assets, as adjusted. We measure total assets, as adjusted, at historical cost before depreciation and amortization on owned properties. Therefore, our leverage ratios do not account for any fluctuations in value, up or down, that may have occurred since we acquired our owned properties. Other companies including other REITs may compute leverage ratios in a different manner and, therefore, our leverage ratios may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

The following table sets forth the computation of our overall portfolio leverage ratio as of September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands).

	Sep 30, 2011	Dec 31, 2010
<b>Debt</b>		
Mortgages on real estate investments	\$ 978,783	\$ 928,429
Collateralized debt obligations	–	254,210
Principal held by CDO trustee pending distribution	–	(1,607 )
Credit agreement	71,487	105,345
Secured term loan	91,350	101,880
Convertible senior notes	34,366	33,926
Other long-term debt	30,930	30,930
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>\$ 1,206,916</b>	<b>\$ 1,453,113</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
Total assets	\$ 1,646,846	\$ 1,870,271
Accumulated depreciation and amortization on owned properties	277,745	239,990
Intangible liabilities on real estate investments	(35,765 )	(37,405 )
Principal held by CDO trustee pending distribution	–	(1,607 )
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(1,418 )	(2,197 )
Accrued rental income	(36,617 )	(39,506 )
Deferred rental income	389	–
Debt issuance costs, net	(4,076 )	(5,999 )
Other	(797 )	(1,046 )
<b>Total Assets, as adjusted</b>	<b>\$ 1,846,307</b>	<b>\$ 2,022,501</b>
<b>Leverage (Total Debt/Total Assets, as adjusted)</b>	<b>65 %</b>	<b>72 %</b>

The following table sets forth the computation of our leverage ratios by segment as of September 30, 2011 (dollars in thousands).

(in thousands)	Mortgage Debt	Secured Term Loan Debt	Credit Agreement Debt	Total Debt	Investment (1)	Leverage
Owned Properties	\$ 978,783	\$ 26,033	\$ 67,611	\$ 1,072,427	\$ 1,671,571	64 %
Debt Investments	–	65,317	3,876	\$ 69,193	96,154	72 %

(1)Represents our carry value for financial reporting purposes before depreciation and amortization on owned properties. The carry value of our debt investments has been adjusted to exclude a \$500 general loss reserve.

We expect our leverage level to continue to decrease over time, as a result of one or more of the following factors: scheduled principal amortization on our debt, voluntary debt reduction including potentially through selected asset sales, and lower or no leverage on new asset acquisitions.

Our portfolio financing strategy is to finance our assets with long-term fixed rate debt as soon as practicable after we invest, generally on a secured, non-recourse basis. Through non-recourse debt, we seek to limit the overall company exposure in the event we default on the debt to the amount we have invested in the asset or assets financed. We seek to finance our assets with “match-funded” or substantially “match-funded” debt, meaning that we seek to obtain debt whose maturity matches as closely as possible the maturity of the asset financed. Through September 30, 2011, our long-term fixed rate asset financings have been in the form of traditional third party non-recourse first mortgage financings (on most of our owned real properties) and one non-recourse secured term loan (completed in December 2007). As of September 30, 2011, we have financed on a long-term basis an aggregate of approximately \$1.56 billion of portfolio assets with third party first mortgage debt of \$978.8 million and a secured term loan of \$91.4 million.



## Long-Term Mortgage Financings

We have financed most of our owned properties through traditional first mortgage financings provided through the commercial mortgage-backed securitization market. We also have utilized the term financings described below including the CDO transaction we sold during September 2011, to add incremental leverage on many of our owned properties.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2011, we did not obtain or assume any new mortgage financings. We did enter into a loan agreement with Bank of Oklahoma to finance a portion of the construction of the property we are developing in Tulsa, Oklahoma for Cimarex Energy Co. Pursuant to the agreement, Bank of Oklahoma has agreed to fund up to \$24 million of project costs beginning after we have funded an aggregate of \$24 million to the project. During the construction period, we will pay the lender interest only on our borrowings at a rate equal to the prevailing one month LIBOR rate plus 300 basis points (subject to a 4.00% floor). Upon completion of the project, the construction loan will automatically convert to a term loan of up to \$31 million bearing interest at a rate equal to the prevailing one month LIBOR rate plus 275 basis points and maturing in July 2018. During the term loan period, in addition to monthly payments of interest, we will also be required to pay principal to the lender based on a 25-year amortization period. Subject to customary non-recourse exceptions, the lender's recourse in the event of a default of the loan is limited to the property and the other assets of our joint venture entity that owns the property. As of September 30, 2011, we had not drawn any amounts under the loan agreement with Bank of Oklahoma.

As of September 30, 2011, we had \$978.8 million of non-recourse first mortgage debt at a weighted average coupon of 5.61% and a weighted average effective financing rate of 5.6%.

Our mortgage financings are all fixed rate financings. The notes typically mature over a long-term period of approximately ten years, and debt service is payable monthly. The notes are non-recourse to us subject to limited recourse exceptions and are secured by a mortgage on the property and an assignment of the underlying lease and rents on the property. The notes are frequently interest only for all or a portion of the note term, and require a balloon payment at maturity. As described above, we cannot provide any assurance we will be able to refinance or repay these obligations at maturity and our ability to do so on favorable terms will be highly dependent upon prevailing market conditions. See "Business Environment" above and "Item 1A—Risk Factors" in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

## Term Financings

We have financed most of our loan and securities investments as well as a select number of our owned properties through the term financings described below. As noted above, we have also utilized term financings to add incremental leverage on our owned properties financed with mortgage debt.

**Secured Term Loan.** In December 2007, we completed a secured term loan with a European bank. We transferred a pool of assets into a wholly-owned special purpose entity, called CapLease 2007-STL LLC, and issued debt to the lender secured by the assets in the pool. We retained all of the equity in the special purpose entity, or SPE, and, therefore, are entitled to all residual cash after the payment of scheduled principal and interest on the debt. The lender's debt is structured to be senior to our equity. For example, all principal payments on the assets transferred to the SPE will be paid to the lender until the secured term loan is repaid in full. We are in a first loss position in the event of a payment default or loss on any of the SPE assets.

As of September 30, 2011, we had \$91.4 million of debt outstanding under the secured term loan, secured by assets with a carry value of \$116.9 million. The interest coupon on the loan is fixed at 5.81% annually until the loan matures in January 2018. Our effective financing rate on the loan is 6.0% annually (inclusive of hedge and closing costs). The

loan is non-recourse to us, subject to limited non-recourse exceptions.

CDO Financing. During September 2011, we completed the sale of our March 2005 collateralized debt obligation transaction, or CDO. For legal and accounting purposes, the sale resulted in the transfer by us of the various assets in the CDO trust along with the transfer of the obligation to pay debt service on the various CDO note classes. The CDO sale generated cash proceeds net of debt repaid and excluding accrued interest of approximately \$30.2 million, and a net gain of \$3.9 million, before the charge-off of primarily deferred issuance costs and deferred realized gains on cash flow hedges totaling \$3.7 million.

Credit Agreement. We have entered into a credit agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (as successor to Wachovia Bank, N.A.) and financed certain of our portfolio assets pursuant to the credit agreement. We also may utilize the undrawn amount of the lender's revolving credit commitment to finance assets approved by the lender in its sole discretion at an advance rate of 60% of the asset's value (as determined by the lender).

The credit agreement with Wells Fargo includes the following terms:

- Size: maximum revolving credit commitment of \$140 million;
- Maturity: maturity date of to July 16, 2013; and
- Interest Rate: floating rate LIBOR-based facility with interest rate on our borrowings set at one-month LIBOR plus 275 basis points.

As of September 30, 2011, our outstanding borrowings under the agreement were \$71.5 million and our effective financing rate was 3.6%.

The agreement is a floating rate LIBOR based facility. Our borrowings under the agreement are secured by a combination of first mortgage loan investments, intercompany mortgage loans on our owned property investments, commercial mortgage-backed securities and a first lien on our ownership interest in the real property located in Johnston, Rhode Island. Our obligations under the credit agreement are also fully recourse to all of our other assets and, pursuant to the margin call provisions in the agreement, we may be obligated to prepay a portion of the debt if Wells Fargo determines the value of our collateral has declined, including as a result of an underlying tenant credit rating downgrade or other adverse tenant-credit event, Wells Fargo may require us to prepay a portion of our borrowings, provided that Wells Fargo may not reduce the value of any of our collateral other than CMBS securities due to general credit spread or interest rate fluctuations. As of September 30, 2011, we had \$2.3 million borrowed against collateral classified as CMBS securities by Wells Fargo.

We are required to comply with the following financial covenants under the credit agreement:

- minimum liquidity (basically cash and cash equivalents) of at least \$12 million;
- minimum consolidated tangible net worth (basically stockholders' equity before accumulated depreciation and amortization) of at least \$360 million plus 75% of the aggregate net proceeds from equity offerings or capital contributions after July 16, 2010;
- maximum corporate leverage (basically total liabilities divided by total assets before accumulated depreciation and amortization) of 80%; and
- minimum interest coverage (basically EBITDA, or net income before income taxes, interest expense, and depreciation and amortization, divided by interest expense) of 105%.

As of September 30, 2011, we were in compliance with the above financial covenants, and we do not currently anticipate any difficulty in maintaining compliance with these covenants in future periods.

As of September 30, 2011, our \$71.5 million of borrowings under our Wells Fargo credit agreement were secured by loan investments with an aggregate carry value of \$4.1 million, intercompany mortgage loans with an aggregate carry value of \$101.5 million, CMBS investments with a carry value of \$2.6 million and a single owned property with a carry value of \$25.8 million.

We may pursue a variety of strategies for the assets financed on the credit agreement, which may include obtaining long-term fixed rate financing when market conditions permit, pursuing selected asset sales, and retiring the debt on selected assets and holding the assets unlevered. We expect credit market conditions to impact our ability to achieve these objectives and, therefore, we cannot provide any assurance as to the timing or our ability to do so.

#### Statement of Cash Flows

Operating activities provided \$39.4 million of cash during the nine months ended September 30, 2011, primarily driven by net (loss) as adjusted by various non-cash gains, losses, income and charges of \$43.2 million, partially offset by increases in other assets of \$4.4 million. Operating activities provided \$37.5 million of cash during the nine months ended September 30, 2010, primarily driven by net (loss) as adjusted by various non-cash gains, losses, income and charges of \$38.5 million, partially offset by increases in other assets of \$1.5 million.

We recognize rental income on our owned properties on a straight line basis in accordance with GAAP. As of September 30, 2011, this has resulted in us accruing \$36.2 million, net, of rental income in excess of actual rents due under the various leases. During the nine months ended September 30, 2011, actual rents due under the leases exceeded rents on a straight-line basis by \$3.3 million. We expect the impact of straight-lining of rents to fluctuate over time as contractual rents step up and actual rents due increase under the various leases and market conditions improve and we purchase additional properties. Certain of our owned properties are also subject to rents which pay semi-annually, rather than monthly, and this also impacts the quarter-to-quarter changes due to straight-lining of rents.

Investing activities provided \$133.5 million of cash during the nine months ended September 30, 2011, which primarily resulted from proceeds from sale or prepayments of loan investments of \$86.9 million, proceeds from sale of securities of \$31.3 million, proceeds from sale of the CDO of \$22.3 million, proceeds from sale of real estate of \$5.2 million, and principal received from loans and securities of \$11.9 million, partially offset by real estate purchases and improvements and construction in progress of \$24.0 million. Investing activities provided \$9.7 million of cash during the nine months ended September 30, 2010, which primarily resulted from net proceeds from the sale of owned properties of \$3.4 million and net principal received on loans of \$8.3 million and securities of \$2.7 million, partially offset by real estate improvements and construction in progress of \$3.6 million and leasing commission costs of \$1.1 million.

Cash used in financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2011 was \$113.3 million, which primarily resulted from net repayments and repurchases of debt of \$143.8 million (including repayment and repurchases of CDO debt of \$106.9 million, repayments on the Wells Fargo credit agreement of \$33.9 million, and repayments on the secured term loan with KBC Bank of \$10.5 million), dividends and distribution paid of \$16.8 million and common stock repurchased of \$6.1 million, partially offset by common stock issued of \$54.3 million. Cash used in financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was \$27.9 million, which primarily resulted from net repayments of principal on debt of \$59.1 million (\$33.2 million on the Wells Fargo credit agreement, \$9.9 million, net, on property mortgages, \$9.3 million on the secured term loan with KBC Bank, and \$6.8 million on the collateralized debt obligations), \$17.3 million used to repurchase our convertible senior notes, and dividends and distributions paid of \$14.0 million, partially offset by proceeds from preferred stock issuances of \$40.1 million and proceeds from common stock issuances of \$23.5 million.

See our consolidated statements of cash flows included in the historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this filing for a reconciliation of our cash position for the periods described above.

#### CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We may from time to time make written or oral forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including statements contained in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and in our press releases and webcasts. Forward-looking statements relate to expectations, beliefs, projections, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “potential,” “should,” “strategy,” “will” and other words of similar meaning. The forward-looking statements are based on our beliefs, assumptions and expectations of future performance, taking into account all information currently available to us. These beliefs, assumptions and expectations can change as a result of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to us or are within our control. If a change occurs, our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements. In connection with the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, we are hereby identifying important factors that could cause actual results and outcomes to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement made by or on our behalf. Such factors include, but are not limited to:

- our ability to renew leases as they expire or lease-up vacant space on favorable terms or at all;
  - our ability to close new investment transactions that we have in our pipeline;
  - our ability to make additional investments in a timely manner or on acceptable terms;
- current credit market conditions and our ability to obtain long-term financing for our asset investments in a timely manner and on terms that are consistent with those we project when we invest in the asset;

- access to capital markets and capital market conditions;
- adverse changes in the financial condition or credit ratings of the tenants underlying our investments;
- our ability to make scheduled payments on our debt obligations and to repay or refinance our debt obligations at maturity on favorable terms or at all;
- increases in our financing costs (including as a result of LIBOR rate increases), our general and administrative costs and/or our property expenses;
  - changes in our industry, the industries of our tenants, interest rates or the general economy;
  - impairments in the value of the collateral underlying our investments; and
  - the degree and nature of our competition.

These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating any forward-looking statement we may make from time to time. For a more detailed discussion of the risks affecting our business, any of which could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, see our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, including the section entitled “Risk Factors,” and any other reports or documents we file with the SEC from time to time. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of its date. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are qualified by the cautionary statements in this section. We undertake no obligation to update or publicly release any revisions to forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or changes in expectations after the date made.

### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk of loss from adverse changes in the level of one or more market prices, rate indices or other market factors. We are exposed to market risk primarily from changes in interest rates, credit spreads, tenant credit ratings and equity prices. We may attempt to mitigate certain of these risks by entering into hedge and other risk management transactions during the short-term and fixed-rate financings for the long-term. We seek to obtain long-term fixed rate financing as soon as practicable after we make an asset investment. There can be no assurance, however, that such mitigation strategies will be completely or even partially successful. The level of our exposure to market risk is subject to factors beyond our control, including political risk (including terrorism), monetary and tax policy, general economic conditions and a variety of other associated risks.

#### Interest Rate Exposure

We are exposed to interest rate risk in various aspects of our business. The most significant ways we can be impacted by interest rates are as follows: increases in the level of interest rates may impact our ability to add new assets, as spreads on assets we are targeting may compress (unless there is a corresponding increase in asset returns). Declines in interest rates could result in increased competition for our asset class.

Also, to the extent we finance assets in our portfolio on our floating rate borrowing facilities, our net income from these fixed rate assets will decrease as interest rates rise (particularly LIBOR rates) and our borrowing cost increases. Our Wells Fargo credit agreement and loan agreement with Bank of Oklahoma (no borrowings outstanding) are currently our only floating rate borrowing facilities. Low market interest rates kept our borrowing cost on the Wells Fargo credit agreement low during 2010 and through the third quarter of 2011 although we cannot predict the level of market interest rates in the future. In addition, as interest rates rise, our anticipated cost to finance these assets on a

long-term fixed rate basis may rise, causing our expected spread on these assets to be reduced. We may attempt to mitigate these risks by entering into risk management transactions that react in a manner that offsets our increased interest costs and by locking our long-term financing cost as soon as practicable after we commit to an asset. As a result of market conditions, we are not currently carrying an open interest rate hedge to manage our exposure to interest rate fluctuations for assets for which we may obtain long-term financing for in the future. Our decision to do so leaves us exposed to increases in long-term interest rates for those assets and, therefore, may make it more difficult or more costly to obtain long-term financing. As noted above, there can be no assurance that our mitigation strategies will be successful.



Furthermore, shifts in the U.S. Treasury yield curve, which represents the market's expectations of future interest rates, would also affect the yield required on our loans and real estate securities. Changes in the required yield would result in a higher or lower value for these assets. If the required market yields increase as a result of these interest rate changes, the value of our loans and real estate securities would decline relative to U.S. Treasuries. Conversely, if the required market yields decrease as a result of interest rate changes, the value of our loans and real estate securities would increase relative to U.S. Treasuries. These changes in the market value may affect the equity on our balance sheet or, if the value is less than our cost basis and we determine the losses to be other-than-temporary, our Statement of Operations through impairment losses on our loans or securities. These value changes may also affect our ability to borrow and access capital.

#### Credit Spread Curve Exposure

We are subject to credit spread risk in various aspects of our business. Credit spreads represent the portion of the required yield on an income investment attributable to credit quality. Credit spreads fluctuate over time as investor appetite for credit risk changes.

Changes in credit spreads can have many of the same impacts on us as a change in interest rates, or principally:

- increases in credit spreads can result in spread compression on investments we target and, thus, a slowing of our new investment pace;
- increases in credit spreads can increase our anticipated cost to finance assets not yet financed with long-term fixed rate debt, causing our expected spread on these assets to be reduced; and
- increases in credit spreads can lower the value of our loans and securities as required yields on these assets increase.

#### Tenant Credit Rating Exposure

Substantially all of our portfolio assets are subject to risks due to credit rating changes of the underlying tenant or tenants. Deterioration in the underlying tenant's credit rating can result in a lower value for the related asset, which could result in a reduction in the equity on our balance sheet or, if the value is less than our cost basis and we determine the loss to be other-than-temporary, an impairment loss on our Statement of Operations. In addition, declines in the credit rating of a particular tenant prior to our obtaining long-term fixed rate financing could result in a margin call by the related lender, and precipitous declines may significantly impede or eliminate our ability to finance the asset. We manage these risks by maintaining diversity among our credits and assessing our aggregate exposure to ratings classes, in particular lower rated classes. We also seek to lock or procure long-term financing on our assets as promptly as practicable after we commit to invest.

#### Equity Price Risk Exposure

We may seek to raise capital by sale of our common stock. Our ability to do so is dependent upon the market price of our common stock and general market conditions. Any sales we make may be dilutive to existing stockholders.

#### Fair Value

For certain of our financial instruments, fair values are not readily available since there are no active trading markets as characterized by current exchanges between willing parties. Accordingly, we derive or estimate fair values using various valuation techniques, such as computing the present value of estimated future cash flows using discount rates commensurate with the risks involved. However, the determination of estimated cash flows may be subjective and

imprecise. Changes in assumptions or estimation methodologies can have a material affect on these estimated fair values. The fair values indicated below are indicative of the interest rate and credit spread environment as of September 30, 2011, and may not take into consideration the effects of subsequent interest rate or credit spread fluctuations, or changes in the ratings of the underlying tenants.

The following summarizes certain data regarding our interest rate sensitive instruments as of September 30, 2011:

	Carrying Amount	Notional Amount	Weighted Average Effective Interest / Financing Rate		Maturity Date	Fair Value
(dollars in thousands)						
<b>Assets:</b>						
Loans held for investment (1)	\$ 34,685	\$ 39,129	7.3	%	Various	\$ 36,737
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (2)	60,969	85,837	8.4	%	2015-2028	60,969
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Mortgage notes payable (4)	\$ 978,783	\$ 975,917	5.6	%	2011-2022	\$ 996,823
Credit agreement (3)	71,487	71,487	3.6	%	2013	71,487
Secured term loan (4)	91,350	91,350	6.0	%	2018	81,574
Convertible senior notes (5)	34,366	35,009	10.2	%	2012	35,008
Other long-term debt (6)	30,930	30,930	8.3	%	2016	29,336

(1) This portfolio of loans bears interest at fixed rates. We have estimated the fair value of this portfolio of loans with a discounted cash flow analysis, utilizing scheduled cash flows and discount rates estimated by management to approximate those that a willing buyer and seller might use. The maturity dates for the loans range from 2011 through 2033.

(2) Commercial mortgage-backed securities represent subordinate interests in securitizations, as well as pass-through certificates representing our pro rata investments in a pool of mortgage loans (collectively, CMBS). The notional values for the CMBS are shown at their respective face amounts. The fair values of CMBS reflect management's best estimate and require a considerable amount of judgment and assumptions. Management evaluates a variety of inputs and then estimates fair value based on those inputs. The primary inputs evaluated by management are broker quotations, collateral values, subordination levels, and liquidity of the security. For the CMBS, we expect to receive monthly interest coupon payments, and contractual principal payments as scheduled.

(3) Our credit agreement bears interest at floating rates, and we believe that for similar financial instruments with comparable credit risks, the effective rates approximate market value. Accordingly, the carrying amounts outstanding are believed to approximate fair value.

(4) We estimate the fair value of mortgage notes on real estate investments and the secured term loan using a discounted cash flow analysis, based on our estimates of market interest rates. For mortgages where we have an early payment right, we also consider the prepayment amount to evaluate the fair value.

(5) The carry value and effective financing rate on the convertible senior notes reflect the impact of the accounting guidance applicable to the notes as of January 1, 2009. See Note 9 in our consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q. We estimate the fair value of our convertible senior notes using a discounted cash flow analysis, based upon management's estimates of market interest rates, and indications of market yields, where available. The maturity date of our convertible senior notes reflects our expected maturity date in October 2012 when the note investors have the right to require us to repurchase their notes for cash and is used to compute the

related fair value and weighted average effective interest rate.

- (6) We estimate the fair value of our other long-term debt using a discounted cash flow analysis, based upon management's estimates of market interest rates. The maturity date of our other long-term debt reflects our expected maturity date in January 2016 and is used to compute the related fair value and weighted average effective interest rate.

Scheduled maturities of interest rate sensitive instruments as of September 30, 2011 are as follows:

	2011	2012	Expected Maturity Dates			Thereafter
			2013	2014	2015	
			(in thousands, notional amounts where appropriate, otherwise carrying amounts)			
Loans held for investment	\$ 1,507	\$ 6,293	\$ 3,498	\$ 1,108	\$ 1,029	\$ 25,695
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,435	3,369	3,917	4,573	8,729	63,814
Mortgages on real estate investments	23,647	135,547	73,811	78,942	270,043	393,928
Credit agreement	774	3,256	67,457	–	–	–
Secured term loan	3,208	15,380	13,602	12,349	13,405	33,406
Convertible senior notes	–	35,009	–	–	–	–
Other long-term debt	–	–	–	–	–	30,930

The above table includes regularly scheduled principal amortization and balloon payments due to maturity on our debt obligations. See Note 9 in our consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q. The expected maturity dates shown for loans held for investment, commercial mortgage-backed securities and structuring fees receivable are based on the contractual terms of the assets. The material assumptions used to determine fair value are included in footnotes 1 through 6 in the immediately preceding table.

#### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

##### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, we carried out an evaluation, with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

##### Changes in Internal Controls

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2011, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II.

## OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are involved in legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe that any matter we are currently involved in will have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition. However, periodic settlements and/or professional or other fees and expenses related to any matter could have an adverse impact on our results of operations in the quarterly or annual period in which they are recognized.

Item 1A.

Risk Factors

See Item 1A of our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 filed with the SEC on February 18, 2011.

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

During August 2011, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program authorizing us to repurchase in the aggregate up to \$20 million of our outstanding common stock. The program has no expiration date and permits us to purchase shares through a variety of methods, including in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions, in accordance with applicable securities laws. It does not obligate us to make any repurchases at any specific time or situation. The timing and extent to which we repurchase our shares will depend upon a variety of factors, including market conditions, our liquidity, and regulatory requirements.

The following is a summary of our common stock repurchases during the three months ended September 30, 2011, all of which were conducted under the share repurchase program described above.

Month	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares	
			Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet be Repurchased Under the Program
July 1-31, 2011	—	—	—	—
August 1-31, 2011	890,324	\$ 3.87	890,324	\$ 16,554,259
September 1-30, 2011	693,003	\$ 3.77	1,583,327	\$ 13,945,076

## Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

## Item 4. [Removed and Reserved]

## Item 5. Other Information

None.

## Item 6. Exhibits

- 10.1 Securities and Rights Purchase Agreement dated as of August 1, 2011 among Caplease Investment Management, LLC, EVA LLC, NRF Cap, LLC and Caplease Credit LLC
- 12.1 Computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges and ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends
- 31.1 Certification of the Registrant's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of the Registrant's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted

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pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

- 32.1 Certification of the Registrant's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of the Registrant's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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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.

CAPLEASE, INC.  
Registrant

Date: November 8, 2011

/s/ Paul H. McDowell  
Paul H. McDowell  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 8, 2011

/s/ Shawn P. Seale  
Shawn P. Seale  
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer  
and Treasurer