

CAPSTEAD MORTGAGE CORP

Form 10-Q

November 06, 2006

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended: **September 30, 2006**

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: 1-8996

CAPSTEAD MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Maryland

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

75-2027937

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**8401 North Central Expressway, Suite 800, Dallas,
TX**

75225

(Zip Code)

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(214) 874-2323**

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). (Check one):
Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) YES ☐ NO ☒

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the last practicable date.

Common Stock (\$0.01 par value)

19,043,302 as of November 6, 2006

CAPSTEAD MORTGAGE CORPORATION
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006
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ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
PART I. ³/₄ FINANCIAL INFORMATION
CAPSTEAD MORTGAGE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	<i>September 30, 2006 (unaudited)</i>	<i>December 31, 2005 (NOTE 2)</i>
Assets:		
Mortgage securities and similar investments (\$5.0 billion pledged under repurchase arrangements)	\$ 5,190,790	\$ 4,368,025
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	20,098	9,246
Receivables and other assets	68,844	53,040
Cash and cash equivalents	4,195	33,937
	\$ 5,283,927	\$ 4,464,248
Liabilities:		
Repurchase arrangements and similar borrowings	\$ 4,827,842	\$ 4,023,686
Unsecured borrowings	103,095	77,321
Liabilities of discontinued operation		2,884
Common stock dividend payable	381	381
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	13,948	15,127
	4,945,266	4,119,399
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock \$0.10 par value; 100,000 shares authorized: \$1.60 Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A, 202 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 (\$3,317 aggregate liquidation preference)	2,828	2,828
\$1.26 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Series B, 15,819 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 (\$180,025 aggregate liquidation preference)	176,705	176,705
Common stock \$0.01 par value; 100,000 shares authorized: 19,043 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005	190	190
Paid-in capital	500,287	512,933
Accumulated deficit	(354,617)	(352,803)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	13,268	4,996
	338,661	344,849

\$ 5,283,927 \$ 4,464,248

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CAPSTEAD MORTGAGE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(in thousands, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	<i>Quarter Ended September 30</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended September 30</i>	
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2005</i>
Mortgage securities and similar investments:				
Interest income	\$ 62,230	\$ 32,826	\$ 172,505	\$ 91,938
Interest expense	(61,066)	(27,542)	(163,294)	(71,369)
	1,164	5,284	9,211	20,569
Other revenue (expense):				
Other revenue	63	477	429	888
Interest expense on unsecured borrowings	(1,747)	(41)	(4,955)	(41)
Other operating expense	(1,627)	(1,531)	(4,876)	(4,543)
	(3,311)	(1,095)	(9,402)	(3,696)
Income (loss) before equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates and discontinued operation	(2,147)	4,189	(191)	16,873
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates	654	(42)	1,684	(42)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(1,493)	4,147	1,493	16,831
Income from discontinued operation		468		1,376
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,493)	\$ 4,615	\$ 1,493	\$ 18,207
Net income available (loss attributable) to common stockholders:				
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,493)	\$ 4,615	\$ 1,493	\$ 18,207
Less cash dividends paid on preferred stock	(5,064)	(5,064)	(15,192)	(15,192)
	\$ (6,557)	\$ (449)	\$ (13,699)	\$ 3,015

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share:

Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.73)	\$ 0.09
Income from discontinued operation		0.03		0.07
	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.73)	\$ 0.16

Cash dividends declared per share:

Common	\$ 0.020	\$ 0.020	\$ 0.060	\$ 0.300
Series A Preferred	0.400	0.400	1.200	1.200
Series B Preferred	0.315	0.315	0.945	0.945

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CAPSTEAD MORTGAGE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	<i>Nine Months Ended September</i>	
	<i>30</i>	
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2005</i>
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 1,493	\$ 18,207
Noncash items:		
Amortization of investment premiums	17,620	15,864
Depreciation and other amortization	76	114
Stock-based compensation	392	139
Undistributed earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(141)	42
Gain on structured financing redemption		(156)
Net change in receivables, other assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses	(8,768)	(10,817)
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	10,672	23,393
Net cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operation		2,051
Net cash provided by operating activities	10,672	25,444
Investing activities:		
Purchases of mortgage securities and similar investments	(2,130,829)	(1,291,614)
Principal collections on mortgage securities and similar investments	1,291,089	1,032,393
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates:		
Investment in statutory trusts formed to issue other borrowings	(774)	(1,083)
Investment in commercial real estate loan limited partnership	(12,749)	(3,460)
Return of investment in commercial real estate loan limited partnership	2,812	
Net cash used in investing activities of continuing operations	(850,451)	(263,764)
Net cash used in investing activities of discontinued operation	(2,884)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(853,335)	(263,764)
Financing activities:		
Net increase in repurchase arrangements and similar borrowings	804,178	153,494
Unsecured borrowings, net of issue costs	25,086	34,925
Release of restricted cash		5,996
Capital stock transactions	(9)	26
Dividends paid	(16,334)	(24,645)
Net cash provided by financing activities of continuing operations	812,921	169,796
Net cash used in financing activities of discontinued operation		(172)

Net cash provided by financing activities	812,921	169,624
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(29,742)	(68,696)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	33,937	73,030
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 4,195	\$ 4,334

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**CAPSTEAD MORTGAGE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

(unaudited)

NOTE 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ BUSINESS

Capstead Mortgage Corporation operates as a real estate investment trust for federal income tax purposes (a REIT) and is based in Dallas, Texas. Unless the context otherwise indicates, Capstead Mortgage Corporation, together with its subsidiaries, is referred to as Capstead or the Company. Capstead earns income from investing in real estate-related assets on a leveraged basis. These investments currently consist primarily of a core portfolio of residential adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) securities issued and guaranteed by government-sponsored entities, either Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or by an agency of the federal government, Ginnie Mae (collectively, Agency Securities). Capstead also seeks to opportunistically invest a portion of its investment capital in credit-sensitive commercial real estate-related assets, including subordinate commercial real estate loans.

NOTE 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Interim Financial Reporting

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the calendar year ending December 31, 2006. For further information refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto incorporated by reference in the Company s annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications were necessary in large part because of the December 30, 2005 sale of Capstead s real estate held for lease. All accounts associated with this investment have been reflected as a discontinued operation. Except as otherwise noted, all amounts and disclosures reflect only the Company s continuing operations. Additionally, amounts related to collateral for structured financings and related borrowings have been reclassified as a component of *Mortgage securities and similar investments* and related borrowings in light of the declining significance of these amounts.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, Capstead adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment (SFAS123R). SFAS123R establishes accounting for stock-based awards exchanged for director and employee services. Under the provisions of SFAS123R, stock-based compensation cost is measured at grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the related requisite service period. Through December 31, 2005 Capstead accounted for stock-based awards under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related Interpretations (APB25) and provided the required pro forma disclosures of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 Accounting for Stock-based Compensation (SFAS123).

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The Company elected to use the modified prospective application method of adopting SFAS123R, and, accordingly, the Company recognized in *Other operating expense* compensation expense totaling \$35,000 and \$115,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively, for the requisite service rendered during these periods relating to the unvested portion of stock option awards that previously were not given accounting recognition in earnings. Additionally, \$113,000 and \$277,000 was expensed related to nonvested stock awards. No previous awards were modified or repurchased during 2006. Stock-based compensation expense recognized for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 under APB25 totaled \$85,000 and \$162,000, respectively. This expense would have been \$40,000 and \$61,000 higher for these periods under the fair value provisions of SFAS123 which would have had a one cent or less negative effect on the reported earnings (loss) per share figures for these periods.

Accounting for Acquisitions of Mortgage Securities Seller-Financed using Repurchase Arrangements

From time to time Capstead will finance acquisitions of mortgage investments with the seller using repurchase arrangements. Consistent with prevailing industry practice, the Company records such assets and the related financings gross on its balance sheet, and the corresponding interest income and interest expense gross on its income statement. In addition, the asset is typically a security held available-for-sale, and any change in fair value of the asset is recorded as a component of *Other comprehensive income (loss)*.

Under a recent technical interpretation of the pertinent accounting rules, in a transaction where assets are acquired from and financed under a repurchase agreement with the same counterparty, the acquisition may not qualify as a sale from the seller's perspective; in such cases, the seller may be required to continue to consolidate the assets sold based on their continuing involvement with such assets. The result is that the buyer may be precluded from presenting any such assets gross on its balance sheet and may instead be required to treat its net investment in such assets as a derivative financial instrument (*Derivative*) until such time as the assets are no longer financed with the seller. The resulting *Derivative* would be marked to market through earnings.

This potential change in accounting treatment does not affect the economics of the transactions but does affect how the transactions are reported in the financial statements. Should Capstead be required to adopt this accounting, its cash flows, liquidity and ability to pay a dividend would be unchanged, and Capstead does not believe taxable income would be affected. In addition, this would not affect Capstead's status as a REIT or cause it to fail to qualify for its Investment Company Act exemption. This issue has been submitted to accounting standard setters for resolution. The Company had less than \$50 million in acquisitions that were seller-financed as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. Management does not believe changing the accounting treatment for any past transactions, if eventually required, would have a material effect on its earnings or financial position.

NOTE 3 ³/₄ EARNINGS (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing the reportable components of net income (loss) (*Income (loss) from continuing operations* and *Income from discontinued operation*), after deducting preferred share dividends, by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing the reportable components of net income (loss), after deducting dividends on convertible preferred shares when such shares are antidilutive, by the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding, giving effect to stock options and convertible preferred shares when such options and shares are dilutive. For calculation purposes the Series A and B preferred shares are considered dilutive whenever basic income from continuing operations per common share exceeds each Series' dividend divided by the conversion rate applicable for that period.

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The components of the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per common share were as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	<i>Quarter Ended September 30</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended September 30</i>	
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2005</i>
Numerators for basic earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (1,493)	\$ 4,147	\$ 1,493	\$ 16,831
Less Series A and B preferred share dividends	(5,064)	(5,064)	(15,192)	(15,192)
Income from continuing operations available (loss attributable) to common stockholders	(6,557)	(917)	(13,699)	1,639
Income from discontinued operation		468		1,376
	\$ (6,557)	\$ (449)	\$ (13,699)	\$ 3,015
Weighted average common shares outstanding	18,918	18,871	18,895	18,867
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.73)	\$ 0.09
Income from discontinued operation		0.03		0.07
	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.73)	\$ 0.16
Numerators for diluted earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (1,493)	\$ 4,147	\$ 1,493	\$ 16,831
Less dividends on antidilutive convertible preferred shares	(5,064)	(5,064)	(15,192)	(15,192)
Income from continuing operations available (loss attributable) to common stockholders	(6,557)	(917)	(13,699)	1,639
Income from discontinued operation		428		1,376
	\$ (6,557)	\$ (449)	\$ (13,699)	\$ 3,015
Denominator for diluted earnings (loss) per common share:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	18,918	18,871	18,895	18,867
Net effect of dilutive stock options				48
Net effect of dilutive convertible preferred shares				
	18,918	18,871	18,895	18,915

Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:

Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.73)	\$ 0.09
Income from discontinued operation		0.03		0.07
	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.73)	\$ 0.16

Antidilutive securities excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per common share:

Nonvested stock grants and shares issuable under stock option awards	999	341	999	338
Series A preferred shares	202	202	202	202
Series B preferred shares	15,819	15,819	15,819	15,819

NOTE 4 ¾ MORTGAGE SECURITIES AND SIMILAR INVESTMENTS

Fixed-rate investments generally are mortgage securities backed by mortgage loans that have fixed rates of interest over the life of the loans. Adjustable-rate investments generally are ARM securities backed by residential mortgage loans that have coupon interest rates that adjust at least annually to more current

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interest rates or begin doing so after an initial fixed-rate period. After the initial fixed-rate period, if applicable, ARM securities either (i) adjust annually based on a specified margin over the one-year Constant Maturity U.S. Treasury Note Rate (CMT) or the one-year London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), (ii) adjust semiannually based on a specified margin over six-month LIBOR, or (iii) adjust monthly based on a specified margin over an index such as LIBOR, CMT or the Eleventh District Federal Reserve Bank Cost of Funds Index, usually subject to periodic and lifetime limits on the amount of such adjustments during any single interest rate adjustment period and over the life of the loans. The Company classifies its ARM securities based on each security's average number of months until coupon reset (months-to-roll). Current-reset ARM securities have a months-to-roll of 18 months or less while longer-to-reset ARM securities have a months-to-roll of greater than 18 months. The average months-to-roll for the \$1.4 billion in longer-to-reset ARM securities held by the Company as of September 30, 2006 was 43 months compared to less than six months for the Company's current-reset ARM securities. *Mortgage securities and similar investments* and related weighted average rates classified by collateral type and interest rate characteristics were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	<i>Principal</i>			<i>Carrying</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Average</i>
	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Premiums</i>	<i>Basis</i>	<i>Amount (a)</i>	<i>WAC (b)</i>	<i>Yield (b)</i>
<i>September 30, 2006</i>						
Agency Securities:						
Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac:						
Fixed-rate	\$ 18,479	\$ 61	\$ 18,540	\$ 18,571	6.63%	6.32%
ARMs	4,215,830	59,219	4,275,049	4,285,290	5.94	5.04
Ginnie Mae ARMs	819,167	2,616	821,783	824,264	4.98	4.90
	5,053,476	61,896	5,115,372	5,128,125	5.79	5.02
Non-agency Securities:						
Fixed-rate	19,064	49	19,113	19,146	7.15	6.43
ARMs	33,999	327	34,326	34,637	6.77	6.29
	53,063	376	53,439	53,783	6.91	6.34
Commercial loans	2,520		2,520	2,520	18.00	18.00
Collateral for structured financings	6,264	98	6,362	6,362	8.02	7.75
	\$ 5,115,323	\$ 62,370	\$ 5,177,693	\$ 5,190,790	5.81	5.04

December 31, 2005

Agency Securities:
Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac:

Fixed-rate	\$ 23,547	\$ 87	\$ 23,634	\$ 23,670	6.63%	6.29%
ARMs	3,268,374	54,792	3,323,166	3,324,118	5.13	3.99
Ginnie Mae ARMs	933,897	4,222	938,119	941,542	4.46	4.07

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	4,225,818	59,101	4,284,919	4,289,330	4.99	4.03
Non-agency Securities:						
Fixed-rate	26,493	114	26,607	26,689	7.12	6.76
ARMs	42,150	467	42,617	42,908	5.33	4.72
	68,643	581	69,224	69,597	6.02	5.47
CMBS						4.99
Collateral for structured financings	8,960	138	9,098	9,098	7.80	7.49
	\$ 4,303,421	\$ 59,820	\$ 4,363,241	\$ 4,368,025	5.01	4.07

(a) *Includes mark-to-market for securities classified as available-for-sale, if applicable (see NOTE 9).*

(b) *Net WAC, or net weighted average coupon rate, is presented net of servicing and other fees as of the indicated balance sheet date. Average Yield is presented for the quarter then ended, calculated including the amortization of investment premiums, mortgage insurance costs on Non-agency Securities and excluding unrealized gains and losses.*

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NOTE 5 ¾ INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES

In July 2005 Capstead and Crescent Real Estate Equities Company (NYSE: CEI) formed Redtail Capital Partners, L.P. (Redtail Capital), a limited partnership owned and capitalized 75% by Capstead and 25% by CEI, for the purpose of investing in a leveraged portfolio of subordinate commercial real estate loans. As of September 30, 2006, the parties have contributed less than \$23 million towards a total commitment of up to \$100 million in equity capital to Redtail Capital to be invested over a two-year period ending in July 2007. A master agreement between the parties contemplates a follow-on partnership with similar terms to invest an additional \$100 million in capital over the following two-year period. Each partnership is expected to have a four to six year existence, depending upon the timing of repayments on the related investments. CEI is responsible for identifying investment opportunities and managing the loan portfolio and is paid a management fee and may earn incentives based on portfolio performance. Redtail Capital finances up to 75% of the value of its investments using a \$225 million committed master repurchase agreement with a major investment banking firm through August 9, 2007, after which four equal repurchase payments are due quarterly through August 9, 2008, unless the term of the agreement is extended. Amounts available to be borrowed under this facility and related borrowing rates are dependent upon the characteristics of the pledged collateral and can change based on changes in the fair value of the pledged collateral. As of September 30, 2006, Redtail Capital had borrowed \$41.3 million under this facility to fund investments totaling \$63.1 million consisting of junior liens on two luxury full-service hospitality properties. Capstead's investment in Redtail Capital totaled \$17.0 million as of September 30, 2006 and the Company's equity in earnings of the venture totaled \$602,000 and \$1,537,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively.

To facilitate the issuance of long-term unsecured borrowings, in September and December 2005 and in September 2006 Capstead formed and capitalized three Delaware statutory trusts through the issuance to the Company of the trusts' common securities totaling \$3.1 million (see NOTE 8). The Company's equity in the earnings of the trusts (consisting solely of the common trust securities' pro rata share in interest on Capstead's junior subordinated notes issued to the trusts) totaled \$52,000 and \$147,000 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively.

NOTE 6 ¾ SALE OF DISCONTINUED OPERATION (REAL ESTATE HELD FOR LEASE)

On December 30, 2005 Capstead sold its portfolio of six independent senior living facilities to an affiliate of Brookdale Senior Living Inc. (NYSE: BKD). BKD had operated the properties under a net-lease arrangement since Capstead acquired the portfolio in 2002. The sale generated net cash proceeds to Capstead of \$54.5 million and resulted in a gain of \$38.2 million that was recognized in earnings during the fourth quarter of 2005. Through the utilization of available tax attributes, including a capital loss carryforward expiring December 31, 2005, Capstead retained the resulting gain and early in 2006 invested the proceeds from this sale primarily into additional residential ARM securities.

NOTE 7 ¾ REPURCHASE ARRANGEMENTS AND SIMILAR BORROWINGS

Capstead generally pledges its investments in residential mortgage securities as collateral under uncommitted repurchase arrangements with well-established investment banking firms, the terms and conditions of which are negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Repurchase arrangements supporting current-reset ARM securities typically have maturities of less than 31 days, while the Company will typically extend maturities on borrowings supporting longer-to-reset ARM securities. Interest rates on repurchase arrangements are generally based on the corresponding LIBOR rate for the maturity of each borrowing. Amounts available to be borrowed under these arrangements are dependent upon the fair value of the securities pledged as collateral, which fluctuates with changes in interest rates, credit quality, and liquidity conditions within the investment banking, mortgage finance and real estate

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industries. Until 1995 the Company operated a mortgage conduit, pooling mortgage loans into Non-agency Securities and issuing structured financings backed by both Agency and Non-agency Securities. The maturity of outstanding structured financings is directly affected by the rate of principal prepayments on the related collateral and are subject to redemption provided certain requirements specified in the related indenture have been met (referred to as "Clean-up Calls"). Related weighted average interest rates for the dates indicated, classified by type of collateral and maturities, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	September 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	<i>Borrowings Outstanding</i>	<i>Average Rate</i>	<i>Borrowings Outstanding</i>	<i>Average Rate</i>
Borrowings with maturities of 30 days or less:				
Agency Securities	\$ 1,500,769	5.27%	\$ 3,133,090	4.23%
Non-agency Securities	48,987	5.83	63,734	4.88
	1,549,756	5.29	3,196,824	4.24
Borrowings with maturities greater than 30 days:				
Agency Securities (31 to 90 days)*	2,129,980	5.29	25,000	3.25
Agency Securities (91 to 360 days)	210,071	4.17	331,907	2.79
Agency Securities (greater than 360 days)	931,673	4.99	460,857	4.50
	3,271,724	5.18	817,764	3.77
Collateral for structured financings	6,362	7.75	9,098	7.95
	\$ 4,827,842	5.19	\$ 4,023,686	4.15

* *Maturities
range from 31
to 43 days as of
September 30,
2006.*

The weighted average effective interest rate on *Repurchase arrangements and similar borrowings* was 5.20 during the quarter ended September 30, 2006.

NOTE 8 ³/₄ UNSECURED BORROWINGS

Unsecured borrowings consist of 30-year junior subordinated notes issued in September and December 2005 and September 2006 by Capstead to Capstead Mortgage Trust I, Trust II and Trust III, respectively. These unconsolidated affiliates of the Company were formed to issue \$3.1 million of the trusts' common securities to Capstead and to privately place \$100 million of preferred securities with unrelated third party investors. The note balances and related weighted average interest rates (calculated including issue cost amortization) listed by trust were as follows as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 (dollars in thousands):

	September 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	<i>Borrowings Outstanding</i>	<i>Average Rate</i>	<i>Borrowings Outstanding</i>	<i>Average Rate</i>

Junior subordinated notes:

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Capstead Mortgage Trust I	\$ 36,083	8.31%	\$ 36,083	8.31%
Capstead Mortgage Trust II	41,238	8.46	41,238	8.45
Capstead Mortgage Trust III	25,774	8.78		
	\$ 103,095	8.49	\$ 77,321	8.39

The junior subordinated notes pay interest to the trusts quarterly calculated at fixed-rates of 8.19% to 8.685% for ten years and subsequently at prevailing three-month LIBOR rates plus 3.30% to 3.50% for 20 years, reset quarterly. The trusts remit dividends pro rata to the common and preferred trust securities based on the same terms as the subordinated notes provided that payments on the trusts common securities are subordinate to payments on the related preferred securities. The Capstead Mortgage Trust I notes and trust securities mature in October 2035 and are redeemable, in whole or in part, without penalty,

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at the Company's option anytime on or after October 30, 2010. The Capstead Mortgage Trust II notes and trust securities mature in December 2035 and are redeemable, in whole or in part, without penalty, at the Company's option anytime on or after December 15, 2015. The Capstead Mortgage Trust III notes and trust securities mature in September 2036 and are redeemable, in whole or in part, without penalty, at the Company's option anytime on or after September 15, 2016. Included in *Receivables and other assets* are \$2.9 million in issue costs associated with these transactions. The weighted average effective interest rate for *Unsecured borrowings* (calculated including issue cost amortization) was 8.41% for the quarter ended September 30, 2006.

NOTE 9 ¾ DISCLOSURES REGARDING FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair values of the Company's investments are influenced by changes in, and market expectations for changes in, interest rates and levels of mortgage prepayments as well as other factors beyond the control of management. Because most of the Company's investments adjust to more current rates at least annually, or will begin adjusting annually after an initial fixed-rate period, declines in fair value caused by increases in interest rates can be largely recovered in a relatively short period of time. Given that managing a large portfolio of primarily ARM mortgage securities remains the core focus of Capstead's investment strategy, management expects these securities will be held to maturity. Consequently, temporary declines in value because of increases in interest rates would not constitute other-than-temporary impairments in value necessitating writedowns, absent a major shift in the Company's investment focus. Disclosures for mortgage securities in an unrealized loss position as of the indicated dates were as follows (in thousands):

	<i>September 30, 2006</i>		<i>December 31, 2005</i>	
	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Unrealized Loss</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Unrealized Loss</i>
Securities in an unrealized loss position:				
One year or greater	\$ 867,884	\$ 8,497	\$ 472,584	\$ 6,313
Less than one year	236,742	712	1,431,465	8,611
	\$ 1,104,626	\$ 9,209	\$ 1,904,049	\$ 14,924

Fair value disclosures for mortgage securities classified as available-for-sale were as follows (in thousands):

	<i>Basis</i>	<i>Gross Unrealized Gains</i>	<i>Gross Unrealized Losses</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>
<i>As of September 30, 2006</i>				
Agency Securities:				
Fixed-rate	\$ 375	\$ 31	\$	\$ 406
ARMs	5,096,832	21,903	9,183	5,109,552
	5,097,207	21,934	9,183	5,109,958
Non-agency Securities	27,053	352	6	27,399
	\$ 5,124,260	\$ 22,286	\$ 9,189	\$ 5,137,357

As of December 31, 2005

Agency Securities:				
Fixed-rate	\$ 440	\$ 36	\$	\$ 476

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ARMs	4,261,285	19,273	14,898	4,265,660
	4,261,725	19,309	14,898	4,266,136
Non-agency Securities	33,987	390	17	34,360
	\$ 4,295,712	\$ 19,699	\$ 14,915	\$ 4,300,496

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Mortgage securities classified as held-to-maturity were as follows (in thousands):

	<i>Basis</i>	<i>Gross Unrealized Gains</i>	<i>Gross Unrealized Losses</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>
<i>As of September 30, 2006</i>				
Collateral released from structured financings:				
Agency Securities	\$ 18,165	\$ 327	\$ 1	\$ 18,491
Non-agency Securities	26,386	368	19	26,735
Collateral for structured financings	6,362			6,362
	\$ 50,913	\$ 695	\$ 20	\$ 51,588
<i>As of December 31, 2005</i>				
Collateral released from structured financings:				
Agency Securities	\$ 23,194	\$ 636	\$	\$ 23,830
Non-agency Securities	35,237	590	9	35,818
Collateral for structured financings	9,098			9,098
	\$ 67,529	\$ 1,226	\$ 9	\$ 68,746

NOTE 10 ³/₄ COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Comprehensive income (loss) is net income (loss) plus other comprehensive income (loss), which, for the periods presented, consists primarily of the change in valuation of mortgage securities classified as available-for-sale. The following table provides information regarding comprehensive income (loss) (in thousands):

	<i>Quarter Ended September 30</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended September 30</i>	
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2005</i>
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,493)	\$ 4,615	\$ 1,493	\$ 18,207
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Amounts related to cash flow hedges:				
Reclassification adjustment for amounts included in net income	(11)	(39)	(41)	(90)
Amounts related to discontinued operation		12		4
Amounts related to securities held available-for-sale:				
Change in valuation of mortgage securities held available-for-sale	24,287	(10,025)	8,313	(12,230)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	24,276	(10,052)	8,272	(12,316)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 22,783	\$ (5,437)	\$ 9,765	\$ 5,891

NOTE 11 ³/₄ LONG-TERM INCENTIVE AND OTHER PLANS

The Company sponsors long-term incentive plans to provide for the issuance of stock grants, stock option grants and other incentive-based stock awards to directors and employees (collectively, the Plans). As of September 30, 2006, the Plans had 511,284 common shares remaining available for future issuance.

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In May and June 2005 nonvested stock grants for a total of 172,600 common shares were issued to directors and employees (average grant date fair value \$7.86 per share) that vest proportionally over four years, subject to certain restrictions including continuous service. During 2006 stock grants for 21,457 common shares were issued to a new employee and certain directors (average grant date fair value \$6.86 per share), 6,457 shares of which were vested at grant with the remaining shares vesting proportionally over three years, subject to similar restrictions. A summary of nonvested stock grant activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 is presented below:

Nonvested Stock Grant Activity

	<i>Number of Shares</i>	<i>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</i>
As of December 31, 2005	172,600	\$ 7.86
Grants	21,457	6.86
Forfeitures	(20,800)	7.82
Vested	(49,207)	7.75
As of September 30, 2006	124,050	7.74

Stock option grants currently outstanding have contractual terms and vesting requirements at the grant date of up to ten years and generally have been issued with strike prices equal to the quoted market prices of the Company's stock on the date of grant. The fair value of each stock option grant is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Company estimates option exercises, expected holding periods and forfeitures based on past experience and current expectations for option performance and employee/director attrition. The risk-free rate is based on market rates for the expected life of the option. Expected dividends are based on historical experience and expectations for future performance. In measuring volatility factors in recent years, the Company considered volatilities experienced by certain other companies in the mortgage REIT industry in addition to historical volatilities of Capstead shares given past circumstances affecting the trading of Capstead shares not expected to reoccur. A summary of stock option grant activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 is presented below:

Stock Option Grant Activity

	<i>Number of Shares</i>	<i>Weighted Average Exercise Price</i>
As of December 31, 2005 (419,782 exercisable at average price: \$21.87)	777,669	\$ 15.33
Grants (average fair value: \$0.78)*	258,000	7.43
Forfeitures	(84,625)	7.74
Expirations	(76,348)	22.86
Exercises		
As of September 30, 2006 (465,071 exercisable at average price: \$17.89)	874,696	\$ 13.08

* *Option grants
were valued
with average*

*expected terms
of four years,
volatility factors
of 31%,
dividend yields
of 10% and
risk-free rates of
4.91%.*

As of September 30, 2006 the weighted average remaining contractual term for outstanding and exercisable stock option grants was seven and five years, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value for outstanding and exercisable stock option grants at September 30, 2006 was \$278,992. Unrecognized compensation costs for unvested awards as of September 30, 2006 totaled \$1.1 million, expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately three years.

The Company also sponsors a qualified defined contribution retirement plan for all employees and a deferred compensation plan for certain of its officers. In general the Company matches up to 50% of a

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participant's voluntary contribution up to a maximum of 6% of a participant's compensation and discretionary contributions of up to another 3% of an employee's compensation regardless of participation in the plans. All Company contributions are subject to certain vesting requirements. Contribution expenses were \$33,000 and \$92,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively.

NOTE 12 ¾ NET INTEREST INCOME ANALYSIS

The following summarizes interest income, interest expense (excluding interest expense on *Unsecured borrowings*) and related weighted average interest rates and financing spreads (dollars in thousands):

	Quarter Ended September 30 2006		2005	
	Amount	Average Rate	Amount	Average Rate
Interest income	\$ 62,230	5.04%	\$ 32,826	3.75%
Interest expense	(61,066)	5.20	(27,542)	3.31
	\$ 1,164	(0.16)	\$ 5,284	0.44

	Nine Months Ended September 30 2006		2005	
	Amount	Average Rate	Amount	Average Rate
Interest income	\$ 172,505	4.78%	\$ 91,938	3.54%
Interest expense	(163,294)	4.81	(71,369)	2.92
	\$ 9,211	(0.03)	\$ 20,569	0.62

Changes in interest income and interest expense during the indicated periods due to changes in interest rates versus changes in volume (average portfolio or borrowings outstanding) were as follows (in thousands):

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2006		
	Rate *	Volume *	Total *
Total interest income	\$ 13,385	\$ 16,019	\$ 29,404
Total interest expense	19,060	14,464	33,524
	\$ (5,675)	\$ 1,555	\$ (4,120)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006		
	Rate *	Volume *	Total *
Total interest income	\$ 38,121	\$ 42,446	\$ 80,567
Total interest expense	56,714	35,211	91,925

\$ (18,593) \$ 7,235 \$ (11,358)

* *The change in interest income and interest expense due to both volume and rate has been allocated to volume and rate changes in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amounts of the change in each.*

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

Overview

Capstead Mortgage Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, Capstead or the Company) operates as a real estate investment trust for federal income tax purposes (a REIT) and is based in Dallas, Texas. Capstead earns income from investing in real estate-related assets on a leveraged basis. These investments currently consist primarily of a core portfolio of residential adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) securities issued and guaranteed by government-sponsored entities, either Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or by an agency of the federal government, Ginnie Mae (collectively, Agency Securities).

Capstead also seeks to opportunistically invest a portion of its long-term investment capital in credit-sensitive commercial real estate-related assets, including subordinate commercial real estate loans either sourced internally or through joint ventures. Management believes such investments, when available at favorable prices and combined with the prudent use of leverage, can produce attractive risk-adjusted returns over the long term with relatively low sensitivity to changes in interest rates and provide earnings support during periods of rising interest rates. Although this strategy to augment the Company's core portfolio of residential ARM securities with credit-sensitive commercial real estate-related assets is not new to Capstead, as of September 30, 2006, the Company had committed only a limited amount of its capital to these investments.

Over the past 12 months, Capstead has significantly bolstered its long-term investment capital through the issuance of 10-year fixed, 20-year floating rate unsecured borrowings and the December 30, 2005 sale of its real estate held for lease at a substantial gain. As of September 30, 2006, long-term investment capital totaled \$439 million, consisting of \$339 million in common and perpetual preferred stockholders' equity and \$100 million of unsecured borrowings (net of related investments in statutory trusts). This capital has been largely deployed to support the Company's \$5.2 billion residential mortgage securities portfolio.

Financing spreads earned on the Company's residential mortgage securities portfolio (the difference between yields earned on these investments and interest rates charged on related borrowings) declined steadily over the past several years due to higher borrowing rates, despite increasing portfolio yields. While interest rates on most of the Company's borrowings rise (and fall) almost immediately in response to changes in short-term interest rates, yields on ARM securities change slowly by comparison because coupon interest rates on the underlying mortgage loans may reset only once or twice a year and the amount of each reset can be limited or capped. With 17 consecutive 25 basis point increases in the federal funds rate at each of the Federal Open Market Committee (Federal Reserve) meetings held during the period from June 2004 to June 2006, the Federal Reserve increased the federal funds rate a total of 425 basis points to a current level of 5.25%. With it appearing more likely that the Federal Reserve may be finished increasing the federal funds rate for this economic cycle, the Company's borrowing rates have largely stabilized, while yields on the Company's increased holdings of ARM securities are expected to continue increasing at least through the end of 2007. As a result, financing spreads and financial results are expected to improve in future quarters.

The size and composition of Capstead's investment portfolios depend on investment strategies being implemented by management, the availability of investment capital and overall market conditions, including the availability of attractively priced investments. Market conditions are influenced by, among other things, current levels of, and expectations for future levels of, short-term interest rates and mortgage prepayments.

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Risk Factors and Critical Accounting Policies

Under the captions Risk Factors and Critical Accounting Policies are discussions of risk factors and critical accounting policies affecting Capstead's financial condition and results of operations that are an integral part of this discussion and analysis. Readers are strongly urged to consider the potential impact of these factors and accounting policies on the Company while reading this document.

Accounting for Acquisitions of Mortgage Securities Seller-Financed using Repurchase Arrangements

As discussed more fully in NOTE 2 to the accompanying financial statements, under a recent technical interpretation of the pertinent accounting rules, when assets are acquired from and financed under a repurchase agreement with the same counterparty, the acquisitions may not qualify as purchases and the buyer may be precluded from presenting any such assets gross on its balance sheet and instead may be required to treat its net investment in such assets as a derivative financial instrument (Derivative) until such time as the assets are no longer financed with the seller. The resulting Derivative would be marked to market through earnings. This potential change in accounting treatment does not affect the economics of the transactions but does affect how the transactions are reported in the financial statements. Should Capstead be required to adopt this accounting, its cash flows, liquidity and ability to pay a dividend would be unchanged, and Capstead does not believe taxable income would be affected, particularly given the limited use by the Company of seller-financing.

Residential Mortgage Investments

As of September 30, 2006, Capstead's residential mortgage securities portfolio consisted primarily of ARM Agency Securities. ARM securities held by the Company are backed by residential mortgage loans that have coupon interest rates that adjust at least annually to more current interest rates or begin doing so after an initial fixed-rate period. The Company classifies its ARM securities based on each security's average number of months until coupon reset (months-to-roll). Current-reset ARM securities have a months-to-roll of 18 months or less while longer-to-reset ARM securities have a months-to-roll of greater than 18 months. The average months-to-roll for the Company's \$3.7 billion in current-reset ARM securities was less than six months as of September 30, 2006 while the average months-to-roll for the Company's \$1.4 billion in longer-to-reset ARM securities was 43 months. Agency Securities carry an implied AAA-rating with limited credit risk. Non-agency securities are private mortgage pass-through securities whereby the related credit risk of the underlying loans is borne by the Company or by AAA-rated private mortgage insurers (Non-agency Securities). Mortgage securities held by Capstead are generally financed under repurchase arrangements with investment banking firms pursuant to which specific securities are pledged as collateral.

During the third quarter of 2006 Capstead increased its residential mortgage securities portfolio to approximately \$5.2 billion with acquisitions of ARM securities totaling \$810 million, more than offsetting \$436 million of portfolio runoff. Year-to-date portfolio additions totaled \$2.1 billion while runoff totaled \$1.3 billion. Increases in the portfolio year-to-date and during the third quarter reflect the deployment of long-term investment capital made available late last year through the issuance of long-term unsecured borrowings and the December 30, 2005 sale of the Company's portfolio of senior living facilities and the September 11, 2006 issuance of additional unsecured borrowings. Mortgage prepayments decreased slightly during the third quarter to an annualized runoff rate of 31% from 32% during the second quarter. The level of mortgage prepayments impacts how quickly purchase premiums are written off against earnings as portfolio yield adjustments. Since Capstead typically purchases investments at a premium to the asset's unpaid principal balance, high levels of mortgage prepayments

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can put downward pressure on ARM security yields because the level of mortgage prepayments impacts how quickly these investment premiums are written off against earnings as yield adjustments. After experiencing relatively high mortgage prepayments during most of 2005, prepayments have generally been lower during 2006 due to changes in portfolio composition and higher prevailing mortgage interest rates. Higher mortgage interest rates can ease prepayment pressures by removing much of the incentive for homeowners with ARM loans to refinance and lock-in attractive longer-term interest rates. Additionally, recent additions to the portfolio have been purchased with lower investment premiums and some acquisitions have limited prepay protection which should help lessen the Company's exposure to higher levels of prepayments in future periods.

Credit-Sensitive Commercial Real Estate-related Assets

Capstead seeks to eventually invest 15% to 20% of its long-term investment capital into credit-sensitive commercial real estate-related assets, including subordinate commercial real estate loans. These investments may be sourced internally or through joint ventures. This strategy is designed to augment the Company's core investment strategy of managing a large portfolio of ARM Agency Securities by providing an additional earnings stream that, absent credit events, can help support overall earnings during periods of rising interest rates.

Although this strategy is not new to Capstead, as of September 30, 2006, the Company had committed only a limited amount of its capital to these investments. This reflects management's cautious outlook on commercial real estate pricing and the returns available to lenders in the commercial real estate sector, particularly when attractive opportunities have been available to grow the Company's core portfolio of residential ARM securities. Commercial mortgage investments as of September 30, 2006 consisted of a \$17 million investment in Redtail Capital Partners, L.P., ("Redtail Capital") the Company's 75%-owned limited partnership with Crescent Real estate Equities Company (NYSE: CEI), and several loans totaling less than \$3 million to a local developer. The investment in Redtail Capital is reflected as an unconsolidated affiliate and the commercial loans are included with mortgage securities and similar investments in the Company's financial statements.

Redtail Capital was formed in July 2005 for the purpose of investing up to \$100 million in equity capital in a leveraged portfolio of subordinated commercial real estate loans over a two-year investment period ending in July 2007. CEI is responsible for identifying investment opportunities and managing the loan portfolio and is paid a management fee and may earn incentives based on portfolio performance. Capstead must approve any investments made by Redtail Capital. Under an agreement with CEI, a follow-on partnership with similar terms may be formed to invest another \$100 million in capital over the following two-year period.

Redtail Capital finances up to 75% of the value of its investments using a \$225 million committed master repurchase agreement with a major investment banking firm. Amounts available to be borrowed under this facility and related borrowing rates are dependent upon the characteristics of the pledged collateral and can change based on changes in the fair value of the pledged collateral with quarterly repayments of amounts drawn beginning in August 2007, unless the term of the agreement is extended. As of September 30, 2006, Redtail Capital had borrowed \$41 million under this facility to fund investments totaling \$63 million consisting of junior liens on two luxury full-service hospitality properties.

Table of Contents***Mortgage Securities and Similar Investments Yield and Cost Analysis***

The following yield and cost analysis illustrates results achieved during the third quarter of 2006 for components of the Company's mortgage securities and similar investments and projected fourth quarter 2006 annualized portfolio yields, borrowing rates and financing spreads given the assumptions more fully described in the accompanying notes (dollars in thousands):

	<i>3rd Quarter Average</i>			<i>As of September 30, 2006</i>		<i>Projected 4th Quarter Yield/Cost</i>	<i>Lifetime Runoff Assumptions</i>
	<i>Basis (a)</i>	<i>Yield/Cost</i>	<i>Runoff</i>	<i>Premiums</i>	<i>Basis (a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	
Agency Securities:							
Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac:							
Fixed-rate	\$ 19,456	6.32%	28%	\$ 61	\$ 18,540	6.41%	38%
ARMs	3,993,002	5.04	31	59,219	4,275,049	5.41	31
Ginnie Mae ARMs	855,067	4.90	31	2,616	821,783	5.04	29
	4,867,525	5.02	31	61,896	5,115,372	5.35	31
Non-agency Securities:							
Fixed-rate	20,648	6.43	34	49	19,113	6.89	37
ARMs	35,717	6.29	22	327	34,326	6.59	38
	56,365	6.34	27	376	53,439	6.70	38
Commercial loans	1,438	18.00			2,520	18.00	
Collateral for structured financings	6,464	7.75	13	98	6,362	7.75	30
	4,931,792	5.04	31	\$ 62,370	5,177,693	5.37	31
Related borrowings:							
30-day LIBOR	3,595,026	5.33			3,649,583	5.31	
>30-day LIBOR	994,008	4.71			1,171,897	4.83	
Structured financings	6,464	7.75			6,362	7.75	
	4,595,498	5.20			4,827,842	5.20	
Capital employed/ financing spread	\$ 336,294	(0.16)			\$ 349,851	0.17	
Return on assets (c)		0.09				0.39	

(a) *Basis represents the Company's*

*investment
before
unrealized gains
and losses.
Asset yields,
runoff rates,
borrowing rates
and resulting
financing
spread are
presented on an
annualized
basis.*

- (b) Projected
annualized
yields reflect
ARM coupon
resets and
lifetime runoff
assumptions as
adjusted for
expected
portfolio
acquisitions
over the next
three months
and runoff
expectations
over the next
twelve months,
as of
October 19,
2006, the date
third quarter
earnings were
released. Actual
yields realized
in future periods
largely depend
upon (i)
changes in
portfolio
composition,
(ii) actual ARM
coupon resets,
which can
fluctuate from
projections
based on
changes to the*

underlying
indexes,
(iii) actual
runoff and
(iv) any changes
in lifetime
runoff
assumptions.

Interest rates on
borrowings that
reset every 30
days based on
30-day London
Interbank
Offered Rate
(LIBOR)
reflect no
changes in the
federal funds
rate during the
forecast period.

Projected
average
portfolio yields,
borrowing
rates, financing
spreads and
runoff rates
over the next
four quarters
for Capstead's
existing
portfolio,
(adjusted for
expected
portfolio
acquisitions
through
December 31,
2006 only), are
as follows:

	Ending Federal Funds Rate	Yields	Portfolio Averages Borrowing Rates	Financing Spreads *	Runoff Rates
<i>Fourth Quarter 2006</i>	5.25	5.37	5.20	0.17%	28%
<i>First Quarter 2007</i>	5.25	5.60	5.20	0.40	27
<i>Second Quarter 2007</i>	5.25	5.69	5.21	0.48	30
<i>Third Quarter 2007</i>	5.25	5.86	5.21	0.65	31

* *Financing spreads do not take into account earnings on capital supporting this portfolio.*

(c) *The Company generally uses its liquidity to pay down borrowings. Return on assets is calculated on an annualized basis assuming the use of this liquidity to reduce borrowing costs.*

Yields on Capstead's mortgage securities and similar investments improved during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, primarily reflecting the benefits of higher coupon interest rates on current-reset ARM securities, which constituted approximately 73% of the portfolio as of September 30,

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2006. These securities are expected to continue resetting higher throughout the remainder of 2006 and in 2007 as the underlying mortgage loans reset to more current rates. Yields on current-reset ARM securities fluctuate with changes in mortgage prepayments and adjust to more current interest rates as coupon interest rates on the underlying mortgage loans reset periodically (typically once or twice a year to a margin over the corresponding six-month or one-year interest rate index or monthly based on a specified margin over an index such as one-year U.S. Treasury rates), subject to periodic and lifetime limits or caps. For example, based on expectations as of October 19, 2006 for relatively stable short-term interest rates, overall portfolio yields are expected to average 5.37% during the fourth quarter of 2006 (a 33 basis point increase over average yields for the third quarter of 2006) and the average yield on the existing portfolio (unadjusted for expected acquisitions beyond December 31, 2006) should approximate 5.86% by the third quarter of 2007 (see footnote (b) on the prior page for assumptions used in this estimate). Actual yields will depend on portfolio composition as well as fluctuations in interest rates and mortgage prepayment rates.

Current-reset ARM securities are generally supported by borrowings that are re-established monthly at current interest rates based on one-month LIBOR. Because one-month LIBOR can fluctuate on a daily basis due to market conditions such as actual and anticipated changes in the federal funds rate, yield improvements on current-reset ARM securities could not keep pace with higher borrowing costs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006. Interest rates on the Company's one-month LIBOR-based borrowings averaged 5.20% for the third quarter of 2006 and should remain at these levels during the fourth quarter of 2006, reflecting expectations that one-month LIBOR will remain near current levels given market expectations that the Federal Reserve will not increase the federal funds rate during the fourth quarter.

Investments in longer-to-reset ARM securities totaled \$1.4 billion as of September 30, 2006, constituting approximately 26% of Capstead's mortgage securities and similar investments. Longer-to-reset ARM securities are primarily supported by longer-term borrowings that effectively lock-in financing spreads during a significant portion of these investments' fixed-rate terms. As of September 30, 2006, such borrowings totaled \$1.2 billion at a favorable rate of 4.81% with an average maturity of 24 months, \$30 million of which will mature during the fourth quarter of 2006.

Financing spreads on the Company's mortgage securities and similar investments declined to a negative 16 basis points during the third quarter of 2006 from a negative six basis points in the second quarter of 2006 because of the effects of higher short-term interest rates on related one-month LIBOR-based borrowings, which more than offset yield improvements on existing investments in current-reset ARM securities and generally higher yields on recent acquisitions. With it appearing more likely that the Federal Reserve may be finished increasing the federal funds rate for this economic cycle, the Company's borrowing rates have largely stabilized, while yields on the Company's increased holdings of ARM securities are expected to continue increasing at least through the end of 2007. As a result, financing spreads and financial results are expected to improve in future quarters.

Book Value per Common Share

As of September 30, 2006, Capstead's book value per common share was \$8.16, an improvement of \$0.92 since June 30, 2006 and a decline of \$0.32 from December 31, 2005. The year-to-date decline was caused primarily by common and preferred dividend payments in excess of earnings offset by improvements during the third quarter in valuation of the Company's mortgage securities and similar investments attributable to recent declines in market interest rates and increased yields on current-reset ARM securities. Increases in fair value of the Company's mortgage securities and similar investments (most of which are carried at fair value with changes reflected in stockholders equity) increased book value by \$0.43 per share since year-end while preferred and common dividend payments in excess of earnings lowered book value by \$0.78 per share.

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The fair value of the Company's mortgage securities and similar investments can be expected to fluctuate with changes in portfolio size and composition as well as changes in interest rates and market liquidity, and such changes will largely be reflected in book value per common share. Because most of the Company's investments adjust to more current rates at least annually, declines in fair value caused by increases in interest rates can be largely recovered in a relatively short period of time. Book value will also be affected by other factors, including capital stock transactions and the level of dividend distributions relative to quarterly operating results; however, temporary changes in fair value of investments not held in the form of securities, such as commercial real estate loans, generally will not affect book value. Additionally, changes in fair value of the Company's liabilities, such as its longer-term borrowings supporting investments in longer-to-reset ARM securities, are not reflected in book value. As of September 30, 2006, unrealized gains on these longer-term borrowings totaled \$1.9 million, or \$0.10 per share.

Utilization of Investment Capital and Potential Liquidity

Capstead can generally finance up to 97% of the fair value of its holdings of residential mortgage securities with well-established investment banking firms using repurchase arrangements with the balance supported by the Company's investment capital. Investment capital includes preferred and common equity capital as well as long-term unsecured borrowings, net of Capstead's investment in related statutory trusts accounted for as unconsolidated affiliates. Assuming potential liquidity is available, repurchase arrangements and similar borrowings can be increased or decreased on a daily basis to meet cash flow requirements and otherwise manage capital resources efficiently. Consequently, the actual level of cash and cash equivalents carried on Capstead's balance sheet is significantly less important than the potential liquidity inherent in the Company's investment portfolios. Potential liquidity is affected by, among other things, changes in market value of assets pledged; principal prepayments; contribution requirements to, or distributions from, Redtail Capital; and general conditions in the investment banking, mortgage finance and real estate industries. Future levels of financial leverage will be dependent upon many factors, including the size and composition of the Company's investment portfolios (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources"). The following table illustrates Capstead's utilization of investment capital and potential liquidity as of September 30, 2006 in comparison with December 31, 2005 (in thousands):

	<i>Investments</i> (a)	<i>Related</i> <i>Borrowings</i>	<i>Capital</i> <i>Employed</i> (a)	<i>Potential</i> <i>Liquidity</i> (a)
Residential mortgage securities:				
Agency Securities	\$ 5,128,125	\$ 4,772,493	\$ 355,632	\$ 208,515
Non-agency Securities	53,783	48,987	4,796	447
Collateral for structured financings	6,362	6,362		
	5,188,270	4,827,842	360,428	208,962
Commercial real estate-related assets:				
Commercial loans	2,520		2,520	
Investment in Redtail Capital	16,980		16,980	190
	\$ 5,207,770	\$ 4,827,842	379,928	209,152
Other assets, net of other liabilities			59,091	4,195
Third quarter common dividend			(381)	(381)(b)
			\$ 438,638	\$ 212,966

Balances as of December 31, 2005	\$ 4,374,929	\$ 4,023,686	\$ 419,828	\$ 249,861
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(a) *Investments are stated at carrying amounts on the Company's balance sheet. Potential liquidity is based on maximum amounts of borrowings available under existing uncommitted repurchase arrangements considering the fair value of related collateral as of the indicated dates adjusted for other sources (uses) of liquidity such as unrestricted cash and cash equivalents, cash flow (requirements) distributions from Redtail Capital and dividends payable.*

(b) *The third quarter 2006 common dividend was declared September 15, 2006 and paid October 20, 2006 to stockholders of record as of September 30, 2006.*

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In order to prudently and efficiently manage its liquidity and capital resources, Capstead maintains sufficient liquidity reserves in the form of potential liquidity to fund margin calls (requirements to pledge additional collateral or pay down borrowings) required by monthly principal payments (that are not remitted to the Company for 20 to 45 days after any given month-end) and potential declines in market value of pledged assets under stressed market conditions. During 2006 the Company increased its holdings of residential mortgage securities and made additional commercial investments which fully deployed investment capital made available from the December 30, 2005 sale of its senior living facilities and the September 11, 2006 issuance of additional unsecured borrowings.

Tax Considerations of Dividends Paid on Capstead Common and Preferred Shares

Because Capstead operates as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, common and preferred dividend distributions are required to be allocated between ordinary taxable income, capital gain and return of capital based on the relative amounts of Capstead's taxable income to total distributions for the year. Any available taxable income is allocated first to the preferred share dividend distributions, then to the common dividend distributions. For 2006 it is anticipated that a substantial portion of the preferred share dividend distributions and all of the common share dividend distributions will be classified as return of capital distributions. Stockholders that do not hold their shares in tax-deferred accounts such as individual retirement accounts, should reduce the tax cost basis of their shares by the amount of return of capital distributions received. Return of capital distributions received in excess of tax cost basis should be reported as capital gain. Due to the complex nature of the applicable tax rules, it is recommended that stockholders consult their tax advisors to ensure proper tax treatment of dividends received.

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Comparative income statement data (interest income, net of related interest expense, in thousands, except for per share data) and key portfolio statistics (dollars in millions) were as follows:

	<i>Quarter Ended September 30</i>		<i>Nine Months Ended September 30</i>	
	<i>2006</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2005</i>
Income statement data:				
Mortgage securities and similar investments:				
Agency Securities	\$ 989	\$ 4,636	\$ 8,716	\$ 18,501
Non-agency Securities	110	296	430	1,292
CMBS and other commercial loans	65	151	65	431
Collateral for structured financings		201		345
	1,164	5,284	9,211	20,569
Other revenue (expense):				
Other revenue	63	477	429	888
Interest on unsecured borrowings	(1,747)	(41)	(4,955)	(41)
Other operating expense	(1,627)	(1,531)	(4,876)	(4,543)
	(3,311)	(1,095)	(9,402)	(3,696)
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates	654	(42)	1,684	(42)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(1,493)	4,147	1,493	16,831
Income from discontinued operation		468		1,376
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,493)	\$ 4,615	\$ 1,493	\$ 18,207
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.73)	\$ 0.09
Income from discontinued operation		0.03		0.07
	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.73)	\$ 0.16
Key portfolio statistics:				
Average yields:				
Agency Securities	5.02%	3.67%	4.76%	3.48%
Non-agency Securities	6.34	5.15	6.04	4.98
CMBS and other commercial loans	18.00	4.55	18.00	4.08
Collateral for structured financings	7.75	13.37	7.31	5.65
Total average yields	5.04	3.75	4.78	3.54
Average related borrowing rates	5.20	3.31	4.81	2.92

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Average financing spreads	(0.16)	0.44	(0.03)	0.62
Average portfolio balances:				
Agency Securities	\$ 4,868	\$ 3,351	\$ 4,737	\$ 3,301
Non-agency Securities	56	81	61	82
CMBS and other commercial loans	1	51	1	51
Collateral for structured financings	6	13	8	27
	4,931	3,496	4,807	3,461
Related average borrowings	4,595	3,255	4,471	3,219
Average capital deployed	\$ 336	\$ 241	\$ 336	\$ 242
Average portfolio runoff rates:				
Agency Securities	31%	39%	31%	33%
Total	31	37	31	32

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Net margins and related financing spreads on Capstead's mortgage securities and similar investments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 were down considerably from levels achieved during the same periods of the prior year reflecting the negative effects of the prolonged Federal Reserve rate tightening effort that appears to have concluded in June. Short-term interest rates began increasing in June 2004 in response to increases in the federal funds rate, which has increased 425 basis points to 5.25% by June 2006. These higher rates led to significantly higher borrowing rates and lower financing spreads for the Company despite increasing portfolio yields and portfolio balances. This illustrates how the Company is impacted immediately when short-term interest rates rise (and fall) while current-reset ARM security yields change slowly in comparison because coupon interest rates on the underlying mortgage loans may only reset once a year and the amount of each reset can be limited or capped.

Although rising short-term interest rates have put continued pressure on near-term earnings, management believes that Capstead's core investment strategy of maintaining a large portfolio of ARM securities will generate attractive returns over the longer term and that the Company is in a position to augment this portfolio with credit-sensitive commercial real estate-related investments that can provide attractive risk-adjusted returns over the long term with relatively low sensitivity to changes in interest rates and provide earnings support during periods of rising short-term interest rates. See Financial Condition Overview, Residential Mortgage Investments and Credit-sensitive Commercial Real Estate-related Assets for further discussion of the current operating environment.

Despite increases of \$1.5 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively, in the average outstanding balances of Agency Securities during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 over same periods of the prior year, lower financing spreads led to a pronounced decline in related operating results. Non-agency Securities contributed less to operating results during 2006 because of lower average balances outstanding due to runoff in addition to lower financing spreads. During the third quarter of 2006 the Company funded several relatively small subordinated loans to a local developer (the Company's last CMBS position paid off in December 2005). Operating results for collateral for structured financings have been declining since Capstead curtailed its mortgage conduit operation in 1995 and ceased issuing structured financings. Related portfolio balances have declined with runoff and the redemption of structured financings whereby the released collateral was either sold or held for investment as part of the Non-agency Securities portfolio. In July 2005 the Company exercised the last redemption right it controlled and the Company holds no economic interest in the remaining two outstanding securitizations. Consequently, related contributions to future operating results are expected to be minimal.

Interest on unsecured borrowings reflects costs of the full \$77 million of the Company's 10-year fixed, 20-year floating rate junior subordinated notes issued in September and December 2005 to statutory trusts formed by the Company and a partial month of interest on the Company's recent \$26 million issuance. The statutory trusts issued \$3 million of trust common securities to the Company and \$100 million in trust preferred securities to unrelated third parties. Capstead's investments in the trust common securities are accounted for as unconsolidated affiliates in accordance with the applicable provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46 Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities.

Increases in other operating expense primarily reflect higher compensation costs related to stock compensation issued since May 2005, (including expensing the fair value of unvested stock option grants with the January 1, 2006 adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R Share Based Payment totaling \$35,000 and \$115,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively) as well as costs of implementing overhead reductions incurred early in the year.

Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates includes equity in earnings of Redtail Capital totaling \$602,000 and \$1,537,000 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively. This venture funded its first investment in August 2005. The Company's equity in earnings of its statutory trusts totaled \$52,000 and \$147,000 three and nine months ended September 30, 2006,

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respectively, (consisting solely of the trust common securities pro rata share in interest on the Company's junior subordinated notes discussed above).

Prior year income from discontinued operation includes earnings on real estate held for lease prior to its sale in December 2005.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capstead's primary sources of funds are borrowings under repurchase arrangements and monthly principal and interest payments on investments in residential mortgage securities. Other sources of funds include proceeds from debt and equity offerings; monthly distributions, when available, from the Company's investment in Redtail Capital; and proceeds from asset sales. The Company generally uses its liquidity to pay down borrowings under repurchase arrangements to reduce borrowing costs and otherwise efficiently manage its investment capital. Because the level of these borrowings can be adjusted on a daily basis, the level of cash and cash equivalents carried on the balance sheet is significantly less important than the Company's potential liquidity available under its borrowing arrangements. The table included under Financial Condition Utilization of Investment Capital and Potential Liquidity and accompanying discussion illustrates additional funds potentially available to the Company as of September 30, 2006. The Company currently believes that it has sufficient liquidity and capital resources available for the acquisition of additional investments, repayments on borrowings and the payment of cash dividends as required for Capstead's continued qualification as a REIT. It is the Company's policy to remain strongly capitalized and conservatively leveraged. Borrowings under repurchase arrangements secured by residential mortgage securities totaled \$4.8 billion at September 30, 2006. Borrowings supporting current-reset ARM securities routinely have maturities of 30 days or less, while the Company typically finances investments in longer-to-reset ARM securities with longer-term arrangements (see discussion above under Residential Mortgage Investments). Capstead has uncommitted repurchase facilities with investment banking firms to finance its investments in residential mortgage securities, subject to certain conditions. Interest rates on these borrowings are generally based on 30-day LIBOR (or a corresponding benchmark rate for longer-term arrangements) and related terms and conditions are negotiated on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Amounts available to be borrowed under these arrangements are dependent upon the fair value of the securities pledged as collateral, which fluctuates with changes in interest rates, credit quality and liquidity conditions within the investment banking, mortgage finance and real estate industries.

Redtail Capital finances up to 75% of each investment it makes using a \$225 million committed master repurchase agreement from a major investment banking firm. As of quarter-end, \$41 million has been borrowed under this facility. Beginning August 9, 2007, four equal repurchase payments are due quarterly through August 9, 2008, unless the term of the agreement is extended. Amounts available to be borrowed under this facility and related borrowing rates are dependent upon the characteristics of the investments pledged as collateral, such as the subordinate position of each investment relative to the fair value of the underlying real estate and the type of underlying real estate (e.g., hospitality, industrial, multi-family, office, residential or retail). In addition, amounts available to be borrowed can change based on changes in the fair value of the pledged collateral which can be affected by, among other factors, changes in credit quality and liquidity conditions within the investment banking and real estate industries. Capstead anticipates that this agreement will be extended or replaced with another facility prior to when quarterly repayments begin in November 2007. Capstead's remaining commitment to provide over \$57 million in additional equity capital to Redtail Capital is subject to the availability of suitable investments approved by both partners within a two-year investment period that began in July 2005. Redtail Capital distributes available cash flow from earnings and repayments on investments on a monthly basis.

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During the latter part of 2005 the Company increased its long-term investment capital through the issuance of 10-year fixed, 20-year floating rate unsecured borrowings for net proceeds of \$73 million. By December 31, 2005, this capital was fully deployed largely into additional investments in ARM securities. In September 2006 over \$24 million of additional net proceeds were raised through another issuance of unsecured borrowings. By quarter-end this capital was also fully deployed primarily into additional investments in ARM securities. If the need arises and such borrowings are available at attractive rates, the Company may further augment its investment capital with similar borrowings. The December 30, 2005 sale of the Company's real estate held for lease for net proceeds of \$55 million and a gain of \$38 million further increased the Company's investment capital. This capital was fully deployed into additional investments early in 2006.

After having raised over \$64 million of new common equity during 2004 through limited open market sales, no such sales occurred during 2005 or during the nine months ended September 30, 2006, but may resume in the future if market conditions allow. The Company may also raise additional common equity capital through the use of more traditional follow-on offerings if market conditions, including the availability of attractive investment opportunities, allow.

RISK FACTORS***General Discussion of Effects of Interest Rate Changes***

Changes in interest rates affect Capstead's earnings in various ways. Earnings currently depend, in large part, on the difference between the interest received on residential mortgage securities, and the interest paid on related borrowings, most of which are based on 30-day LIBOR. In a rising short-term interest rate environment the resulting financing spread can be reduced or even turn negative, which adversely affects earnings. Because approximately 73% of the Company's residential mortgage securities currently consists of current-reset ARM securities, the effects of rising short-term interest rates on borrowing costs can eventually be mitigated by increases in the rates of interest earned on the underlying ARM loans, which generally reset periodically to a margin over a current short-term interest rate index (typically a six-month or one-year index) subject to periodic and lifetime limits, referred to as caps. Additionally, the Company has extended maturities on a portion of its borrowings, which has effectively locked in financing spreads on the Company's longer-to-reset ARM securities over a significant portion of these investments' fixed-rate terms. As of September 30, 2006, the Company's ARM securities featured the following current and fully-indexed weighted average coupon rates, net of servicing and other fees (WAC), average net margins, periodic and lifetime caps, and months-to-roll (dollars in thousands):

<i>ARM Type</i>	<i>Basis *</i>	<i>Net WAC</i>	<i>Fully Indexed WAC</i>	<i>Average Net Margins</i>	<i>Average Periodic Caps</i>	<i>Average Lifetime Caps</i>	<i>Months To Roll</i>
Current-reset ARMs:							
Agency Securities:							
Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac	\$ 2,862,268	5.91%	6.76%	1.84%	3.73%	10.77%	5.4
Ginnie Mae	821,783	4.98	6.41	1.54	1.00	9.83	5.7
Non-agency Securities							
	34,326	6.77	7.49	2.11	1.72	11.32	5.6
	3,718,377	5.72	6.69	1.78	3.11	10.57	5.5
Longer-to-reset ARMs:							
Agency Securities:							
	1,412,781	6.00	7.14	1.82	3.97	11.84	43.4

Fannie Mae/Freddie
Mac

\$ 5,131,158	5.79	6.81	1.79	3.34	10.92	15.9
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* *Basis represents
the Company's
investment
before
unrealized gains
and losses.*

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Since only a portion of the ARM loans underlying these securities reset each month, subject to periodic and lifetime caps, interest rates on related borrowings can rise to levels that may exceed yields on these securities, contributing to lower or even negative financing spreads and adversely affecting earnings. At other times, declines in these indices during periods of relatively low short-term interest rates will negatively affect yields on ARM securities as the underlying ARM loans reset at lower rates. If declines in these indices exceed declines in the Company's borrowing rates, earnings would be adversely affected. To provide some protection to financing spreads against rising interest rates, the Company may from time to time enter into longer-term repurchase arrangements on a portion of its borrowings (as it has done currently on borrowings related to its longer-to-reset ARM securities) or acquire Derivatives such as interest rate swap or cap agreements. At September 30, 2006, the Company did not own any Derivatives for this purpose.

When short- and long-term interest rates are at nearly the same levels (i.e., a flat yield curve environment), or when long-term interest rates decrease, the rate of principal prepayments on mortgage loans underlying residential mortgage securities generally increases. Prolonged periods of high mortgage prepayments can significantly reduce the expected life of these investments; therefore, the actual yields realized can be lower due to faster amortization of investment premiums. Further, to the extent the proceeds of prepayments are not reinvested or cannot be reinvested at a rate of return at least equal to the rate previously earned on that capital, earnings may be adversely affected. There can be no assurance that suitable investments at attractive pricing will be available on a timely basis to replace runoff as it occurs.

Investments in junior liens on commercial real estate either held directly or in Redtail Capital are either high-coupon loans that are financed entirely with Capstead's investment capital or are adjustable-rate loans financed with borrowings with similar adjustment features such that related financing spreads are relatively stable. Because these investments generally are financed with 25% to 100% investment capital compared to less than 10% for residential mortgage securities, margins on these investments will tend to improve when interest rates are increasing and decline when rates are falling.

Management may determine it is prudent to sell assets from time to time, which can increase earnings volatility because of the recognition of transactional gains or losses. Such sales may become attractive as asset values fluctuate with changes in interest rates. At other times, asset sales may reflect a shift in the Company's investment focus. During periods of rising interest rates or contracting market liquidity, asset values can decline, leading to increased margin calls and reducing the Company's liquidity. A margin call means that a lender requires a borrower to pledge additional collateral to re-establish the agreed-upon ratio of the value of the collateral to the amount of the borrowing. Although Capstead maintains liquidity reserves to fund margin calls required by principal payments and potential declines in market value of pledged assets, if the Company is unable or unwilling to pledge additional collateral, lenders can liquidate the collateral under adverse market conditions, likely resulting in losses.

Interest Rate Sensitivity on Operating Results

Capstead performs earnings sensitivity analysis using an income simulation model to estimate the effects that specific interest rate changes can reasonably be expected to have on future earnings. All investments, borrowings and any Derivatives held are included in this analysis. The sensitivity of components of *Other revenue (expense)* to changes in interest rates is included as well, although no asset sales are assumed. The model incorporates management's assumptions regarding the level of mortgage prepayments for a given interest rate change using market-based estimates of prepayment speeds for the purpose of amortizing investment premiums. These assumptions are developed through a combination of historical analysis and expected future pricing behavior.

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Income simulation modeling is the primary tool used by management to assess the direction and magnitude of changes in net margins on investments resulting from changes in interest rates. Key assumptions in the model include mortgage prepayment rates, changes in market conditions and management's investment capital plans. These assumptions are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the model cannot precisely estimate net margins or precisely predict the impact of higher or lower interest rates on net margins. Actual results will differ from simulated results due to timing, magnitude and frequency of interest rate changes and other changes in market conditions, management strategies and other factors. Capstead had the following estimated earnings sensitivity profile as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively (dollars in thousands):

	30-day LIBOR Rate	10-year U.S. Treasury Rate	Immediate Change In:*				
			Down	Down	Flat	Up	Up
30-day LIBOR rate			1.00%	1.00%		1.00%	1.00%
10-year U.S. Treasury rate			Down 1.00%	Flat	Down 1.00%	Flat	UP 1.00%
Projected 12-month earnings change: September 30, 2006							
**	5.32%	4.63%	\$ 15,500	\$ 18,000	\$(5,600)	\$(25,700)	\$(22,500)
December 31, 2005	4.39	4.40	12,400	14,300	(4,300)	(21,000)	(19,600)

* *Sensitivity of earnings to changes in interest rates is determined relative to the actual rates at the applicable date. Note that the projected 12-month earnings change is predicated on acquisitions of similar assets sufficient to replace runoff. There can be no assurance that suitable investments will be available for purchase at*

*attractive prices
or if investments
made will
behave in the
same fashion as
assets currently
held.*

*** Increased
earnings
sensitivity as of
September 30,
2006 primarily
reflects the
increased size of
the Company's
residential
mortgage
securities
portfolio.*

Risks Associated With Credit-Sensitive Investments

Commercial mortgage assets may be viewed as exposing an investor to greater risk of loss than residential mortgage securities, particularly Agency Securities, which are guaranteed by government-sponsored entities or by an agency of the federal government. Commercial mortgage securities are typically secured by a relatively small pool of loans, and individual commercial mortgage loans typically have a single obligor. Commercial property values and related net operating income are often subject to volatility, and net operating income may be insufficient to cover debt service on the related financing at any given time. The repayment of loans secured by income-producing properties is typically dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate project and the ability of the applicable property to produce net operating income rather than upon the liquidation value of the underlying real estate. Even when the current net operating income is sufficient to cover debt service, there can be no assurance that this will continue to be the case in the future.

Additionally, commercial properties may not be readily convertible to alternative uses if such properties were to become unprofitable due to competition, age of improvements, decreased demand, regulatory changes or other factors, such as natural or man-made disasters. The conversion of commercial properties to alternate uses often requires substantial capital expenditures, the funding for which may or may not be available.

The availability of credit for commercial mortgage loans may be dependent upon economic conditions in the markets where such properties are located, as well as the willingness and ability of lenders to make such loans. This could affect the repayment of commercial mortgages. Liquidity of the credit markets fluctuates and there can be no assurance that liquidity will increase above, or will not contract below,

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current levels. In addition, the availability of similar commercial properties, and the competition for available credit, may affect the ability of potential purchasers to obtain financing for the acquisition of properties.

Junior liens and other forms of subordinated financing on commercial properties carry greater credit risk than senior lien financing, including a substantially greater risk of non-payment of interest and principal, because if net operating income of a commercial property is insufficient to cover all debt service, generally the junior liens must absorb the shortfall. Declines in net operating income, among other factors, can lead to declines in value of the underlying real estate large enough such that the aggregate outstanding balances of senior and junior liens could exceed the value of the real estate. In the event of default, the junior lienholder may need to make payments on the senior loans in order to preserve its rights to the underlying real estate and prevent foreclosure. Because the senior lienholders generally have priority on proceeds from liquidating the underlying real estate, junior lienholders may not recover all or any of their investment. To compensate for this heightened credit risk, these loans generally earn substantially higher yields.

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

Credit-sensitive residential mortgage securities differ from commercial mortgage assets in several important ways yet can still carry substantial credit risk. Residential mortgage securities typically are secured by smaller loans to more obligors than commercial mortgage securities, thus spreading the risk of mortgagor default. However, most of the mortgages supporting credit-sensitive residential securities are made to homeowners that do not qualify for Agency loan programs for reasons including loan size, financial condition, or work or credit history that may be indicative of higher risk of default than loans qualifying for such programs. As with commercial mortgages, in instances of default the Company may incur losses if proceeds from sales of the underlying residential collateral are less than the unpaid principal balances of the residential mortgage loans and related foreclosure costs.

Through the process of securitizing both commercial and residential mortgages, credit risk can be heightened or minimized. Senior classes in multi-class securitizations generally have first priority over cash flows from a pool of mortgages and, as a result, carry the least risk, highest investment ratings and the lowest yields. Typically, a securitization will also have several tiers of subordinated bonds. Subordinate bonds are junior in the right to receive cash flow from the underlying mortgages, thus providing credit enhancement to the more senior bonds. As a result, subordinated securities will have lower credit ratings and higher yields because of the elevated risk of credit loss inherent in these securities.

The availability of capital through secured borrowing arrangements at attractive rates to finance investments in credit-sensitive commercial and residential mortgage assets may be diminished during periods of mortgage finance market illiquidity, which could adversely affect financing spreads and therefore earnings. The availability of these borrowings at attractive rates ultimately depends upon the quality of the assets pledged according to the lender's assessment of their credit worthiness, which could be different from the Company's assessment. Additionally, if overall market conditions deteriorate resulting in substantial declines in value of these assets, sufficient capital may not be available to support the continued ownership of such investments, requiring these assets to be sold at a loss.

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Tax Status

As used herein, "Capstead REIT" refers to Capstead and the entities that are consolidated with Capstead for federal income tax purposes. Capstead REIT has elected to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and intends to continue to do so. As a result of this election, Capstead REIT will not be taxed at the corporate level on taxable income distributed to stockholders, provided that certain requirements concerning the nature and composition of its income and assets are met and that at least 90% of its REIT taxable income is distributed.

If Capstead REIT were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, it would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates and would not receive a deduction for dividends paid to stockholders. If this were the case, the amount of after-tax income available for distribution to stockholders would decrease substantially. As long as Capstead REIT qualifies as a REIT, it will generally be taxable only on its undistributed taxable income. Distributions out of current or accumulated taxable earnings and profits will be taxed to stockholders as ordinary income or capital gain, as the case may be, and will not qualify for the dividend tax rate reduction to 15% enacted as part of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Act of 2002, except as discussed below. Distributions in excess of Capstead REIT's current or accumulated earnings and profits will constitute a non-taxable return of capital (except insofar as such distributions exceed a stockholder's cost basis of the shares of stock). Distributions by the Company will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporations. Should the Company incur losses, stockholders will not be entitled to include such losses in their individual income tax returns.

Capstead may find it advantageous from time-to-time to elect taxable REIT subsidiary status for certain of its subsidiaries. All taxable income of Capstead's taxable REIT subsidiaries, if any, is subject to federal and state income taxes, where applicable. Capstead REIT's taxable income will include the income of its taxable REIT subsidiaries only upon distribution of such income to Capstead REIT, and only if these distributions are made out of current or accumulated earnings and profits of a taxable REIT subsidiary. Should this occur, a portion of Capstead's distributions to its stockholders could qualify for the 15% dividend tax rate provided by the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Act of 2002.

Investment Company Act of 1940

The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), exempts from regulation as an investment company any entity that is primarily engaged in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on, and interests in, real estate. Capstead conducts its business so as not to become regulated as an investment company. If it were to be regulated as an investment company, Capstead's ability to use leverage would be substantially reduced and it would be unable to conduct business as described herein.

Under the current interpretation of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), in order to be exempted from regulation as an investment company, a REIT must, among other things, maintain at least 55% of its assets directly in qualifying real estate interests. In satisfying this 55% requirement, a REIT may treat mortgage-backed securities issued with respect to an underlying pool to which it holds all issued certificates as qualifying real estate interests. If the SEC or its staff adopts a contrary interpretation of such treatment, the REIT could be required to sell a substantial amount of these securities or other non-qualified assets under potentially adverse market conditions.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon Capstead's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of estimates and judgments that can affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities (including

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contingencies), revenues and expenses as well as related disclosures. These estimates are based on available internal and market information and appropriate valuation methodologies believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the expected useful lives and carrying values of assets and liabilities which can materially affect the determination of net income (loss) and book value per common share. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Management believes the following are critical accounting policies in the preparation of Capstead's consolidated financial statements that involve the use of estimates requiring considerable judgment:

Amortization of Investment Premiums on Financial Assets Investment premiums on financial assets are recognized in earnings as adjustments to interest income by the interest method over the estimated lives of the related assets. For most of Capstead's financial assets, estimates and judgments related to future levels of mortgage prepayments are critical to this determination. Mortgage prepayment expectations can vary considerably from period to period based on current and projected changes in interest rates and other factors such as portfolio composition. Management estimates mortgage prepayments based on past experiences with specific investments within the portfolio, and current market expectations for changes in the interest rate environment. Should actual runoff rates differ materially from these estimates, investment premiums would be expensed at a different pace.

Fair Value and Impairment Accounting for Financial Assets Most of Capstead's investments are financial assets held in the form of mortgage securities that are classified as held available-for-sale and recorded at fair value on the balance sheet with unrealized gains and losses recorded in *Stockholders' equity* as a component of *Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)*. As such, these unrealized gains and losses enter into the calculation of book value per common share, a key financial metric used by investors in evaluating the Company, and a factor in determining incentive compensation and therefore earnings of the Company. Fair values fluctuate with current and projected changes in interest rates, prepayment expectations and other factors, such as market liquidity. Considerable judgment is required interpreting market data to develop estimated fair values, particularly in circumstances of deteriorating credit quality and market liquidity (see NOTE 9 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for discussion of how Capstead values its financial assets). Generally, gains or losses are recognized in earnings only if sold; however, if a decline in fair value of an individual asset below its amortized cost occurs that is determined to be other than temporary, the difference between amortized cost and fair value would be included in *Other revenue (expense)* as an impairment charge.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE OF MARKET RISKS

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to the information included in Item 2.

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

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of September 30, 2006, an evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2006. There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to September 30, 2006.

PART II. ¾ OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits: The following Exhibits are presented herewith:

Exhibit 12 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends.

Exhibit 31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 31.2 Certification pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 32 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

(b) Reports on Form 8-K:

Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 21, 2006 furnishing the press release announcing second quarter 2006 results.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 16, 2006 announcing the granting of stock compensation to a new employee.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 25, 2006 to file an investment community presentation.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 14, 2006 to file material agreements pertaining to the September 11, 2006 private placement of \$25 million in trust preferred securities.

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SIGNATURES

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

**CAPSTEAD MORTGAGE
CORPORATION**

Registrant

Date: November 6, 2006

By: /s/ ANDREW F. JACOBS

Andrew F. Jacobs
President and Chief Executive
Officer

Date: November 6, 2006

By: /s/ PHILLIP A. REINSCH

Phillip A. Reinsch
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

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