

SECTOR 10 INC
Form 10-Q
August 19, 2013

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 June 30, 2013
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

SECTOR 10, Inc.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Delaware	000-24370	33-0565710
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File No.)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

222 South Main Street, 5th Floor
Salt Lake City, UT 84101
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

Issuer's telephone number, including area code (206) 853-4866

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No .

As of August 16, 2013 the issuer had 305,778 shares of common stock outstanding.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes No

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Sector 10, Inc.

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Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE: The financial statements, related notes and the other information included in this report have not been reviewed by the Company's outside accountant prior to the filing of this report.

Sector 10, Inc.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2013 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2013 (Unaudited)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$-	\$-
Inventory, net	18,409	18,409
Total current assets	18,409	18,409
Fixed assets –cost		
Less: accumulated depreciation	(22,250)	(22,250)
Net fixed assets	-	-
Total assets	\$18,409	\$18,409
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$3,618,680	\$3,377,328
Note payable - short term	240,615	240,615
Total current liabilities	3,859,295	3,617,943
Long term liabilities:		
Note payable	483,000	483,000
Total long term liabilities	483,000	483,000
Total liabilities	4,342,295	4,100,943
Shareholders' equity (deficit)		
Preferred shares - \$0.001 par value; 1,000,000 authorized, no shares issued or outstanding	-	-
Common shares - \$0.001 par value; 199,000,000 authorized; 305,778 and 305,778 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	306	306
Additional paid-in-capital	6,148,229	6,148,229
Deficit accumulated during development stage	(10,472,421)	(10,231,069)
Total shareholders' equity (deficit)	(4,323,886)	(4,082,534)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficit)	\$18,409	18,409

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Sector 10, Inc.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 and for the Period From Inception,
September 16, 2002 to June 30, 2013

	Three Months Ended		Inception to
	June 30, 2013 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2012 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2013
Sales	\$-	\$ -	\$18,500
Cost of Sales	-	-	(18,032)
Gross Profit	-	-	468
Expenses:			
General and administrative	193,460	149,286	8,868,685
Depreciation	-	1,113	24,106
Research and development	-	-	226,108
Total expenses	193,460	150,399	9,118,899
Income (loss) from operations	(193,460)	(150,399)	(9,118,431)
Interest expense	(47,892)	(37,432)	(723,195)
Other income (expense)	-	-	(630,795)
Net income (loss) before income taxes	(241,352)	(187,831)	(10,472,421)
Provision for income taxes	-	-	-
Net income (loss) after income taxes	\$(241,352)	\$ (187,831)	\$(10,472,421)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding - basic and diluted *			
	305,778	305,778	
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share			
Continuing Operations	\$(0.79)	\$ (0.61)	
Net Income (Loss)	\$(0.79)	\$ (0.61)	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited consolidated financial statements

Note* Shares adjusted to reflect 500 to 1 reverse stock split completed on 2/14/2012

Sector 10, Inc.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 and for the Period From Inception,
September 16, 2002 to June 30, 2013

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	Inception to June 30, 2013
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net Loss	\$(241,352)	\$(187,831)	\$(10,472,421)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Stock for services	-	24,786	5,114,493
Depreciation	-	1,113	24,106
Net discount on convertible debt	-	-	206,324
Loss due to Impairment / Gain on restructuring	-	-	630,795

the credit quality of the loans we acquire;
the collateral underlying our Agency RMBS and non-Agency RMBS;

and our outlook for asset spreads relative to the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, curve.

Our primary financing sources are repurchase agreements. We may use repurchase agreements to deploy, on a debt-to-equity basis, up to ten times leverage on our Agency RMBS assets, but we are not required to maintain any particular leverage ratio. We expect under current market conditions to deploy limited leverage on our non-Agency RMBS through the use of repurchase agreements. In the future, we may pursue additional leverage in conjunction with financings that may be available from traditional private sources of lending or under programs established by the U.S. government.

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Repurchase agreements are financings pursuant to which one party, the seller or borrower, sells assets to the repurchase agreement counterparty, the buyer or lender, for an agreed price with the obligation to repurchase the assets from the buyer at a future date and at a price higher than the original purchase price. The amount of financing available under a repurchase agreement is limited to a specified percentage of the estimated market value of the assets. The difference between the sale price and repurchase price is the interest expense of financing under a repurchase agreement. Under repurchase agreement financing arrangements, if the value of the collateral decreases, the buyer could require the seller to provide additional cash collateral to re-establish the ratio of value of the collateral to the amount of borrowing. In the current economic climate, lenders under repurchase agreements generally advance approximately 90% to 95% of the market value of the Agency RMBS financed (meaning a 5% to 10% discount from market value, or haircut) and 50% to 65% of the market value of the non-Agency RMBS financed (meaning a 35% to 50% haircut). A significant decrease in advance rate or an increase in the haircut could result in our having to sell securities in order to meet additional margin requirements by the lender. We expect to mitigate our risk of margin calls under repurchase agreements by deploying a prudent amount of leverage that is below what could be used under current advance rates.

In order to reduce our exposure to counterparty-related risk, we generally seek to diversify our exposure by entering into repurchase agreements with multiple counterparties. At December 31, 2009, we had \$411.9 million of outstanding balances under repurchase agreements with six counterparties, with a maximum net exposure (the difference between the amount loaned to us, including interest payable, and the value of the securities pledged by us as collateral, including accrued interest receivable on such securities) to any single lender of \$17.3 million.

We enter into derivative financial instruments, or hedging instruments, to hedge against increases in interest rates on a portion of our LIBOR-based repurchase agreements. At December 31, 2009, our hedging instruments consisted solely of swaps, which are used to lock-in fixed interest rates over the term of the swap, related to a portion of our existing and anticipated future repurchase agreements. At December 31, 2009, we were a party to fixed-rate swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$100.0 million. We do not anticipate entering into any hedging instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Management Agreement

We have entered into a management agreement with PRCM Advisers LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pine River. Pursuant to the management agreement, PRCM Advisers LLC implements our business strategy and performs certain services for us, subject to oversight by our board of directors. PRCM Advisers LLC is responsible for, among other duties, (i) performing all of our day-to-day functions, (ii) determining investment criteria in conjunction with our board of directors, (iii) sourcing, analyzing and executing investments, asset sales and financings, and (iv) performing asset management duties.

The initial term of the management agreement expires on October 28, 2012, with automatic, one-year renewals at the end of the initial term and each year thereafter. Our independent directors review PRCM Advisers LLC's performance annually and, following the initial term, the management agreement may be terminated annually by us without cause upon the vote of at least two-thirds of our independent directors or by a vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock, based upon: (i) PRCM Advisers LLC's unsatisfactory performance that is materially detrimental to us or (ii) our determination that the management fees payable to PRCM Advisers LLC are not fair, subject to PRCM Advisers LLC's right to prevent termination based on unfair fees by accepting a reduction of management fees agreed to by at least two-thirds of our independent directors. We are required to provide PRCM Advisers LLC with 180 days' prior notice of such termination. Upon termination without cause, we will pay PRCM Advisers LLC a termination fee, as described below. We will also pay a termination fee to PRCM Advisers LLC if

PRCM Advisers LLC terminates the management agreement due to our material breach of such agreement. We may terminate the management agreement with 30 days prior notice from our board of directors, without payment of a termination fee, for cause, as defined in the management agreement. PRCM Advisers LLC may terminate the management agreement if we become required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act, with such termination deemed to occur immediately before such event, and may also decline to renew the management agreement by providing us with 180 days prior notice, in either case of which we would not be required to pay a termination fee.

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Base Management Fee

The base management fee paid to PRCM Advisers LLC is 1.5% of our stockholders' equity per annum, calculated and payable quarterly in arrears.

For purposes of calculating the management fee, our stockholders' equity means the sum of the net proceeds from all issuances of our equity securities since inception (allocated on a *pro rata* daily basis for such issuances during the fiscal quarter of any such issuance), plus our retained earnings at the end of the most recently completed calendar quarter (without taking into account any non-cash equity compensation expense incurred in current or prior periods), less any amount that we have paid for repurchases of our common stock since inception, and excluding any unrealized gains, losses or other items that do not affect realized net income (regardless of whether such items are included in other comprehensive income or loss, or in net income). This amount will be adjusted to exclude one-time events pursuant to changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, and certain non-cash items after discussions between PRCM Advisers LLC and our independent directors and approval by a majority of our independent directors. To the extent asset impairments reduce our retained earnings at the end of any completed calendar quarter it will reduce the base management fee for such quarter. Our stockholders' equity for the purposes of calculating the base management fee could be greater than the amount of stockholders' equity shown on the consolidated financial statements.

Expense Reimbursement

We reimburse PRCM Advisers LLC for (i) our allocable share of the compensation paid by PRCM Advisers LLC to its personnel serving as our principal financial officer and general counsel and personnel employed by PRCM Advisers LLC as in-house legal, tax, accounting, consulting, auditing, administrative, information technology, valuation, computer programming and development and back-office resources to us and (ii) any amounts for personnel of PRCM Advisers LLC's affiliates arising under a shared facilities and services agreement.

Termination Fee

Upon termination of the management agreement by us without cause or by PRCM Advisers LLC due to our material breach of the management agreement, we are required to pay a termination fee equal to three times the sum of the average annual base management fee earned by PRCM Advisers LLC during the 24-month period immediately preceding the date of termination, calculated as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal quarter prior to the date of termination.

Regulation

REIT Qualification

We intend to elect to qualify as a REIT under the Code, commencing with our taxable period ended on December 31, 2009. Our qualification as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual investment and operating results, various complex requirements under the Code relating to, among other things, the sources of our gross income, the composition and values of our assets, our distribution levels and the diversity of ownership of our shares. We believe that we are organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Code, and we conduct our operations in a manner which will enable us to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT.

As long as we qualify as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the REIT taxable income we distribute currently to our stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year and do not qualify for certain statutory relief provisions, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates and may be precluded from qualifying as a REIT for the subsequent four taxable years following the year during which we lost our REIT qualification. Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain U.S. federal, state and local taxes on our income or property.

1940 Act Exemption

We intend to conduct our operations so that we are not required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act exempts entities that are primarily engaged in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate, or qualifying interests. Under

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the current interpretation of the SEC's staff, in order to qualify for this exemption, we must maintain (i) at least 55% of our assets in qualifying interests (referred to as the 55% Test) and (ii) at least 80% of our assets in real estate related assets including qualifying interests (referred to as the 80% Test). In meeting the 55% Test, we treat as qualifying interests those RMBS issued with respect to an underlying pool as to which we own all of the certificates issued by the pool. RMBS that do not represent all of the certificates issued (i.e., an undivided interest) by the pool of mortgages (i.e., a whole pool) underlying such RMBS may be treated as securities separate from such underlying mortgage loans and, thus, may not be considered qualifying interests for purposes of the 55% Test; however, such RMBS would be considered real estate related assets for purposes of the 80% Test. Therefore, for purposes of the 55% Test, our ownership of these types of RMBS is limited by the provisions of the 1940 Act. If the SEC or its staff were to adopt a contrary interpretation, we could be required to sell a substantial amount of our RMBS under potentially adverse market conditions. Further, in order to ensure that at all times we qualify for this exemption from the 1940 Act, we may be precluded from acquiring RMBS whose yield is higher than the yield on RMBS that could be otherwise purchased in a manner consistent with this exemption. Accordingly, we monitor our compliance with both the 55% Test and the 80% Test in order to maintain our exempt status under the 1940 Act.

Corporate Governance

We strive to maintain an ethical workplace in which the highest standards of professional conduct are practiced.

Our board of directors is composed of a majority of independent directors. Our Audit, Nominating and Corporate Governance and Compensation Committees are composed exclusively of independent directors.

In order to foster the highest standards of ethics and conduct in all of our business relationships, we have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Corporate Governance Guidelines, which cover a wide range of business practices and procedures that apply to all of our directors, officers and employees. In addition, we have implemented Whistle Blowing Procedures for Accounting and Auditing Matters that set forth procedures by which any officer or employee may raise, on a confidential basis, concerns regarding any questionable or unethical accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters with our Audit Committee.

We have an insider trading policy that prohibits any of our directors, officers or employees from buying or selling our common and preferred stock on the basis of material nonpublic information and prohibits communicating material nonpublic information to others.

We have a formal internal audit function, through the current use of an independent, outsourced firm, to further the effective functioning of our internal controls and procedures. Our internal audit plan, which is approved annually by our Audit Committee, is based on a formal risk assessment and is intended to provide management and our Audit Committee with an effective tool to identify and address areas of financial or operational concerns and to ensure that appropriate controls and procedures are in place. We have implemented Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, or the SOX Act, which requires an evaluation of internal control over financial reporting in association with our financial statements as of December 31, 2009. (See Item 9A, "Controls and Procedures" included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.)

Competition

Our net income will depend, in large part, on our ability to acquire assets at favorable spreads over our borrowing costs. In acquiring our target assets, we will compete with other REITs, specialty finance companies, savings and loan associations, banks, mortgage bankers, insurance companies, mutual funds, institutional investors, investment banking firms, financial institutions, governmental bodies and other entities. Some of these entities may not be subject to the same regulatory constraints that we are (i.e., REIT compliance or maintaining an exemption under the 1940 Act). In addition, there are numerous REITs with similar asset acquisition objectives, including a number that have been recently formed, and others may be organized in the future. These other REITs will increase competition for the

available supply of RMBS. Many of our competitors are significantly larger than us, have access to greater capital and other resources and may

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have other advantages over us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. Current market conditions may attract more competitors, which may increase the competition for sources of financing. An increase in the competition for sources of funding could adversely affect the availability and cost of financing, and thereby adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In the face of this competition, we have access to PRCM Advisers LLC's professionals and their industry expertise, which may provide us with a competitive advantage and will help us assess investment risks and determine appropriate pricing for certain potential investments. In addition, we believe that current market conditions may have adversely affected the financial condition of certain competitors. Thus, our organization, with no legacy portfolio prior to October 28, 2009, may be able to compete more effectively for attractive investment opportunities. However, we may not be able to achieve our business goals or expectations due to the competitive risks that we face. For additional information concerning these competitive risks, see *Risk Factors - Risks Related to Our Business - We operate in a highly competitive market and competition may limit our ability to acquire desirable assets.*

Employees

We are managed by PRCM Advisers LLC pursuant to the management agreement between PRCM Advisers LLC and us. All of our officers are partners or employees of PRCM Advisers LLC or its affiliates. We have no direct employees.

Policies with Respect to Certain Other Activities

If our board of directors determines that additional funding is necessary or appropriate, we may raise such funds through additional offerings of equity or debt securities or the retention of cash flow (subject to provisions in the Code concerning distribution requirements and the taxability of undistributed REIT taxable income). In the event that our board of directors determines to raise additional equity capital, it has the authority, without stockholder approval, to issue additional common stock or preferred stock in any manner and on such terms and for such consideration as it deems appropriate, at any time.

As of the date of this filing, we do not intend to offer equity or debt securities in exchange for property. We have not in the past repurchased or otherwise reacquired our shares, but may do so in the future, subject to the requirements of the MGCL.

As of the date of this filing, we do not intend to invest in the securities of other REITs, other entities engaged in real estate activities or securities of other issuers for the purpose of exercising control over such entities.

We have not in the past made loans to third parties in the ordinary course of business for investment purposes, but may do so in the future. As of the date of this prospectus, we do not intend to underwrite the securities of other issuers.

We furnish our stockholders with annual reports containing consolidated financial statements audited by our independent registered public accountants and file quarterly reports with the SEC containing unaudited consolidated financial statements for each of the first three quarters of each fiscal year.

Our board of directors may change any of these policies without prior notice, or a vote of our stockholders, other than filing of annual and quarterly reports with the SEC which is required by law.

Financial Information

Financial information concerning our business for each of 2009, 2008, and 2007, including Capitol's financial information for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007, is set forth in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk, and the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, and the supplemental financial information, which are in Part II, Items 7, 7A and 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Available Information

Our website can be found at *www.twoharborsinvestment.com*. We make available free of charge on, or through the SEC filings section of our website, access to our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act, as well as proxy statements, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Our Exchange Act reports filed with, or furnished to, the SEC are also available at the SEC's website at *www.sec.gov*. The content of any website referred to in this Form 10-K is not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K unless expressly noted.

We also make available, free of charge, access to our Corporate Governance Standards, charters for our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, our Corporate Governance Standards, and our Code of Ethics governing our directors, officers, and employees. Within the time period required by the SEC and the NYSE Amex, we will post on our website any amendment to the Code of Ethics and any waiver applicable to any executive officer, director, or senior officer (as defined in the Code).

Our Investor Relations Department can be contacted at 590 Madison Avenue, Suite 3703, New York, NY 10021, Attn: Investor Relations, or by telephone at (612) 238-3348.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following is a summary of the risk factors that we believe are most relevant to our business. These are factors which, individually or in the aggregate, we think could cause our actual results to differ significantly from anticipated or historical results. In addition to understanding the key risks described below, investors should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all risk factors, and consequently, the following is not a complete discussion of all potential risks or uncertainties.

Risks Related to Our Business and Operations

The value of your investment is subject to the significant risks affecting REITs, and mortgage REITs in particular, described below. If any of the events described below occur, our business, financial condition, liquidity and/or results of operations could be adversely affected in a material way. This could cause the price of our common stock or warrants to decline, perhaps significantly, and you therefore may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related To Our Business

We operate in a highly competitive market and competition may limit our ability to acquire desirable assets.

We operate in a highly competitive market. Our profitability depends, in large part, on our ability to acquire target assets at favorable prices. In acquiring assets, we compete with a variety of institutional investors, including other REITs, specialty finance companies, public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial finance and insurance companies, governmental entities and other financial institutions. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than we do. Furthermore, competition for assets may lead to the price of such assets increasing and their availability decreasing, which may limit our ability to generate desired returns.

The RMBS investment strategy that PRCM Advisers LLC's owner, Pine River, employs on behalf of other clients is different from the investment strategy that we employ.

PRCM Advisers LLC draws upon the experience of Pine River's fixed income investment team in implementing our investment and financing strategies. However, the investment strategy that Pine River has employed in connection with other RMBS investments is different from the investment strategy that we employ in several important respects.

In particular, Pine River has typically traded actively in fixed-rate, adjustable and interest-only RMBS, including collateralized mortgage obligations and to-be-announced forward contracts, or TBAs, and equity investments in REITs, and actively hedged its trading positions. By contrast, we seek to invest primarily in Agency and non-Agency RMBS with a buy-and-hold emphasis, and we do not anticipate actively trading our assets. Our investment strategy may further differ from that of Pine River's funds, in that we may use greater leverage with regard to our investments in Agency RMBS. Further, unlike the Pine River funds, we are constrained by limitations on our investment strategy that are necessary in order to qualify as a REIT which is exempt from registration under the 1940 Act. In this regard, we place a greater emphasis than Pine River on owning securities representing 100% of the interests in a particular RMBS mortgage pool, or whole pool Agency RMBS, for purposes of maintaining our 1940 Act exemption.

We may change any of our strategies, policies or procedures without stockholder consent.

We may change any of our strategies, policies or procedures with respect to investments, asset allocation, growth, operations, indebtedness, financing strategy and distributions at any time without the consent of stockholders, which could result in our making investments that are different from, and possibly riskier than, the types of investments described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. A change in strategy may increase our exposure to credit risk, interest rate risk, financing risk, default risk and real estate market fluctuations. These changes could adversely affect our financial condition, risk profile, results of operations, the market price of our common stock or warrants and our ability to make distributions to stockholders.

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Difficult conditions in the mortgage and residential real estate markets, the financial markets and the economy generally may cause the market value of our RMBS assets to decline, and we do not expect these conditions to improve in the near future.

Our results of operations are materially affected by conditions in the mortgage and residential real estate markets, the financial markets and the economy generally. Recently, concerns about the mortgage market and a declining real estate market, as well as inflation, energy costs, geopolitical issues and the availability and cost of credit, have contributed to increased volatility and diminished expectations for the economy and financial markets going forward. The mortgage market has been adversely affected by the tightening of lending standards and general availability of credit and there is no assurance that these conditions have stabilized or that they will not worsen. This has an impact on new demand for homes, which will compress the home ownership rates and weigh heavily on future home price performance. There is a strong correlation between home price growth rates (or losses) and mortgage loan delinquencies. The further deterioration of the mortgage market may cause us to experience losses related to our assets. Declines in the market values of our investments may adversely affect our results of operations and credit availability, which may reduce earnings and, in turn, cash available for distribution to stockholders.

There can be no assurance that the actions of the U.S. Government, Federal Reserve, U.S. Treasury and other governmental and regulatory bodies for the purpose of stabilizing the financial markets, or market response to those actions, will achieve the intended results; our business may not benefit from these actions and further government or market developments could adversely impact us.

In response to turmoil in the financial markets beginning in 2007, the U.S. Government, Federal Reserve, U.S. Treasury and other governmental and regulatory bodies have taken action to stabilize the financial markets. Significant measures include: the enactment of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 to, among other things, establish the Troubled Asset Relief Program to purchase certain assets from financial institutions; the enactment of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, which established a new regulator for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac; the establishment of the TALF, which provides non-recourse loans to borrowers to fund their purchase of eligible assets, which currently include certain asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities; the establishment of the Public-Private Investment Program, which is designed to encourage the transfer of certain legacy assets, including real estate-related assets, off of the balance sheets of financial institutions; and the implementation of the Home Affordable Modification program, to facilitate the modification of delinquent mortgages and reduce foreclosures.

There can be no assurance that these recent U.S. Government actions will improve the efficiency and stability of U.S. financial markets, and the residential mortgage markets in particular, in the long term. To the extent the financial markets do not respond favorably to these initiatives or these initiatives do not function as intended, our business may be harmed. There also can be no assurance that we will be eligible to participate in programs established by the U.S. Government or, if we are eligible, that we will be able to utilize them successfully or at all. In addition, because the programs are designed, in part, to improve the markets for certain of our target assets, the establishment of these programs may result in increased competition for attractive opportunities in our target assets. The U.S. Government, the Federal Reserve, the U.S. Treasury and other governmental and regulatory bodies have taken or are considering taking additional actions to address the financial crisis. We cannot predict whether or when such actions may occur, and such actions could have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The lack of liquidity of our assets may adversely affect our business, including our ability to value and sell our assets.

We may acquire assets or other instruments that are not liquid, including securities and other instruments that are not publicly traded, and market conditions could significantly and negatively impact the liquidity of other assets. It may be difficult or impossible to obtain third-party pricing on the assets that we purchase. Illiquid assets typically experience greater price volatility, as a ready market may not exist for such assets, and such assets can be more difficult to value. In addition, validating third-party pricing for illiquid assets may be more subjective than more liquid assets. Any illiquidity of our assets may make it difficult for us to sell such assets if the need or desire arises. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we previously recorded our assets. Assets

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that are illiquid are more difficult to finance, and to the extent that we use leverage to finance assets that become illiquid we may lose that leverage or have it reduced. Assets tend to become less liquid during times of financial stress, which is often the time that liquidity is most needed. As a result, our ability to sell assets or vary our portfolio in response to changes in economic and other conditions may be limited by liquidity constraints, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Maintenance of our 1940 Act exemption imposes limits on our operations.

We intend to conduct our operations so as not to become required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act. Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act defines an investment company as any issuer that is or holds itself out as being engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the 1940 Act defines an investment company as any issuer that is engaged or proposes to engage in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities and owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of the issuer's total assets (exclusive of U.S. Government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis. Excluded from the term investment securities, among other things, are U.S. Government securities and securities issued by majority-owned subsidiaries that are not themselves investment companies and are not relying on the exception from the definition of investment company set forth in Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act.

We are organized as a holding company that conducts its businesses primarily through Subsidiary LLC. Both Two Harbors and Subsidiary LLC intend to conduct their operations so that they do not come within the definition of an investment company because less than 40% of the value of their total assets on an unconsolidated basis will consist of investment securities.

Certain of Subsidiary LLC's subsidiaries intend to rely upon the exemption from registration as an investment company under the 1940 Act pursuant to Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the 1940 Act, which is available for entities primarily engaged in the business of purchasing or otherwise acquiring mortgages and other liens on and interests in real estate. This exemption generally means that at least 55% of each such subsidiary's portfolio must be comprised of qualifying assets and at least 80% of its portfolio must be comprised of qualifying assets and real estate-related assets under the 1940 Act. Qualifying assets for this purpose include mortgage loans and other assets, such as whole pool Agency and non-Agency RMBS, which are considered the functional equivalent of mortgage loans for the purposes of the 1940 Act. We expect each of our subsidiaries relying on Section 3(c)(5)(C) to invest at least 55% of its assets in whole pool Agency and non-Agency RMBS and other interests in real estate that constitute qualifying assets in accordance with SEC staff guidance and an additional 25% of its assets in either qualifying assets and other types of real estate related assets that do not constitute qualifying assets.

As a result of the foregoing restrictions, we are limited in our ability to make or dispose of certain investments. To the extent that the SEC staff publishes new or different guidance with respect to these matters, we may be required to adjust our strategy accordingly. In addition, we may be limited in our ability to make certain investments and these limitations could result in the subsidiary holding assets that we might wish to sell or selling assets that we might wish to hold. Although we monitor the portfolios of our subsidiaries relying on the Section 3(c)(5)(C) exemption periodically and prior to each acquisition or disposition of assets, there can be no assurance that such subsidiaries will be able to maintain this exemption.

We may organize special purpose subsidiaries that will borrow under the Federal Reserve System's Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility, or TALF. We expect that these TALF subsidiaries will rely on Section 3(c)(7) for their 1940 Act exemption and, therefore, our interest in each of these TALF subsidiaries would constitute an investment security for purposes of determining whether we pass the 40% test. We may organize one or more TALF

subsidiaries, as well as other subsidiaries, that seek to rely on the 1940 Act exemption provided to certain structured financing vehicles by Rule 3a-7. To the extent that we organize subsidiaries that rely on Rule 3a-7 for an exemption from the 1940 Act, these subsidiaries will also need to comply with the provisions of Rule 3a-7 which in certain circumstances may require, among other things, that the indenture governing the notes issued by the subsidiary include additional limitations on the types of assets the subsidiary may sell or acquire out of the proceeds of assets that mature, are refinanced or otherwise sold, on the period of time during which such transactions may occur, and on the amount of transactions that may

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occur. In addition, any subsidiaries organized to rely on Rule 3a-7 will also need to comply with guidance that may be issued by the Division of Investment Management of the SEC on how such subsidiaries must be organized to comply with the restrictions contained in Rule 3a-7. In light of the requirements of Rule 3a-7, our ability to manage assets held in a special purpose subsidiary that complies with Rule 3a-7 will be limited and we may not be able to purchase or sell assets owned by that subsidiary when we would otherwise desire to do so, which could lead to losses. We expect that the aggregate value of our interests in TALF subsidiaries that seek to rely on Rule 3a-7, as well as other subsidiaries that we may organize in the future that may rely on Rule 3a-7, will comprise less than 20% of our total assets on an unconsolidated basis.

We will make the determination of whether an entity is a majority-owned subsidiary. The 1940 Act defines a majority-owned subsidiary of a person as a company 50% or more of the outstanding voting securities of which are owned by such person, or by another company which is a majority-owned subsidiary of such person. The 1940 Act further defines voting securities as any security presently entitling the owner or holder thereof to vote for the election of directors of a company. We treat companies in which we own at least a majority of the outstanding voting securities as majority-owned subsidiaries for purposes of the 40% test. We have not requested the SEC staff to approve our treatment of any company as a majority-owned subsidiary and the SEC staff has not done so. If the SEC or its staff were to disagree with our treatment of one or more companies as majority-owned subsidiaries, we would need to adjust our strategy and our assets in order to continue to pass the 40% test. Any such adjustment in our strategy could have a material adverse effect.

Qualification for exemption from registration under the 1940 Act limits our ability to make certain investments. For example, these restrictions limit the ability of our subsidiaries to invest directly in mortgage-backed securities that represent less than the entire ownership in a pool of mortgage loans, debt and equity tranches of securitizations and certain asset backed securities and real estate companies or in assets not related to real estate.

Loss of our 1940 Act exemption would adversely affect us, the market price of shares of our common stock or warrants and our ability to distribute dividends, and could result in the termination of the management agreement with PRCM Advisers LLC.

As described above, we intend to conduct operations so as not to become required to register as an investment company under the 1940 Act based on current laws, regulations and guidance. Although we monitor our portfolio periodically, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our exemption as an investment company under the 1940 Act. If we were to fail to qualify for an exemption, we could be required to restructure our activities or the activities of our subsidiaries, including effecting sales of assets in a manner that, or at a time when, we would not otherwise choose, which could negatively affect the value of our common stock or warrants, the sustainability of our business model, and our ability to make distributions. Such sales could occur during adverse market conditions, and we could be forced to accept prices below that which we believe are appropriate. The loss of our 1940 Act exclusion would also permit PRCM Advisers LLC to terminate the management agreement, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Rapid changes in the values of our assets may make it more difficult for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT or our exemption from the 1940 Act.

If the market value or income potential of our assets declines as a result of increased interest rates, prepayment rates, general market conditions, government actions or other factors, we may need to increase our real estate assets and income or liquidate our non-qualifying assets to maintain our REIT qualification or our exemption from the 1940 Act. If the decline in real estate asset values or income occurs quickly, this may be especially difficult to accomplish. This difficulty may be exacerbated by the illiquid nature of any non-real estate assets we may own. We may have to make

decisions that we otherwise would not make absent the REIT and 1940 Act considerations.

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We use leverage in executing our business strategy, which may adversely affect the return on our assets and may reduce cash available for distribution to our stockholders, as well as increase losses when economic conditions are unfavorable.

We use leverage to finance our investment operations and to enhance our financial returns. Our primary source of leverage is repurchase agreement financing for our Agency RMBS assets. Other sources of leverage may include credit facilities (including term loans and revolving facilities).

Through the use of leverage, we may acquire positions with market exposure significantly greater than the amount of capital committed to the transaction. For example, by entering into repurchase agreements with advance rates, or haircut levels, of 5% (which is not an atypical haircut for Agency RMBS), we could leverage capital allocated to Agency RMBS by a ratio of as much as 20 to 1. It is not uncommon for investors in Agency RMBS to obtain leverage equal to ten or more times equity through the use of repurchase agreement financing. We anticipate that we may deploy, on a debt-to-equity basis, up to ten times leverage on our Agency RMBS assets and up to two times on our non-Agency RMBS assets. However, there is no specific limit on the amount of leverage that we may use.

Leverage will magnify both the gains and the losses of our positions. Leverage will increase our returns as long as we earn a greater return on investments purchased with borrowed funds than our cost of borrowing such funds. However, if we use leverage to acquire an asset and the value of the asset decreases, the leverage will increase our losses. Even if the asset increases in value, if the asset fails to earn a return that equals or exceeds our cost of borrowing, the leverage will decrease our returns.

We may be required to post large amounts of cash as collateral or margin to secure our leveraged positions. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in value of our financed assets, we might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to repay our borrowings, further magnifying losses. Even a small decrease in the value of a leveraged asset may require us to post additional margin or cash collateral. This may decrease the cash available to us for distributions to stockholders.

We depend on repurchase agreements and other credit facilities to execute our business plan and our inability to access funding through these sources could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and business.

Our ability to purchase and hold assets is affected by our ability to secure repurchase agreements and other credit facilities on acceptable terms. We currently have master repurchase agreements in place with several counterparties and we expect to execute additional master repurchase agreements, but we can provide no assurance that lenders will be willing or able to provide us with sufficient financing through the repurchase markets or otherwise. In addition, because repurchase agreements are short-term commitments of capital, changes in conditions in the repurchase markets may make it more difficult for us to secure continued financing. During certain periods of a credit cycle, lenders may lose their ability or curtail their willingness to provide financing. If we are not able to arrange for replacement financing on acceptable terms, or if we default on our covenants or are otherwise unable to access funds under any of our master repurchase agreements, we may have to curtail our asset acquisition activities and/or dispose of assets.

It is possible that the lenders that provide us with financing could experience changes in their ability to advance funds to us, independent of our performance or the value of our assets. If major market participants exit the business, it could further adversely affect the marketability of RMBS and other financial assets in which we invest, and this could negatively impact the value of our assets, thus reducing our net book value. Furthermore, if many of our lenders are unwilling or unable to provide us with financing, we could be forced to sell assets when prices are depressed. In

addition, if the regulatory capital requirements imposed on our lenders change, they may be required to significantly increase the cost of the financing that they provide to us. Our lenders also may revise their eligibility requirements for the types of assets they are willing to finance or the terms of such financings, based on, among other factors, the regulatory environment and their management of perceived risk. Moreover, the amount of financing we receive under our repurchase agreements will be directly related to the lenders' valuation of the assets that secure the outstanding borrowings. Typically, repurchase agreements grant the respective lender the right to reevaluate the market value of the assets that secure outstanding borrowings at any time. If a lender determines that the value of the assets has decreased, it

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has the right to initiate a margin call. A margin call would require us to transfer additional assets to such lender or to repay a portion of the outstanding borrowings. Any such margin call could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, business, liquidity and ability to make distributions to stockholders, and could cause the value of our common stock or warrants to decline. We may be forced to sell assets at significantly depressed prices to meet margin calls and to maintain adequate liquidity, which could cause us to incur losses.

Moreover, to the extent that we are forced to sell assets because of changes in market conditions, other market participants may face similar pressures, which could exacerbate a difficult market environment and which could result in significantly greater losses on our sale of such assets. In an extreme case of market duress, a market may not exist for certain of our assets at any price.

If a counterparty to a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to resell the underlying security back to us at the end of the purchase agreement term, or if the value of the underlying security has declined as of the end of that term, or if we default on our obligations under the repurchase agreement, we will incur losses on the repurchase agreement.

When we enter into repurchase agreements, we sell securities to lenders (i.e., repurchase agreement counterparties) and receive cash from the lenders. The lenders are obligated to resell the same securities back to us at the end of the term of the repurchase agreement. Because the cash that we receive from the lender when we initially sell the securities to the lender is less than the value of those securities (the difference being the haircut), if the lender defaults on its obligation to resell the same securities back to us, we would incur a loss on the repurchase agreement equal to the amount of the haircut (assuming there was no change in the value of the securities). We would also incur losses on a repurchase agreement if the value of the underlying securities has declined as of the end of the repurchase agreement term, because we would have to repurchase the securities for their initial value but would receive securities worth less than that amount. Further, if we default on our obligations under a repurchase agreement, the lender will be able to terminate the repurchase agreement and cease entering into any other repurchase agreements with us. Typically, our repurchase agreements contain cross-default provisions, so that if a default occurs under any repurchase agreement, the lender can also declare a default with respect to all other repurchase agreements with us. If a default occurs under any of our repurchase agreements and a lender terminates one or more of its repurchase agreements, we may need to enter into replacement repurchase agreements with different lenders. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in entering into such replacement repurchase agreements on the same terms as the repurchase agreements that were terminated or at all. Any losses that we incur on our repurchase agreements could adversely affect our earnings and thus our cash available for distribution to stockholders.

An increase in our borrowing costs relative to the interest that we receive on our leveraged assets may adversely affect our profitability and our cash available for distribution to stockholders.

As our repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings mature, we must enter into new borrowings, find other sources of liquidity or sell assets. An increase in short-term interest rates at the time that we seek to enter into new borrowings would reduce the spread between the returns on our assets and the cost of our borrowings. This would adversely affect the returns on our assets, which might reduce earnings and, in turn, cash available for distribution to stockholders.

Our business model depends in part upon the continuing viability of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, or similar institutions, and any significant changes to their structure or creditworthiness could have an adverse impact on us.

In the wake of the financial turmoil that began in 2007, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have become the dominant, and in some cases the only, source of mortgage financing in the U.S. The continued flow of mortgage-backed securities from these government-sponsored entities, or GSEs, supported by their guarantees against borrower defaults, is

essential to the operation of the mortgage markets in their current form, and crucial to our business model. The U.S. Congress has announced an intention to consider the elimination or restructuring of these GSEs, and there can be no assurance of the continuation of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac as currently constituted and operated. Any significant changes to the structure of these GSEs could have an adverse impact on us. In December 2009 the U.S. Government committed virtually unlimited capital to ensure the viability of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into 2012, however there can be no assurance that such capital will always be available, or that the Agencies will always honor their guarantees and other obligations.

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If these GSEs fail to honor their guarantees, the value of any Agency RMBS assets that we hold would decline which would materially adversely affect our business, operations and financial condition.

We are highly dependent on information systems and systems failures could significantly disrupt our business, which may, in turn, negatively affect the market price of our common stock or warrants and our ability to pay dividends.

Our business is highly dependent on communications and information systems of PRCM Advisers LLC and Pine River. Any failure or interruption of the systems of PRCM Advisers LLC or Pine River could cause delays or other problems in our trading activities, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial results and negatively affect the market price of our common stock or warrants and our ability to pay dividends to stockholders.

We enter into hedging transactions that expose us to contingent liabilities in the future, which may adversely affect our financial results or cash available for distribution to stockholders.

We engage in hedging transactions intended to hedge various risks to our portfolio, including the exposure to adverse changes in interest rates. Our hedging activity varies in scope based on, among other things, the level and volatility of interest rates, the type of assets held and other changing market conditions. Although these transactions are intended to reduce our exposure to various risks, hedging may fail to protect or could adversely affect us because, among other things:

- hedging can be expensive, particularly during periods of volatile or rapidly changing interest rates;
- available hedges may not correspond directly with the risks for which protection is sought;
- the duration of the hedge may not match the duration of the related liability;
- the amount of income that a REIT may earn from certain hedging transactions (other than through taxable REIT subsidiaries, or TRS s) is limited by U.S. federal income tax provisions governing REITs;
- the credit quality of a hedging counterparty may be downgraded to such an extent that it impairs our ability to sell or assign our side of the hedging transaction; and
- the hedging counterparty may default on its obligation to pay.

Subject to maintaining our qualification as a REIT, there is no limitation on the hedging transactions that we may undertake. Our hedging transactions could require us to fund large cash payments in certain circumstances (*e.g.*, the early termination of the hedging instrument caused by an event of default or other early termination event, or a demand by a counterparty that we make increased margin payments). Our ability to fund these obligations will depend on the liquidity of our assets and access to capital at the time. The need to fund these obligations could adversely impact our financial condition. Further, hedging transactions, which are intended to limit losses, may actually result in losses, which would adversely affect our earnings and could in turn reduce cash available for distribution to stockholders.

Hedging instruments involve risk because they often are not traded on regulated exchanges, guaranteed by an exchange or its clearinghouse, or regulated by any U.S. or foreign governmental authorities. Consequently, there may be no requirements with respect to record keeping, financial responsibility or segregation of customer funds and positions. Furthermore, the enforceability of agreements underlying hedging transactions may depend on compliance with applicable statutory and commodity and other regulatory requirements and, depending on the identity of the counterparty, applicable international requirements. The business failure of a hedging counterparty will most likely result in its default. Default by a hedging counterparty may result in the loss of unrealized profits and force us to cover our commitments, if any, at the then current market price. Although generally we seek to reserve the right to terminate our hedging positions, it may not always be possible to dispose of or close out a hedging position without the consent of the hedging counterparty and we may not be able to enter into an offsetting contract in order to cover our risk. We

cannot assure you that a liquid secondary market will exist for hedging instruments purchased or sold, and we may be required to maintain a position until exercise or expiration, which could result in losses.

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Our results may experience greater fluctuations by not electing hedge accounting treatment on the derivatives that we enter into.

We have elected to not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, for our current derivative instruments. The economics of our derivative hedging transactions are not affected by this election; however, our GAAP earnings may be subject to greater fluctuations from period to period as a result of this accounting treatment for changes in fair value of certain interest rate swap agreements or for the accounting of the underlying hedged assets or liabilities in our financial statements, if it does not necessarily match the accounting used for interest rate swap agreements.

We have limited experience in making critical accounting estimates, and our financial statements may be materially affected if our estimates prove to be inaccurate.

Financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP require the use of estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. Different estimates, judgments and assumptions reasonably could be used that would have a material effect on the financial statements, and changes in these estimates, judgments and assumptions are likely to occur from time to time. Significant areas of accounting requiring the application of management's judgment include assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and determining the fair value of investment securities. These estimates, judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain, and, if they prove to be wrong, then we face the risk that charges to income will be required. In addition, because we have limited operating history in some of these areas and limited experience in making these estimates, judgments and assumptions, the risk of future charges to income may be greater than if we had more experience in these areas. Any such charges could significantly harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and the price of our securities. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Policies for a discussion of the accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions that we believe are the most critical to an understanding of our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Declines in the market values of our assets may adversely affect our periodic reported results and credit availability, which may reduce earnings and, in turn, cash available for distribution to stockholders.

A substantial portion of our assets are classified for accounting purposes as available-for-sale. Changes in the market values of those assets will be directly charged or credited to stockholders' equity. As a result, a decline in values may reduce our book value. Moreover, if the decline in value of an available-for-sale security is other than temporary, such decline will reduce earnings.

A decline in the market value of our assets may adversely affect us, particularly in instances where we have borrowed money based on the market value of those assets. If the market value of those assets declines, the lender may require us to post additional collateral to support the loan. If we are unable to post the additional collateral, we would have to sell the assets at a time when we might not otherwise choose to do so. A reduction in credit available may reduce our earnings and, in turn, cash available for distribution to stockholders.

Changes in accounting treatment may adversely affect our profitability.

In February 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued final guidance regarding the accounting and financial statement presentation for transactions that involve the acquisition of RMBS, residential mortgage loans and other financial assets from a counterparty and the subsequent financing of these securities through repurchase agreements with the same counterparty. If we do not meet the criteria under the final guidance to account for the transactions on a gross basis, the accounting treatment would not affect the economics of these transactions,

but would affect how these transactions are reported on our financial statements. If we are not able to comply with the criteria under this final guidance for same party transactions, we would be precluded from presenting RMBS, residential mortgage loans and other financial assets and the related financings, as well as the related interest income and interest expense, on a gross basis on our financial statements. Instead, we would be required to account for the purchase commitment and related repurchase agreement on a net basis and record a forward commitment to purchase RMBS, residential mortgage loans and other financial assets as a derivative instrument. Such forward commitments would be recorded at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in earnings. Additionally, we would record the cash

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portion of our interest in RMBS, residential mortgage loans and other financial assets as a mortgage-related receivable from the counterparty on our balance sheet. Although we would not expect this change in presentation to have a material impact on net income, it could have an adverse impact on our operations. It could have an impact on our ability to include certain RMBS, residential mortgage loans and other financial assets purchased and simultaneously financed from the same counterparty as qualifying real estate interests or real estate-related assets used to qualify under the exemption from registration as an investment company under the 1940 Act. It could also limit our opportunities as we may need to limit our purchases of RMBS, residential mortgage loans and other financial assets that are simultaneously financed with the same counterparty.

Risks Related to our Management and Relationship with PRCM Advisers LLC and Pine River

We are dependent on PRCM Advisers LLC and Pine River and may not find a suitable replacement if we or PRCM Advisers LLC terminates the management agreement.

We have no employees and no separate facilities. Instead, we are completely reliant for these resources on PRCM Advisers LLC, which has significant discretion as to the implementation and execution of our business strategies and risk management practices. PRCM Advisers LLC may not have sufficient access to Pine River's employees, systems and facilities in order to comply with its obligations under the management agreement. We are also subject to the risk that PRCM Advisers LLC will terminate the management agreement and that no suitable replacement will be found.

PRCM Advisers LLC is only contractually committed to serve Two Harbors until October 28, 2012. Thereafter, the management agreement is renewable on an annual basis; provided, however, that PRCM Advisers LLC may terminate the management agreement annually upon 180 days' prior notice. If the management agreement is terminated and no suitable replacement is found to manage Two Harbors, we may not be able to execute our business plan.

We will have no recourse to Pine River if it does not fulfill its obligations under the shared facilities and services agreement.

Neither we nor PRCM Advisers LLC has any employees or separate facilities. As a result, PRCM Advisers LLC has entered into a shared facilities and services agreement with Pine River pursuant to which PRCM Advisers LLC will be provided with the personnel, services and resources necessary for PRCM Advisers LLC to perform its obligations and responsibilities under the management agreement in exchange for certain amounts payable by PRCM Advisers LLC. Because we are not a party to the shared facilities and services agreement, we will not have any recourse to Pine River if it does not fulfill its obligations under the shared facilities and services agreement, or if Pine River and PRCM Advisers choose to amend or terminate the shared facilities and services agreement.

There are conflicts of interest in our relationship with Pine River and its affiliates, including PRCM Advisers LLC, which could result in decisions that are not in the best interests of our stockholders.

We are subject to conflicts of interest arising out of our relationship with Pine River and its affiliates, including PRCM Advisers LLC. PRCM Advisers LLC is wholly-owned by Pine River. Each of Brian Taylor (the Chairman of Two Harbors' Board of Directors), Thomas Siering (a Director, and the Chief Executive Officer and President of Two Harbors), Steven Kuhn (the Co-Chief Investment Officer of Two Harbors) and Jeff Stolt (the Chief Financial Officer of Two Harbors) is a partner and owner of equity interests in Pine River. All of our other executive officers are employees or partners of Pine River. In addition, Mark Ein (the non-executive Vice Chairman) owns an interest in CLA Founders LLC, which, in consideration for services to be provided to PRCM Advisers LLC under a

sub-management agreement, is entitled to receive a percentage of the management fee earned by PRCM Advisers LLC, and an affiliate of his is an investor in a private fund for which Pine River serves as investment manager. As a result, the management agreement with PRCM Advisers LLC was negotiated between related parties, and its terms, including fees payable to PRCM Advisers LLC, may not be as favorable to us as if they had been negotiated with an unaffiliated third party. In addition, we may choose not to enforce, or to enforce less vigorously, our rights under the management agreement because of our desire to maintain our ongoing relationship with PRCM Advisers LLC.

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The management agreement with PRCM Advisers LLC does not prevent PRCM Advisers LLC and its affiliates from engaging in additional management or investment opportunities. Pine River and its affiliates, including PRCM Advisers LLC, engage in additional management or investment opportunities that have overlapping objectives with us, and thus face conflicts in the allocation of resources between us, any other funds they manage and for their own accounts. Additionally, the ability of PRCM Advisers LLC and Pine River and their respective officers and employees to engage in other business activities reduces the time PRCM Advisers LLC spends managing Two Harbors. Our executive officers and the employees of PRCM Advisers LLC and Pine River do not spend all of their time managing Two Harbors. Our executive officers and the employees of PRCM Advisers LLC and Pine River allocate some, or a material portion, of their time to other businesses and activities. None of these individuals is required to devote a specific amount of time to Two Harbors' affairs. Accordingly, we compete with Pine River, its existing funds, investment vehicles, other ventures and possibly other entities in the future for the time and attention of these officers.

We may enter into additional transactions with Pine River or its affiliates. In particular, we may purchase assets from Pine River or its affiliates or make co-purchases alongside Pine River or its affiliates. These transactions may not be the result of arm's length negotiations and may involve conflicts between our interests and the interests of Pine River and/or its affiliates. There can be no assurance that any procedural protections will be sufficient to assure that these transactions will be made on terms that will be at least as favorable to us as those that would have been obtained in an arm's length transaction.

We will compete with current and future investment entities affiliated with Pine River for access to the benefits that our relationship with Pine River provides to Two Harbors, including access to investment opportunities.

There are conflicts of interest in allocating investment opportunities among Two Harbors and other funds, investment vehicles and ventures managed by Pine River. There is a significant overlap in the assets and investment strategies of Two Harbors and Pine River's private funds, and many of the same trading and investment personnel provide services to both entities. Further, Pine River and its affiliates may in the future form additional funds or sponsor additional investment vehicles and ventures that have overlapping objectives with Two Harbors and therefore may compete with us for investment opportunities and Pine River resources. It is the written policy of Pine River and PRCM Advisers LLC to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis among all entities for which they provide investment management services. However, we cannot assure you that Pine River and PRCM Advisers LLC will always allocate every investment opportunity in a manner that is advantageous for us; indeed, we may expect that the fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities will at times result in our receiving only a portion of, or none of, certain investment opportunities.

The loss of our access to Pine River's investment professionals and principals may adversely affect our ability to achieve our investment objectives.

We depend on PRCM Advisers LLC's access, through a shared facilities and services agreement, to the investment professionals and principals of Pine River and the information and origination opportunities generated by Pine River's investment professionals and principals during the normal course of their investment and portfolio management activities. These investment professionals and principals evaluate, negotiate, structure, close and monitor our investments and our financing activities and we depend on their continued service. The departure of a significant number of the investment professionals or principals of Pine River could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our investment objectives. In addition, we cannot assure you that PRCM Advisers LLC will remain Two Harbors' manager or that we will continue to have access to Pine River's investment professionals or principals or its information and asset origination opportunities.

PRCM Advisers LLC, Pine River and our executive officers have limited experience managing a public company and as a result we may be unable to manage our public reporting requirements.

Neither PRCM Advisers LLC nor Pine River has previously managed the affairs of a publicly-listed company. Although certain of our directors and officers have public company experience, others do not, and they have not previously served together in the management of any public company. Management of a public

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company requires particular skills in areas such as governance, accounting, financial reporting, investor relations, systems, controls and regulatory compliance. Our relative inexperience in these areas increases the risk to Two Harbors that management will fail to comply with one or more requirements related to Two Harbors' public company status. Such failure could have materially adverse impacts on the price and liquidity of Two Harbors' securities.

PRCM Advisers LLC has limited experience in managing a REIT, which may hinder its ability to achieve our investment objectives or result in loss of our qualification as a REIT.

The REIT rules and regulations are highly technical and complex, and the failure to comply with these rules and regulations could prevent us from qualifying as a REIT or could force us to pay unexpected taxes and penalties.

PRCM Advisers LLC has limited experience in managing a portfolio of assets under these complex rules and regulations. Before the closing of the merger transaction PRCM Advisers LLC's and Pine River's officers and employees had no prior experience operating a REIT and operating a business in compliance with the numerous technical restrictions and limitations set forth in the Code or the 1940 Act applicable to REITs. The limited experience may hinder our ability to achieve our investment objectives or may result in loss of our qualification as a REIT.

Our board of directors has approved very broad investment guidelines for Two Harbors and will not review or approve each investment decision made by PRCM Advisers LLC.

Our board of directors periodically reviews our investment guidelines and our investment portfolio but does not review or approve specific investments. PRCM Advisers LLC has great latitude within the broad parameters of our investment guidelines in determining our investments and investment strategies, which could result in investment returns that are substantially below expectations or that result in material losses.

The manner of determining the management fee may not provide sufficient incentive to PRCM Advisers LLC to maximize risk-adjusted returns on our investment portfolio because it is based on our stockholders' equity and not on our financial performance.

PRCM Advisers LLC is entitled to receive a management fee that is based on our stockholders' equity at the end of each quarter, regardless of our financial performance. Accordingly, significant management fees will be payable to PRCM Advisers LLC even if we have a net loss during a quarter. PRCM Advisers LLC's right to such compensation may not provide sufficient incentive to PRCM Advisers LLC to devote its time and effort to maximize risk-adjusted returns on our investment portfolio, which could, in turn, adversely affect our financial results. Further, the management fee structure gives PRCM Advisers LLC the incentive to maximize stockholders' equity by the issuance of new common stock or the retention of existing equity, regardless of the effect of these actions on existing stockholders. In other words, the management fee structure rewards PRCM Advisers LLC primarily based on the size of Two Harbors, and not on our returns to stockholders.

The termination of the management agreement may be difficult and costly, which may adversely affect our inclination to end our relationship with PRCM Advisers LLC.

Termination of the management agreement with PRCM Advisers LLC without cause is difficult and costly. The term cause is limited to certain specifically described circumstances. The management agreement provides that, in the absence of cause, we may only terminate it after October 28, 2012, upon the vote of the vote of at least two-thirds of all of our independent directors or by a vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock. Additionally, upon a termination by Two Harbors without cause (or upon a termination by PRCM Advisers LLC due to our material breach), the management agreement requires us to pay PRCM Advisers LLC a termination payment equal to three times the sum of the annual management fee received by PRCM Advisers LLC during the

24-month period before such termination, calculated as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal quarter. This provision increases the effective cost to us of terminating our relationship with PRCM Advisers LLC, even if we believe that PRCM Advisers LLC's performance is not satisfactory.

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PRCM Advisers LLC's and Pine River's liability is limited under the management agreement, and we have agreed to indemnify PRCM Advisers LLC and its affiliates and advisers, including Pine River, against certain liabilities. As a result, we could experience poor performance or losses for which PRCM Advisers LLC and Pine River would not be liable.

Pursuant to the management agreement, PRCM Advisers LLC does not assume any responsibility other than to render the services called for thereunder and will not be responsible for any action of our board of directors in following or declining to follow its advice or recommendations. PRCM Advisers LLC and its officers, stockholders, members, managers, personnel and directors, any person controlling or controlled by PRCM Advisers LLC and any person providing sub-advisory services to PRCM Advisers LLC will not be liable to Two Harbors, any of our subsidiaries, any of our directors, stockholders or partners or any subsidiary's stockholders, members or partners for acts or omissions performed in accordance with or pursuant to the management agreement, except by reason of acts constituting reckless disregard of PRCM Advisers LLC's duties under the management agreement which has a material adverse effect on Two Harbors, willful misconduct or gross negligence, as determined by a final non-appealable order of a court of competent jurisdiction. We have agreed to indemnify PRCM Advisers LLC and its affiliates and sub-advisers, including Pine River, with respect to all expenses, losses, damages, liabilities, demands, charges and claims arising from acts or omissions of such indemnified parties not constituting reckless disregard of PRCM Advisers LLC's duties under the management agreement which has a material adverse effect on Two Harbors, willful misconduct or gross negligence. As a result, if we experience poor performance or losses, PRCM Advisers LLC would not be liable.

Risks Related To Our Assets

We may not realize gains or income from our assets.

We seek to generate current income and capital appreciation for our stockholders. However, the assets that we acquire may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value, and the securities that we acquire may experience defaults of interest and/or principal payments. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains or income from our assets. Any gains that we do realize may not be sufficient to offset other losses that we experience. Any income that we realize may not be sufficient to offset our expenses.

Changes in mortgage prepayment rates may adversely affect the value of our assets.

The value of our RMBS assets is affected by prepayment rates on mortgage loans, and our investment strategy includes making investments based on our expectations regarding prepayment rates. Typically, the value of a mortgage-backed security includes market assumptions regarding the speed at which the underlying mortgages will be prepaid. Faster than expected prepayments could adversely affect our profitability, including in the following ways:

We may purchase RMBS that have a higher interest rate than the market interest rate at the time. In exchange for this higher interest rate, we may pay a premium over the par value to acquire the security. In accordance with GAAP, we may amortize this premium over the estimated term of the RMBS. If the RMBS is prepaid in whole or in part prior to its maturity date, however, we may be required to expense the premium that was prepaid at the time of the prepayment.

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

If we are unable to acquire new RMBS similar to the prepaid RMBS, our financial condition, results of operation and cash flow would suffer.

Prepayment rates that are faster than anticipated may increase or decrease the value of a security, depending on the type of security and the price paid to acquire the security. Prepayment rates may be affected by a number of factors including the availability of mortgage credit, the relative economic vitality of the area in which the related properties are located, the average remaining life of the loans, the average size of the

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remaining loans, the servicing of the mortgage loans, possible changes in tax laws, other opportunities for investment, homeowner mobility and other economic, social, geographic, demographic and legal factors. Consequently, such prepayment rates cannot be predicted with any certainty. In making investment decisions, we depend on certain assumptions based upon historical trends with respect to the relationship between interest rates and prepayments under normal market conditions. If the recent dislocations in the residential mortgage market or other developments change the way that prepayment trends have historically responded to interest rate changes, our ability to (1) assess the market value of target assets, (2) implement hedging strategies and (3) implement techniques to hedge prepayment risks would be significantly affected, which could materially adversely affect our financial position and results of operations. If we make erroneous assumptions regarding prepayment rates, we may experience significant investment losses.

A prolonged economic slowdown, a lengthy or severe recession or declining real estate values could impair our assets and harm our operations.

The risks associated with our business are more severe during periods of economic slowdown or recession, especially if these periods are accompanied by declining real estate values. The ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by a residential property typically is dependent upon the income or assets of the borrower. During an economic slowdown, unemployment rises and increasing numbers of borrowers have difficulty in making payments on their debts, including on mortgage loans. When a recession is combined with declining real estate values, as has been the case in the recession that started in 2008, defaults on mortgages may increase dramatically.

Owners of Agency RMBS are protected from the risk of default on the underlying mortgages by guarantees from Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or, in the case of the Ginnie Mae, the U.S. Government. However, we also acquire non-Agency RMBS, which are backed by residential real property but, in contrast to Agency RMBS, the principal and interest payments are not guaranteed by GSEs or the U.S. Government. Our non-Agency RMBS investments are therefore particularly sensitive to recessions and declining real estate values.

In the event of a default on a mortgage underlying a non-Agency RMBS in our portfolio, we bear the risk of loss as a result of the potential deficiency between the value of the collateral and the debt owed on the mortgage, as well as the costs and delays of foreclosure or other remedies, the costs of maintaining and ultimately selling a property after foreclosure.

Any sustained period of increased payment delinquencies, defaults, foreclosures or losses on our non-Agency RMBS could adversely affect our revenues, results of operations, financial condition, business prospects and ability to make distributions to stockholders.

We acquire RMBS collateralized by subprime mortgage loans, which are subject to increased risks.

Among other assets, we acquire RMBS backed by collateral pools of subprime mortgage loans, which are mortgage loans that have been originated using underwriting standards that are less conservative than those used in underwriting prime mortgage loans (mortgage loans that generally conform to GSE underwriting guidelines) and Alt-A mortgage loans (mortgage loans made to borrowers whose qualifying mortgage characteristics do not conform to GSE underwriting guidelines and generally allow homeowners to qualify for a mortgage loan with reduced or alternate forms of documentation). These lower standards include mortgage loans made to borrowers having imperfect or impaired credit histories, mortgage loans where the amount of the loan at origination is 80% or more of the value of the mortgage property, mortgage loans made to borrowers with low credit scores, mortgage loans made to borrowers who have other debt that represents a large portion of their income and mortgage loans made to borrowers whose income is not required to be disclosed or verified. Due to economic conditions, including increased interest rates and

lower home prices, as well as aggressive lending practices, subprime mortgage loans have in recent periods experienced increased rates of delinquency, foreclosure, bankruptcy and loss, and they are likely to continue to experience delinquency, foreclosure, bankruptcy and loss rates that may be substantially higher, than those experienced by mortgage loans underwritten in a more traditional manner. In acquiring these assets, we endeavor to factor the risk of losses on the underlying mortgages into the purchase price of the asset. If we underestimate those losses, however, the performance of RMBS backed by subprime mortgage loans that we acquire could be adversely affected, which could adversely impact our results of operations, financial condition and business.

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Our portfolio of assets may be concentrated in terms of credit risk.

Although as a general policy we seek to acquire and hold a diverse portfolio of assets, we are not required to observe specific diversification criteria, except as may be set forth in the investment guidelines adopted by our board of directors. Therefore, our asset portfolio may at times be concentrated in certain property types that are subject to higher risk of foreclosure, or secured by properties concentrated in a limited number of geographic locations. To the extent that our portfolio is concentrated in any one region or type of security, downturns relating generally to such region or type of security may result in defaults on a number of our assets within a short time period, which may reduce our net income and the value of our shares or warrants and accordingly reduce our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders. The portfolio may contain other concentrations of risk, and we may fail to identify, detect or hedge against those risks, resulting in large or unexpected losses.

Our subordinated RMBS assets may be in the first loss position, subjecting us to greater risk of losses.

We invest in certain tranches of RMBS that are only entitled to a portion of the principal and interest payments made on mortgage loans underlying the securities issued by the trust. In general, losses on a mortgage loan included in such a trust will be borne first by the equity holder of the issuing trust, and then by the first loss subordinated security holder and then by the second loss mezzanine holder. We may acquire securities at every level of such a trust, from the equity holder to the most senior tranche. In the event of default and the exhaustion of any classes of securities junior to those which we acquire, our securities will suffer losses as well. In addition, if we overvalue the underlying mortgage portfolio, or if the values subsequently decline and, as a result, less collateral is available to satisfy interest and principal payments due on the related RMBS, the securities which we acquire may effectively become the first loss position behind the more senior securities, which may result in significant losses. The prices of lower credit quality securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than more highly rated securities, but more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual issuer developments. A projection of an economic downturn could cause a decline in the price of lower credit quality securities because the ability of obligors of mortgages underlying RMBS to make principal and interest payments may be impaired. In such event, existing credit support in the securitization structure may be insufficient to protect us against loss of our principal on these securities.

Increases in interest rates could adversely affect the value of our assets and cause our interest expense to increase, which could result in reduced earnings or losses and negatively affect our profitability as well as the cash available for distribution to stockholders.

Our operating results will depend in large part on the difference between the income from our assets, net of credit losses, and financing costs. We anticipate that, in many cases, the income from our assets will respond more slowly to interest rate fluctuations than the cost of our borrowings. Consequently, changes in interest rates, particularly short-term interest rates, may significantly influence our financial results.

Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary and tax policies, domestic and international economic and political considerations and other factors beyond our control. Interest rate fluctuations present a variety of risks, including the risk of a narrowing of the difference between asset yields and borrowing rates, flattening or inversion of the yield curve and fluctuating prepayment rates.

In a normal yield curve environment, fixed income assets, including many RMBS, decline in value if interest rates increase. If long-term rates increased significantly, not only will the market value of these assets be expected to decline, but the duration and weighted-average life of the assets could increase as well because borrowers are less likely to prepay mortgages. Further, an increase in short-term interest rates would increase the rate of interest payable on any repurchase agreements required to finance these securities.

We endeavor to hedge our exposure to changes in interest rates, but there can be no assurances that our hedges will be successful, or that we will be able to enter into or maintain such hedges. As a result, interest rate fluctuations can cause significant losses, reductions in income, and limitations on our cash available for distribution to stockholders.

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An increase in interest rates may cause a decrease in the volume of certain of our target assets, which could adversely affect our ability to acquire target assets that satisfy our investment objectives and to generate income and pay dividends.

Rising interest rates generally reduce the demand for mortgage loans due to the higher cost of borrowing. A reduction in the volume of mortgage loans originated may affect the volume of target assets available to us, which could adversely affect our ability to acquire assets that satisfy our investment objectives. Rising interest rates may also cause our target assets that were issued prior to an interest rate increase to provide yields that are below prevailing market interest rates. If rising interest rates cause us to be unable to acquire a sufficient volume of our target assets with a yield that is above our borrowing cost, our ability to satisfy our investment objectives and to generate income and pay dividends may be materially and adversely affected.

The assets in our portfolio are recorded at fair value, however there may be substantial uncertainty as to the value of certain assets.

Some of the assets in our portfolio are not publicly traded. The fair value of securities and other assets that are not publicly traded may not be readily determinable. We value these assets quarterly at fair value, as determined in accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, which may include unobservable inputs. Because such valuations are subjective, the fair value of certain of our assets may fluctuate over short periods of time and our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these securities existed. The value of our common stock or warrants could be adversely affected if our determinations regarding the fair value of these assets are materially higher than the values that we ultimately realize upon their disposal.

Mortgage loan modification programs and future legislative action may adversely affect the value of, and the returns on, the assets that we acquire.

The U.S. Government, through the Federal Reserve, the Federal Housing Administration and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, has commenced implementation of programs designed to provide homeowners with assistance in avoiding residential mortgage loan foreclosures. The primary program that has been initiated is the Home Affordable Modification Program, or HAMP, which seeks to provide relief to homeowners whose mortgages are in foreclosure. Through January 2010, 116,000 mortgages had been permanently modified under HAMP, 76,000 more were near completion, over 1,000,000 homeowners had started trial modifications, and nearly 1,300,000 offers for trial modifications had been extended to homeowners. The programs may involve, among other things, the modification of mortgage loans to reduce the principal amount of the loans or the rate of interest payable on the loans, or to extend the payment terms of the loans. In addition, some members of Congress have indicated support for additional legislative relief for homeowners, including an amendment of the bankruptcy laws to permit the modification of mortgage loans in bankruptcy proceedings. Loan modifications are more likely to be used when borrowers are less able to refinance or sell their homes due to market conditions, and when the potential recovery from a foreclosure is reduced due to lower property values. Loan modifications may lead to fewer foreclosures, and reduce the losses on non-Agency RMBS arising from foreclosures, however loan modifications may also result in significant reductions in cash flows to the holders of the RMBS. We attempt to factor in the likelihood and potential consequences of loan modification programs in making our investment decisions, however we cannot assure you that our analysis will be correct. As a result, loan modification programs, as well as future legislative or regulatory actions that result in the modification of outstanding mortgage loans may adversely affect the value of, and the returns on, our assets.

Risks Related to Two Harbors Organization and Structure

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control.

Certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law, or the MGCL, may have the effect of deterring a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or of impeding a change in control under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of shares of our common stock with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of such shares.

We are subject to the business combination provisions of the MGCL that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations (including a merger, consolidation, share exchange, or, in circumstances

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specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities) between Two Harbors and an interested stockholder (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of our then outstanding voting stock or an affiliate or associate of Two Harbors who, at any time within the two-year period immediately prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of our then outstanding stock) or an affiliate thereof for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. After the five-year prohibition, any business combination between Two Harbors and an interested stockholder generally must be recommended by our board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of at least (1) 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of our voting stock; and (2) two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of voting stock of the corporation other than shares held by the interested stockholder with whom or with whose affiliate the business combination is to be effected or held by an affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder. These super-majority vote requirements do not apply if our common stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined under Maryland law, for their shares in the form of cash or other consideration in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder for its shares. These provisions of the MGCL do not apply to business combinations that are approved or exempted by a board of directors prior to the time that the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. Pursuant to the statute, our board of directors has by resolution exempted business combinations (1) between Two Harbors and any person, provided that such business combination is first approved by our board of directors (including a majority of Two Harbors directors who are not affiliates or associates of such person) and (2) between Two Harbors and Pine River or its affiliates. Consequently, the five-year prohibition and the super-majority vote requirements will not apply to business combinations between Two Harbors and any person. As a result, any person, including Pine River, may be able to enter into business combinations with Two Harbors that may not be in the best interests of our stockholders, without compliance with the super-majority vote requirements and the other provisions of the statute.

The control share provisions of the MGCL provide that control shares of a Maryland corporation (defined as voting shares of stock which, if aggregated with all other shares of stock owned by the acquirer or in respect of which the acquirer is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquirer to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a control share acquisition (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of control shares) have no voting rights except to the extent approved by Two Harbors stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding votes entitled to be cast by the acquirer of control shares, Two Harbors officers and employees who are also our directors. Our bylaws contain a provision exempting from the control share acquisition statute any and all acquisitions by any person of shares of our stock. There can be no assurance that this provision will not be amended or eliminated at any time in the future.

The unsolicited takeover provisions of the MGCL (Title 3, Subtitle 8 of the MGCL) permit our board of directors, without stockholder approval and regardless of what is currently provided in our charter or bylaws, to implement takeover defenses, some of which (for example, a classified board) we do not currently have. These provisions may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making an acquisition proposal for Two Harbors or of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of Two Harbors under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of shares of our common stock with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then current market price. Our charter contains a provision whereby Two Harbors has elected to be subject to the provisions of Title 3, Subtitle 8 of the MGCL relating to the filling of vacancies on its board of directors.

Our authorized but unissued shares of common and preferred stock and the ownership limitations contained in our charter may prevent a change in control.

Our charter authorizes Two Harbors to issue additional authorized but unissued shares of common or preferred stock. In addition, our board of directors may, with the approval of a majority of the entire board and without stockholder

approval, amend our charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of our stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that Two Harbors has the authority to issue and classify or reclassify any unissued shares of common or preferred stock and set the terms of the classified or reclassified shares. As a result, our board may establish a series of shares of common or preferred

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stock that could delay or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for shares of our common stock or otherwise be in the best interests of stockholders.

In addition, our charter contains restrictions limiting the ownership and transfer of shares of our common stock and other outstanding shares of capital stock. The relevant sections of our charter provide that, subject to certain exceptions, ownership of shares of our common stock by any person is limited to 9.8% by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding shares of common stock (the common share ownership limit), and no more than 9.8% by value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding capital stock (the aggregate share ownership limit). The common share ownership limit and the aggregate share ownership limit are collectively referred to herein as the ownership limits. These charter provisions will restrict the ability of persons to purchase shares in excess of the relevant ownership limits.

Our charter contains provisions that make removal of our directors difficult, which could make it difficult for stockholders to effect changes in management.

Our charter provides that, subject to the rights of any series of preferred stock, a director may be removed only by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors. Our charter and bylaws provide that vacancies generally may be filled only by a majority of the remaining directors in office, even if less than a quorum. These requirements make it more difficult to change management by removing and replacing directors and may prevent a change in control that is in the best interests of stockholders.

Our rights and stockholders' rights to take action against directors and officers are limited, which could limit recourse in the event of actions not in the best interests of stockholders.

As permitted by Maryland law, our charter eliminates the liability of its directors and officers to Two Harbors and its stockholders for money damages, except for liability resulting from:

actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services; or
a final judgment based upon a finding of active and deliberate dishonesty by the director or officer that was material to the cause of action adjudicated.

In addition, pursuant to our charter we have agreed contractually to indemnify our present and former directors and officers for actions taken by them in those capacities to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law. Further, our bylaws require us to indemnify each present or former director or officer, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, who is made, or threatened to be made, a party to any proceeding because of his or her service to Two Harbors. As part of these indemnification obligations, we may be obligated to fund the defense costs incurred by our directors and officers.

Tax Risks

Our failure to qualify as a REIT would subject us to U.S. federal income tax and potentially increased state and local taxes, which would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to its stockholders.

We have been organized and intend to operate in a manner that will enable us to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year ending December 31, 2009. We have not requested and do not intend to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) that we qualify as a REIT. The U.S. federal income tax laws governing REITs are complex, and judicial and administrative interpretations of the U.S. federal income tax laws governing REIT qualification are limited. To qualify as a REIT, we must meet, on an ongoing basis,

various tests regarding the nature of our assets and income, the ownership of our outstanding shares, and the amount of our distributions. Moreover, new legislation, court decisions or administrative guidance, in each case possibly with retroactive effect, may make it more difficult or impossible for us to qualify as a REIT. Thus, while we intend to operate so that we will qualify as a REIT, given the highly complex nature of the rules governing REITs, the ongoing importance of factual determinations, and the possibility of future changes in our circumstances, no assurance can be given that we will so qualify for any particular year. These considerations also might restrict the types of assets that we can acquire in the future.

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If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, and do not qualify for certain statutory relief provisions, we would be required to pay U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income, and distributions to our stockholders would not be deductible by us in determining our taxable income. In such a case, we might need to borrow money or sell assets in order to pay taxes. Our payment of income tax would decrease the amount of income available for distribution to stockholders. Furthermore, if we fail to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we no longer would be required to distribute substantially all of our net taxable income to stockholders. In addition, unless we were eligible for certain statutory relief provisions, we could not re-elect to qualify as a REIT until the fifth calendar year following the year in which we failed to qualify.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive investment opportunities or financing or hedging strategies.

To qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy various tests regarding the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to stockholders and the ownership of our stock. To meet these tests, we may be required to forego investments we might otherwise make. We may be required to make distributions to stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution, and may be unable to pursue investments that would be otherwise advantageous to us in order to satisfy the source of income or asset diversification requirements for qualifying as a REIT. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our investment performance.

Complying with REIT requirements may force us to liquidate otherwise profitable assets.

To qualify as a REIT, we must ensure that at the end of each calendar quarter, at least 75% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash items, government securities and designated real estate assets, including certain mortgage loans and shares in other REITs. Subject to certain exceptions, our ownership of securities, other than government securities and securities that constitute real estate assets, generally cannot include more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer. In addition, in general, no more than 5% of the value of our assets, other than government securities and securities that constitute real estate assets, can consist of the securities of any one issuer, and no more than 25% of the value of our total securities can be represented by securities of one or more TRSs. If we fail to comply with these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter after the first calendar quarter for which we qualify as a REIT, we must generally correct such failure within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter to avoid losing our REIT qualification. As a result, we may be required to liquidate otherwise profitable assets prematurely, which could reduce our return on assets, which could adversely affect returns to stockholders.

Potential characterization of distributions or gain on sale may be treated as unrelated business taxable income to tax exempt investors.

If (i) all or a portion of our assets are subject to the rules relating to taxable mortgage pools, (ii) we are a pension held REIT, (iii) a tax exempt stockholder has incurred debt to purchase or hold our common stock, or (iv) we purchase residual REMIC interests that generate excess inclusion income, then a portion of the distributions to and, in the case of a stockholder described in clause (iii), gains realized on the sale of common stock by such tax exempt stockholder may be subject to U.S. federal income tax as unrelated business taxable income under the Code.

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

The REIT provisions of the Code may limit our ability to hedge our assets and operations. Under these provisions, on an annual basis we must derive 75% of our gross income from real estate assets, and 95% of our income from real

estate assets and certain other qualifying income sources, in order to maintain our REIT status. Any income that we generate from transactions intended to hedge our interest rate and currency risks will generally be excluded from gross income for purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests if the instrument hedges interest rate risk or foreign currency exposure on liabilities used to carry or acquire real estate or income or gain that would be qualifying income under the 75% or 95% gross income tests, and such instrument is properly identified under applicable Treasury regulations. In addition, any income from other hedges would generally constitute non-qualifying income for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income

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tests. As a result of these rules, we may have to limit our use of hedging techniques that might otherwise be advantageous, which could result in greater risks associated with interest rate or other changes than we would otherwise incur.

The failure of a loan subject to a repurchase agreement to qualify as a real estate asset would adversely affect our ability to qualify as a REIT.

We may enter into repurchase agreements under which we will nominally sell certain of our loan assets to a counterparty and simultaneously enter into an agreement to repurchase the sold assets. We believe that we will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as the owner of the loan assets that are the subject of any such agreement notwithstanding that such agreements may transfer record ownership of the assets to the counterparty during the term of the agreement. It is possible, however, that the IRS could assert that we did not own the loan assets during the term of the repurchase agreement, in which case we could fail to qualify as a REIT.

REIT distribution requirements could adversely affect our ability to execute our business plan and may require us to incur debt, sell assets or take other actions to make such distributions.

In order to qualify as a REIT, we must distribute to stockholders, each calendar year, at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (including certain items of non-cash income), determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gain. To the extent that we satisfy the 90% distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our taxable income, we will be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax on our undistributed income. In addition, we will incur a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which our distributions in any calendar year are less than a minimum amount specified under U.S. federal income tax law.

We intend to distribute our net income to stockholders in a manner intended to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement and to avoid both corporate income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax. Our taxable income may substantially exceed our net income as determined by GAAP or differences in timing between the recognition of taxable income and the actual receipt of cash may occur in which case we may have taxable income in excess of cash flow from our operating activities. In such event, we may generate less cash flow than taxable income in a particular year and find it difficult or impossible to meet the REIT distribution requirements in certain circumstances. In such circumstances, in order to satisfy the distribution requirement and to avoid U.S. federal corporate income tax and the 4% nondeductible excise tax in that year, we may be required to: (i) sell assets in adverse market conditions, (ii) borrow on unfavorable terms, (iii) distribute amounts that would otherwise be invested in future acquisitions, capital expenditures or repayment of debt or (iv) make a taxable distribution of our shares as part of a distribution in which stockholders may elect to receive shares or (subject to a limit measured as a percentage of the total distribution) cash, in order to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. Thus, compliance with the REIT distribution requirements may require us to take actions that may not otherwise be advisable given existing market conditions and hinder our ability to grow, which could adversely affect the value of our common stock or warrants.

Even if we qualify as a REIT, we may be required to pay certain taxes.

Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain U.S. federal, state and local taxes on our income and assets, including taxes on any undistributed income, tax on income from some activities conducted as a result of a foreclosure, and state or local income, franchise, property and transfer taxes, including mortgage recording taxes. In addition, we will hold some of our assets through taxable subsidiary corporations, including Capitol and other TRS s. Capitol and any other TRS s or other taxable corporations in which we own an interest will be subject to U.S. federal, state and local corporate taxes. Payment of these taxes generally would reduce our cash flow and the amount available to distribute to stockholders.

Our ability to invest in and dispose of to be announced securities could be limited by our REIT qualification, and we could fail to qualify as a REIT as a result of these investments.

We may purchase Agency RMBS through TBAs, or dollar roll transactions. In certain instances, rather than take delivery of the Agency RMBS subject to a TBA, we may dispose of the TBA through a dollar roll

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transaction in which we agree to purchase similar securities in the future at a predetermined price or otherwise, which may result in the recognition of income or gains. We will account for dollar roll transactions as purchases and sales. The law is unclear regarding whether TBAs will be qualifying assets for the 75% asset test and whether income and gains from dispositions of TBAs will be qualifying income for the 75% gross income test.

Unless we are advised by counsel that TBAs should be treated as qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test, we will limit our investment in TBAs and any other non-qualifying assets to no more than 25% of our total assets at the end of any calendar quarter. Furthermore, until we are advised by counsel that income and gains from the disposition of TBAs should be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test, we will limit our gains from dispositions of TBAs and any other non-qualifying income to no more than 25% of our total gross income for each calendar year. Accordingly, our ability to purchase Agency RMBS through TBAs and to dispose of TBAs, through dollar roll transactions or otherwise, could be limited.

Moreover, even if we are advised by counsel that TBAs should be treated as qualifying assets or that income and gains from dispositions of TBAs should be treated as qualifying income, it is possible that the IRS could successfully take the position that such assets are not qualifying assets and such income is not qualifying income. In that event, we could be subject to a penalty tax or could fail to qualify as a REIT if (i) the value of our TBAs, together with our non-qualifying assets for the 75% asset test, exceeded 25% of our gross assets at the end of any calendar quarter, or (ii) our income and gains from the disposition of TBAs, together with our non-qualifying income for the 75% gross income test, exceeded 25% of our gross income for any taxable year.

Although our use of TRS s may be able to partially mitigate the impact of meeting the requirements for qualification as a REIT, our ownership of and relationship with our TRS s is limited and a failure to comply with the limits would jeopardize our REIT qualification and may result in the application of a 100% excise tax.

A REIT may own up to 100% of the stock of one or more TRS s. Other than certain activities relating to lodging and healthcare facilities, a TRS generally may engage in any business and may hold assets and earn income that would not be qualifying assets or income if held or earned directly by a REIT. Overall, no more than 25% of the value of a REIT s assets may consist of stock or securities of one or more TRS s. In addition, the TRS rules limit the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by a TRS to its parent REIT to assure that the TRS is subject to an appropriate level of corporate taxation. The rules also impose a 100% excise tax on certain transactions between a TRS and its parent REIT that are not conducted on an arm s-length basis.

Capitol and other TRS s that we may form will pay U.S. federal, state and local income tax on their taxable income, and their after-tax net income will be available for distribution to Two Harbors but are not required to be distributed to Two Harbors. We anticipate that the aggregate value of the securities of our TRS s will be less than 25% of the value of our total assets (including our TRS securities). Furthermore, we intend to monitor the value of our respective investments in our TRS s for the purpose of ensuring compliance with TRS ownership limitations. In addition, we will review all of our transactions with TRS s to ensure that they are entered into on arm s-length terms to avoid incurring the 100% excise tax described above. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be able to comply with the 25% limitation or to avoid application of the 100% excise tax discussed above.

We may be required to report taxable income with respect to certain of our investments in excess of the economic income we ultimately realize from them.

We may acquire interests in debt instruments in the secondary market for less than their face amount. The discount at which such interests in debt instruments are acquired may reflect doubts about their ultimate collectability rather than current market interest rates. The amount of such discount will nevertheless generally be treated as market discount

for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Market discount on a debt instrument accrues based generally on the assumption that all future payments on the debt instrument will be made. Accrued market discount is reported as income when, and to the extent that, any payment of principal of the debt instrument is made. In the case of residential mortgage loans, principal payments are ordinarily made

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monthly, and consequently, accrued market discount may have to be included in income each month as if the debt instrument were assured of ultimately being collected in full. If we collect less on a debt instrument than its purchase price plus the market discount we had previously reported as income, we may not be able to benefit from any offsetting loss deduction in a subsequent taxable year.

Similarly, some of the mortgage-backed securities that we purchase will likely have been issued with original issue discount, or OID. We will be required to report such OID based on a constant yield method and income will accrue based on the assumption that all future projected payments due on such mortgage-backed securities will be made. If such mortgage-backed securities turn out not to be fully collectible, an offsetting loss deduction will become available only in the later year in which uncollectability is provable.

Finally, in the event that any debt instruments or mortgage-backed securities acquired by us are delinquent as to mandatory principal and interest payments, or in the event a borrower with respect to a particular debt instrument acquired by us encounters financial difficulty rendering it unable to pay stated interest as due, we may nonetheless be required to continue to recognize the unpaid interest as taxable income as it accrues, despite doubt as to its ultimate collectability. Similarly, we may be required to accrue interest income with respect to subordinate mortgage-backed securities at their stated rate regardless of whether corresponding cash payments are received or are ultimately collectible. In each case, while we would in general ultimately have an offsetting loss deduction available to us when such interest was determined to be uncollectible; the utility of that deduction would depend on our having taxable income in that later year or thereafter.

Dividends payable by REITs generally do not qualify for the reduced tax rates on dividend income from regular corporations, which could adversely affect the value of our shares or warrants.

Legislation enacted in 2003 generally reduces the maximum U.S. federal income tax rate for dividends payable to domestic stockholders that are individuals, trusts and estates to 15% through 2010. Dividends payable by REITs, however, are generally not eligible for the reduced rates. Although the reduced U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to dividend income from regular corporate dividends does not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends paid by REITs, the more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate dividends could cause investors who are individuals, trusts and estates to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including Two Harbors' shares. Also, to the extent that tax rates change after 2010, the attractiveness of an investment in our shares may decrease, which could adversely affect the value of our securities.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes that could reduce the market price of our shares or warrants.

At any time, the U.S. federal income tax laws or regulations governing REITs or the administrative interpretations of those laws or regulations may be changed, possibly with retroactive effect. We cannot predict if or when any new U.S. federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation, or any amendment to any existing U.S. federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation, will be adopted, promulgated or become effective or whether any such law, regulation or interpretation may take effect retroactively. We and our stockholders or warrant holders could be adversely affected by any such change in, or any new, U.S. federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation.

Risks Related to Our Securities

Future issuances and sales of shares of our common stock may depress the market price of our common stock or warrants or have adverse consequences for our stockholders or warrant holders.

Our charter provides that we may issue up to 450,000,000 shares of common stock. As of the date of this filing, 13,379,209 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding and 33,249,000 warrants to purchase up to 33,249,000 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding. Our 2009 equity incentive plan provides for grants of restricted common stock and other equity-based awards, subject to a ceiling of 200,000 shares available for issuance under the plan. In connection with the closing of the merger with Capitol, we granted 22,159 shares of restricted common stock to our independent directors pursuant to the 2009 equity incentive plan.

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We cannot predict the effect, if any, of future issuances or sales of our common stock on the market price of our common stock or warrants. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock or the perception that such sales could occur may adversely affect the prevailing market price for our common stock or warrants.

Also, we may issue additional shares in subsequent public offerings or private placements to acquire new assets or for other purposes. We are not required to offer any such shares to existing stockholders on a preemptive basis. Therefore, it may not be possible for existing stockholders to participate in such future share issuances, which may dilute the existing stockholders' interests.

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

We intend to pay quarterly distributions and to make distributions to our stockholders in an amount such that we distribute all or substantially all of our REIT taxable income in each year, subject to certain adjustments. We have not established a minimum distribution payment level and our ability to pay distributions may be adversely affected by a number of factors, including the risk factors described herein. All distributions will be made, subject to Maryland law, at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our earnings, our financial condition, any debt covenants, maintenance of our REIT qualification and other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. We cannot assure you that we will achieve results that will allow us to make a specified level of cash distributions.

Our warrants may be exercised in the future, which would increase the number of shares eligible for future resale in the public market.

Outstanding redeemable warrants to purchase an aggregate of 26,249,000 shares of our common stock (issued in connection with the conversion, pursuant to the merger, of the Capitol warrants issued in Capitol's initial public offering) and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 7,000,000 shares of common stock (issued in connection with the conversion, pursuant to the merger, of the warrants sold to Capitol's officers, directors and stockholders prior to Capitol's initial public offering simultaneously with the consummation of such initial public offering) are currently exercisable at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share. The warrant exercise price may be lowered under certain circumstances, including, among others, in our sole discretion at any time prior to the expiration date of the warrants for a period of not less than ten business days; provided, however, that any such reduction shall be identical in percentage terms among all of the warrants. These warrants likely will be exercised if the market price of the shares of our common stock equals or exceeds the warrant exercise price. Therefore, as long as warrants remain outstanding, there will be a drag on any increase in the price of our common stock in excess of the warrant exercise price. To the extent such warrants are exercised, additional shares of our common stock will be issued, which would dilute the ownership of existing stockholders. Further, if these warrants are exercised at any time in the future at a price lower than the book value per share of our common stock, existing stockholders could suffer substantial dilution of their investment, which dilution could increase in the event the warrant exercise price is lowered. Additionally, if we were to lower the exercise price in the near future, the likelihood of this dilution could be accelerated.

Our stock or warrant price could fluctuate and could cause you to lose a significant part of your investment.

The market price of our securities may be influenced by many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including those described above and the following:

changes in financial estimates by analysts;

fluctuations in our quarterly financial results or the quarterly financial results of companies perceived to be similar to us;

general economic conditions;
changes in market valuations of similar companies;
regulatory developments in the United States; and
additions or departures of key personnel at Pine River.

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Resulting fluctuations in our stock or warrant price could cause you to lose a significant part of your investment.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

We do not own any real property. Our executive and administrative office is located at 601 Carlson Parkway, Suite 330, Minnetonka, Minnesota 55305, telephone (612) 238-3300. We also utilize an office at 590 Madison Avenue, Suite 3703, New York, NY 10021, which primarily supports our investment operations. We share these office spaces with Pine River in accordance with the shared facilities and services agreement between PRCM Advisers LLC and Pine River.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

As of the date of this filing, we are not party to any litigation or legal proceedings, or to the best of our knowledge, any threatened litigation or legal proceedings, which, in our opinion, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Item 4. Reserved

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Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Prior to the consummation of the merger with Capitol on October 28, 2009, there had been no public trading market for our common stock or warrants. Following the completion of the merger, our common stock and warrants have been listed on the NYSE Amex under the symbols TWO and TWO.WS, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, and as of the date of this filing, 13,379,209 shares of common stock and 33,249,000 warrants were issued and outstanding.

The following table shows the high and low sales prices per the New York Exchange composite tape for our common stock and warrants on the NYSE Amex during the calendar quarter ended December 31, 2009:

Quarter Ended	Common Stock		Warrants	
	High	Low	High	Low
December 31, 2009	\$ 10.10	\$ 8.70	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.40

 Holders

As of February 26, 2010, we had 1 registered holder and approximately 594 beneficial owners of our common stock, and we had 14 registered holders and approximately 320 beneficial owners of our warrants. Such information was obtained through our registrar and transfer agent, based on the results of a broker search.

Dividends

On December 21, 2009, we declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.26 per share of common stock for the fourth quarter of 2009, our first dividend since becoming an operating company on October 28, 2009.

All dividend distributions are made with the authorization of the board of directors at its discretion and will depend on such items as our REIT taxable earnings, financial condition, maintenance of REIT status, and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. The holders of our common stock share proportionally on a per share basis in all declared dividends on common stock. We intend to pay quarterly dividends and intend to distribute to our stockholders as dividends at least 90% of our REIT taxable income.

We have not established a minimum payout level for our common stock. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, and Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for information regarding the sources of funds used for dividends and for a discussion of factors, if any, which may adversely affect our ability to pay dividends at the same level in 2010 and thereafter.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

We have adopted an equity incentive plan in 2009 to provide incentive compensation to attract and retain qualified directors, officers, advisors, consultants and other personnel, including PRCM Advisers LLC and affiliates and personnel of PRCM Advisers LLC and its affiliates, and any joint venture affiliates of ours. The 2009 equity incentive plan is administered by the compensation committee of our board of directors. The 2009 equity incentive plan permits the granting of restricted shares of common stock, phantom shares, dividend equivalent rights and other equity-based awards. For a detailed description of the 2009 equity incentive plan, see Note 11 *Equity Incentive Plan* of the consolidated financial statements included under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

On October 28, 2009, we granted 22,159 shares of restricted common stock to our independent directors pursuant to our 2009 equity incentive plan. The estimated fair value of these awards was \$9.59 per share, based on the closing price of Capitol s common stock on the NYSE Amex on such date. The grants will vest in three annual installments commencing on the date of the grant, as long as such director is serving as a board member on the vesting date. Such grants were exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(2) thereof.

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The following table presents certain information about our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2009:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding equity based share awards	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding equity based share awards	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in the first column of this table)
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	22,159	\$ 9.59	177,841
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders			
Total	22,159	\$ 9.59	177,841

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

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Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The following table includes information about repurchases of the common stock of Capitol in connection with the closing of the merger agreement with Capitol:

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number (or approximate dollar value) of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
Month #1 (Fiscal month beginning October 1, 2009 and ending October 31, 2009)	5,994,661	\$ 9.87	0	0
Month #2 (Fiscal month beginning November 1, 2009 and ending November 30, 2009)	0	0	0	0
Month #3 (Fiscal month beginning December 1, 2009 and ending December 31, 2009)	0	0	0	0

In addition to the foregoing, on October 28, 2009, in connection with the merger transaction with Capitol, (a) 6,875,130 shares of Capitol common stock were converted to cash pursuant to the merger agreement for a total cash payment of \$67,857,533, and (b) 6,562,257 shares of Capitol common stock owned by Capitol's founders were cancelled. We did not have any publicly announced repurchase program for shares of our common stock during the periods noted and did not repurchase any shares of our common stock.

The following graph compares the shareholder's cumulative total return, assuming \$100 invested at October 28, 2009 (the date of our merger), with all reinvestment of dividends, as if such amounts had been invested in: (i) our common stock; (ii) the stocks included in the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index (S&P 500); (iii) the stocks included in the NAREIT Mortgage REIT Index; and an index of selected issuers in our Two Harbors REIT Peer group, composed of American Capital Agency Corp., Annaly Capital Management, Inc., Annworth Mortgage Asset Corporation, Capstead Mortgage Corporation, Chimera Investment Corporation, Cypress Sharpridge Investments, Inc., Hatteras Financial Corp., Invesco Mortgage Capital Inc., MFA Mortgage Investments, Inc., PennyMac Mortgage Investment Trust, and Redwood Trust, Inc.

**COMPARISON OF CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN
Among Two Harbors Investment Corp., S&P 500,
NAREIT Mortgage
REIT Index and Two Harbors REIT Peer Group**

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Our selected financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes, included under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the 2009 presentation.

	At or for the Years Ended December 31,		At or for the Period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2008 ⁽¹⁾	
<u>Operating Data:</u>			
Interest income	\$2,866,053	\$4,442,222	\$1,474,220
Interest expense	131,510		
Net interest income	2,734,543	4,442,222	1,474,220
Other income:			
Gain on sale of investment securities, net	335,966		
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap agreements	363,666		
Total other income	699,632		
Expenses:			
Management fees	325,654		
Operating expenses:			
Costs associated with business combination	9,572,218		
Costs associated with Capitol as a development stage company	1,346,747	1,059,606	140,999
Other operating expenses	1,252,378		
Total expenses	12,496,997	1,059,606	140,999
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(9,062,822)	3,382,616	1,333,221
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	318,291	(1,088,083)	(618,648)
Net (loss) income	\$(8,744,531)	\$2,294,533	\$714,573
Accretion of Trust Account income relating to common stock subject to possible conversion	(92,872)	(235,706)	
Net (loss) income attributable to other common stockholders	\$(8,837,403)	\$2,058,827	\$714,573
Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$(0.39)	\$0.08	\$0.06
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.26	\$	\$
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	22,941,728	24,936,558	11,602,789
<u>Balance Sheet Data:</u>			
Available-for-sale securities	\$494,464,867	\$	\$
Total assets	538,365,409	262,095,130	260,303,897
Repurchase agreements	411,892,510		
Total stockholders equity	121,720,767	184,161,891	182,103,064

(1)

Capitol, the accounting acquirer in the merger completed on October 28, 2009 was formed on June 26, 2007 as a development stage company. As such, our results of operations are presented for only the periods set forth above. Comparability of the financial data is affected by the merger with Capitol.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of this Form 10-K.

General

We are a recently formed REIT that focuses on investing in, financing and managing RMBS.

Our objective is to provide attractive risk-adjusted returns to our investors over the long term, primarily through dividends and secondarily through capital appreciation. We intend to acquire and manage a portfolio of mortgage-backed securities, focusing on security selection and the relative value of various sectors within the mortgage market. We seek to invest in the following asset classes:

Agency RMBS.

Non-Agency RMBS.

Financial assets other than RMBS, comprising approximately 5% to 10% of the portfolio.

We are externally managed and advised by PRCM Advisers LLC, a subsidiary of Pine River. We expect to deploy moderate leverage as part of our investment strategy, through, with respect to Agency RMBS, short-term borrowings structured as repurchase agreements, and with respect to non-Agency RMBS, through both repurchase agreements and other available private funding sources.

We are a Maryland corporation that commenced operations upon completion of the merger transaction with Capitol on October 28, 2009. We intend to elect and qualify to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, commencing with our taxable period ended December 31, 2009. We generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on our taxable income to the extent that we annually distribute all of our net taxable income to stockholders and maintain our intended qualification as a REIT. We also intend to operate our business in a manner that will permit us to maintain our exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

Overview

Our 2009 efforts were focused on three strategic objectives that we believe position us for long term success.

Deploying capital efficiently. After completion of the merger transaction, our objective was to deploy capital rapidly but prudently, focusing on assets with attractive risk-adjusted returns. We believe we have accomplished this goal: our capital was substantially fully invested as of December 2009.

Managing a portfolio to generate attractive returns with balanced risks. Our portfolio approach manages to a low level of interest rate and mortgage spread duration and focuses on positive prepayment upside. Through a diversified portfolio of Agency and non-Agency RMBS in combination with derivative hedging instruments, we believe this balanced risk within our portfolio is critical to providing an attractive return to our shareholders.

Establishing systems and controls. We have focused on building effective systems and controls in the areas of operations, accounting, information technology and investor relations. In 2009, we worked to build automated systems and Sarbanes-Oxley compliant processes. We have accomplished the essential aspects of this goal, although work continues in these areas. We have included in Item 9A of this Form 10-K management's report on internal controls over financial reporting.

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Factors Affecting our Operating Results

Our net interest income will include income from our RMBS portfolio and will reflect the amortization of purchase premiums and accretion of purchase discounts. Net interest income will fluctuate primarily as a result of changes in market interest rates, our financing costs, and prepayment speeds on our assets. Interest rates, financing costs and prepayment rates vary according to the type of investment, conditions in the financial markets, competition and other factors, none of which can be predicted with any certainty. Our operating results will also be affected by default rates and credit losses with respect to the mortgage loans underlying our non-Agency RMBS.

Fair Value Measurement

ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It also establishes three levels of input to be used when measuring fair value:

Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the measurement date.

Level 1 Additionally, the entity must have the ability to access the active market and the quoted prices cannot be adjusted by the entity.

Inputs include quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in inactive markets for identical or similar assets or liabilities; or inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means for substantially the full-term of the assets or liabilities.

Unobservable inputs are supported by little or no market activity. The unobservable inputs represent management's best assumptions of how market participants would price the assets and liabilities. Generally, **Level 3** Level 3 assets and liabilities are valued using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques that require significant judgment or estimation.

We follow the fair value hierarchy set forth above in order to prioritize the data utilized to measure fair value. We strive to obtain quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1 inputs). If Level 1 inputs are not available, we will attempt to obtain Level 2 inputs, observable market prices in inactive markets or derive the fair value measurement using observable market prices for similar assets or liabilities. When neither Level 1 nor Level 2 inputs are available, we use Level 3 inputs and independent pricing service models to estimate fair value measurements. At December 31, 2009, approximately 91.9% of total assets, or \$494.8 million, consisted of financial instruments recorded at fair value.

Approximately 0.4% of total assets, or \$2.1 million of the assets reported at fair value were valued using Level 3 inputs. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K, for descriptions of valuation methodologies used to measure material assets and liabilities at fair value and details of the valuation models, key inputs to those models and significant assumptions utilized.

A significant portion of our assets and liabilities are at fair value and therefore our consolidated balance sheet and income statement are significantly affected by fluctuations in market prices. Although we execute various hedging strategies to mitigate our exposure to changes in fair value, we cannot fully eliminate our exposure to volatility caused by fluctuations in market prices. Starting in 2007, markets for asset-backed securities, including RMBS, have experienced severe dislocations. While these market disruptions continue, our assets and liabilities will be subject to valuation adjustment as well as changes in the inputs we use to measure fair value.

For the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2009, our interest rate swap agreement accounted as a trading instrument favorably impacted our financial results. The derivative change in fair value was a result of increased LIBOR and corresponding counterparty borrowing rates at the end of the fiscal year. Any temporary change in the fair value of our available-for-sale real estate securities is recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive

income and does not impact our earnings.

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We have numerous internal controls in place to help ensure the appropriateness of fair value measurements. Significant fair value measures are subject to detailed analytics, management review and approval. Our entire asset portfolio is priced by third-party brokers at the bid side of the market, and/or by independent pricing providers. We strive to obtain multiple market data points for each valuation. By utilizing bid side pricing, certain assets, especially the most recent purchases, may realize a markdown due to the bid-offer spread. To the extent that this occurs, any economic effect of this would be reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income. Further, we back test the fair value measurements provided by the pricing providers against actual performance. We also monitor the market for recent trades, market surveys, or other market information that may be used to benchmark pricing provider inputs.

Considerable judgment is used in forming conclusions and estimating inputs to our Level 3 fair value measurements. Level 3 inputs such as interest rate movements, prepayments speeds, credit losses and discount rates are inherently difficult to estimate. Changes to these inputs can have a significant affect on fair value measurements. Accordingly, our estimates of fair value are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that would be realized on the ultimate sale or exchange.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires us to make certain judgments and assumptions, based on information available at the time of our preparation of the financial statements, in determining accounting estimates used in preparation of the statements. Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, included under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Accounting estimates are considered critical if the estimate requires us to make assumptions about matters that were highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate was made and if different estimates reasonably could have been used in the reporting period or changes in the accounting estimate are reasonably likely to occur from period to period that would have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Classification of Investment Securities and Valuations of Financial Instruments

Our RMBS investments consist primarily of Agency RMBS and non-Agency RMBS that we classify as available-for-sale. Our RMBS classified as available-for-sale are carried at their fair value, with changes in fair value recorded through accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss), a component of stockholders' equity, rather than through earnings. We do not intend to hold any of our investment securities for trading purposes; however, if our securities were classified as trading securities, there could be substantially greater volatility in our earnings, as changes in the fair value of securities classified as trading are recorded through earnings.

When the estimated fair value of an available-for-sale security is less than amortized cost, we consider whether there is an other-than-temporary impairment in the value of the security is required to be recognized in the statement of operations. The determination of whether a security is other-than-temporarily impaired involves judgments and assumptions based on subjective and objective factors. Consideration is given to whether we (1) have the intent to sell the investment securities, (2) are more likely than not to be required to sell the investment securities before recovery, or (3) do not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the investment securities. Investments with unrealized losses are not considered other-than-temporarily impaired if we have the ability and intent to hold the investments for a period of time, to maturity if necessary, sufficient for a forecasted market price recovery up to or beyond the amortized cost basis of the investments. If an impairment is determined to be solely driven by the inability to fully recover the entire amortized cost basis over the remaining life of the security, the security is further analyzed for credit

loss (the difference between the present value of cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis). The credit loss, if any, is then recognized in the statement of operations, while the balance of impairment related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income.

The methods used by us to estimate fair value may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while we believe that our valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different

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methodologies, or assumptions, to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. We use inputs that are current as of the measurement date, which in periods of market dislocation, may have reduced price transparency.

Interest Income Recognition

Our interest income on our Agency RMBS and non-Agency RMBS is accrued based on the actual coupon rate and the outstanding principal balance of such securities. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted into interest income over the lives of the securities using the effective yield method, as adjusted for actual prepayments.

Our interest income on our non-Agency RMBS securities rated below AA, including unrated securities, is recognized in accordance with estimated cash flows. Cash flows from a security are estimated applying assumptions used to determine the fair value of such security and the excess of the future cash flows over the investment are recognized as interest income under the effective yield method. We review and, if appropriate, make adjustments to our cash flow projections at least quarterly and monitor these projections based on input and analysis received from external sources, internal models, and our judgment about interest rates, prepayment rates, the timing and amount of credit losses, and other factors. Changes in cash flows from those originally projected, or from those estimated at the last evaluation, may result in a prospective change in interest income recognized on, or the carrying value of, such securities.

For non-Agency securities purchased at a discount, we account for differences between contractual cash flows and cash flows expected to be collected from our initial investment in debt securities acquired if those differences are attributable, at least in part, to credit quality. We limit the yield that may be accreted (accretable yield) to the excess of an estimate of undiscounted expected principal, interest, and other cash flows (cash flows expected at acquisition to be collected) over the initial investment. The excess of contractual cash flows over cash flows expected to be collected (nonaccretable difference or designated credit reserve) is not recognized as an adjustment of yield, loss accrual, or valuation allowance. Subsequent increases in cash flows expected to be collected is recognized prospectively through adjustment of the yield over the remaining life of the security. Decreases in cash flows expected to be collected are recognized as an impairment.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

We apply the provisions of ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, which requires an entity to recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheets and to measure those instruments at fair value. The fair value adjustments of our current derivative instruments affect net income as the hedge for accounting purposes is being treated as an economic, or trading, hedge and not as a qualifying hedging instrument.

Derivatives are used for hedging purposes rather than speculation. We rely on internal models corroborated by quotations from a third party to determine these fair values. If our hedging activities do not achieve their desired results, our reported earnings may be adversely affected.

Income Taxes

Our financial results are generally not expected to reflect provisions for current or deferred income taxes, except for those taxable benefits or provisions recognized by our taxable REIT subsidiary. We plan to operate in a manner that will allow us to qualify for taxation as a REIT. As a result of our expected REIT qualification, we do not generally expect to pay U.S. federal corporate level taxes. Many of the REIT requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. If we were to fail to meet the REIT requirements, we would be subject to U.S. federal, state and local

income taxes.

Market Conditions and Outlook

The 2009 calendar year experienced numerous regulatory developments in an effort to stabilize economic conditions and increase liquidity in the financial markets. These actions were in response to the significant adverse changes in the financial markets beginning in 2007 and continuing into 2010, which included housing market contractions, credit concerns and a reduction in the source of available liquidity in the capital markets. Certain of these regulatory actions have on-going impact on the valuations and expected returns of our RMBS portfolio. These regulatory developments include:

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In December 2009, the US Treasury announced an amendment to the GSE Preferred Stock Purchase Program. This amendment primarily addresses the allowable portfolio sizes of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and requirements for shrinking their asset size. The US Treasury announced that it would provide unlimited capital to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into 2012 to ensure their solvency and viability, but the long-term prospects of these entities is unclear. To the extent that the role of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac as investors in Agency RMBS diminishes over time, it could affect the value of all RMBS, negatively impacting the value of the assets held in our portfolio, increasing the realized yields on Agency RMBS, or both.

In an attempt to lower mortgage rates and enable borrowers to refinance and lower mortgage payments, in November 2008 the Federal Reserve initiated an Agency RMBS purchase program, which now provides for purchases of up to \$1.25 trillion. The program is scheduled to be completed by March 31, 2010. If the Federal Reserve does not extend its purchase program past March 31, 2010, it is possible that opportunities in Agency RMBS may become more attractive. However, we are unable to predict whether or when the US Treasury or the Federal Reserve will make further interventions in the Agency RMBS markets, or what impact, if any, such actions could have on the RMBS markets, the securities we hold, our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In March 2009, the U.S. Treasury, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve announced the creation of the Public-Private Investment Program, or PPIP. This program involves the government investing alongside and providing financing for the purchases of non-Agency RMBS and commercial mortgage backed securities by certain newly-formed investment partnerships. In July 2009, the Treasury announced that it will invest up to \$30 billion in equity and debt issued by public and private investment funds, or PPIFs, and announced that it had selected nine asset managers to manage these PPIFs. So far the PPIP program has not had a significant impact on the RMBS markets, but the PPIFs can be expected to increase the competition for senior RMBS assets, which could cause prices of these assets to rise. Higher prices may result in lower effective yields on assets that we may consider for purchase and also potentially higher values for our existing Senior RMBS portfolio.

The U.S. Government has encouraged programs designed to provide homeowners with assistance in avoiding residential mortgage loan foreclosures, including the Home Affordable Mortgage Modification Program, or HAMP, among other programs. These homeowner assistance programs may involve the modification of mortgage loans to reduce the principal amount of the loans (through forbearance and/or forgiveness) or the rate of interest payable on the loans, or may extend the payment terms of the loans. They may also allow for streamlined financing, thus increasing prepayments, or for a delay in foreclosures, thus potentially altering the timing and amount of cash flows to certain securities. In general, these homeowner assistance programs, as well as future legislative or regulatory actions, may affect the value of, and the returns on, our RMBS portfolio. To the extent that these programs are successful and fewer borrowers default on their mortgage obligations, the actual default rates realized on our non-Agency RMBS may be less than the default assumptions made by us at the purchase of such non-Agency RMBS. This could cause the realized yields on our non-Agency RMBS portfolio to be higher than expected at time of purchase. Conversely, if these programs lead to forced reductions in principal, all affected RMBS could decrease in value.

On February 10, 2010, Fannie Mae announced its intent to increase significantly its purchases of delinquent loans from its single-family RMBS trusts. Under its single-family RMBS trust documents, Fannie Mae has the option to purchase, from its RMBS trusts, loans that are delinquent four or more consecutive monthly payments. Additionally, on the same day, Freddie Mac announced that it will purchase substantially all mortgage loans delinquent 120 days or more from its related fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage Participation Certificate securities. We expect a negligible impact on our portfolios as a result of these announcements.

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We believe our blended Agency and non-Agency strategies, and our trading expertise, will allow us to navigate the dynamic characteristics of the RMBS environment while these and any future regulatory efforts take shape. Having a diversified portfolio allows us to balance risks, most specifically the volatility and impacts generated by uncertainty in interest rates, changes in prepayments, increases in homeowner defaults and home price depreciation, which may result in either a reduced or increased cost of funds.

Risk-adjusted returns in our Agency RMBS portfolio will decline if we are required to pay higher purchase premiums due to lower interest rates or additional liquidity in the market (including liquidity from the Federal Reserve's purchases of Agency RMBS). Returns are also affected by the possibility of rising interest rates. We expect that the majority of our assets will remain in whole-pool Agency RMBS, due to the long-term attractiveness of the asset class and the need to preserve our exemption under the 1940 Act. Interest-only Agency securities also provide a complementary investment and risk-management solution to our principal and interest Agency bond investments.

The substantial fear in the non-Agency RMBS market and lack of liquidity which drove price declines in late 2008 and 2009 created an investment opportunity which has attracted a substantial amount of new capital to the sector. This new pool of capital and other potential factors, such as the future availability of leverage from the government's PPIP, contributed to the upward movement in RMBS prices during the last half of 2009, which generally has reduced the potential returns for non-Agency RMBS bonds. However, consistent with our Agency portfolio strategy, we believe the marketplace continues to offer targeted opportunities as the markets contract and expand with the development of various government programs.

The following table provides the carrying value of our portfolio by product type:

	As of December 31, 2009		
Agency Bonds			
Fixed Rate Bonds	\$ 112,378,746	22.7	%
Hybrid ARMs	305,441,270	61.8	%
Total Agency	417,820,016	84.5	%
Non-Agency Bonds			
Senior Bonds	54,091,629	10.9	%
Mezzanine Bonds	22,553,222	4.6	%
Total Non-Agency	76,644,851	15.5	%
Total	\$ 494,464,867		

Prepayment speeds and volatility due to interest rates

The initiation of HAMP-related buyouts has led many analysts to expect a significant increase in prepayments speeds, however we take a contrarian view. We do not expect housing prices to fully stabilize in 2010 and this, combined with stagnant unemployment rates, housing inventory increases and the potential end of government support, leads us to expect that there will not be a significant increase in prepayment speeds in 2010. Nonetheless, we believe our portfolio approach is well positioned to respond to a variety of market scenarios.

Although we are unable to predict the movement in interest rates in 2010 and beyond, our blended Agency and non-Agency portfolio strategy is intended to generate attractive yields with a low level of sensitivity to yield curve, prepayments and interest rate cycles. Our portfolio has a mixture of fixed and hybrid/adjustable rate terms, which we use to manage interest rate risk.

Our Agency bond portfolio is subject to inherent prepayment risk: generally, a decline in interest rates that lead to rising prepayment speeds will cause the market value of our interest-only securities to deteriorate, but will cause the market value of our fixed coupon Agency pools to increase. The inverse relationship occurs when interest rates increase and prepayments slow. In the fourth quarter of 2009, we executed on a targeted bond purchase strategy to reduce this prepayment or interest rate risk, which included bonds with explicit prepayment protection and seasoned bonds reflecting less prepayment risk due to previously experienced high levels of refinancing.

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The following table provides the carrying value of our agency bond portfolio by vintage and prepayment protection:

	As of December 31, 2009		
	Fixed Rate	Hybrid ARMs	Total Agency RMBS
Pre-pay lock-out or penalty-based	\$ 64,004,507	\$ 47,682,269	\$ 111,686,776
Pre-2002 vintages	31,343,558	32,766,139	64,109,697
2002 2005 vintages	12,330,482	157,289,831	169,620,313
2006 and subsequent vintages	4,700,199	67,703,031	72,403,230
Total	\$ 112,378,746	\$ 305,441,270	\$ 417,820,016

We are offsetting a portion of the Agency exposure to prepayment speeds through our non-Agency portfolio. Our non-Agency bond yields are expected to increase if prepayment rates on such assets exceed our prepayment assumptions. To the extent that prepayment speeds increase due to macroeconomic factors, we expect to benefit from the ability to recognize the income from the heavily discounted bond prices that principally arose from credit or payment default expectations.

The following table provides discount information on our non-Agency bond portfolio:

	As of December 31, 2009		
	Senior	Mezzanine	Total
Face Value	\$ 110,687,783	\$ 55,892,526	\$ 166,580,309
Unamortized discount			
Designated credit reserve	(22,709,996)	(27,476,627)	(50,186,623)
Unamortized net discount	(34,420,207)	(6,629,531)	(41,049,738)
Amortized Cost	\$ 53,557,580	\$ 21,786,368	\$ 75,343,948

Credit losses

Although our Agency portfolio is supported by U.S. Government agency and federally chartered corporation guarantees of payment of principal and interest, we are exposed to credit risk in our non-Agency RMBS portfolio. However, the credit support built into RMBS deal structures is designed to provide a level of protection from potential credit losses. In addition, the discounted purchase prices paid on our non-Agency RMBS assets provide additional insulation from credit losses in the event we receive less than 100% of par on such assets. We evaluate credit risk on our non-Agency investments through a comprehensive selection process, which is predominantly focused on quantifying and pricing credit risk. We review our non-Agency RMBS based on quantitative and qualitative analysis of the risk-adjusted returns on such investments. We evaluate each investment's credit risk through our initial modeling and scenario analysis and through on-going asset surveillance. At purchase, we estimate the portion of the discount we do not expect to recover and factor that into our expected yield and accretion methodology. Nevertheless, unanticipated credit losses could occur, adversely impacting our operating results.

Counterparty exposure and leverage ratio

We monitor counterparty exposure in our broker, banking and lending counterparties on a daily basis. Our broker and banking counterparties represent several well capitalized organizations and we attempt to manage our cash balances across these organizations to reduce our exposure to a single counterparty.

In relation to our lending counterparties, we have entered into repurchase agreements with six counterparties as of December 31, 2009 and we are in negotiations with several others to further diversify our relationships. As of December 31, 2009, we had a debt to equity ratio of 3.4 times which support our hybrid portfolio investment strategy. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately \$49.6 million of unpledged non-Agency securities and an overall estimated unused borrowing capacity of approximately \$29.8 million. If borrowing rates and collateral requirements change in 2010, we are positioned to adjust to higher interest rates with less earnings volatility than a more levered organization.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**Summary of Results of Operations and Financial Condition**

Our reported GAAP net loss attributable to common shareholders was \$8.8 million (\$0.39 per share) for 2009 as compared to a GAAP net income attributable to common shareholders of \$2.1 million (\$0.08 per share) for 2008. Our GAAP book value per diluted common share was \$9.08 at December 31, 2009, an increase from \$7.39 book value per common share at December 31, 2008.

Our results for 2009 reflect the costs associated with the merger transaction of \$9.6 million and costs associated with Capitol as a development stage company prior to the merger transaction of \$1.3 million. Excluding these merger transaction and development stage company costs, net of a reduction in tax benefits of \$0.4 million, we would have reported a GAAP net income for 2009 of \$1.7 million. We believe this non-GAAP financial measure is useful because the excluded costs will not be incurred on a going forward basis.

Our results for 2008 and 2007 represent the historical results of Capitol as a development stage company with no operations. The net income for 2008 and 2007 of \$2.1 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, reflected interest on money market funds.

The following table presents the components of our net (loss) income for 2009, 2008 and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007.

	Years Ended December 31,		Period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31,
	2009	2008	2007
Interest income	\$2,866,053	\$4,442,222	\$1,474,220
Interest expense	131,510		
Net interest income	2,734,543	4,442,222	1,474,220
Other income:			
Gain on sale of investment securities, net	335,966		
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap agreements	363,666		
Total other income	699,632		
Expenses:			
Management fees	325,654		
Operating expenses:			
Costs associated with business combination	9,572,218		
Costs associated with Capitol as a development stage company	1,346,747	1,059,606	140,999
Other operating expenses	1,252,378		
Total expenses	12,496,997	1,059,606	140,999
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(9,062,822)	3,382,616	1,333,221
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	318,291	(1,088,083)	(618,648)
Net (loss) income	\$(8,744,531)	\$2,294,533	\$714,573
Accretion of Trust Account income relating to common stock subject to possible conversion	(92,872)	(235,706)	

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Net (loss) income attributable to other common stockholders	\$(8,837,403)	\$2,058,827	\$714,573
Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$(0.39)	\$0.08	\$0.06
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.26	\$	\$
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	22,941,728	24,936,558	11,602,789

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Results of Operations**

The following analysis principally focuses on the results generated in 2009, as our operations did not begin until the completion of the merger transaction in late October 2009. However, the analysis will also include 2008 and 2007 results, where appropriate, which consists of Capitol's operations as a development stage company.

Interest Income and Average Earning Assets Yield

For the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2009, we recognized \$2.8 million of interest income from our Agency and non-Agency RMBS portfolio. As of December 31, 2009, our available-for-sale securities portfolio's average days held was approximately 37 days, with our non-Agency higher yielding assets average days held of approximately 34 days. This shortened investment period resulted in an average amortized cost of securities of approximately \$181.4 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2009. The annualized net yield on the average amortized cost of our portfolio was approximately 6.2%.

For the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2009, we recognized \$1.2 million of net premium amortization on our Agency RMBS, including our interest-only securities. This resulted in an overall net asset yield of approximately 4.4% on our Agency RMBS. For the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2009, we recognized \$0.6 million of accretion income from the discounts on our non-Agency portfolio resulting in an overall net yield of approximately 16.2%.

The following tables present the components of the net yield earned by investment type on our RMBS portfolio as a percentage of our average amortized cost of securities:

	Three months ended December 31, 2009			
	Agency	Non-Agency	Whole Portfolio	
	(Ratios for the quarter have been annualized)			
Gross Yield/Stated Coupon	7.4 %	6.9 %	7.3 %	
Net accretion/amortization of discount/premium	(3.0)%	9.3 %	(1.1)%	
Net Yield	4.4 %	16.2 %	6.2 %	

(1) These yields have not been adjusted for cost of delay and cost to carry purchase premiums

(2) Prior to October 28, 2009, the Company was a development stage company without operations, therefore, comparative periods are not applicable.

The following table provides the components of interest income and net asset yield detail by investment type on our RMBS portfolio:

	Three months ended December 31, 2009				
	Average Amortized Cost	Coupon Interest	Net (Premium Amortization)/ Discount Accretion	Interest Income	Net Asset Yield
Agency	\$ 154,561,598	\$ 2,861,123	\$ (1,151,080)	\$ 1,710,043	4.4 %

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Non-Agency	26,874,915	463,470	622,600	1,086,070	16.2	%
Total	\$ 181,436,513	\$ 3,324,593	\$ (528,480)	\$ 2,796,113	6.2	%

Our cash and cash equivalents interest income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 was principally generated by Capitol prior to the merger transaction, and resulted in annual interest income of \$69,940 or approximately 0.00% yield. Subsequent to the merger transaction, our principal cash balances with our primary brokers are held in low yielding overnight money market accounts due to the significant decrease in market interest rates. Additional cash deposits are held in non-interest bearing accounts to support our daily operations. Our overall cash balances are managed relative to our investing, financing and operating requirements, investment opportunities and anticipated market conditions.

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Prior to the completion of the merger transaction in 2009 and for the comparative period 2008 and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007, the Company's principal assets were held in trust and invested in the Merrill Lynch Treasury Fund, an institutional money market mutual fund that invests all of its assets in direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury. Prior to the merger transaction in 2009, the effective annualized interest rate payable on our investment was approximately 0.00%. At December 31, 2008, the effective annualized interest rate payable on our investment was approximately 0.34%.

Interest Expense and the Cost of Funds

For the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2009, we recognized \$131,510 in interest expense on our borrowed funds. For the three month period, our average outstanding balance under repurchase agreements was approximately \$146.0 million, which was primarily funding our Agency RMBS portfolio. Our leverage ratio of 3.4 times as of December 31, 2009 and low LIBOR rates, resulted in an average cost of funds of 0.4% on an annualized basis.

Net Interest Income

For the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2009, our net interest income on our available-for-sale, or AFS, portfolio, was \$2.7 million resulting in a net interest spread of approximately 5.8%. The favorable net interest rate spread was largely driven by our low cost of funds due to low LIBOR rates.

The following table provides the interest income and expense incurred in the three months ended December 31, 2009:

	Three months ended December 31, 2009 ⁽³⁾					
	Agency		Non-Agency		Total	
	(Percentages for the quarter have been annualized)					
Average Available-for-Sale Securities Held ⁽¹⁾	\$ 154,561,598		\$ 26,874,915		\$ 181,436,513	
Total Interest Income	\$ 1,710,043		\$ 1,086,070		\$ 2,796,113	
Yield on Average Investment Securities	4.4	%	16.2	%	6.2	%
Average Balance of Repurchase Agreements	\$ 143,678,311		\$ 2,292,556		\$ 145,970,867	
Total Interest Expense	\$ 119,833		\$ 11,677		\$ 131,510	
Average Cost of Funds ⁽²⁾	0.3	%	2.0	%	0.4	%
Net Interest Income	\$ 1,590,210		\$ 1,074,393		\$ 2,664,603	
Net Interest Rate Spread	4.1	%	14.2	%	5.8	%

(1) Excludes change in realized and unrealized gains/(losses)

(2) Cost of funds by investment type is based off the underlying investment type of the AFS assigned as collateral.

(3) Prior to October 28, 2009, the Company was a development stage company without operations, therefore, comparative periods are not applicable.

Gain on Sale of Investment Securities, Net

For the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2009, we sold AFS securities with a carrying value of \$2.5 million for a net gain of \$0.3 million. We do not expect to sell assets on a frequent basis, but may sell assets to reallocate capital into new assets that our management believes might have higher risk-adjusted returns.

Each quarter, we review each of our securities to determine if an other-than-temporary impairment charge would be necessary. For the periods ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, we did not recognize any losses from other-than-temporary impairments.

Unrealized Gain on Interest Rate Swap Agreements

Included in our results was the recognition of a \$0.4 million net unrealized gain on our interest rate swap agreement that was accounted as a trading instrument. During the fourth quarter of 2009, we elected to enter into a \$100 million notional interest rate swap agreement to hedge a portion of our interest rate risk on our

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short-term repurchase agreements, effectively establishing a fixed rate of 1.168% over a two year period. The increase in the two-year swap rate at the end of 2009 resulted in the favorable results for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2009.

Expenses**Management Fees**

We incurred management fees of \$325,654 for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2009, which are payable to PRMC Advisors LLC under our management agreement.

Operating Expenses

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, we recognized \$12.2 million of operating expenses. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from June 27, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007, we recognized \$1.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, of operating expenses.

Our results for 2009 reflect the costs associated with the merger transaction of \$9.6 million and costs associated with Capitol as a development stage company prior to the merger transaction of \$1.3 million. Excluding these merger transaction and development stage company costs, we incurred operating expenses of \$1.3 million for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2009. We believe this non-GAAP financial measure is useful because the excluded costs will not be incurred on a going forward basis. Our results for 2008 and 2007 represent the historical results of Capitol as a development stage company with no operations. The operating expenses for 2008 and 2007 of \$1.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, reflected organizational costs as the development stage company pursued a business combination.

The following table provides operating expenses as a percentage of average equity for the annual and quarterly periods presented:

	Total Operating Expenses (Ratios for the quarter have been annualized)	Operating Expenses/Average Equity	
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009	\$ 12,171,343	7.1	%
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008	\$ 1,059,606	0.6	%
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007	\$ 140,999	0.2	%
For the Quarter Ended December 31, 2009	\$ 9,424,934	27.3	%
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2009	\$ 1,040,300	2.3	%
For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2009	\$ 1,385,707	3.0	%
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2009	\$ 320,402	0.7	%

(1) Prior to October 28, 2009, the Company was a development stage company without operations. The following table provides adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of average equity for the three months ended December 31, 2009:

	Three months ended December 31, 2009:	Operating Expenses/Average Equity	
	(Ratios for the quarter have been annualized)		
Total operating expenses	\$9,424,934	27.3	%
Less: Costs associated with business combination	(7,965,784)	-23.1	%
Less: Costs associated with Capitol as a development stage company	(206,798)	-0.6	%
Adjusted total operating expenses	\$1,252,352	3.6	%

(1) Prior to October 28, 2009, the Company was a development stage company without operations.

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Our adjusted operating expenses as a percentage of average equity for the three months ended December 31, 2009 was 3.6%. We believe this non-GAAP financial measure is useful because the excluded costs will not be incurred on a going forward basis. We expect an annualized expense ratio ranging from 2.8% to 3.2% in 2010 based on our current business model and equity base.

Income Taxes

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, we recognized current federal tax benefits of \$0.4 million resulting from the available-carry-back of net losses of \$1.3 million of our taxable REIT subsidiary. Offsetting the current federal tax benefits, we have recognized \$0.1 million of deferred tax expense related to the unrealized income on our interest rate swap agreement held in our taxable REIT subsidiary. We currently intend to distribute 100% of our REIT taxable income, and therefore we have not recognized any further federal or state tax provisions. Our resulting effective tax rate was approximately negative 4%.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007, we recognized federal tax provisions of \$1.1 million and \$0.6 million with effective tax rates of 32% and 46%, respectively. The 2007 federal tax rate was higher due to additional federal tax due to personal holding company status.

Financial Condition**Available-for-Sale Securities, at Fair Value****Agency RMBS**

Our Agency RMBS portfolio is comprised of adjustable rate and fixed rate mortgage-backed securities backed by single-family and multi-family mortgage loans. All of our Agency RMBS were Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage pass-through certificates or collateralized mortgage obligations that carry an implied AAA rating, or Ginnie Mae mortgage pass-through certificates, which are backed by the guarantee of the U.S. Government. The majority of these securities consist of whole pools in which we own all of the investment interests in the securities.

The table below summarizes certain characteristics of our Agency available-for-sale securities at December 31, 2009:

	Principal/ Current Face	Net Discount/ Premium	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain	Unrealized Loss	Carrying Value	Weighted Average Coupon Rate	Weighted Average Purchase Price
Principal and interest securities								
Fixed	\$93,760,620	\$4,258,506	\$98,019,126	\$	\$(1,690,695)	\$96,328,431	5.23%	\$104.62
Hybrid/ARM	292,332,359	14,276,600	306,608,959	119,611	(1,287,300)	305,441,270	4.37%	\$104.92
Total P&I Securities	\$386,092,979	\$18,535,106	\$404,628,085	\$119,611	\$(2,977,995)	\$401,769,701	4.58%	\$104.85
Interest-only securities								
Fixed	148,785,878	(133,343,316)	15,442,562	962,336	(354,583)	16,050,315	5.51%	\$10.76

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Total \$534,878,857 \$(114,808,210) \$420,070,647 \$1,081,947 \$(3,332,578) \$417,820,016
 Our three-month average prepayment rate, or CPR, experienced during the fourth quarter of 2009 by Agency RMBS owned by us as of December 31, 2009, on an annualized basis, was 12.0%.

The following table summarizes months to re-set characteristics for our floating or adjustable rate Agency RMBS mortgage portfolio at December 31, 2009:

	Carrying Value
0 12 months	\$ 116,667,705
13 36 months	147,814,171
37 60 months	5,538,964
Greater than 60 months	35,420,430
Total	\$ 305,441,270

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Non-Agency RMBS**

Our non-Agency RMBS portfolio is comprised of senior and mezzanine tranches of mortgage-backed securities. The following table provides investment information on our non-Agency RMBS as of December 31, 2009:

	Principal/ Current Face	Accretable Purchase Discount	Credit Reserve Purchase Discount	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain	Unrealized Loss	Carrying Value
Senior	\$ 110,687,783	\$(34,420,207)	\$(22,709,996)	\$53,557,580	\$1,007,365	\$(473,316)	\$54,091,629
Mezzanine	55,892,526	(6,629,531)	(27,476,627)	21,786,368	1,012,973	(246,119)	22,553,222
Total	\$ 166,580,309	\$(41,049,738)	\$(50,186,623)	\$75,343,948	\$2,020,338	\$(719,435)	\$76,644,851

The following tables present certain information detailed by investment type and their respective underlying loan characteristics for our senior and mezzanine non-Agency RMBS, excluding our non-Agency interest-only portfolio, at December 31, 2009:

	Non-Agency RMBS Characteristics					
	Senior Bonds		Mezzanine Bonds		Total Bonds	
Carrying Value	\$53,646,122		\$22,553,222		\$76,199,343	
% of Non-Agency Portfolio	70.4	%	29.6	%	100.0	%
Average Price	\$55.19		\$40.35		\$49.77	
Average Coupon	3.6	%	2.8	%	3.3	%
Average Fixed Coupon	5.6	%	5.8	%	5.6	%
Average Floating Coupon	1.0	%	1.0	%	1.0	%
Average Hybrid Coupon	5.5	%	5.6	%	5.6	%
Collateral Attributes						
Avg Loan Age (months)	50		57		52	
Avg Original Loan-to-Value	75	%	70	%	73	%
Avg Original FICO ⁽¹⁾	689		722		699	
Current Performance						
60+ day delinquencies	26	%	16	%	23	%
Average credit enhancement ⁽²⁾	13.1	%	11.7	%	12.7	%
3-Month CPR ⁽³⁾	13.9	%	18.0	%	15.1	%

(1) Fair Isaac Corporation, or FICO represents a mortgage industry accepted credit score of a borrower.

(2) Average credit enhancement remaining on our non-Agency RMBS portfolio, which is the average amount of protection available to absorb future credit losses due to defaults on the underlying collateral.

(3) 3-Month CPR is reflective of the prepayment speed on the underlying securitization; however, it does not necessarily indicate the proceeds received on our investment tranche. Proceeds received for each security are dependent on the position of the individual security within the structure of each deal.

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Loan Type	Non-Agency RMBS Characteristics					
	Senior Bonds		Mezzanine Bonds		Total	
	Carrying Value	% of Senior Bonds	Carrying Value	% of Mezzanine Bonds	Carrying Value	% of Non-Agency Portfolio
Prime	\$ 8,607,542	16.0 %	\$ 10,247,880	45.4 %	\$ 18,855,421	24.7 %
Alt-A	28,153,545	52.5 %	6,123,310	27.2 %	34,276,855	45.0 %
POA	4,838,051	9.0 %	6,182,032	27.4 %	11,020,083	14.5 %
Subprime	12,046,984	22.5 %		0.0 %	12,046,984	15.8 %
	\$ 53,646,122	100 %	\$ 22,553,222	100 %	\$ 76,199,343	100.0 %

Coupon Type	Non-Agency RMBS Characteristics					
	Senior Bonds		Mezzanine Bonds		Total	
	Carrying Value	% of Senior Bonds	Carrying Value	% of Mezzanine Bonds	Carrying Value	% of Non-Agency Portfolio
Fixed Rate	\$ 33,493,920	62.4 %	\$ 7,856,665	34.8 %	\$ 41,350,585	54.3 %
Hybrid or Floating	20,152,202	37.6 %	14,696,557	65.2 %	34,848,758	45.7 %
	\$ 53,646,122	100 %	\$ 22,553,222	100 %	\$ 76,199,343	100.0 %

Loan Origination Year	Non-Agency RMBS Characteristics					
	Senior Bonds		Mezzanine Bonds		Total	
	Carrying Value	% of Senior Bonds	Carrying Value	% of Mezzanine Bonds	Carrying Value	% of Non-Agency Portfolio
2006+	\$ 24,019,583	44.8 %	\$ 5,086,539	22.6 %	\$ 29,106,122	38.2 %
2002-2005	29,048,277	54.1 %	17,262,225	76.5 %	46,310,501	60.8 %
pre-2002	578,262	1.1 %	204,458	0.9 %	782,720	1.0 %
	\$ 53,646,122	100 %	\$ 22,553,222	100 %	\$ 76,199,343	100.0 %

The underlying mortgage loans collateralizing our non-Agency RMBS are located across the United States. The following table presents the five largest geographic concentrations of the mortgages collateralizing these RMBS at December 31, 2009:

	Carrying Value	% of non-Agency RMBS
California	\$28,860,972	37.7 %
Florida	7,589,284	9.9 %
New York	4,006,864	5.2 %
Texas	2,681,031	3.5 %
Arizona	2,555,560	3.3 %

\$45,693,711 59.6 %

Repurchase Agreements

Our borrowings consist entirely of repurchase agreements collateralized by our pledge of available-for-sale securities and certain cash balances. All of our Agency RMBS are currently pledged as collateral, however, only a portion of our non-Agency RMBS has been pledged, and as of December 31, 2009 our leverage ratio (i.e., our debt to equity ratio) was 3.4:1.0. We believe our leverage ratio provides unused borrowing capacity and thus improves our liquidity and the strength of our balance sheet.

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For the year ended December 31, 2009, the term to maturity of our borrowings ranged from seven days to over five months. The weighted average original term to maturity of our borrowings was 90 days at December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2009, the weighted average cost of funds for all our repurchase agreements was 0.4%.

Equity

As of December 31, 2009, our stockholder's equity was \$121.7 million and our diluted book value per share was \$9.08. As of December 31, 2008, our stockholder's equity was \$184.2 million. The large decrease was principally due to the conversion of shares to cash and the repurchase of shares by Capitol as part of the merger transaction completed on October 28, 2009. Immediately thereafter, we estimated our stockholder's equity to be \$124.6 million and our book value per share to be \$9.30. The subsequent reduction in book value is principally driven by net income during the period from the date of merger to December 31, 2009 of approximately \$1.7 million, the declaration of dividends of \$3.5 million representing our taxable income and unrealized losses in accumulated other comprehensive income of \$1.0 million. Taxable net income in the REIT was higher than GAAP net income by approximately \$5.5 million due to non-deductible merger transaction expenses in the REIT of \$3.3 million, higher net accretion of discount to taxable interest income \$1.2 million, and the stock conversion proceeds from the merger transaction being treated as dividends of earnings from Capitol to us of \$1.0 million.

The following table provides details of our changes in stockholder's equity from the date of the merger transaction through December 31, 2009:

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Book Value	Book Value per Share (diluted basis)
Stockholder's equity at merger completion	\$ 124,634	\$ 9.30
<u>Post-merger activities</u>		
GAAP net income, net of tax	1,676	0.13
Other comprehensive income	(950)	(0.07)
Dividend declaration	(3,484)	(0.26)
Other	(155)	(0.02)
Stockholder's equity at December 31, 2009	\$ 121,721	\$ 9.08

GAAP to Taxable Income

The following table provides reconciliation of our GAAP loss to our taxable income (loss) split between our REIT and taxable REIT subsidiary for the year ended December 31, 2009:

(dollars in millions)	TRS	REIT	Consolidated
GAAP net loss, pre-tax	\$ (7.2)	\$ (1.9)	\$ (9.1)
Permanent differences			
Capitol dividend of E&P		1.0	1.0
Non-deductible business combination expenses	6.3	3.3	9.6
Temporary differences			
Net accretion of OID and market discount		1.2	1.2
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap agreement	(0.4)		(0.4)

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Taxable (loss) income	\$ (1.3)	\$ 3.6	\$ 2.3
Dividend declaration deduction		(3.5)	(3.5)
Taxable (loss) income post-dividend deduction	\$ (1.3)	\$ 0.1	\$ (1.2)

The permanent tax differences are non-recurring permanent tax differences that were recorded in 2009. These items will not impact future dividend declarations and/or book value in 2010 and beyond. Temporary differences are principally timing differences between GAAP and tax accounting, which will adjust over the course of the RMBS term and/or at time of sale of the RMBS in the future.

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Change in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

With our accounting treatment for available-for-sale securities, unrealized fluctuations in the market values of securities do not impact our GAAP or taxable income but are recognized on our balance sheet as a change in stockholder's equity under accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss). As a result of this fair value accounting through stockholder's equity, we expect our net income to have less significant fluctuations and result in less GAAP to taxable income timing differences, than if the portfolio were accounted as trading instruments.

Dividends

On December 21, 2009, we declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.26 per share of common stock for the fourth quarter of 2009, our first dividend since becoming an operating company on October 28, 2009. As a REIT, we are required to distribute 90% of our taxable income to stockholders, subject to certain distribution requirements. Our board of directors for the fiscal year ended 2009 has elected to distribute the majority of our taxable income to avoid U.S. Federal Income taxes. As such, temporary differences between GAAP and taxable income can generate deterioration in book value on a permanent and temporary basis as taxable income is distributed that has not been earned for GAAP purposes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our liquidity and capital resources are managed and forecast on a daily basis to principally ensure that we have sufficient liquidity to absorb market events that could negatively impact collateral valuations and result in margin calls and the flexibility to proactively manage our portfolio to take advantage of market opportunities.

Our principal sources of cash consist of borrowings under repurchase agreements, payments of principal and interest we receive on our RMBS portfolio, cash generated from our operating results and, depending on future market conditions, proceeds from capital market transactions. We typically use cash to repay principal and interest on our repurchase agreements, to purchase RMBS, to make dividend payments on our capital stock, and to fund our operations.

To the extent that we raise additional equity capital through capital market transactions, we anticipate using cash proceeds from such transactions to purchase additional RMBS and for other general corporate purposes. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be able to raise additional equity capital at any particular time or on any particular terms. Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and the underwriters in Capitol's initial public offering have certain rights to participate in any future securities offerings by us.

As of December 31, 2009, we hold \$26.1 million in cash and cash equivalents available to support our operations, \$494.5 million of available-for-sale securities held at fair value and \$411.9 million of outstanding debt in the form of repurchase agreements. As of December 31, 2009, our debt-to-equity ratio was 3.4:1.0. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately \$49.6 million of pledged non-Agency securities and an overall estimated unused borrowing capacity of approximately \$29.8 million. If borrowing rates and collateral requirements change in 2010, we are positioned to adjust to higher interest rates with less earnings volatility than a more leveraged organization.

Our on-going sources of financing are expected to be through repurchase agreements. We plan to finance our assets with a moderate amount of leverage, the level of which may vary based upon the particular characteristics of our portfolio and on market conditions. We may deploy, on a debt-to-equity basis, up to ten times leverage on our Agency RMBS assets. We also deploy some leverage on our non-Agency RMBS assets utilizing repurchase agreements as the

source of financing. Also, we may increase our use of leverage for non-Agency RMBS in conjunction with financings that may be available under programs established by the U.S. Government. However, as of the date hereof, the government has suspended its former plans to expand the Federal Reserve System's Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility program, or TALF, to include RMBS and the PPIP Legacy Loans Program is not available to us at this time.

Under our repurchase agreements, we are required to pledge additional assets as collateral to our repurchase agreement counterparties (lenders) when the estimated fair value of the existing pledged collateral under such agreements declines and such lenders, through a margin call, demand additional collateral. Lenders generally make margin calls because of a perceived decline in the value of our assets collateralizing the

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repurchase agreements. This may occur following the monthly principal reduction of assets due to scheduled amortization and prepayments on the underlying mortgages, or may be caused by changes in market interest rates, a perceived decline in the market value of the investments and other market factors. To cover a margin call, we may pledge additional securities or cash. At maturity, any cash on deposit as collateral is generally applied against the repurchase agreement balance, thereby reducing the amount borrowed. Should the value of our assets suddenly decrease, significant margin calls on our repurchase agreements could result, causing an adverse change in our liquidity position.

The following table summarizes assets at carrying value that are pledged or restricted as collateral for the future payment obligations of repurchase agreements.

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 444,833,063	\$
Restricted Cash	913,048	
Due from counterparties	1,736,952	
Total	\$ 447,483,063	\$

While we generally intend to hold our target assets as long-term investments, we may sell certain of our investment securities in order to manage our interest rate risk and liquidity needs, meet other operating objectives and adapt to market conditions. We cannot predict the timing and impact of future sales of investment securities, if any. Because many of our investment securities are generally financed with repurchase agreements, and may be financed with credit facilities (including term loans and revolving facilities) and borrowings under programs established by the U.S. Government, a significant portion of the proceeds from sales of our investment securities (if any), prepayments and scheduled amortization are used to repay balances under these financing sources.

The following table provides the maturities of our repurchase agreements as of December 31, 2009.

	December 31, 2009
Within 30 days	\$ 207,050,239
30 to 59 days	
60 to 89 days	
90 to 119 days	
Over 120 days	204,842,271
Total	\$ 411,892,510

For the twelve-months ended December 31, 2009, our unrestricted cash balance increased from \$2.8 million to \$26.1 million. The cash movements can be summarized by the following:

Cash flows from operating activities. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, operating activities reduced our cash balances by approximately \$16.2 million. The primary driver of this reduction was \$10.9 million of operating expenses incurred as part of the merger transaction and associated activities of Capitol as a development stage company. Unlike an initial public offering, the costs of approximately \$9.6 million associated with the merger transaction were recorded in the income statement and reflected as an operating activity of Capitol because the Company's existence was for the purposes of completing a business combination or similar transaction.

Cash flows from investing activities. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, investing activities reduced our cash balances by approximately \$245.3 million. The reduction was driven by the purchase of our RMBS portfolio

in the last quarter of 2009.

Cash flows from financing activities. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, financing activities increased our cash balance by approximately \$284.9 million resulting from the net borrowings under repurchase agreements to fund a portion of our RMBS portfolio, which was offset by payments to Capitol shareholders who did not participate in the business combination.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no obligations, assets or liabilities which would be considered off-balance sheet arrangements. We do not participate in transactions that create relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, often referred to as variable interest entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements.

Aggregate Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2009, we do not have any long-term debt, capital lease obligations, operating lease obligations or long-term liabilities.

Subsequent to the merger transaction, we have established a number of master repurchase agreements with counterparties and we expect to execute additional master repurchase agreements. These repurchase agreements are short-term with maturities of less than one year.

We have entered into a management agreement with PRCM Advisers LLC, pursuant to which PRCM Advisers LLC is entitled to receive a management fee and the reimbursement of certain expenses from us. We reimburse PRCM Advisers LLC for (i) our allocable share of the compensation paid by PRCM Advisers LLC to its personnel serving as our principal financial officer and general counsel and personnel employed by PRCM Advisers LLC as in-house legal, tax, accounting, consulting, auditing, administrative, information technology, valuation, computer programming and development and back-office resources to us, and (ii) any amounts for personnel of PRCM Advisers LLC's affiliates arising under a shared facilities and services agreement.

We are party to contracts that contain a variety of indemnification obligations, principally with brokers, underwriters and counterparties to repurchase agreements. The maximum potential future payment amount we could be required to pay under these indemnification obligations may be unlimited.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Refer to Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Inflation

Substantially all of our assets and liabilities are financial in nature. As a result, changes in interest rates and other factors impact our performance far more than does inflation. Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP and dividends are based upon net ordinary income as calculated for tax purposes; in each case, our results of operations and reported assets, liabilities and equity are measured with reference to historical cost or fair value without considering inflation.

Other Matters

We intend to conduct our business so as to maintain our exempt status under, and not to become regulated as an investment company for purposes of the 1940 Act. If we failed to maintain our exempt status under the 1940 Act and became regulated as an investment company, our ability to, among other things, use leverage would be substantially

reduced and, as a result, we would be unable to conduct our business as described in *Item 1 Business Other Business Regulation* of this Form 10-K. Accordingly, we monitor our compliance with both the 55% Test and the 80% Tests of the 1940 Act in order to maintain our exempt status. As of December 31, 2009, we determined that we were in maintained compliance with both the 55% Test and the 80% Test requirements.

We calculate that at least 75% of our assets were qualified REIT assets, as defined in the Code for the period ended December 31, 2009. We also calculate that our revenue qualifies for the 75% source of income test and for the 95% source of income test rules for the period ended December 31, 2009. Consequently, we met the REIT income and asset tests. We also met all REIT requirements regarding the ownership of our common stock and the distribution of our net income. Therefore, for the period ended December 31, 2009, we believe that we qualified as a REIT under the Code.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We seek to manage our risks related to the credit quality of our assets, interest rates, liquidity, prepayment speeds and market value while seeking to provide an opportunity to stockholders to realize attractive risk-adjusted returns through ownership of our capital stock. Although we do not seek to avoid risk completely, we believe that risk can be quantified from historical experience and we seek to actively manage our risk levels in order to earn sufficient compensation to justify the risks we undertake and to maintain capital levels consistent with taking such risks.

To reduce the risks to our portfolio, we employ portfolio-wide and security-specific risk measurement and management processes in our daily operations. PRCM Advisers LLC's risk management tools include software and services licensed or purchased from third parties, in addition to proprietary software and analytical methods developed by Pine River. There can be no guarantee that these tools will protect us from market risks.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including fiscal and monetary policies and domestic and international economic and political considerations, as well as other factors beyond our control. We are subject to interest rate risk in connection with our assets and related financing obligations. Subject to maintaining our qualification as a REIT, we engage in a variety of interest rate management techniques that seek to mitigate the influence of interest rate changes on the values of our assets.

We utilize interest-only securities as well as derivative financial instruments, currently limited to interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2009, to hedge the interest rate risk associated with our portfolio. We seek to hedge interest rate risk with respect to both the fixed income nature of our assets and the financing of our portfolio. In hedging interest rates with respect to our fixed income assets, we seek to reduce the risk of losses on the value of our investments that may result from changes in interest rates in the broader markets. In utilizing interest rate hedges with respect to our financing, we seek to improve risk-adjusted returns and, where possible, to obtain a favorable spread between the yield on our assets and the cost of our financing. We rely on PRCM Advisers LLC's expertise to manage these risks on our behalf. We implement part of our hedging strategy through Capitol, our TRS, which is subject to U.S. federal, state and, if applicable, local income tax.

Interest Rate Effect on Net Interest Income

Our operating results depend in large part on differences between the income earned on our assets and our cost of borrowing and hedging activities. The costs associated with our borrowings are generally based on prevailing market interest rates. During a period of rising interest rates, our borrowing costs generally will increase while the yields earned on our leveraged fixed-rate RMBS will remain static. Moreover, interest rates may rise at a faster pace than the yields earned on our leveraged adjustable-rate and hybrid RMBS. Both of these factors could result in a decline in our net interest spread and net interest margin. The severity of any such decline would depend on our asset/liability composition at the time, as well as the magnitude and duration of the interest rate increase. Further, an increase in short-term interest rates could also have a negative impact on the market value of our target assets. If any of these events happen, we could experience a decrease in net income or incur a net loss during these periods, which could adversely affect our liquidity and results of operations.

Our hedging techniques are partly based on assumed levels of prepayments of our target assets. If prepayments are slower or faster than assumed, the life of the investment will be longer or shorter, which would reduce the effectiveness of any hedging strategies we may use and may cause losses on such transactions. Hedging strategies involving the use of derivative securities are highly complex and may produce volatile returns.

We acquire adjustable-rate and hybrid RMBS. These are assets in which the underlying mortgages are typically subject to periodic and lifetime interest rate caps and floors, which limit the amount by which the security's interest yield may change during any given period. However, our borrowing costs pursuant to our financing agreements are not subject to similar restrictions. Therefore, in a period of increasing interest rates, interest rate costs on our borrowings could increase without limitation, while the interest-rate yields on our

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adjustable-rate and hybrid RMBS would effectively be limited by caps. This issue will be magnified to the extent we acquire adjustable-rate and hybrid RMBS that are not based on mortgages that are fully indexed. In addition, adjustable-rate and hybrid RMBS may be subject to periodic payment caps that result in some portion of the interest being deferred and added to the principal outstanding. If this happens, we could receive less cash income on such assets than we would need to pay for interest costs on our related borrowings. These factors could lower our net interest income or cause a net loss during periods of rising interest rates, which would harm our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

Interest Rate Mismatch Risk

We fund the majority of our adjustable-rate and hybrid Agency RMBS assets with borrowings that are based on LIBOR, while the interest rates on these assets may be indexed to other index rates, such as the one-year Constant Maturity Treasury index, or CMT, the Monthly Treasury Average index, or MTA, or the 11th District Cost of Funds Index, or COFI. Accordingly, any increase in LIBOR relative to these indices may result in an increase in our borrowing costs that is not matched by a corresponding increase in the interest earnings on these assets. Any such interest rate index mismatch could adversely affect our profitability, which may negatively impact distributions to our stockholders. To mitigate interest rate mismatches, we utilize the hedging strategies discussed above.

The following table provides the indices of our variable rate assets as of December 31, 2009, based on total notional amount of bonds.

Index Type	Floating	Hybrid*	Total	Index Percentage	
CMT	\$ 107,667,722	\$ 124,833,299	\$ 232,501,021	62	%
LIBOR	74,452,692	40,014,206	114,466,898	31	%
Other**	6,521,548	18,385,162	24,906,710	7	%
Total	\$ 188,641,962	\$ 183,232,667	\$ 371,874,629	100	%

* Hybrid amounts reflect those assets with greater than 12 months to reset
 ** Other-includes COFI, MTA and other indices

Our analysis of risks is based on PRCM Advisers LLC and its affiliates' experience, estimates, models and assumptions. These analyses rely on models which utilize estimates of fair value and interest rate sensitivity. Actual economic conditions or implementation of decisions by PRCM Advisers LLC may produce results that differ significantly from the estimates and assumptions used in our models.

We use a variety of recognized industry models, as well as proprietary models, to perform sensitivity analyses which are derived from primary assumptions for prepayment rates, discount rates and credit losses. The primary assumption used in this model is implied market volatility of interest rates. The information presented in the following interest sensitivity table projects the potential impact of sudden parallel changes in interest rates on our financial results and financial condition, over the next 12 months based on our interest sensitive financial instruments at December 31, 2009.

All changes in value are measured as the change from the December 31, 2009 financial position. All projected changes in annualized net interest income are measured as the change from the projected annualized net interest income based off current performance returns.

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	-100 bps	-50 bps	+50 bps	+100 bps
Change in value of financial position:				
Available-for-sale securities, at fair value	\$ 1,471,044	\$ 1,427,092	\$ (2,493,242)	\$ (5,677,702)
As a % of December 31, 2009 equity	1.2%	1.2%	-2.0%	-4.7%
Derivative Assets	\$ (1,790,000)	\$ (903,000)	\$ 728,000	\$ 1,444,000
As a % of December 31, 2009 equity	-1.5%	-0.7%	0.6%	1.2%
Repurchase Agreements	\$ (404,966)	\$ (404,966)	\$ 512,553	\$ 1,025,106
As a % of December 31, 2009 equity	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.4%	0.8%
Total Net Assets	\$ (723,922)	\$ 119,126	\$ (1,252,689)	\$ (3,208,596)
As a % of December 31, 2009 equity	-0.6%	0.1%	-1.0%	-2.6%
	-100 bps	-50 bps	+50 bps	+100 bps
Change in annualized net interest income:	\$ 515,747	\$ 257,873	(768,181)	\$ (1,536,363)
% change in net interest income	2%	1%	-4%	-7%

The available-for-sale securities, at fair value, included in the interest rate sensitivity table change in value of financial position were limited to Agency RMBS. Due to our non-Agency RMBS s significantly discounted prices and underlying credit risks, we believe our non-Agency RMBS s valuation is inherently de-sensitized to changes in interest rates. As such, we cannot project the impact to these financial instruments and excluded these RMBS from the interest rate sensitivity analysis. These non-Agency RMBS have been included in the change in annualized net interest income analysis.

Certain assumptions have been made in connection with the calculation of the information set forth in the foregoing interest rate sensitivity table and, as such, there can be no assurance that assumed events will occur or that other events will not occur that would affect the outcomes. The base interest rate scenario assumes interest rates at December 31, 2009. The analysis presented utilizes assumptions and estimates based on management s judgment and experience. Furthermore, while we generally expect to retain such assets and the associated interest rate risk to maturity, future purchases and sales of assets could materially change our interest rate risk profile. It should be specifically noted that the information set forth in the interest rate sensitivity table and all related disclosure constitutes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the 1933 Act and Section 21E of the 1934 Act. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimated in the foregoing interest rate sensitivity table.

The interest rate sensitivity table quantifies the potential changes in net interest income and portfolio value, which includes the value of swaps, should interest rates immediately change. The interest rate sensitivity table presents the estimated impact of interest rates instantaneously rising 50 and 100 basis points, and falling 50 and 100 basis points.

The cash flows associated with the portfolio of RMBS for each rate change are calculated based on assumptions, including prepayment speeds, yield on future acquisitions, slope of the yield curve and size of the portfolio.

Assumptions made on the interest rate sensitive liabilities, which are assumed to relate to repurchase agreements, include anticipated interest rates, collateral requirements as a percent of the repurchase agreement, amount and term of borrowing.

The change in annualized net interest income does not include any benefit or detriment from faster or slower prepayment rates on our Agency premium bonds, non-Agency discount bonds, and instruments that represent the interest payments (but not the principal) on a pool of mortgages, or Interest Only bonds. We anticipate that faster prepayment speeds in lower interest rate scenarios will generate lower realized yields on Agency premium and Interest Only bonds and higher realized yields on non-Agency discount bonds. Similarly, we anticipate that slower

prepayment speeds in higher interest rate scenarios will generate higher realized yields on Agency premium and Interest Only bonds and lower realized yields on non-Agency discount bonds. Although we have sought to construct the portfolio to limit the effect of changes in prepayment speeds, there can be no assurance this will actually occur, and the realized yield of the portfolio may be significantly different than we anticipate in changing interest rate scenarios.

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Given the low interest rates at December 31, 2009, we applied a floor of 0% for all anticipated interest rates included in our assumptions. Because of this floor, we anticipate that any hypothetical interest rate shock decrease would have a limited positive impact on our funding costs; however, because prepayments speeds are unaffected by this floor, we expect that any increase in our prepayment speeds (occurring as a result of any interest rate decrease or otherwise) could result in an acceleration of our premium amortization on Agency and Interest Only bonds purchased at a premium, and accretion of discount on our non-Agency bonds purchased at a discount. As a result, because this floor limits the positive impact of any interest rate decrease on our funding costs, hypothetical interest rate decreases could cause the fair value of our financial instruments and our net interest income to decline.

Prepayment Risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that principal will be repaid at a different rate than anticipated. As we receive prepayments of principal on our assets, premiums paid on such assets will be amortized against interest income. In general, an increase in prepayment rates will accelerate the amortization of purchase premiums, thereby reducing the interest income earned on the assets. Conversely, discounts on such assets are accreted into interest income. In general, an increase in prepayment rates will accelerate the accretion of purchase discounts, thereby increasing the interest income earned on the assets.

Market Risk

Market Value Risk. Our available-for-sale securities are reflected at their estimated fair value, with the difference between amortized cost and estimated fair value reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income. The estimated fair value of these securities fluctuates primarily due to changes in interest rates and other factors. Generally, in a rising interest rate environment, we would expect the fair value of these securities to decrease; conversely, in a decreasing interest rate environment, we would expect the fair value of these securities to increase. As market volatility increases or liquidity decreases, the fair value of our assets may be adversely impacted.

Real estate risk. Residential RMBS and residential property values are subject to volatility and may be affected adversely by a number of factors, including national, regional and local economic conditions; local real estate conditions (such as an oversupply of housing); changes or continued weakness in specific industry segments; construction quality, age and design; demographic factors; and retroactive changes to building or similar codes. Decreases in property values reduce the value of the collateral for a mortgage loan and the potential proceeds available to a borrower to repay the loan, which could also cause us to suffer losses.

Credit Risk

We believe that our investment strategy will generally keep our risk to credit losses low to moderate. However, we retain the risk of potential credit losses on all of the loans underlying our non-Agency RMBS. With respect to our non-Agency RMBS that are senior in the credit structure, credit support contained in RMBS deal structures provide a level of protection from losses. We seek to manage the remaining credit risk through our pre-acquisition due diligence process, and by factoring assumed credit losses into the purchase prices we pay for non-Agency RMBS. In addition, with respect to any particular target asset, PRCM Advisers LLC's investment team evaluates relative valuation, supply and demand trends, shape of yield curves, prepayment rates, delinquency and default rates, recovery of various sectors and vintage of collateral. Nevertheless, unanticipated credit losses could adversely affect our operating results.

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<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive (Loss) Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>69</u>

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Two Harbors Investment Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Two Harbors Investment Corp. (the Company) as of December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss), stockholders' equity and comprehensive (loss) income, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Two Harbors Investment Corp. at December 31, 2009, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Two Harbor Investment Corp.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 4, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Ernst & Young LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota
March 4, 2010

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Capitol Acquisition Corp.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Capitol Acquisition Corp. (a development stage company) (the Company) as of December 31, 2008, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2008, and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements included in the December 31, 2008 Form 10-K of Capitol Acquisition Corp., the Company's certificate of incorporation provides for mandatory liquidation of the Company in the event that the Company does not consummate a business combination (as defined) prior to November 8, 2009.

This condition raises a substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding these matters are described in Note 1 to the financial statements included in the December 31, 2008 Form 10-K of Capitol Acquisition Corp. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Capitol Acquisition Corp. (a development stage company), as of December 31, 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007, in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Marcum LLP
Marcum LLP
(formerly Marcum & Kliegman LLP)

Melville, New York
March 13, 2009

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TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Available-for-sale securities, at fair value	\$494,464,867	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	26,104,880	2,778,143
Cash held in Trust Account, interest and dividend income available for taxes		86,116
Total earning assets	520,569,747	2,864,259
Restricted cash	8,913,048	259,132,312
Accrued interest receivable	2,579,695	
Due from counterparties	4,877,463	
Derivative assets, at fair value	363,666	
Prepaid expenses	571,584	50,290
Prepaid tax asset	490,206	48,269
Total Assets	\$538,365,409	\$262,095,130
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Repurchase agreements	\$411,892,510	\$
Accrued interest payable	113,788	
Deferred tax liabilities	123,646	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,030,342	193,555
Dividends payable	3,484,356	
Total liabilities	416,644,642	193,555
Common stock, subject to possible conversion		77,739,684
Stockholders Equity		
Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share; 450,000,000 and 75,000,000 shares authorized, respectively; 13,379,209 and 32,811,257 issued and outstanding, respectively	1,340	2,494
Additional paid-in capital	131,888,936	181,150,291
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(949,728)	
Cumulative (losses) earnings	(5,735,425)	3,009,106
Cumulative distributions to stockholders	(3,484,356)	
Total stockholders equity	121,720,767	184,161,891
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$538,365,409	\$262,095,130

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)**

	Years Ended December 31,		Period from
	2009	2008	June 26, 2007
			(inception)
			through
			December 31,
			2007
Interest income			
Available-for-sale securities	\$2,796,113	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	69,940	4,442,222	1,474,220
Total interest income	2,866,053	4,442,222	1,474,220
Interest expense	131,510		
Net interest income	2,734,543	4,442,222	1,474,220
Other income			
Gain on sale of investment securities, net	335,966		
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap agreements	363,666		
Total other income	699,632		
Expenses			
Management fees	325,654		
Operating expenses:			
Costs associated with business combination	9,572,218		
Costs associated with Capitol as a development stage company	1,346,747	1,059,606	140,999
Other operating expenses	1,252,378		
Total expenses	12,496,997	1,059,606	140,999
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(9,062,822)	3,382,616	1,333,221
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	318,291	(1,088,083)	(618,648)
Net (loss) income	\$(8,744,531)	\$2,294,533	\$714,573
Accretion of Trust Account income relating to common stock subject to possible conversion	(92,872)	(235,706)	
Net (loss) income attributable to other common stockholders	\$(8,837,403)	\$2,058,827	\$714,573
Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$(0.39)	\$0.08	\$0.06
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.26	\$	\$
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	22,941,728	24,936,558	11,602,789

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS
EQUITY
AND COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Years Ended December 31,		Period from
	2009	2008	June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$(8,744,531)	\$2,294,533	\$714,573
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Amortization of premiums and discounts net	528,480		
Gain on investment securities, net	(335,966)		
Equity based compensation expense	21,644		
Net change in:			
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(2,579,695)		
Increase in deferred income taxes	123,646		
Due from counterparties	(4,877,463)		
Increase in fair value of derivative assets, net	(363,666)		
Increase in prepaid tax asset	(441,937)	(48,269)	
Increase in prepaid expenses	(521,294)	(28,713)	(21,577)
Increase in accrued interest payable	113,788		
(Decrease)/increase in income taxes payable		(618,648)	618,648
Increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	836,787	115,859	77,696
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(16,240,207)	1,714,762	1,389,340
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Purchases of real estate securities available-for-sale	(503,064,127)		
Proceeds from sales of real estate securities available-for-sale	2,463,624		
Principal payments on real estate securities available-for-sale	4,993,394		
Net decrease (increase) in restricted cash	250,219,264	(785,687)	(258,346,625)
Net decrease (increase) in cash held in trust account, interest and dividend income available for working capital and taxes	86,116	1,388,104	(1,474,220)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(245,301,729)	602,417	(259,820,845)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Net borrowings on repurchase agreements	411,892,510		
Common stock converted to cash at business combination	(67,857,534)		
Common stock repurchases through forward sales agreements	(59,167,303)		

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Contribution of capital from Pine River into the Company	1,000		
Gross proceeds from initial public offering			250,000,000
Gross proceeds from exercise of underwriters over-allotment			12,490,000
Proceeds from notes payable, stockholders			95,000
Repayment of notes payable, stockholders		(95,000)	
Proceeds from issuance of stock to initial stockholders			25,000
Proceeds from issuance of sponsors warrants			7,000,000
Payment of underwriting discount and offering expenses on initial public offering		(511)	(10,622,020)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	284,868,673	(511)	258,892,980
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	23,326,737	2,316,668	461,475
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,778,143	461,475	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$26,104,880	\$2,778,143	\$461,475
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$17,722	\$	\$
Cash (received) paid for taxes	\$	\$1,794,578	\$
Non-Cash Financing Activity:			
Dividends declared but not paid at end of period	\$3,484,356	\$	\$
Accrual for offering costs charged to additional paid in capital	\$	\$	\$511
Cancellation of Capitol founders shares	\$77,925,428	\$	\$
Accretion of trust account income relating to common stock subject to conversion	\$(92,872)	\$(235,706)	\$

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Organization and Operations

Two Harbors Investment Corp. (the Company) is a Maryland corporation formed to invest primarily in residential mortgage-backed securities. The Company is externally managed and advised by PRCM Advisers LLC, a subsidiary of Pine River Capital Management L.P. (Pine River), a global multi-strategy asset management firm. The Company's common stock and warrants are listed on the NYSE Amex under the symbols TWO and TWO.WS, respectively.

The Company intends to elect and qualify to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (REIT) for U.S. federal income tax purposes commencing with its initial taxable period ended December 31, 2009. As long as the Company qualifies as a REIT, the Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent that the Company distributes its taxable income to its stockholders on an annual basis.

On June 11, 2009, the Company, Two Harbors Merger Corp. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company), Pine River and Capitol Acquisition Corp. (Capitol) entered into a merger agreement, which, among other things, provided for the merger of Capitol into Two Harbors Merger Corp., with Capitol being the surviving entity and becoming an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

Capitol, a development stage company, was formed on June 26, 2007 as a publicly registered vehicle to effect a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination with an operating business. On November 14, 2007, Capitol consummated its initial public offering (the IPO) and deposited \$258,346,625 of net proceeds into a trust account (Trust Account), with such funds to be held in trust until the earlier of the completion of Capitol's initial business combination or November 8, 2009.

The Company was formed solely to complete the merger transaction with Capitol and, prior to such time, had no material assets or liabilities. On October 26, 2009, a majority of Capitol's stockholders approved the proposed merger transaction with the Company, and the transaction closed on October 28, 2009. As part of the merger transaction, certain of Capitol's officers, directors and special advisors (the Initial Stockholders) surrendered their common stock to the Company for no consideration, and their shares were cancelled. At the closing of the merger transaction, certain holders of the common stock that was sold as part of the IPO elected to convert their shares to cash, or sold their shares to Capitol, in each case for a price equal to the per share value of cash held in trust, or \$9.87 per share. At the closing, after deducting transaction costs and expenses, and after purchasing or converting to cash the shares of common stock of Capitol stockholders who did not elect to participate in the merger, the Company had approximately \$124.0 million in cash available to fund investments and operations, and a book value of approximately \$9.30 per share. The remaining Capitol stockholders, and all Capitol warrant holders, exchanged their Capitol shares and warrants for Company shares and warrants on a one-for-one basis. The new shares and warrants became available to be traded on the NYSE Amex as of October 29, 2009. The Capitol shares and warrants were retired and de-registered upon completion of the merger. Capitol ceased being a development stage company at the completion of the merger.

Upon completion of the merger, Capitol was considered the accounting acquirer, similar to a reverse merger. As the surviving entity, Capitol's financial information is presented in these financial statements on a historical carryover basis.

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries after eliminating all intercompany balances and transactions. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared as if the Company had been in place for all periods presented. The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

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TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make a number of significant estimates. These include estimates of fair value of certain assets and liabilities, amount and timing of credit losses, prepayment rates, the period of time during which the Company anticipates an increase in the fair values of real estate securities sufficient to recover unrealized losses in those securities, and other estimates that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of certain revenues and expenses during the reported period. It is likely that changes in these estimates (e.g., valuation changes due to supply and demand, credit performance, prepayments, interest rates, or other reasons) will occur in the near term. The Company's estimates are inherently subjective in nature and actual results could differ from its estimates and the differences may be material.

Investment Securities, at Fair Value

The Company invests primarily in mortgage pass-through certificates, collateralized mortgage obligations and other residential mortgage-backed securities representing interests in or obligations backed by pools of mortgage loans (collectively RMBS) issued by Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) (collectively, the Agencies or GSEs).

Designation

The Company classifies its investment securities as available-for-sale (AFS) investments. Although, the Company generally intends to hold most of its investment securities until maturity, it may, from time to time, sell any of its investment securities as part of its overall management of its portfolio. Accordingly, the Company classifies all of its investment securities as AFS. All assets classified as AFS are reported at estimated fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, excluding other than temporary impairments, included in accumulated other comprehensive income, a separate component of stockholders' equity, on an after-tax basis.

Determination of RMBS Fair Value

Fair value is determined under the guidance of ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820). The Company determines the fair value of its Agency RMBS based upon prices obtained from third-party pricing providers or broker quotes received using bid price, which are both deemed indicative of market activity. In determining the fair value of its non-Agency RMBS, management judgment is used to arrive at fair value that

considers prices obtained from third-party pricing providers, broker quotes received and other applicable market data.

If listed price data is not available or insufficient, then fair value is based upon internally developed models that are primarily based on observable market-based inputs but also include unobservable market data inputs. The Company classifies these securities as Level 3 assets. As of December 31, 2009, 0.4% of the available-for-sale securities portfolio is categorized as Level 3.

The Company's application of ASC 820 guidance is discussed in further detail in Note 7 *Fair Value Measurements* of these notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition, Premium Amortization and Discount Accretion

Interest income on securities is accrued based on the outstanding principal balance and their contractual terms as prescribed by codified guidance in ASC 320, *Investments in Debt and Equity Securities* (*ASC 320*). Premiums and discounts associated with RMBS that are issued or guaranteed as to principal and/or interest by a federally chartered corporation, such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or an agency of the U.S. Government,

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TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

such as Ginnie Mae (collectively, Agency RMBS) and non-Agency RMBS rated AA and higher at the time of purchase, are amortized into interest income over the life of such securities using the effective yield method. Amortization and adjustments to premium amortization are made for actual prepayment activity.

Interest income on the non-Agency RMBS that were purchased at a discount to par value and/or were rated below AA at the time of purchase is recognized based on the security's effective interest rate. The effective interest rate on these securities is based on the projected cash flows from each security, which are estimated based on the Company's observation of current information and events and include assumptions related to interest rates, prepayment rates and the timing and amount of credit losses. On at least a quarterly basis, the Company reviews and, if appropriate, makes adjustments to its cash flow projections based on input and analysis received from external sources, internal models, and its judgment about interest rates, prepayment rates, the timing and amount of credit losses, and other factors. Changes in cash flows from those originally projected, or from those estimated at the last evaluation, may result in a prospective change in the yield/interest income recognized on such securities. Actual maturities of the available-for-sale securities are affected by the contractual lives of the associated mortgage collateral, periodic payments of principal, and prepayments of principal. Therefore actual maturities of available-for-sale securities are generally shorter than stated contractual maturities. Stated contractual maturities are generally greater than ten years. There can be no assurance that the Company's assumptions used to estimate future cash flows or the current period's yield for each asset would not change in the near term, and the change could be material.

Based on the projected cash flows from the Company's non-Agency RMBS purchased at a discount to par value, a portion of the purchase discount may be designated as credit protection against future credit losses and, therefore, may not be accreted into interest income. The amount designated as credit discount may be adjusted over time, based on the actual performance of the security, its underlying collateral, actual and projected cash flow from such collateral, economic conditions and other factors. If the performance of a security with a credit discount is more favorable than forecasted, a portion of the amount designated as credit discount may be accreted into interest income over time.

Conversely, if the performance of a security with a credit discount is less favorable than forecasted, additional amounts of the purchase discount may be designated as credit discount, or impairment charges and write-downs of such securities to a new cost basis could result.

Impairment

The Company evaluates its investment securities, on a quarterly basis, to assess whether a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale security below the Company's amortized cost basis is an other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI). Based on the codified guidance of ASC 320, the presence of OTTI is based upon a fair value decline below a security's amortized cost basis and a corresponding adverse change in expected cash flows due to credit related factors as well as non-credit factors, such as changes in interest rates and market spreads. ASC 320 requires impairment to be considered other-than-temporary if an entity (i) intends to sell the security, (ii) will more likely than not be required to

sell the security before it recovers in value, or (iii) does not expect to recover the security's amortized cost basis, even if the entity does not intend to sell the security. Under these scenarios, the impairment is other-than-temporary and the full amount of impairment should be recognized currently in earnings and the cost basis of the investment security is adjusted. However, if an entity does not intend to sell the impaired debt security and it is more likely than not that it will not be required to sell before recovery, the OTTI should be separated into (i) the estimated amount relating to credit loss (credit component), and (ii) the amount relating to all other factors (non-credit component). Only the estimated credit loss amount is recognized currently in earnings, with the remainder of the loss amount recognized in other comprehensive income. The difference between the new amortized cost basis and the cash flows expected to be collected is accreted as interest income in accordance with the effective interest method.

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TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet Presentation

Investment securities transactions are recorded on the trade date. Purchases of newly-issued securities are recorded when all significant uncertainties regarding the characteristics of the securities are removed, generally shortly before settlement date. Realized gains and losses on sales of investment securities are determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in bank accounts and cash held in money market funds on an overnight basis.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash represents the Company's cash held by counterparties as collateral against the Company's securities, swaps and/or repurchase agreements and the restricted portion of the funds held in the Trust Account. Cash held by counterparties as collateral, which resides in non-interest bearing accounts, is not available to the Company for general corporate purposes, but may be applied against amounts due to securities, swap or repurchase counterparties or returned to the Company when the collateral requirements are exceeded or, at the maturity of the swap or repurchase agreement.

Accrued Interest Receivable

Accrued interest receivable represents interest that is due and payable to the Company. Cash interest is generally received within thirty days of recording the receivable.

Due from Counterparties

Due from Counterparties includes cash held by counterparties for payment of principal and interest or upon settlement of trade positions. Due from counterparties also includes cash held by counterparties as collateral against the Company's swaps and/or repurchase agreements but represents excess capacity and deemed unrestricted and a receivable from the counterparty as of the balance sheet date.

Derivative Financial Instruments, at Fair Value

In accordance with codified guidance of ASC 815 *Derivatives and Hedging* (ASC 815), all derivative financial instruments, whether designated for hedging relationships or not, are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as

assets or liabilities and carried at fair value.

At the inception of a derivative contract, the Company determines whether the instrument will be part of a qualifying hedge accounting relationship or whether the Company will account for the contract as a trading instrument. Due to the volatility of the credit markets and difficulty in effectively matching pricing or cash flows, the Company has elected to treat all current derivative contracts as trading instruments. The changes in fair value of derivatives accounted for as trading instruments are reported in the consolidated statements of income (loss) as unrealized gain on interest rate swap agreements, as these contracts are hedging interest rate risk associated with the Company's repurchase agreements.

The Company enters into interest rate derivative contracts for a variety of reasons, including minimizing significant fluctuations in earnings or market values on certain assets or liabilities that may be caused by changes in interest rates. The Company may, at times, enter into various forward contracts including short securities, Agency to-be-announced securities (TBAs), options, futures, swaps, and caps. Due to the nature of these instruments, they may be in a receivable/asset position or a payable/liability position at the end of an accounting period. Amounts payable to, and receivable from, the same party under contracts may be offset as long as the following conditions are met: (a) each of the two parties owes the other determinable amounts; (b) the reporting party has the right to offset the amount owed with the amount owed by the other party; (c) the reporting party intends to offset; and (d) the right of offset is enforceable by law. If the aforementioned conditions are not met, amounts payable to and receivable from are presented by the Company on a gross basis in the consolidated balance sheet.

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TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company has provided specific disclosure regarding the location and amounts of derivative instruments in the financial statements and how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for. See Note 6 *Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* of these notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Repurchase Agreements

The Company finances the acquisition of certain of its investment securities through the use of repurchase agreements.

The repurchase agreements are all short-term debt, which expire within one year. Borrowings under repurchase agreements generally bear interest rates of a specified margin over one-month LIBOR and are generally uncommitted.

The repurchase agreements are treated as collateralized financing transactions and are carried at their contractual amounts, as specified in the respective agreements.

Accrued Interest Payable

Accrued interest payable represents interest that is due and payable to third parties. Interest is generally paid within thirty days to three months of recording the payable, based upon the Company's remittance requirements.

Deferred Tax Liabilities

Income recognition for GAAP and tax differ in certain respects. These differences often reflect differing accounting treatments for tax and GAAP, such as accounting for discount and premium amortization, credit losses, asset impairments, recognition of certain operating expenses and certain valuation estimates. Some of these differences are temporary in nature and create timing mismatches between when taxable income is earned and the tax is paid versus when the GAAP income is recognized and the tax provision is recorded. Some of these differences are permanent since certain income (or expense) may be recorded for tax but not for GAAP (or vice-versa). One such significant permanent difference is the Company's ability as a REIT to deduct dividends paid to shareholders as an expense for tax, but not for GAAP.

As a result of these differences, the Company may recognize taxable income in periods prior or subsequent to when the Company recognizes income for GAAP. When this occurs, the Company pays or defers the tax liability and establishes a deferred tax asset or deferred tax liability, respectively, for GAAP.

As the income is subsequently realized in future periods under GAAP, the deferred tax asset is recognized as an expense. Alternatively, as the Company realizes the deferred taxable income, the deferred tax liability is recognized as a reduction to taxable income. The Company's deferred tax assets and/or liabilities are primarily generated by differences in GAAP and taxable income at our taxable subsidiaries. GAAP and tax differences in the REIT may create additional deferred tax assets to the extent the Company does not distribute all of its taxable income.

Income Taxes

The Company intends to elect to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code (Code) and the corresponding provisions of state law. To qualify as a REIT, the Company must distribute at least 90% of its annual REIT taxable income to shareholders (not including taxable income retained in its taxable subsidiaries) within the time frame set forth in the tax code and the Company must also meet certain other requirements. In addition, because certain activities, if performed by the Company, may cause the Company to earn income which is not qualifying for the REIT gross income tests, the Company has formed taxable REIT subsidiaries, as defined in the Code, to engage in such activities. These taxable REIT subsidiaries activities are subject to income taxes as well as any REIT taxable income not distributed to shareholders.

The Company assesses its tax positions for all open tax years and determines whether the Company has any material unrecognized liabilities in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. The Company records these liabilities to the extent the Company deems them more likely than not to be incurred. The Company classifies interest and penalties on material uncertain tax positions as interest expense and operating expense, respectively, in its consolidated statements of (loss) income.

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TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

As of October 28, 2009 and the periods prior to that date, Capitol's operations were taxable as a domestic C corporation and subject to federal, state, and local income taxes based upon its taxable income (loss).

(Loss) Earnings Per Share

Basic (loss) earnings per share are computed by dividing net (loss) income attributable to other common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted (loss) earnings per share are computed by dividing net (loss) income attributable to other common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares outstanding are calculated using the treasury stock method, which assumes that all dilutive common stock equivalents are exercised and the funds generated by the exercises are used to buy back outstanding common stock at the average market price of the common stock during the reporting period. In accordance with ASC 260 *Earnings Per Share* (ASC 260), if there is a loss from continuing operations, the common stock equivalents are deemed anti-dilutive and diluted (loss) earnings per share is calculated in the same manner as basic (loss) earnings per share.

Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Current period net unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale real estate securities are reported as components of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income on our consolidated statements of stockholders' equity and comprehensive (loss) income. Net unrealized gains and losses on securities held by our taxable subsidiaries that are reported in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income are adjusted for the effects of taxation and may create deferred tax assets or liabilities.

The Company did not recognize other-than-temporary impairments in its securities portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Accretion of Trust Account Income Relating to Common Stock Subject to Possible Conversion

The Company recorded accretion of the income earned in the Trust Account relating to the common stock subject to possible conversion based on the excess of the earnings for the period over the amount which is available to be used for working capital and taxes. Since 30% (less one share) of the shares issued in the Capitol initial public offering were subject to possible conversion, the portion of the excess earnings related to those shares are reflected on the balance sheet as part of Common stock subject to possible conversion and is deducted from additional paid-in capital.

The portion of the excess earnings is also presented as a deduction from net income on the Statements of Income (Loss) to appropriately reflect the amount of net income which would remain available to the common stockholders who did not elect to convert their shares to cash. The accretion of income earned in the Trust Account relating to the common stock subject to possible conversion was \$235,706 for the year ended December 31, 2008. For the year ended

December 31, 2009, the accretion of income earned in the Trust Account, prior to the business combination was \$92,872.

Equity Incentive Plan

The Company has adopted an equity incentive plan in 2009 which provides incentive compensation to attract and retain qualified directors, officers, advisors, consultants and other personnel, including PRCM Advisers LLC and its affiliates. The 2009 equity incentive plan is administered by the compensation committee of the Company's board of directors. The 2009 equity incentive plan permits the granting of restricted shares of common stock, phantom shares, dividend equivalent rights and other equity-based awards.

The cost of equity awards is determined in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation* (ASC 718) and amortized over the vesting term using an accelerated method. Restricted stock granted in 2009 to non-employee directors vests over a three-year period.

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TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Recently Issued and/or Adopted Accounting Standards

General Principles

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (ASC 105). In June 2009, the FASB issued The Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (Codification) (the Codification) which revises the framework for selecting the accounting principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements that are presented in conformity with GAAP. The objective of the Codification is to establish the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB. In adopting the Codification, all non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification is superseded and deemed non-authoritative. The Codification required any references within the Company's consolidated financial statements to be modified from FASB issues to ASC references. However, in accordance with the FASB Accounting Standards Codification Notice to Constituents (v 2.0), the Company did not reference specific sections of the ASC but used broad topic references. The Company's recent accounting pronouncements section has been reformatted to reflect the same organizational structure as the ASC. Broad topic references will be updated with pending content as they are released.

Assets

Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (ASC 320). New guidance was provided to make impairment guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of OTTI on debt and equity securities in financial statements. The guidance revises the OTTI evaluation methodology. Previously the analytical focus was on whether a company had the intent and ability to retain its investment in the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. Now the focus is on whether a company (1) has the intent to sell the investment securities, (2) is more likely than not to be required to sell the investment securities before recovery, or (3) does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the investment securities. Further, the security is analyzed for credit loss (the difference between the present value of cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis). The credit loss, if any, is then recognized in earnings, while the balance of impairment related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income. The adoption of this ASC did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Broad Transactions

Derivatives and Hedging (ASC 815). Effective January 1, 2009, the FASB issued additional guidance attempting to improve the transparency of financial reporting by mandating the provision of additional information about how derivative and hedging activities affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This guidance changed the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced

disclosure about (1) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (2) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for, and (3) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. To adhere to this guidance, qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts, gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements must be made. This disclosure framework is intended to better convey the purpose of derivative use in terms of the risks that an entity is intending to manage. Because this ASC impacts the disclosure and not the accounting treatment for derivative instruments and related hedge items, the adoption of this ASC did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820). In response to the recent deterioration of the credit markets, the FASB issued additional guidance for determining fair value when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased when compared with normal market activity for

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

the asset or liability (or similar assets or liabilities). The guidance gives specific factors to evaluate if there has been a decrease in normal market activity and if so, provides a methodology to analyze transactions or quoted prices and make necessary adjustments to fair value. The objective is to determine the point within a range of fair value estimates that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions. The implementation of this guidance did not have a material impact on the manner in which the Company estimates fair value. In August 2009, the FASB provided further guidance regarding the fair value measurement of liabilities. The guidance states that a quoted price for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market is a Level 1 fair value measurement. If the value must be adjusted for factors specific to the liability, then the adjustment to the quoted price of the asset shall render the fair value measurement of the liability a lower level measurement. The adoption of this ASC guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820). On January 21, 2010, the FASB issued an ASU, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements* which provides guidance on how investment assets and liabilities are to be valued and disclosed. Specifically, the amendment requires reporting entities to disclose i) the input and valuation techniques used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements, for Level 2 or Level 3 positions ii) transfers between all levels (including Level 1 and Level 2) will be required to be disclosed on a gross basis (i.e. transfers out must be disclosed separately from transfers in) as well as the reason(s) for the transfer and iii) purchases, sales, issuances and settlements must be shown on a gross basis in the Level 3 rollforward rather than as one net number. The effective date of the amendment is for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009; however, the requirement to provide the Level 3 activity for purchases, sales, issuances and settlements on a gross basis will be effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2010. At this time the Company is evaluating the implications of the amendment to ASC 820 and the impact to the financial statements.

Financial Instruments (ASC 820). On April 9, 2009, the FASB issued guidance which requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods as well as in annual financial statements. The effective date of this guidance is for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. Because this ASC impacts the disclosure and not the accounting treatment for financial instruments, the adoption of this ASC did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Subsequent Events (ASC 855). ASC 855 provides general standards governing accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. ASC 855 also provides guidance on the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the

balance sheet date in its financial statements and the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date. Because this ASC impacts the disclosure and not the accounting treatment for subsequent events, the adoption of this ASC did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Transfers and Servicing (ASC 860). In February 2008, the FASB issued guidance addressing whether transactions where assets purchased from a particular counterparty and financed through a repurchase agreement with the same counterparty can be considered and accounted for as separate transactions, or are required to be considered linked transactions and may be considered derivatives. This guidance requires purchases and subsequent financing through repurchase agreements to be considered linked transactions unless all of the following conditions apply: (1) the initial purchase and the use of repurchase agreements to finance the purchase are not contractually contingent upon each other; (2) the repurchase financing entered into

TABLE OF CONTENTS**TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

between the parties provides full recourse to the transferee and the repurchase price is fixed; (3) the financial assets are readily obtainable in the market; and (4) the financial instrument and the repurchase agreement are treated as linked. The adoption of this ASC did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Note 3. Available-for-sale Securities, at Fair Value

The following table presents our available-for-sale, or AFS, investment securities by collateral type which were carried at their fair value:

	December 31, 2009	2008
Mortgage-backed securities:		
Agency		
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	\$ 255,669,015	\$
Federal National Mortgage Association	155,729,386	
Government National Mortgage Association	6,421,615	
Non-agency	76,644,851	
Total mortgage-backed securities	\$ 494,464,867	\$

At December 31, 2009, the Company pledged investment securities with a carrying value of \$444.8 million, respectively, as collateral for repurchase agreements. See Note 8 Repurchase Agreements.

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company did not have any securities purchased from and financed with the same counterparty that did not meet the conditions of ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing*.

The following table presents the amortized cost and carrying value (which equals fair value) of AFS securities by collateral type as of December 31, 2009:

	Agency	Non-agency	Total
Face Value	\$534,878,857	\$166,580,309	\$701,459,166
Unamortized premium	18,535,106		18,535,106
Unamortized discount			
Designated credit reserve		(50,186,623)	(50,186,623)
Net, unamortized	(133,343,316)	(41,049,738)	(174,393,054)
Amortized Cost	420,070,647	75,343,948	495,414,595

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Gross unrealized gains	1,081,947	2,020,339	3,102,286
Gross unrealized losses	(3,332,578)	(719,436)	(4,052,014)
Carrying Value	\$417,820,016	\$76,644,851	\$494,464,867

The following table presents the carrying value of AFS securities by interest and collateral type as of December 31, 2009:

	Agency	Non-agency	Total
Adjustable Rate	\$ 305,441,270	\$ 34,848,759	\$ 340,290,029
Fixed Rate	112,378,746	41,796,092	154,174,838
Total	\$ 417,820,016	\$ 76,644,851	\$ 494,464,867

The Company did not hold any AFS securities as of December 31, 2008.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 3. Available-for-sale Securities, at Fair Value (continued)**

When the Company purchases a credit-sensitive AFS security at a significant discount to its face value, the Company often does not amortize into income a significant portion of this discount that the Company is entitled to earn since it does not expect to collect it due to the inherent credit risk of the security. The Company may also record an OTTI for a portion of its investment in the security to the extent the Company believes that principal losses will exceed the discount. The amount of principal face that the Company does not amortize into income is designated as a credit reserve on the security, with net unamortized discounts or premiums amortized into income over time using the interest method in accordance with ASC 320.

The following table presents the changes for the year ended December 31, 2009, of the unamortized discount and designated credit reserves on AFS securities.

	Designated credit reserve	Unamortized net discount	Total
Beginning balance at January 1, 2009	\$	\$	\$
Accretion of net discount		622,600	622,600
Realized credit losses	86,187		86,187
Acquisitions	(50,272,810)	(46,225,694)	(96,498,504)
Sales, calls, other		4,553,356	4,553,356
Ending balance at December 31, 2009	\$(50,186,623)	\$(41,049,738)	\$(91,236,361)

The following table presents the components comprising the carrying value of AFS securities that were in an unrealized loss position and not deemed to be other than temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2009.

Unrealized Loss Position for:

Less than 12 Months

Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
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December 31, 2009	\$ 417,008,390	\$ (4,052,014)	\$ 412,956,376
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At December 31, 2009, the Company held 112 AFS securities, of which 61 were in an unrealized loss position. There were no unrealized loss positions for twelve consecutive months or longer due to the Company beginning its operations in the fourth quarter of 2009. At December 31, 2008, the Company held no AFS securities.

Evaluating AFS Securities for Other-than-Temporary Impairments

In 2009, the Company adopted the provisions of ASC 320 to evaluate AFS securities for OTTI. This evaluation requires us to determine whether there has been a significant adverse quarterly change in the cash flow expectations

for a security. The Company also considers whether there has been a significant adverse change in the regulatory and/or economic environment as part of this analysis. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company did not recognize any other-than-temporary impairments on AFS securities in our consolidated statements of income (loss).

Gross Realized Gains and Losses

Gains and losses from the sale of AFS securities are recorded as realized gains (losses) within gain (loss) on sale of investment securities, net in our consolidated statements of income (loss). The following table presents the gross realized gains and losses on sales and calls of AFS securities for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007.

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	Year Ended December 31,		For the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007
	2009	2008	
Gross realized gains sales	\$ 335,966	\$	\$
Gross realized gains calls			
Gross realized losses sales			
Gross realized losses calls			
Total realized gains (losses) on sales and calls, net	\$ 335,966	\$	\$

Note 4. Restricted Cash

The following table presents the Company's restricted cash balances and the purposes of the balances:

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Restricted cash balances held by:		
Broker counterparties for securities trading activity	\$ 8,000,000	\$
Repurchase counterparties as restricted collateral	913,048	
Trust account for business combination or similar transaction		259,132,312
Total	\$ 8,913,048	\$ 259,132,312

As of December 31, 2009, the Company is required to maintain certain cash balances with counterparties for broker activity and collateral for the Company's repurchase agreements in non-interest bearing accounts.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company considered the restricted portion of the funds held in the Trust Account as being a restricted asset. Since the acquisition of a business is principally considered to be a long-term purpose, with long-term assets such as property and intangibles, typically being a major part of the acquired assets, the Company has reported the funds anticipated to be used in the acquisition as a non-current restricted asset.

Note 5. Accrued Interest Receivable

The following table presents the Company's accrued interest receivable by collateral type:

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Accrued Interest Receivable:		
Agency		
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	\$ 1,227,847	\$
Federal National Mortgage Association	808,648	
Government National Mortgage Association	128,469	
Non-agency	414,731	
Total Accrued Interest Receivable	\$ 2,579,695	\$

The Company did not have any accrued interest receivables as of December 31, 2008.

Note 6. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company expects to enter into a variety of derivative and non-derivative instruments in connection with its risk management activities. The Company's primary objective for executing these derivatives and non-derivative instruments is to mitigate the Company's economic exposure to future events that are outside its

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TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Note 6. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities
(continued)**

control. The Company's derivative financial instruments are utilized principally to manage market risk and cash flow volatility associated with interest rate risk (including associated prepayment risk) related to certain assets and liabilities. As part of its risk management activities, the Company may, at times, enter into various forward contracts including short securities, agency to-be-announced securities (TBAs), options, futures, swaps and caps. Due to its limited operations in 2009 and current risk management strategy, the Company has limited its derivative trading activity to interest rate swap agreements. The Company has additionally entered into a number of non-derivative instruments to manage interest rate risk, principally Agency interest-only securities.

The following summarizes the Company's significant asset and liability classes, the risk exposure for these classes, and the Company's risk management activities used to mitigate certain of these risks. The discussion will include both derivative and non-derivative instruments used as part of these risk management activities. While the Company uses non-derivative and derivative instruments to achieve the Company's risk management activities, it is possible that these instruments will not effectively mitigate all or a substantial portion of the Company's market rate risk. In addition, the Company might elect at times not to enter into certain hedging arrangements in an effort to maintain compliance with REIT requirements.

Interest Rate Sensitive Assets/Liabilities

Available-for-sale Securities The Company's investment securities are generally subject to change in value when mortgage rates decline or increase depending on the type of investment. Rising mortgage rates generally result in an increase in slowing of refinancing activity, which slows prepayments and results in a decline in the expected value of our fixed-rate agency pools. To mitigate the impact of this risk, the Company maintains a portfolio of financial instruments, primarily fixed-rate interest-only securities, which increase in value when interest rates increase. The primary objective is to minimize the overall risk of loss in the value of the investment securities due to the change in fair value caused by interest rate changes and their interrelated impact on prepayments.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had outstanding fair value of \$16.5 million of interest-only securities in place to economically hedge its investment securities. Although, derivative contracts were not entered into as of December 31, 2009 to hedge our investment securities, the Company may enter into derivative contracts to mitigate interest rate risk associated with investment securities in the future.

Repurchase Agreements The Company monitors its repurchase agreements, which are generally floating rate debt, in relationship to the rate profile of its investment securities. When it is cost effective to do so, the Company may enter into interest rate arrangements to align the interest rate composition of its investment securities and debt portfolios.

Typically, the significant terms of the interest rate swaps match the terms of the underlying debt, resulting in an effective conversion of the rate of the related repurchase agreement.

The Company has not applied hedge accounting to its current derivative portfolio held to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with its debt portfolio. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had an outstanding contract with a positive fair value of \$0.4 million and outstanding notional of \$100 million in place to economically hedge its debt balances.

The agreement matures in December of 2011 and established a fixed interest rate of 1.168%.

Foreign Currency Risk

In compliance with the Company's REIT requirements, the Company does not have exposure to foreign denominated assets or liabilities. As such, the Company is not subject to foreign currency risk.

Credit Risk

The Company has limited its exposure to credit losses on its Agency portfolio of investment securities by purchasing securities issued by government sponsored entities, or GSEs. The payment of principal and interest

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Note 6. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities
(continued)**

on the FHLMC, and FNMA mortgage-backed securities are guaranteed by those respective agencies, and the payment of principal and interest on the GNMA mortgage-backed securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

For non-Agency investment securities, the Company currently does not believe it is cost effective or beneficial to the Company's REIT status to hedge credit risk with derivative instruments, and accordingly, the Company does not hold derivative instruments to specifically hedge credit risk. However, the Company has processes and controls in place to monitor, analyze, manage and mitigate its credit risk with respect to non-Agency RMBS.

Derivative financial instruments contain an element of credit risk if counterparties are unable to meet the terms of the agreements. Credit risk associated with derivative financial instruments is measured as the net replacement cost should the counterparties which owe the Company under contracts completely fail to perform under the terms of these contracts, assuming there are no recoveries of underlying collateral, as measured by the market value of the derivative financial instruments. As December 31, 2009, the market value of derivative financial instruments as an asset and liability position was \$0.4 and \$0.0 million, respectively.

The Company mitigates the credit risk exposure by limiting the counterparties to those major banks and financial institutions that meet established credit guidelines and seeks to transact with several different counterparties in order to reduce the Company's specific counterparty exposure. Additionally, the Company reduces credit risk on the majority of its derivative instruments by entering into agreements that permit the closeout and netting of transactions with the same counterparty upon occurrence of certain events. To further mitigate the risk of counterparty default, the Company maintains collateral agreements with certain of its counterparties. The agreements require both parties to maintain cash deposits in the event the fair values of the derivative financial instruments exceed established thresholds. The Company has not received cash deposits from counterparties at December 31, 2009, respectively, for derivative positions in an asset position to the Company. The Company has placed cash deposits of \$1.0 million as of December 31, 2009 in accounts maintained by counterparties, however, due to the positive fair value of the existing interest rate swap agreement this amount is not considered restricted as of the balance sheet date. The cash deposits placed are included on the consolidated balance sheet in due from counterparties.

In accordance with ASC 815, as amended and interpreted, the Company records derivative financial instruments on its consolidated balance sheet as assets or liabilities at fair value. Changes in fair value are accounted for depending on the use of the derivative instruments and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting treatment. Due to the volatility of the credit markets and difficulty in effectively matching pricing or cash flows, the Company has elected to treat all current derivative contracts as trading instruments. The changes in fair value of derivatives accounted for as trading instruments are reported in the consolidated statements of income (loss) through unrealized gain on interest rate swap agreements.

Balance Sheet Presentation

The following table shows the gross fair value and notional amounts of the Company's derivative financial instruments treated as trading instruments as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
	Fair Value	Notional	Fair Value	Notional
Interest rate swaps	\$ 363,666	\$ 100,000,000	\$	\$
Total	\$ 363,666	\$ 100,000,000	\$	\$

The Company did not enter into derivative contracts as of December 31, 2008.

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(continued)****Income Statement Presentation**

The following table summarizes the location and amount of gains and losses reported in the consolidated statement of income on its derivative instruments.

Trading Instruments	Location of Gain/(Loss) Recognize in Income on Derivatives	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognize in Income on Derivatives 2009
Interest Rate Contracts		
Investment securities	Not applicable	\$
Repurchase agreements	Unrealized gain on interest rate swap agreements	363,666
Foreign Exchange Contracts	Not applicable	
Total		\$ 363,666

The Company did not recognize derivative gains or losses in the twelve months ended December 31, 2008 and for the period ended from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007.

Note 7. Fair Value**Fair Value Measurements**

ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 clarifies that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices available in active markets (i.e. observable inputs) and the lowest priority to data lacking transparency (i.e. unobservable inputs). Additionally, ASC 820 requires an entity to consider all aspects of nonperformance risk, including the entity's own credit standing, when measuring fair value of a liability.

ASC 820 establishes a three level hierarchy to be used when measuring and disclosing fair value. An instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of significant input to its valuation.

Following is a description of the three levels:

Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the measurement date. Additionally, the entity must have the ability to access the active market and the quoted prices cannot be adjusted by the entity.

Level 2 Inputs include quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in inactive markets for identical or similar assets or liabilities; or inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means for substantially the full-term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs are supported by little or no market activity. The unobservable inputs represent management's best assumptions of how market participants would price the assets and liabilities. Generally, Level 3 assets and liabilities are valued using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques that require significant judgment or estimation.

Following are descriptions of the valuation methodologies used to measure material assets and liabilities at fair value and details of the valuation models, key inputs to those models and significant assumptions utilized.

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Note 7. Fair Value (continued)

Available for sale securities The Company holds a portfolio of available for sale securities that are carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet. Available for sale securities are primarily comprised of Agency and non-Agency RMBS. The Company determines the fair value of its Agency RMBS based upon prices obtained from third-party pricing providers or broker quotes received using bid price, which are deemed indicative of market activity. In determining the fair value of its non-Agency RMBS, management judgment is used to arrive at fair value that considers prices obtained from third-party pricing providers, broker quotes received and other applicable market data. If observable market prices are not available or insufficient to determine fair value due to principally illiquidity in the marketplace then fair value is based upon internally developed models that are primarily based on observable market-based inputs but also include unobservable market data inputs (including prepayment speeds, delinquency levels, and credit losses). The Company classified 99.6% and 0.4% of available for sale securities reported at fair value as Level 2 and Level 3, respectively, at December 31, 2009. Available for sale securities account for 99.9% of all assets reported at fair value at December 31, 2009.

Derivative instruments The Company may enter into a variety of derivative financial instruments as part of its hedging strategies. The Company principally executes over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contracts, such as interest rate swaps, forward contracts, and listed derivatives that are not actively quoted. The Company uses internally developed models that are widely accepted in the market to value these over-the-counter derivative contracts. The specific terms of the contract are entered into the model, as well as market observable inputs such as interest rate forward curves and interpolated volatility assumptions. As all significant inputs into these models are market observable, the Company classified 100% of the derivative assets reported at fair value as Level 2 at December 31, 2009.

The Company's Risk Management Committee governs trading activity relating to derivative instruments. The Company's policy is to minimize credit exposure related to financial derivatives used for hedging, by limiting the hedge counterparties to major banks, financial institutions, exchanges, and private investors who meet established capital and credit guidelines, as well as by limiting the amount of exposure to any individual counterparty.

The Company has netting arrangements in place with all derivative counterparties pursuant to standard documentation developed by the International Swap and Derivatives Association, or ISDA. Additionally, both the Company and the counterparty are required to post cash collateral based upon the net underlying market value of the Company's open positions with the counterparty. Posting of cash collateral typically occurs daily, subject to certain dollar thresholds.

Due to the existence of netting arrangements, as well as frequent cash collateral posting at low posting thresholds, credit exposure to the Company and/or to the counterparty is considered materially mitigated and based on the Company's assessment, there is no requirement for any additional adjustment to derivative valuations specifically for credit.

Recurring Fair Value

The following table displays the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company often economically hedges the fair value change of its assets or liabilities with derivatives and other financial instruments.

The table below displays the hedges separately from the hedged items, and therefore does not directly display the impact of the Company's risk management activities.

	Recurring Fair Value Measurements At December 31, 2009			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets				
Available-for-sale securities	\$	\$ 492,339,360	\$ 2,125,507	\$ 494,464,867
Derivative assets		363,666		363,666
Total assets	\$	\$ 492,703,026	\$ 2,125,507	\$ 494,828,533

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Fair Value (continued)

The Company did not have any assets or liabilities recorded at fair value as of December 31, 2008.

The valuation of Level 3 instruments requires significant judgment by the third party pricing providers and/or management. The third party pricing providers and/or management rely on inputs such as market price quotations from market makers (either market or indicative levels), original transaction price, recent transactions in the same or similar instruments and changes in financial ratios or cash flows to determine fair value. Level 3 instruments may also be discounted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, with the amount of such discount estimated by the third party pricing provider in the absence of market information. Assumptions used by the third party pricing provider due to lack of observable inputs may significantly impact the resulting fair value and therefore the Company's financial statements. The Company's valuation committee reviews all pricing information received from a third party pricing provider. As part of this review, prices are compared against other pricing or input data points in the marketplace, along with internal valuation expertise, to ensure the pricing is reasonable. In addition, the Company performs back-testing of pricing information to validate price information and identify any pricing trends of a third party price provider.

In determining fair value, third party pricing providers use various valuation approaches, including market and income approaches. Inputs that are used in determining fair value of an instrument may include pricing information, credit data, volatility statistics, and other factors. In addition, inputs can be either observable or unobservable.

The availability of observable inputs can vary by instrument and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, the type of instrument, whether the instrument is new and not yet established in the marketplace and other characteristics particular to the instrument. The third party pricing provider uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocations. In periods of market dislocation, the availability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an instrument to be reclassified to or from various levels within the fair value hierarchy.

Securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the bid price (in the case of long positions) or the ask price (in the case of short positions) at the close of trading on the date as of which value is determined. Exchange traded securities for which no bid or ask price is available are valued at the last traded price.

OTC derivative contracts, including interest rate swaps, are valued by the Company using observable inputs, such as quotations received from the counterparty, dealers or brokers, whenever available and considered reliable. In instances where models are used, the value of an OTC derivative depends upon the contractual terms of, and specific risks inherent in, the instrument as well as the availability and reliability of observable inputs. Such inputs include market prices for reference securities, yield curves, credit curves, volatility measures, prepayment rates and correlation of such inputs. Certain OTC derivatives, such as swaps, have inputs which can generally be corroborated by market data and are therefore classified within Level 2.

Those OTC derivatives that have less liquidity or for which inputs are unobservable are classified within Level 3. While the valuations of these less liquid OTC derivatives may utilize some Level 1 and/or Level 2 inputs, they also include other unobservable inputs which are considered significant to the fair value determination.

The table below presents the reconciliation for all of the Company's Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The Level 3 items presented below may be hedged by derivatives and other financial instruments that are classified as Level 1 or Level 2. Thus, the tables below do not fully reflect the impact of the Company's risk management activities.

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	Level 3 Recurring Fair Value Measurements Year Ended December 31, 2009					
	January 1, 2009	Total Net Gains/(Losses) Included in Net Income	Other Comprehensive Income	Purchases, Sales and Settlements, Net	Net Transfers Into/(Out of) Level 3	End of Period Level 3 Fair Value
	Value	Realized Gains (Losses)	Unrealized Gains (Losses)			Value
Assets						
Available-for-sale securities	\$ (9,716)	\$	\$ (19,594) ^(a)	\$ 2,154,817	\$	\$ 2,125,507
Total assets	\$ (9,716)	\$	\$ (19,594)	\$ 2,154,817	\$	\$ 2,125,507

(a) Change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities recorded in equity as accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income.

Nonrecurring Fair Value

The Company may be required to measure certain assets or liabilities at fair value from time to time. These periodic fair value measures typically result from application of certain impairment measures under GAAP. These items would constitute nonrecurring fair value measures under ASC 820. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company did not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In accordance with ASC 820, the Company is required to disclose the fair value of financial instruments, both assets and liabilities recognized and not recognized in the consolidated balance sheet, for which fair value can be estimated.

The following describes the Company's methods for estimating the fair value for financial instruments. Descriptions are not provided for those items that have zero balances as of the current balance sheet date.

Available-for-sale securities, derivative assets and liabilities are recurring fair value measurements; carrying value equals fair value. See discussion of valuation methods and assumptions within *the Fair Value Measurements* section of this footnote.

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash's carrying value approximates fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments.

The carrying value of repurchase agreements approximates fair value due to the maturities of less than one year of

these financial instruments. The Company's repurchase agreements have floating rates based on an index plus a spread. These borrowings have been recently entered into and the credit spread is typically consistent with those demanded in the market. Accordingly, the interest rates on these borrowings would be at market and thus carrying value would approximate fair value.

Note 8. Repurchase Agreements

The Company had outstanding \$411.9 million of repurchase agreements with a weighted average borrowing rate of 0.4% excluding the effect of the Company's interest rate swap, and weighted average remaining maturities of 90 days as of December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2008, the Company did not have debt outstanding.

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At December 31, 2009, the repurchase agreements had the following remaining maturities:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Within 30 days	\$ 207,050,239	\$
30 to 59 days		
60 to 89 days		
90 to 119 days		
Over 120 days	204,842,271	
Total	\$ 411,892,510	\$

The following table summarizes assets at carrying value that are pledged or restricted as collateral for the future payment obligations of repurchase agreements:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 444,833,063	\$
Restricted Cash	913,048	
Due from counterparties	1,736,952	
Total	\$ 447,483,063	\$

The Company did not have any repurchase agreements or assets pledged as of December 31, 2008.

Under the repurchase agreements, the respective lender retains the right to mark the underlying collateral to fair value. A reduction in the value of pledged assets would require the Company to provide additional collateral or fund margin calls.

The following table summarizes certain characteristics of the Company's repurchase agreements and counter-party concentration at December 31, 2009:

	Amount Outstanding	Net Counter-Party Exposure ⁽¹⁾	Percent of Equity
Barclay's Capital Inc.	\$ 233,480,499	\$ 17,282,986	14 %
Banc of America Securities LLC	16,251,000	10,865,507	9 %
Cantor Fitzgerald & Co.	15,269,000	992,694	1 %
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	55,459,011	4,863,867	4 %
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	45,229,000	1,781,233	1 %

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RBS Securities Inc.	46,204,000	1,970,579	2	%
Total	\$ 411,892,510	\$ 37,756,866		

Represents the net carrying value of the securities sold under repurchase agreements to repurchase, including (1) accrued interest plus any cash or assets on deposit to secure the repurchase obligation, over the amount of the repurchase liability, including accrued interest

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TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies

The following represent the material commitments and contingencies of the Company as of December 31, 2009:

Management agreement The Company pays PRCM Advisers LLC a management fee equal to 1.5% per annum, calculated and payable quarterly in arrears, of the Company's stockholders' equity. For purposes of calculating the management fee, the Company's stockholders' equity means the sum of the net proceeds from all issuances of the Company's equity securities since inception (allocated on a *pro rata* daily basis for such issuances during the fiscal quarter of any such issuance), plus the Company's retained earnings at the end of the most recently completed calendar quarter (without taking into account any non-cash equity compensation expense incurred in current or prior periods), less any amount that the Company pays for repurchases of the Company's common stock since inception, and excluding any unrealized gains, losses or other items that do not affect realized net income (regardless of whether such items are included in other comprehensive income or loss, or in net income). This amount will be adjusted to exclude one-time events pursuant to changes in GAAP, and certain non-cash items after discussions between PRCM Advisers LLC and the Company's independent directors and approval by a majority of the Company's independent directors. To the extent asset impairment reduces the Company's retained earnings at the end of any completed calendar quarter; it will reduce the management fee for such quarter. The Company's stockholders' equity for the purposes of calculating the management fee could be greater than the amount of stockholders' equity shown on the consolidated financial statements. The initial term of the management agreement expires on October 28, 2012, with automatic, one-year renewals at the end of the initial term and each year thereafter.

The Company reimburses PRCM Advisers LLC for (i) the Company's allocable share of the compensation paid by PRCM Advisers LLC to its personnel serving as the Company's principal financial officer and general counsel and personnel employed by PRCM Advisers LLC as in-house legal, tax, accounting, consulting, auditing, administrative, information technology, valuation, computer programming and development and back-office resources to the Company, and (ii) any amounts for personnel of PRCM Advisers LLC's affiliates arising under a shared facilities and services agreement.

Upon termination of the management agreement by the Company without cause or by PRCM Advisers LLC due to the Company's material breach of the management agreement, the Company is required to pay a termination fee equal to three times the sum of the average annual base management fee earned by PRCM Advisers LLC during the 24-month period immediately preceding the date of termination, calculated as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal quarter prior to the date of termination.

Contingent liabilities Certain fees payable pursuant to underwriting, legal and financial advisory arrangements entered into by the Company were deferred in lieu of certain rights to participate in future securities offerings by the Company. These fees remain contingent on a future securities offering and are not recognized as a liability in the financial statements.

Operating leases and employment contracts The Company does not currently maintain an office or directly employ personnel. Instead the Company relies on the facilities and resources of PRCM Advisers LLC to conduct the

Company's operations. Expense reimbursements to PRCM Advisers LLC are made in cash on a quarterly basis following the end of each quarter.

Legal and regulatory From time to time, the Company is subject to potential liability under laws and government regulations and various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Liabilities are established for legal claims when payments associated with the claims become probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. The actual costs of resolving legal claims may be substantially higher or lower than the amounts established for those claims. Based on information currently available, management is not aware of any legal or regulatory claims that would have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements and therefore no accrual is required as of December 31, 2009.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 10. Stockholders Equity****Common stock**

On October 26, 2009, a majority of Capitol s stockholders approved the proposed merger transaction with the Company, and the transaction closed on October 28, 2009. Capitol stockholders, who approved the merger and elected to remain shareholders, and all Capitol warrant holders, exchanged their Capitol shares and warrants for Company shares and warrants on a one-for-one basis. The Capitol shares and warrants were retired upon the merger completion.

A reconciliation of the common shares outstanding is as follows:

	Number of common shares
Common shares as a component of stockholders equity	24,936,558
Capitol s common shares subject to possible conversion	7,874,699
Common shares outstanding as of January 1, 2009	32,811,257
Cancellation of Capitol Founders Shares	(6,562,257)
Common shares converted to cash by Capitol stockholders	(6,875,130)
Common shares acquired by Capitol as part of forward sale agreements	(5,994,661)
Common shares outstanding as of December 31, 2009	13,379,209
After consummation of the transaction, the Company has 13,379,209 shares of common stock outstanding and 33,249,000 warrants outstanding.	

As of December 31, 2009, the outstanding warrants, which can be converted into a share of common stock on a one-for-one basis, had an exercise price of \$11.00 per share and expire on November 7, 2013. The warrant agreement limits a holder s ability to exercise warrants to ensure that such holder s beneficial ownership or constructive ownership (as defined in our charter) does not exceed the restrictions contained in the charter limiting the ownership of shares of our common stock for purposes of maintaining our REIT qualification.

Net income per share

For the year ended December 31, 2009, there were 22,159 shares of restricted stock issued that were considered anti-dilutive due to the net loss for the period and excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007, the Company has assumed that no warrants would be exercised as the book value per share of the Company s common stock was below the strike price of the warrants and the warrants would be anti-dilutive.

Distributions to shareholders

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company declared dividends representing ordinary income to common shareholders totaling \$3,484,356 or \$0.26 per share, of which \$3,478,595 was paid to shareholders on January 26, 2010. Approximately, \$5,761 was not paid and remained payable to holders of restricted stock in accordance with the vesting terms of the 2009 equity incentive plan. See Note 11 *Equity Incentive Plan*.

Note 11. Equity Incentive Plan

The Company has adopted an equity incentive plan in 2009 which provides incentive compensation to attract and retain qualified directors, officers, advisors, consultants and other personnel, including PRCM Advisers LLC and affiliates and personnel of PRCM Advisers LLC and its affiliates, and any joint venture affiliates of the Company.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**TWO HARBORS INVESTMENT CORP.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 11. Equity Incentive Plan (continued)**

The 2009 equity incentive plan is administered by the compensation committee. The compensation committee of the Company's board of directors, has the full authority to administer and interpret the 2009 equity incentive plan, to authorize the granting of awards, to determine the eligibility of directors, officers, advisors, consultants and other personnel, including PRCM Advisers LLC and affiliates and personnel of PRCM Advisers LLC and its affiliates, and any joint venture affiliates of the Company, to receive an award, to determine the number of shares of common stock to be covered by each award (subject to the individual participant limitations provided in the 2009 equity incentive plan), to determine the terms, provisions and conditions of each award (which may not be inconsistent with the terms of the 2009 equity incentive plan), to prescribe the form of instruments evidencing awards and to take any other actions and make all other determinations that it deems necessary or appropriate in connection with the 2009 equity incentive plan or the administration or interpretation thereof. In connection with this authority, the compensation committee may, among other things, establish performance goals that must be met in order for awards to be granted or to vest, or for the restrictions on any such awards to lapse.

The Company's 2009 equity incentive plan provides for grants of restricted common stock, phantom shares, dividend equivalent rights and other equity-based awards, subject to a ceiling of 200,000 shares available for issuance under the plan. The plan allows for the Company's board of directors to expand the types of awards available under the plan to include long-term incentive plan (LTIP) units in the future. The maximum number of shares that may underlie awards in any one year to any eligible person may not exceed 100,000. If an award granted under the 2009 equity incentive plan expires or terminates, the shares subject to any portion of the award that expires or terminates without having been exercised or paid, as the case may be, will again become available for the issuance of additional awards. Unless previously terminated by the Company's board of directors, no new award may be granted under the 2009 equity incentive plan after the tenth anniversary of the date that such plan was initially approved by the Company's board of directors. No award may be granted under the Company's 2009 equity incentive plan to any person who, assuming payment of all awards held by such person, would own or be deemed to own more than 9.8% of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock.

On October 28, 2009, the Company granted 22,159 shares of restricted common stock to its independent directors pursuant to the 2009 equity incentive plan. The estimated fair value of these awards was \$9.59 per share, based on the closing price of Capitol's common stock on the NYSE Amex on such date. The grants will vest in three annual installments commencing on the date of the grant, as long as such director is serving as a board member on the vesting date.

2009	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Market Value
Shares	

Outstanding at beginning of period		\$
Granted	22,159	9.59
Vested		
Forfeited		
Outstanding at End of Period	22,159	\$ 9.59

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recognized compensation costs related to restricted stock of \$21,644.

Note 12. Operating Expenses

Components of the Company's operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007, are presented in the following table.

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	2009	2008	For the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007
Costs associated with business combination	\$(9,572,218)	\$	\$
Costs associated with Capitol as a development stage company	(1,346,747)	(1,059,606)	(140,999)
Other operating expenses:			
Compensation and benefits	(414,646)		
Professional services	(625,345)		
Data processing and other IT related	(146,887)		
Other other operating expenses	(65,500)		
Total operating expenses	\$(12,171,343)	\$(1,059,606)	\$(140,999)

GAAP requires the direct costs of a business combination, such as transaction fees, due diligence, and consulting services to no longer be included in the measurement of the business acquired. Instead, these direct costs were recognized as expenses for the period in which they were incurred and the services received.

Note 13. Income Taxes

The Company intends to elect and qualify to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (REIT) under the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes, commencing with the Company s taxable period ended December 31, 2009. So long as the Company qualifies as a REIT, the Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on its taxable income to the extent it annually distributes its net taxable income to stockholders and maintains its intended qualification as a REIT. The majority of states also recognize the Company s REIT status.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company has decided to distribute the majority of its income and retain only a portion of the permanent difference between book and taxable income arising from Section 263(a) of the Code pertaining to costs associated with a business combination.

The following table summarizes the tax (benefit) provision for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and for the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007:

2009	2008
------	------

			For the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007
Current tax (benefit) provision:			
Federal	\$ (441,937)	\$ 1,088,083	\$ 618,648
State			
Total current tax (benefit) provision	(441,937)	1,088,083	618,648
Deferred tax provision (benefit):			
Taxable subsidiaries	123,646		
Total deferred tax provision (benefit)	123,646		
Total (Benefit from) Provision for Income Taxes	\$ (318,291)	\$ 1,088,083	\$ 618,648

The Company's taxable income before dividend distributions differed from our GAAP net (loss) income primarily due to the accounting for projected credit losses in our GAAP recognition of secondary market discount accretion income not recognized for tax, a portion of the proceeds acquired in the merger transaction with Capitol which were treated as dividends of earnings and the non-deductible expenses associated with the merger transaction that were treated as an adjustment to capital for tax purposes. These differences resulted in

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net losses for GAAP during 2009, while taxable income remained positive. In 2008 and 2007, the Company paid federal taxes associated with its interest income as a development stage company.

The following is a reconciliation of the statutory federal and state rates to the effective rates, for the periods ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007.

	2009		2008		For the period from June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Computed income tax expense at federal rate	\$(3,081,359)	(34)%	\$1,150,089	34%	\$453,295	34%
State taxes, net of federal benefit, if applicable						
Differences in taxable income from GAAP (loss) income	4,011,847	44%	(62,006)	(2)%	165,353	12%
Dividends paid deduction	(1,248,779)	(14)%				
Effective Tax Rate	\$(318,291)	(4)%	\$1,088,083	32%	\$618,648	46%

The Company's consolidated balance sheet, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, contains the following current and deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	2009	2008
Current tax		
Federal prepaid income tax	\$ 490,206	\$ 48,269
State and local income tax payable		
Deferred tax liabilities	(123,646)	
	\$ 366,560	\$ 48,269

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had recognized a federal income tax receivable associated with the federal tax benefits of \$441,937 resulting from the available carry-back of net losses of \$1.0 million.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, our taxable subsidiaries had net deferred tax liabilities as presented in the table below.

Deferred Tax Liabilities

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Unrealized gain on derivative asset	\$ 123,646	\$
Other		
Total net deferred tax liabilities	\$ 123,646	\$

Based on the Company's evaluation, it has been concluded that there are no significant uncertain tax positions requiring recognition in the Company's financial statements. The Company classifies interest and penalties on material uncertain tax positions as interest expense and operating expense, respectively, in its consolidated statements of income (loss). There were no amounts accrued for penalties or interest as of or during the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. The Company does not expect its unrecognized tax benefit position to change during the next twelve months. Management is currently unaware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals or material deviations from its position.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 13. Income Taxes (continued)

As of December 31, 2009, the available-for-sale securities, at fair value, had a U.S. federal tax basis of approximately \$496.6 million.

Note 14. Related Party Transactions

The following summary provides disclosure of the material transactions with affiliates of the Company.

In accordance with the management agreement with PRCM Advisers LLC, the Company accrued \$325,654 as a management fee to PRCM Advisers LLC as of December 31, 2009, which represents approximately 1.5% of stockholder's equity as defined by the management agreement. In addition, the Company reimbursed PRCM Advisers LLC for direct and allocated costs incurred by PRCM Advisers LLC on behalf of the Company. These direct and allocated costs, totaling \$4,886,904, are included accordingly in Note 12 *Operating Expenses*.

On October 28, 2009, the Company granted 22,159 shares of restricted common stock to its independent directors pursuant to the 2009 equity incentive plan. The estimated fair value of these awards was \$9.59 per share, based on the closing price of Capitol's common stock on the NYSE Amex on such date. The grants will vest in three annual installments commencing on the date of the grant, as long as such director is serving as a board member on the vesting date. The Company recognized \$21,644 of compensation expense associated with the amortization of these shares over their respective vesting periods.

In addition to the 33,249,000 publicly registered warrants, 9,906,918 non-registered warrants are beneficially owned by the Capitol founders and Nisswa Acquisition Master Fund, Ltd, which is an investment fund managed by Pine River. The Company will not receive any reimbursement for future costs associated with the future registration and sale of these warrants and associated common stock.

Note 15. Subsequent Events

Events subsequent to December 31, 2009 were evaluated through the date these financial statements were issued.

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	2009 Quarter Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Interest Income				
Available-for-sale securities	\$	\$	\$	\$2,796,113
Cash and cash equivalents	48,247	7,185	890	13,618
Total interest income	48,247	7,185	890	2,809,731
Interest Expense				131,510
Net Interest Income	48,247	7,185	890	2,678,221
Other Income				
Gain on sale of investment securities, net				335,966
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap agreements				363,666
Total Other Income				699,632
Expenses				
Management fees				325,654
Operating expenses	320,402	1,385,707	1,040,300	9,424,934
Total Expenses	320,402	1,385,707	1,040,300	9,750,588
Net (loss) income before provision for income taxes	(272,155)	(1,378,522)	(1,039,410)	(6,372,735)
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	91,987	154,798	119,483	(47,977)
Net Loss	\$(180,168)	\$(1,223,724)	\$(919,927)	\$(6,420,712)
Accretion of Trust Account income relating to common stock subject to possible conversion	(30,837)	(37,312)	(24,723)	
Net loss attributable to other common stockholders	\$(211,005)	\$(1,261,036)	\$(944,650)	\$(6,420,712)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, excluding shares subject to possible conversion basic and diluted	24,936,558	24,936,558	24,936,558	16,935,316
Basic and diluted loss per share:	\$(0.01)	\$(0.05)	\$(0.04)	\$(0.38)

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	2008 Quarter Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Interest Income				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,234,809	\$869,053	\$956,751	\$381,609
Total interest income	2,234,809	869,053	956,751	381,609
Expenses				
Operating expenses	284,012	266,757	225,564	283,273
Total Expenses	284,012	266,757	225,564	283,273
Net (loss) income before provision for income taxes	1,950,797	602,296	731,187	98,336
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	(663,271)	(207,027)	(182,556)	(35,229)
Net Income	\$1,287,526	\$395,269	\$548,631	\$63,107
Accretion of Trust Account income relating to common stock subject to possible conversion			(143,217)	(92,489)
Net income (loss) attributable to other common stockholders	\$1,287,526	\$395,269	\$405,414	\$(29,382)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, excluding shares subject to possible conversion basic and diluted	24,936,558	24,936,558	24,936,558	24,936,558
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:	\$0.05	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$(0.00)

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Item 9. Changes and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures

On October 30, 2009, the audit committee of the Board of Directors of the Company engaged Ernst & Young LLP as the principal accountant for Capitol. As a result of the Merger, Capitol became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, for which Ernst & Young LLP serves as the principal accountant, and consequently Marcum LLP formerly known as Marcum & Kliegman LLP (Marcum) was effectively dismissed. Neither the Company's nor Capitol's Boards of Directors recommended or approved such decision by the audit committee; however, the Company's Board of Directors has delegated to the audit committee, which is comprised of all of the Company's independent directors, the authority to engage independent certified public accountants. Marcum's report in respect of the audited financial statements of Capitol as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the periods June 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007 and 2008 included an explanatory paragraph relating to substantial doubt about the ability of Capitol to continue as a going concern as described in Note 1 to such financial statements. During Capitol's two most recent fiscal years and the subsequent interim periods prior to October 30, 2009, neither the Company nor Capitol had any disagreements with Marcum on any matter of accounting principle or practice, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

A review and evaluation was performed by the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer (the CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (the CFO), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (1934 Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K. Based on that review and evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the Company's current disclosure controls and procedures, as designed and implemented, were effective. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that it will detect or uncover failures within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in the Company's periodic reports.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended December 31, 2009, the Company implemented new systems, processes and controls in connection with the merger transaction and the transformation of the business into a mortgage REIT. The Company reviewed the internal controls implemented and has successfully tested the effectiveness of the internal controls.

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Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the 1934 Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the Company's Board, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009. In making this assessment, the Company's management used criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on its assessment, the Company's management believes that, as of December 31, 2009, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

The Company's independent auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, have issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page 97 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Two Harbors Investment Corp.

We have audited Two Harbors Investment Corp.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Two Harbors Investment Corp.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, Two Harbors Investment Corp. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of Two Harbors Investment Corp. as of December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss), stockholders' equity and comprehensive (loss) income, and cash flows for the year then ended of Two Harbors Investment Corp. and our report dated March 4, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota

March 4, 2010

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Item 9A(T). Controls and Procedures

Although the registrant is neither a large accelerated filer nor an accelerated filer, it has elected to comply with Item 9A.

Item 9B. Other Information

Capitol held a special meeting on October 26, 2009 for the purpose of approving the proposed merger transaction between Capitol and Two Harbors. The results of the meeting were as follows:

The stockholders of Capitol approved the following amendments to Capitol's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, such amendments being necessary to enable the merger transaction to proceed:

To amend the second paragraph of Article Seventh to revise the definition of a "business combination" to allow Capitol to complete the merger with Two Harbors Merger Corp.

To delete all references to "fair market value."

To delete the second sentence of Section F of Article Seventh relating to Capitol obtaining approval of its disinterested independent directors and obtaining a fairness opinion.

For	21,231,825
Against	8,747,682
Abstain	980,476
Total	30,959,983

The stockholders of Capitol approved the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 11, 2009, as amended as of August 17, 2009 and September 20, 2009, among Capitol, Two Harbors Merger Corp., Two Harbors and Pine River.

For	23,324,744
Against	7,519,820
Abstain	115,419
Total	30,959,983

The stockholders of Capitol approved the following differences between the charter of Two Harbors to be in effect following the merger transaction and the amended and restated certificate of incorporation of Capitol in effect before the merger transaction:

The name of the new public entity will be "Two Harbors Investment Corp." as opposed to "Capitol Acquisition Corp."

For	23,417,025
Against	6,537,882
Abstain	1,005,076
Total	30,959,983

Two Harbors will have 450,000,000 authorized shares of common stock and 50,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock and may increase or decrease such amounts without stockholder approval, as opposed to Capitol

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having 75,000,000 authorized shares of common stock and 1,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock and being able to increase or decrease such amounts only with stockholder approval.

For	21,031,825
Against	8,923,082
Abstain	1,005,076
Total	30,959,983

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Two Harbors' corporate existence will be perpetual as opposed to Capitol's corporate existence terminating on November 8, 2009.

For	23,417,025
Against	6,537,882
Abstain	1,005,076
Total	30,959,983

Two Harbors' board of directors will not be classified as opposed to Capitol's which is.

For	23,807,353
Against	6,147,554
Abstain	1,005,076
Total	30,959,983

Two Harbors' charter will not include the various provisions applicable only to specified purpose acquisition corporations that Capitol's amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains.

For	23,417,025
Against	6,537,882
Abstain	1,005,076
Total	30,959,983

Two Harbors' charter will include a provision that will assist Two Harbors in qualifying to be treated as a REIT commencing with Two Harbors' taxable year ending December 31, 2009, which provision is not included in Capitol's amended and restated certificate of incorporation; this provision will prevent stockholders or other persons from transferring, acquiring or holding Two Harbors stock if, as a result, (a) Two Harbors' stock will not be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons, (b) more than 50% of the value of the outstanding shares of stock will be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include certain entities), (c) any person will own more than 9.8% in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of Two Harbors common stock, after applying certain attribution rules and subject to certain exceptions, or (d) any person will own more than 9.8% in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of Two Harbors stock, after applying certain attribution rules and subject to certain exceptions.

For	23,417,025
Against	6,537,882
Abstain	1,005,076
Total	30,959,983

Two Harbors' charter will include a provision that provides that Two Harbors' board of directors may revoke or otherwise terminate Two Harbors' REIT election, without approval of Two Harbors' stockholders, if it determines that it is no longer in Two Harbors' best interests to continue to qualify as a REIT, which provision is not included in Capitol's amended and restated certificate of incorporation.

For	23,417,025
Against	6,537,882
Abstain	1,005,076

99	Total	30,959,983
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We hereby incorporate by reference information required by Part III (Items 10, 11, 12 and 13) of this Annual Report from Two Harbors definitive Proxy Statement for its 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

We retained Ernst & Young LLP (E&Y) to audit our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009. We also retained E&Y, as well as other accounting and consulting firms, to provide various other services in 2009.

The aggregate fee billed to us for professional services performed by E&Y were as follows for the year ended December 31, 2009:

Audit fees ^(a)	\$ 270,000
Audit-related fees ^(b)	146,900
Tax fees ^(c)	122,000
Total principal accountant fees	\$ 538,900

Audit Fees pertain to the audit of our annual Consolidated Financial Statements, including review of the interim financial statements contained in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the third quarter of 2009, comfort letters (a) to underwriters in connection with our merger transaction and stock registration, attest services, consents to the incorporation of the E&Y audit report in publicly filed documents and assistance with and review of documents filed with the SEC.

Audit Related Fees pertain to assurance and related services that are traditionally performed by the principal accountant, including accounting consultations and audits in connection with proposed or consummated (b) acquisitions, internal control reviews and consultation concerning financial accounting and reporting standards. A large portion of these expenses appear in our 2009 Consolidated Statement of Operations under the financial line Costs associated with business combination .

Tax Fees pertain to services performed for tax compliance, including REIT compliance, tax planning and tax (c) advice, including preparation of tax returns and claims for refund and tax-payment planning services. Tax planning and advice also includes assistance with tax audits and appeals, and tax advice related to specific transactions.

(d) During 2009, there were no other fees billed for services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm other than those set forth above.

The services performed by E&Y for the 2009 fiscal year, subsequent to the merger transaction, were pre-approved in accordance with the pre-approval policy of our Audit Committee. This policy requires that all engagement fees and the terms and scope of all auditing and non-auditing services be reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee in advance of their formal initiation.

The firm of Marcum LLP (formerly Marcum & Kliegman LLP) acted as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended 2008. The following is a summary of fees paid to Marcum LLP for services rendered.

Audit fees	\$ 85,000
Audit-related fees	
Tax fees	7,700
Total principal accountant fees	\$ 92,700

During 2008, there were no fees billed for services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm other than those set forth above.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

Documents filed as part of this report:

(1) Consolidated Financial Statements.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company, together with the independent registered public accounting firm's report thereon, are set forth on pages [62] through [68] of this annual report on Form 10-K and are incorporated herein by reference.

(2) Schedules to Consolidated Financial Statements:

All Consolidated Financial Statements schedules not included have been omitted because they are either inapplicable or the information required is provided in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto, included in Part II, Item 8, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(3) Exhibits:

The exhibits listed on the accompanying index of Exhibits are filed or incorporated by reference as part of this report.

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Index
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 11, 2009, by and among Capitol Acquisition Corp., Two Harbors Investment Corp., Two Harbors Merger Corp. and Pine River Capital Management L.P. (incorporated by reference to Annex A filed with Pre Effective Amendment No. 4 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-160199), which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 8, 2009 (Amendment No. 4)).
2.2	Amendment No. 1 to Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 17, 2009, by and among Capitol Acquisition Corp., Two Harbors Investment Corp., Two Harbors Merger Corp. and Pine River Capital Management L.P. (incorporated by reference to Annex A-2 filed with Amendment No. 4).
2.3	Amendment No. 2 to Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of September 20, 2009, by and among Capitol Acquisition Corp., Two Harbors Investment Corp., Two Harbors Merger Corp. and Pine River Capital Management L.P. (incorporated by reference to Annex A-3 filed with Amendment No. 4).
3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Two Harbors Investment Corp. (incorporated by reference to Annex B filed with Amendment No. 4).
3.2	Bylaws of Two Harbors Investment Corp. (incorporated by reference to Annex C filed with Amendment No. 4).
4.1	Warrant Agreement between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company and Capitol Acquisition Corp. (filed herewith)
4.2	Specimen Common Stock Certificate of Two Harbors Investment Corp. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 filed with Amendment No. 4).
4.3	Specimen Warrant Certificate of Two Harbors Investment Corp. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 filed with Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-160199), which was filed with the Securities and

Exchange Commission on August 5, 2009).

- 4.4 Supplement and Amendment to Warrant Agreement between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, Capitol Acquisition Corp. and Two Harbors Investment Corp. (filed herewith)
- 10.1 Management Agreement (filed herewith)
- 10.2 Voting and Support Agreement (filed herewith)⁽¹⁾
- 10.3 Sub-Management Agreement (filed herewith)
- 10.4 Shared Facilities and Services Agreement (filed herewith)

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Index
10.5*	2009 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 filed with Amendment No. 4).
10.6*	Form of Restricted Common Stock Award (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10.1 filed with Amendment No. 4).
10.7*	Form of Phantom Share Award (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10.2 filed with Amendment No. 4).
10.8	Letter agreement, dated June 10, 2009, between Capitol Acquisition Corp. and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 filed with Capitol Acquisition Corp.'s Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 21, 2009).
10.9	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of October 28, 2009, by and among Two Harbors Investment Corp., Capitol Acquisition Corp. and certain persons listed on Schedule 1 thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 28, 2009 (the Merger Closing 8-K)).
10.10	Letter Agreement, dated as of October 28, 2009, by and between Two Harbors Investment Corp. and Integrated Holding Group LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 filed with the Merger Closing 8-K).
10.11	Letter Agreement, dated as of October 27, 2009, by and among Two Harbors Investment Corp., Federated Kaufmann Fund, Federated Kaufmann Fund II and Federated Kaufmann Growth Fund (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 filed with the Merger Closing 8-K).
10.12	Letter Agreement, dated as of October 28, 2009, by and between Two Harbors Investment Corp. and Whitebox Special Opportunities Fund, LP Series A (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 filed with the Merger Closing 8-K).
10.13	Letter Agreement, dated as of October 28, 2009, by and between Capitol Acquisition Corp., Two Harbors Investment Corp. and Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 filed with the Merger Closing 8-K).
10.14	Form of Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with the Form 8-K dated November 19, 2009)
21.1	Subsidiaries of registrant (filed herewith)
31.1	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (filed herewith)
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (filed herewith)
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (filed herewith)
32.2	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (filed herewith)

* Management contract or compensatory agreement.

(1) Two Harbors Investment Corp. is also a party to Sponsor's Voting and Support Agreements (Agreements) with each of the following Sponsors: Arno Penzias, Brooke Coburn, Capitol Acquisition Management LLC, Hugh Panero, Jeong Kim, Lawrence Calcano, Mark Ein, Miles Gilburne, Piyush Sodha, Richard Donaldson, Raul Fernandez, Thomas Wheeler, Ted Leonsis, and ZG Ventures LLC. In each case, the Agreements differ from Exhibit 10.2 with respect to the identity and notice address of the Sponsor. In some cases, the Sponsor has not

provided a notice address. The Agreements with Capitol Acquisition Management LLC and ZG Ventures LLC contain an additional representation in Section 3.1(a), which is not found in Exhibit 10.2, regarding the good standing of the Sponsor and due authorization to enter into the Agreement. In all other material respects, the Agreements are substantially identical to Exhibit 10.2.

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SIGNATURES

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

Two Harbors Investment Corp.

By:

Date: March 4, 2010

/s/ Thomas Siering
 Thomas Siering
 Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
 (Principal Executive Officer)

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Thomas Siering Thomas Siering	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 4, 2010
/s/ Jeffrey Stolt Jeffrey Stolt	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)	March 4, 2010
/s/ Brian C. Taylor Brian C. Taylor	Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 4, 2010
/s/ Mark D. Ein Mark D. Ein	Non-Executive Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 4, 2010
/s/ Stephen G. Kasnet Stephen G. Kasnet	Director	March 4, 2010
/s/ William W. Johnson William W. Johnson	Director	March 4, 2010
/s/ W. Reid Sanders W. Reid Sanders	Director	March 4, 2010
/s/ Peter Niculescu Peter Niculescu	Director	March 4, 2010