

SPIRIT FINANCE CORP
Form 10-Q
August 09, 2007

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 01-32386

SPIRIT FINANCE CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-0175773

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

14631 N. Scottsdale Road, Suite 200

Scottsdale, Arizona

(Address of principal executive offices)

85254

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(480) 606-0820**

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

As of July 31, 2007, 114,084,785 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, were outstanding.

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Spirit Finance Corporation

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	June 30, 2007 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2006
Assets		
Investments, at cost:		
Real estate investments:		
Land and improvements	\$ 1,182,559	\$ 1,042,368
Buildings and improvements	1,872,832	1,688,630
Total real estate investments	3,055,391	2,730,998
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(91,093)	(63,871)
	2,964,298	2,667,127
Loans receivable	82,095	75,173
Net investments	3,046,393	2,742,300
Cash and cash equivalents	151,582	52,317
Lease intangibles, net	25,230	24,313
Deferred costs and other assets, net	41,762	37,660
Total assets	\$ 3,264,967	\$ 2,856,590
Liabilities and stockholders equity		
Liabilities:		
Secured credit facilities	\$	\$ 128,535
Mortgages and notes payable	2,154,320	1,670,839
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	29,790	39,538
Dividends payable	25,099	23,653
Total liabilities	2,209,209	1,862,565
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 125,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 375,000,000 shares authorized, 114,085,085 (2007) and 107,515,866 (2006) shares issued and outstanding	1,141	1,075
Capital in excess of par value	1,150,267	1,069,217
Accumulated distributions in excess of net income	(83,417)	(63,787)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(12,233)	(12,480)
Total stockholders equity	1,055,758	994,025
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 3,264,967	\$ 2,856,590

See accompanying notes.

Spirit Finance Corporation

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues:				
Rentals	\$ 65,492	\$ 38,235	\$ 126,170	\$ 68,166
Interest income on loans receivable	1,893	1,655	3,705	3,154
Other interest income	2,157	1,287	2,821	1,925
Total revenues	69,542	41,177	132,696	73,245
Expenses:				
General and administrative	4,457	3,956	9,157	8,158
Property costs	390	99	863	162
Merger costs	1,524		3,072	
Depreciation and amortization	15,717	9,488	30,278	17,317
Interest	33,039	19,570	62,170	33,266
Total expenses	55,127	33,113	105,540	58,903
Income from continuing operations	14,415	8,064	27,156	14,342
Discontinued operations:				
Income from discontinued operations	857	1,758	1,117	3,748
Net gains on sales of real estate	1,848	1,400	2,389	1,267
Total discontinued operations	2,705	3,158	3,506	5,015
Net income	\$ 17,120	\$ 11,222	\$ 30,662	\$ 19,357
Income per common share:				
Basic:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.18
Discontinued operations	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.06
Net income	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.24
Diluted:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.18
Discontinued operations	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.06
Net income	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.24
Weighted average outstanding common shares:				
Basic	113,208,242	81,944,688	110,500,167	79,194,207
Diluted	113,810,282	82,183,382	111,027,934	79,478,452
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.42

See accompanying notes.

Spirit Finance Corporation

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 30,662	\$ 19,357
Adjustments to net income:		
Depreciation and amortization	30,907	18,116
Stock-based compensation	1,251	897
Real estate impairments	1,125	
Amortization of deferred financing costs	993	1,527
Amortization of net interest rate swap hedge losses	334	347
Net gains on sales of real estate	(2,389)	(1,267)
Other noncash items	834	185
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Deferred costs and other assets	(3,274)	(1,515)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(7,241)	4,366
Net cash provided by operating activities	53,202	42,013
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisitions of real estate	(407,324)	(1,018,679)
Investments in loans receivable	(7,110)	(11,401)
Proceeds from sales of real estate	82,693	22,505
Collections of principal on loans receivable	6,075	6,200
Net cash used in investing activities	(325,666)	(1,001,375)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Borrowings under secured credit facilities	138,433	157,289
Repayments under secured credit facilities	(266,968)	(387,144)
Borrowings under mortgages and notes payable	500,318	956,071
Repayments under mortgages and notes payable	(13,246)	(7,028)
Deferred financing costs paid	(4,880)	(6,377)
Payments (made) received on interest rate swaps	(4,470)	5,825
Proceeds from issuances of common stock, net	79,861	329,555
Dividends paid on common stock	(48,846)	(31,480)
Transfers to restricted cash and escrow deposits	(8,473)	(338)
Net cash provided by financing activities	371,729	1,016,373
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	99,265	57,011
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	52,317	30,536
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 151,582	\$ 87,547

See accompanying notes.

Spirit Finance Corporation

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Six Months Ended June 30, 2007

(Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

	Common Shares	Common Stock Par Value	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Accumulated Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders Equity
Balances at December 31, 2006	107,515,866	\$ 1,075	\$ 1,069,217	\$ (63,787)	\$ (12,480)	\$ 994,025
Net income				30,662		30,662
Change in net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges					(87)	(87)
Net cash flow hedge losses reclassified to earnings					334	334
Issuances of common stock, net	6,150,000	62	79,799			79,861
Dividends declared on common stock				(50,292)		(50,292)
Restricted stock activity, net	419,219	4	1,251			1,255
Balances at June 30, 2007	114,085,085	\$ 1,141	\$ 1,150,267	\$ (83,417)	\$ (12,233)	\$ 1,055,758

See accompanying notes.

Spirit Finance Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company

Spirit Finance Corporation (Spirit Finance or the Company) is a Maryland corporation formed on August 14, 2003 as a self-managed and self-advised real estate investment trust (REIT) under the Internal Revenue Code.

Basis of Accounting and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been recorded. Operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2007. The accompanying financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

The consolidated financial statements of Spirit Finance include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Spirit Management Company, Spirit Finance Acquisitions, LLC and its wholly-owned special purpose entities. Spirit Finance formed numerous special purpose entities to acquire and hold real estate subject to mortgage notes payable and to facilitate borrowings under the Company's secured credit facility (see Note 5). As a result, substantially all of the Company's consolidated assets are held in these wholly-owned special purpose entities and are subject to debt. Each special purpose entity is a separate legal entity and is the sole owner of its assets and liabilities. The assets of the special purpose entities are not available to pay, or otherwise satisfy obligations to, the creditors of any owner or affiliate of the special purpose entity. At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, assets totaling \$3.1 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively, were held and liabilities totaling \$2.2 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively, were owed by these special purpose entities and are included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. All intercompany account balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

For a complete listing of the Company's significant accounting policies, please refer to Note 1 in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period balances to conform to the current period presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although management believes its estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Restricted Cash and Escrow Deposits

The Company classified restricted cash and deposits in escrow totaling \$12.1 million at June 30, 2007 and \$13.3 million at December 31, 2006 in Deferred costs and other assets, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The restricted cash balances primarily represented amounts required to be maintained under certain of the Company's debt agreements. In January 2007, \$9.7 million of the restricted cash and escrow deposits held at December 31, 2006 was used to repay a maturing note payable.

New Accounting Standard

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Financial Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. The interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute criteria for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. The adoption of FIN 48 did not impact the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. At January 1, 2007, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits and, accordingly, there will be no impact on the Company's effective tax rate in future periods.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various states and local jurisdictions. All of the Company's tax years remain subject to examination by these jurisdictions. The Company's policy is to recognize interest related to any underpayment of income taxes as interest expense and any penalties as operating expenses. There is no accrual for interest or penalties at January 1, 2007 and June 30, 2007. The Company believes that it has appropriate support for the income tax positions taken and to be taken on its tax returns and that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open years based on an assessment of many factors including past experience and interpretations of tax law applied to the facts of each matter.

2. SUBSEQUENT EVENT MERGER TRANSACTION

On July 2, 2007, the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of Spirit Finance approved the merger (the Merger) of Spirit Finance with Redford Merger Co. (MergerCo) pursuant to the agreement and plan of merger, dated March 12, 2007, among Redford Holdco, LLC (Redford), MergerCo and Spirit Finance. On August 1, 2007, the Merger was consummated and MergerCo was merged with and into the Company, with Spirit Finance being the surviving company. As a result of the Merger, the Company is now a subsidiary of Redford. Redford is owned by a consortium of investors, including an affiliate of Macquarie Bank Limited, Kaupthing Bank hf. and other independent equity participants. The Company will continue to do business under the name Spirit Finance Corporation but its common stock is no longer listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

In connection with the Merger, on August 1, 2007, MergerCo entered into an \$850 million credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) with Redford, other guarantor parties listed in the Credit Agreement, the lenders, and Credit Suisse, Cayman Islands Branch, as administrative and collateral agent. Immediately following the closing of the Merger, the Company assumed all obligations of MergerCo under the Credit Agreement. The proceeds from the Credit Agreement were used to partially fund the Merger, and the Company, through its assumption of the Credit Agreement, has agreed to secure all of its obligations under the Credit Agreement by granting to the collateral agent, for the benefit of the secured parties, a first priority security interest in various specified collateral of the Company and its subsidiaries.

As part of the Merger, each outstanding share of common stock of the Company was converted into the right to receive \$14.50 in cash. A prorated dividend for the period beginning July 1, 2007 through the effective date of the Merger was declared in connection with completion of the Merger. In addition, immediately before completion of the Merger, all unvested options to acquire shares of the Company's common stock granted to employees vested in full and all holders of unexercised options received a cash payment equal to \$14.50, less the exercise price of the option, multiplied by the number of shares of common stock covered by the option.

All costs related to the Merger transaction are expensed in the period incurred. Merger costs totaled \$1.5 million for the quarter and \$3.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007.

3. INVESTMENTS

At June 30, 2007, Spirit Finance had investments in 1,133 real estate properties, including 1,027 owned properties with a gross acquisition cost of approximately \$3.1 billion (including \$29.7 million of gross related lease intangibles, see Note 4), mortgage loans receivable with a carrying amount of \$59.8 million and equipment and other loans receivable with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$22.3 million. A substantial portion of these investments are pledged as collateral under the Company's debt obligations (see Note 5).

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The Company's investments are geographically dispersed throughout 45 states. Only two states, Texas (12%) and Wisconsin (11%), accounted for 10% or more of the total dollar amount of Spirit Finance's investment portfolio at June 30, 2007.

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company had the following gross real estate acquisition and loan origination activity (dollars in thousands):

	Number of Properties Owned or Financed	Dollar Amount of Investments (a)
Balance, December 31, 2006	1,034	\$ 2,833,878
Acquisitions and loan originations	137	428,610
Sales (see Note 10)	(36)	(88,058)
Principal payments, premium amortization and other	(2)	(7,233)
Balance, June 30, 2007	1,133	\$ 3,167,197

(a) The dollar amount of investments includes the gross cost of land, buildings and lease intangibles related to properties owned and the carrying amount of loans receivable.

The following table shows information regarding the diversification of the Company's total investment portfolio among the different industries in which our customers operate as of June 30, 2007 (dollars in thousands):

	Number of Properties Owned or Financed	Dollar Amount of Investments (a)	Percentage of Total Dollar Amount of Investments
General and discount retailer properties	178	\$ 827,978	26 %
Restaurants	604	697,530	22
Specialty retailer properties	34	251,100	8
Industrial properties	35	220,289	7
Movie theaters	24	220,081	7
Automotive dealers, parts and service facilities	87	215,277	7
Lumber suppliers	55	206,351	6
Educational facilities	20	157,055	5
Recreational facilities	7	100,280	3
Supermarkets	19	62,785	2
Distribution facilities	43	59,672	1
Interstate travel plazas	4	37,535	1
Call centers	2	33,988	1
Health clubs/gyms	5	23,022	1
Medical office	1	21,020	1
Drugstores	9	18,310	1
Convenience stores/car washes	6	14,924	1
Total investments	1,133	\$ 3,167,197	100 %

(a) The dollar amount of investments includes the gross cost of land, buildings and lease intangibles related to properties owned and the carrying amount of loans receivable.

The 1,027 properties that the Company owns are leased to customers under long-term operating leases that typically include one or more renewal options. The weighted average remaining noncancelable lease term at June 30, 2007 was approximately 15 years. The leases are generally triple-net, which

provides that the lessee is responsible for the payment of all property operating expenses, including property taxes, maintenance and insurance; therefore, Spirit Finance is generally not responsible for repairs or other capital expenditures related to the properties.

Scheduled minimum future rentals to be received under the remaining noncancelable term of the operating leases at June 30, 2007 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

2007	\$ 133,558
2008	267,471
2009	267,936
2010	268,138
2011	266,151
2012	266,185
Thereafter	2,759,987
Total future minimum rentals	\$ 4,229,426

Since lease renewal periods are exercisable at the option of the lessee, the preceding table presents future minimum lease payments due during the initial lease term only. In addition, the future minimum rentals do not include any contingent rentals based on a percentage of the lessee's gross sales or lease escalations based on future changes in the Consumer Price Index.

4. LEASE INTANGIBLES, NET

Intangible assets represent the value of in-place leases associated with those properties that the Company acquired subject to existing leases. Total lease intangibles are shown in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets net of accumulated amortization of \$4.5 million at June 30, 2007 and \$3.4 million at December 31, 2006.

5. DEBT

Secured Credit Facilities

The Company's \$400 million short-term secured credit facility is used to partially fund real estate acquisitions pending the issuance of long-term, fixed-rate debt. As of June 30, 2007, the Company had no outstanding borrowings and no properties were pledged as collateral under its secured credit facility.

The facility matures in October 2007. Borrowings under the facility require monthly payments of interest indexed to the one-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus an additional amount ranging from 1.25% to 3.25%, depending on the amount of outstanding borrowings. At both June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the one-month LIBOR was 5.32%. The facility is structured as a master loan repurchase agreement and borrowings under the facility are secured by real estate properties owned by the Company (the Company can borrow up to 60% of the value of the properties). Borrowings may also be secured by the Company's equity ownership interests in certain of the Company's consolidated special purpose subsidiaries.

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The Company is subject to various financial and nonfinancial covenants under the secured credit facility, including maintaining a minimum tangible net worth of \$633.5 million, a maximum total debt to tangible net worth ratio of 4:1, a maximum ratio of total debt to total assets of 75% and a minimum liquidity requirement of \$15 million. As of June 30, 2007, Spirit Finance was in compliance with its covenants.

Mortgages and Notes Payable

The Company's mortgages and notes payable are summarized below (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Net-lease mortgage notes payable:		
Series 2005-1, Class A-1 amortizing mortgage note, 5.05%, due 2020	\$ 167,513	\$ 171,724
Series 2005-1, Class A-2 interest-only mortgage note, 5.37%, due 2020	258,300	258,300
Series 2006-1, Class A amortizing mortgage note, 5.76%, balloon due 2021	295,053	297,821
Series 2007-1, Class A amortizing mortgage note, 5.74%, balloon due 2022	349,249	
Secured fixed-rate amortizing mortgage notes payable:		
8.44% - 9.02% Notes, effective rates 6.19% - 6.62%, balloons due 2010	31,947	32,201
5.78% Note, balloon due 2010	15,216	15,314
5.90% - 6.50% Notes, balloons due 2012	22,147	22,350
6.25% Note, balloon due 2013	6,275	
5.40% Notes, balloons due 2014	34,457	34,714
5.26% - 5.62% Notes, balloons due 2015	113,352	114,177
5.037% - 8.39% Notes, balloons due 2016	42,063	42,326
6.59% Notes, balloons due 2016	608,454	611,650
5.85% Note, interest only until January 2009, balloon due 2017	56,250	56,250
6.172% Note, interest only until May 2009, balloon due 2017	150,018	
Secured fixed-rate promissory note, 4.61%, paid in January 2007		9,652
Unsecured fixed-rate promissory note, 7.00%, due 2021	2,136	2,178
	2,152,430	1,668,657
Unamortized debt premium	1,890	2,182
Total mortgages and notes payable	\$ 2,154,320	\$ 1,670,839

The Company's secured fixed-rate mortgage notes payable, which are obligations of its consolidated special purpose subsidiaries as described in Note 1, contain various covenants customarily found in mortgage notes, including a limitation on Spirit Finance's ability to incur additional indebtedness on the underlying real estate collateral. As of June 30, 2007, Spirit Finance was in compliance with these covenants. The net-lease mortgage notes payable are secured by real estate properties and mortgage notes receivable with an aggregate investment value of \$1.5 billion at June 30, 2007. At June 30, 2007, the fixed-rate mortgage notes payable were secured by real estate properties with an aggregate investment value of \$1.5 billion.

The mortgages and notes payable generally require monthly principal and interest payments and also require balloon payments totaling \$44.8 million due in 2010, \$19.5 million due in 2012, \$4.8 million due in 2013, \$29.8 million due in 2014, \$96.6 million due in 2015, \$567.2 million due in 2016, \$183.5 million due in 2017, \$258.3 million due in 2020, \$176.2 million due in 2021 and \$249.7 million due in 2022. In general, the Company's net-lease mortgage notes payable can be prepaid in whole or in part upon payment of a yield maintenance premium; the Company's other mortgages and notes payable

generally are not prepayable but can be defeased, after an initial lock-out period, upon the posting of certain defeasance collateral. The debt premium is amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method over the terms of the related notes. Scheduled debt maturities, including balloon payments, during the remainder of 2007 and the next five years are as follows (dollars in thousands):

2007	\$ 14,607
2008	30,599
2009	34,241
2010	81,521
2011	38,587
2012	60,293
Thereafter	1,892,582
	\$ 2,152,430

The financing costs related to the establishment of debt are deferred and amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method over the term of the related debt instrument. Unamortized financing costs totaled \$20.9 million at June 30, 2007 and \$17.0 million at December 31, 2006 and are included in Deferred costs and other assets, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

6. DERIVATIVE AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Company uses interest rate derivative contracts (interest rate swaps) to manage its exposure to changes in interest rates on forecasted debt transactions. Spirit Finance does not enter into derivative contracts for speculative or trading purposes.

In conjunction with the issuance of Series 2007-1 net-lease mortgage notes in March 2007 (see Note 5), the Company settled three forward-starting interest rate swap agreements for a net cash payment to the swap counterparty of \$4.5 million because long-term rates had fallen since the inception of the hedges. This amount is being amortized to earnings, using the effective interest method, as an increase in interest expense over a period of 15 years.

7. STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

In January 2007, the Company granted 419,219 shares (net of forfeitures) of restricted stock to officers and employees under its stock-based compensation plan. In March 2007, the Company issued 6,150,000 shares of common stock in a private placement, receiving net proceeds of \$79.9 million. Subsequent to June 30, 2007 and immediately before the completion of the Merger (see Note 2), all unvested stock options and restricted common stock, vested in accordance with the Company's Amended and Restated 2003 Stock Option and Incentive Plan.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At June 30, 2007, Spirit Finance had commitments totaling \$203 million related to future property purchases and future improvements on properties the Company currently owns. Over \$170 million of the agreements to purchase property are expected to be completed by the end of the third quarter of 2007. The future improvements, the majority of which are anticipated to be completed during the remainder of 2007, include costs to be incurred on facilities during which the tenant's business continues to operate without interruption and advances for the construction of new facilities for which operations have not commenced. In addition, Spirit Finance is contingently liable for \$5.7 million of debt of one of its tenants and is indemnified by that tenant for any payments the Company may be required to make on the debt.

In connection with the Merger (see Note 2), the Company was served with two lawsuits filed in Arizona and Maryland, each naming it and its directors and, in the case of the Maryland action, also naming Macquarie Bank and Kaupthing Bank hf., as defendants. The complaints alleged, among other things, self-dealing and breach of fiduciary duty against the individual directors based on the claim that the consideration for the stockholders in the Merger was inadequate. The complaints sought, among other relief, certification of the lawsuits as class actions on behalf of all similarly situated stockholders. On May 31, 2007, counsel for the defendants and for the Arizona plaintiff entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (the MOU) that outlined a proposed settlement of the Arizona and Maryland actions. The MOU provides that the parties will execute a formal Settlement Stipulation to be filed with the Court. The Settlement Stipulation will provide for full and unconditional releases, certification of the class for settlement purposes, and additional disclosures that were made by Spirit Finance in its proxy statement that was mailed to stockholders in connection with the meeting of stockholders to vote on the Merger. The MOU provides for a cash payment to the Arizona plaintiff for attorneys' fees and expenses in an amount to be approved by the Court. As of June 30, 2007, the parties had not entered into the Settlement Stipulation. Even if the Settlement Stipulation were not entered into, the Company does not believe that any action arising therefrom would have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

The Company may also be subject to claims or litigation in the ordinary course of business. At June 30, 2007, there were no such outstanding claims against the Company that are expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

9. SIGNIFICANT CREDIT AND REVENUE CONCENTRATION

Spirit Finance's real estate investments are operated by nearly 150 customers that provide retail, distribution or service activities across various industries. Rental revenues under a master lease agreement with one tenant totaled 24% and 25% of Spirit Finance's total revenues during the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively. The 112 properties that are operated by this tenant represented approximately 23% of Spirit Finance's total assets at June 30, 2007. No other individual tenant represented more than 5% of the Company's total revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 or more than 7% of total assets at June 30, 2007.

10. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Periodically, Spirit Finance may sell real estate properties it owns. The Company considers these occasional sales of real estate properties to be a part of its long-term business strategy of acquiring and holding a diversified real estate investment portfolio; consequently, proceeds from the sales of real estate properties are expected to be reinvested in additional real estate properties such that cash flows from ongoing operations are not negatively affected by sales of individual properties. SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, requires that gains and losses from any such dispositions of properties and all operations from these properties be reclassified as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations. As a result of this reporting requirement, each time a property is sold, the operations of such property previously reported as part of income from continuing operations are reclassified into discontinued operations. This presentation has no impact on net income or cash flow.

The net gains from the real estate dispositions as well as the current and prior operations have been reclassified to discontinued operations as summarized below (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues	\$ 1,251	\$ 2,174	\$ 2,958	\$ 4,606
Expenses:				
General and administrative	31	40	105	58
Property costs	80		1,107	
Depreciation and amortization	283	376	629	799
Interest				1
Total expenses	394	416	1,841	858
Income from discontinued operations	857	1,758	1,117	3,748
Net gains on sales of real estate (a)	1,848	1,400	2,389	1,267
Total discontinued operations	\$ 2,705	\$ 3,158	\$ 3,506	\$ 5,015
(a) Number of properties sold during period	33	17	36	23

11. INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

A reconciliation of the denominators used in the computation of basic and diluted income per common share is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Weighted average shares:				
Weighted average outstanding common shares used in the calculation of basic income per common share	113,208,242	81,944,688	110,500,167	79,194,207
Effect of unvested restricted stock	215,826	78,817	184,843	99,433
Effect of stock options (a)	386,214	159,877	342,924	184,812
Weighted average outstanding common shares used in the calculation of diluted income per common share	113,810,282	82,183,382	111,027,934	79,478,452

(a) Options to purchase 3,000 shares of common stock were included in total stock options outstanding at June 30, 2006 but were not included in the computation of diluted net income per common share because the effect was not dilutive.

12. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The reconciliation of net income to comprehensive income is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net income as reported	\$ 17,120	\$ 11,222	\$ 30,662	\$ 19,357
Change in net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges		356	(87)	6,233
Net cash flow hedge losses reclassified to earnings	212	124	334	347
Comprehensive income	\$ 17,332	\$ 11,702	\$ 30,909	\$ 25,937

13. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the first six months of 2007, Spirit Finance provided \$5.9 million of buyer financing related to certain real estate property sales and assumed existing debt financing of \$6.4 million related to real estate investments acquired. In addition, during the six months ended June 30, 2007, interim seller financing of \$9.7 million was repaid with the Company's restricted cash and escrow deposits.

Specialty Retail Shops Holding Corp.
Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

The unaudited consolidated financial statements of Specialty Retail Shops Holding Corp. required by Regulation S-X to be included in this Item 1 are included in Exhibit 99.1 to this report and are incorporated by reference herein.

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

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition, liquidity and capital resources and results of operations are more clearly understood when read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2007 and our audited financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. Undue reliance should not be placed upon historical financial statements since they are not indicative of expected results of operations or financial condition for any future periods.

Overview

Spirit Finance Corporation is a self-managed and self-advised real estate investment trust, or REIT, formed as a Maryland corporation on August 14, 2003. Our objective is to acquire single tenant, operationally essential real estate throughout the United States to be leased on a long-term, triple-net basis to retail, distribution and service-oriented companies. Single tenant, operationally essential real estate consists of properties that are generally free-standing, commercial real estate facilities that contain our customers' retail, distribution or service activities that are vital to the generation of their sales and profits. A triple-net lease generally requires the tenant to pay all operating and maintenance costs, insurance premiums and real estate taxes on the property. We may also selectively originate or acquire long-term, commercial mortgage loans that are integral to our strategy of providing a complete solution of financing products to our customers. Since we began purchasing real estate assets in December 2003, we have completed over \$3.4 billion in real estate acquisitions and mortgage loan investments.

As of June 30, 2007, our gross investment in real estate properties and loans totaled nearly \$3.2 billion and represented 1,133 owned or financed properties geographically diversified across 45 states. Only two states, Texas (12%) and Wisconsin (11%), accounted for 10% or more of the total dollar value of our real estate and loan portfolio. Of our total investment portfolio as of June 30, 2007, \$3.1 billion, or 97%, represented the gross cost of real estate and related lease intangibles that we own and the remaining \$82.1 million, or 3%, represented mortgage and other loans receivable. Our properties are leased or financed to nearly 150 customers operating in various industries. The three largest industries in which our customers operated at June 30, 2007 as a percentage of our total investment portfolio were the general and discount retail industry (26%), the restaurant industry (22%) and the specialty retail industry (8%). As of June 30, 2007, our 10 largest customers as a percentage of the total investment portfolio were: ShopKo Stores Operating Co., LLC; 84 Properties, LLC; Pamida Stores Operating Co., LLC; Carmike Cinemas, Inc. (NASDAQ: CKEC); National Envelope Corporation; Casual Male Retail Group, Inc. (NASDAQ: CMRG); Dickinson Theatres, Inc.; CarMax, Inc. (NYSE: KMX); United Supermarkets, Ltd.; and Main Event Entertainment, LP, the operator of Main Event family entertainment centers. Together, these customers accounted for 46% of our total investment portfolio at June 30, 2007. ShopKo Stores Operating Co., LLC is the largest individual tenant at 23% of the portfolio. No other individual tenant represents more than 7% of the total investment portfolio.

We generate our revenue and cash flow primarily by leasing our real estate properties to our customers and from interest income on our portfolio of loans receivable. Our ability to generate

positive cash flow will depend heavily on the difference between the income earned on our assets and the interest expense incurred on our borrowings. The cash we generate from our long-term leases is expected to increase over the term of the leases because they generally contain rent escalation provisions; however, the amount of any future rent increases is variable and unpredictable since the majority of our escalation provisions are indexed to future changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). We finance our real estate properties with long-term, fixed-rate debt which provides for a fixed monthly debt payment. As of June 30, 2007, 96% of our investment portfolio was match-funded with long-term, fixed-rate debt. As a result, we expect to realize a growing stream of net cash flows over the term of the leases.

We expect to grow through continuing our business strategy of acquiring single tenant, operationally essential real estate principally through sale-leaseback transactions. Our ability to realize our plan of continued growth is dependent on achieving a substantial volume of acquisitions at attractive yields without compromising our underwriting criteria and our ability to effectively finance those acquisitions to meet our targeted yields. The current environment for net lease real estate acquisitions continues to be highly competitive, with substantial amounts of capital competing for the same real estate investments, which has led to an increase in the valuation of real estate investments. This competitive environment could limit both the dollar volume of properties we acquire and the yield on those acquisitions. We continue to maintain our strict underwriting and review of the underlying property fundamentals and we may delay or decline opportunities if we feel the financial returns do not warrant the capital risk. In addition, the timing of completing property acquisitions, which is dependent on the completion of diligence and other factors that may not be under our control, may vary significantly from quarter to quarter. In response to these challenges, we are committed to seeking numerous potential investment opportunities through our full-time acquisitions staff and through our other sourcing relationships. We continue to seek opportunities to combine our cost of capital and operational structure with efficient leverage strategies to deliver competitively priced lease products to our customers.

Merger Transaction

On July 2, 2007, the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of Spirit Finance approved the merger (the Merger) of Spirit Finance with Redford Merger Co. (MergerCo) pursuant to the agreement and plan of merger, dated March 12, 2007, among Redford Holdco, LLC (Redford), MergerCo and Spirit Finance. On August 1, 2007, the Merger was consummated and MergerCo was merged with and into the Company, with Spirit Finance being the surviving company in the Merger. As a result of the Merger, the Company is now a subsidiary of Redford. Redford is owned by a consortium of investors, including an affiliate of Macquarie Bank Limited, Kaupthing Bank hf. and other independent equity participants. The Company will continue to do business under the name Spirit Finance Corporation but its shares of common stock are no longer listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

In connection with the Merger, on August 1, 2007, MergerCo entered into an \$850 million credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) with Redford, other guarantor parties listed in the Credit Agreement, the lenders, and Credit Suisse, Cayman Islands Branch, as administrative and collateral agent. Immediately following the closing of the Merger, the

Company assumed all obligations of MergerCo under the Credit Agreement. The proceeds from the Credit Agreement were used to partially fund the Merger, and the Company, through its assumption of the Credit Agreement, has agreed to secure all of its obligations under the Credit Agreement by granting to the collateral agent, for the benefit of the secured parties, a first priority security interest in various specified collateral of the Company and its subsidiaries.

As part of the Merger, each outstanding share of common stock of the Company was converted into the right to receive \$14.50 in cash. A prorated dividend for the period beginning July 1, 2007 through the effective date of the Merger was declared in connection with completion of the Merger. Immediately before the completion of the Merger, certain members of the Company's management exchanged shares of Spirit Finance common stock they owned for units of Redford. In addition, immediately before completion of the Merger, all unvested options to acquire shares of the Company's common stock granted to employees vested in full and all holders of unexercised options received a cash payment equal to \$14.50, less the exercise price of the option, multiplied by the number of shares of common stock covered by the option.

All costs related to the Merger transaction are expensed in the period incurred. Merger costs totaled approximately \$1.5 million for the quarter and \$3.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our real estate investments have generally been acquired using a combination of cash and borrowings under our secured credit facilities or mortgage notes payable. As of June 30, 2007, we had a maximum aggregate borrowing capacity of \$400 million under a secured credit facility. We intend to fund future real estate investments initially with borrowings on short-term credit facilities and then implement our long-term financing strategies by raising funds through the issuance of debt and additional equity capital.

During the second quarter of 2007, we acquired or financed 72 single tenant commercial real estate properties through various transactions totaling over \$270 million using a combination of cash, proceeds from new borrowings and the March 2007 private placement of 6,150,000 shares of our common stock. This brought our acquisitions for the first six months of 2007 to 137 properties totaling over \$428 million. We also used net cash proceeds from the sales of 36 real estate properties, totaling \$82.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, to acquire new properties. At June 30, 2007, we had commitments totaling \$203 million related to future property purchases and future improvements on properties we currently own. Over \$170 million of the agreements to purchase property are expected to be completed by the end of the third quarter of 2007. The future improvements, the majority of which are anticipated to be completed during the remainder of 2007, include costs to be incurred on facilities during which the tenant's business continues to operate without interruption and advances for the construction of new facilities for which operations have not commenced. In addition to our commitments to acquire real estate, we maintain a pipeline of potential investments under review of greater than \$2 billion. We consider investments as under review when we have signed a confidentiality agreement, we have exchanged financial information, or we or our advisors are in current and active negotiations. Investments under review are generally subject to significant change, and the

timing of completing any such transactions may vary significantly from quarter to quarter. After further diligence, we may decide not to pursue any or all of these transactions, we may not be the successful bidder on all of the transactions we pursue, and there is no assurance that we will ultimately complete any of the real estate acquisitions. We continue to maintain disciplined underwriting criteria for new investments while also closely monitoring the ongoing credit quality of our existing investment portfolio.

We generate our revenue and cash flow primarily by leasing our real estate properties to our customers. We generally offer long-term leases that provide for payments of base rent with either scheduled increases, contingent increases based on future changes in the CPI and/or contingent rent based on a percentage of the lessee's gross sales. At June 30, 2007, our weighted average noncancelable remaining initial lease term was approximately 15 years, and our leases generally provide for one or more renewal options. Less than 2% of the leases in our real estate investment portfolio at June 30, 2007 will expire prior to 2012. Our leases are generally triple-net, which provides that the lessee is responsible for the payment of all property operating expenses, such as insurance, real estate taxes and repairs and maintenance. Since our tenants generally pay the property operating and maintenance costs, we do not believe we will incur significant capital or operating expenditures on our properties.

Our operating expenses include interest expense on our debt and the general and administrative costs of acquiring and managing our real estate investment portfolio, such as the compensation and benefit costs of our employees, professional fees such as legal and portfolio servicing costs and office expenses such as rent and other office operating expenses. Noncash items include straight-line rental revenue, depreciation expense on the buildings and improvements in our real estate portfolio, real estate impairment charges, stock-based compensation (included in general and administrative expenses), and the amortization of deferred financing costs and net losses on our settled interest rate swaps (included in interest expense). After payment of expenses, our cash flow from operating activities totaled \$53.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to \$42.0 million for the same period in 2006 which is reflective of the growth in our investment portfolio.

We intend to continue to make regular quarterly distributions to our stockholders so that we distribute each year all or substantially all of our REIT taxable income to minimize our exposure to corporate level federal income tax and excise tax on our earnings. The distributions we pay may include a return of capital. During the six months ended June 30, 2007, we declared dividends of \$0.44 per share, totaling \$50.3 million. Our ability to pay distributions will depend on, among other things, our actual results of operations, which depend primarily on our receipt of payments from our leases and loans with respect to our real estate investments.

In order to continue to achieve significant growth in revenues and net income, we will need to make substantial real estate acquisitions, which will in turn require that we obtain significant additional debt and equity funding beyond our currently committed external sources of liquidity. As noted earlier, in March 2007, Redford purchased 6,150,000 shares of our common stock at \$12.99 per share in a private placement. We used the proceeds of this private placement to fund real estate acquisitions in the ordinary course of business.

We generally use revolving short-term credit facilities to partially fund the initial purchase of real estate pending the issuance of long-term, fixed-rate debt. No amounts were outstanding under our \$400 million revolving short-term credit facility at June 30, 2007. The facility is structured as a master loan repurchase agreement and borrowings under the facility are secured by the underlying real estate properties we pledge (we can borrow up to 60% of the value of the properties) and may also be secured by our equity ownership interests in certain of our consolidated special purpose subsidiaries. Borrowings under the facility require monthly payments of interest indexed to the one-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus an additional amount ranging from 1.25% to 3.25%, depending on the amount of outstanding borrowings. At June 30, 2007, the one-month LIBOR was 5.32%. As described further in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, we use interest rate swaps to manage our exposure to changes in interest rates until we can put into place our long-term debt arrangements.

In March 2007, we issued, through a private placement, \$350.3 million aggregate principal amount of 5.74% amortizing net-lease mortgage notes with a balloon payment due at maturity in 2022. We used a portion of the proceeds to repay balances outstanding under our secured credit facility and a portion of the proceeds were used to provide funds for real estate acquisitions. This was the third issuance under our master funding debt structure which was created in 2005. At June 30, 2007, the aggregate balance of the net-lease mortgage notes totaled \$1.1 billion and was secured by a collateral pool in excess of \$1.5 billion in real estate assets. The notes may be prepaid at any time, subject to a yield maintenance prepayment premium. The notes also permit the substitution of real estate collateral from time to time subject to certain conditions and limits. In addition, the note structure allows for the contribution of additional properties to the collateral pool and the issuance of additional series of notes secured by the increased collateral pool.

At June 30, 2007, the total carrying amount of our fixed-rate debt, including the net-lease mortgage notes described above, was \$2.2 billion. Real estate investments with an aggregate investment value of \$3.0 billion were pledged as collateral for our total fixed-rate debt.

In conjunction with the March 2007 issuance of the net-lease mortgage notes, we settled three forward-starting interest rate swap agreements for a net cash payment to the swap counterparty in the amount of \$4.5 million because long-term rates had fallen since the inception of the hedges. This amount is being amortized to earnings, using the effective interest method, as an increase in interest expense over a period of 15 years.

Over the long-term, we expect lease rates on new leases to fluctuate commensurate with changes in long-term interest rates. However, we may experience periods where long-term interest rates on future borrowings rise faster than lease rates on our existing portfolio of real estate investments, which may reduce our cash flow. Therefore, in order to limit the effects of changes in interest rates on our operations, we seek to match-fund our long-term, fixed-rate assets with long-term, fixed-rate liabilities. At June 30, 2007, 96% of our investment portfolio was match-funded with long-term debt.

We are subject to various customary operating and financial covenants under our mortgage notes payable and our secured credit facility, including a limitation on our ability to incur additional indebtedness on the underlying secured real estate. Our secured credit facility also includes,

among other requirements, a minimum liquidity requirement of \$15 million, a maximum total debt to tangible net worth ratio of 4:1, a maximum ratio of total debt to total assets of 75% and a minimum tangible net worth requirement of \$633.5 million. As of June 30, 2007, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants and requirements.

In the short-term, we believe that cash provided by our operating activities and the liquidity available on our secured credit facility will be sufficient to meet our liquidity needs for the operating and financing obligations and commitments of our existing real estate investment portfolio. On a long-term basis, we intend to use a combination of debt and additional equity capital to accomplish our goal of acquiring real estate. We intend to use substantially all of our properties to secure our borrowings under our various debt financings.

Results of Operations

Since we began purchasing real estate assets in December 2003, we have completed over \$3.4 billion in real estate acquisitions and mortgage loan investments. The increase in net income, as summarized in the following table, is reflective of the growth in our rental revenues as a result of the increase in the size of our investment portfolio.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2007	2006	June 30, 2007	2006
Net income (in thousands)	\$ 17,120	\$ 11,222	\$ 30,662	\$ 19,357
Net income per diluted common share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.24
Weighted average outstanding common shares diluted (in millions)	113.8	82.2	111.0	79.5

The weighted average diluted common shares outstanding increased by approximately 32 million shares for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to the same periods in 2006 primarily as a result of stock offerings completed during 2006 and 2007.

Periodically, we may sell real estate properties we own. We consider these occasional sales of real estate properties to be an integral part of our long-term business strategy in acquiring a diversified real estate investment portfolio; consequently, proceeds from the sales of real estate properties are expected to be reinvested in additional properties such that cash flows from ongoing operations are not negatively affected by sales of individual properties. In addition, we consider the combined effect of income from continuing operations and discontinued operations in our evaluation of our ability to pay dividends. Each time properties are sold, current accounting principles require that gains and losses from any such dispositions and all operations from the properties previously reported as part of income from continuing operations be reclassified to discontinued operations. This reclassification has no impact on net income or cash flows.

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Income from continuing operations and discontinued operations and the related per share amounts associated with all properties sold subsequent to January 1, 2006 are presented in the table below (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Income from continuing operations	\$ 14,415	\$ 8,064	\$ 27,156	\$ 14,342
Discontinued operations:				
Income from discontinued operations	857	1,758	1,117	3,748
Net gains on sales of real estate (a)	1,848	1,400	2,389	1,267
Total discontinued operations	2,705	3,158	3,506	5,015
Net income	\$ 17,120	\$ 11,222	\$ 30,662	\$ 19,357
Income per diluted common share:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.18
Discontinued operations	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.06
Net income	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.24
(a) Number of properties sold during period	33	17	36	23

The following discussion includes the results of both continuing and discontinued operations as summarized in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Total	
	Continuing Operations		Discontinued Operations		Operations	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues	\$ 69,542	\$ 41,177	\$ 1,251	\$ 2,174	\$ 70,793	\$ 43,351
Expenses:						
General and administrative expenses	4,457	3,956	31	40	4,488	3,996
Property costs	390	99	80		470	99
Merger costs	1,524				1,524	
Depreciation and amortization	15,717	9,488	283	376	16,000	9,864
Interest	33,039	19,570			33,039	19,570

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	Six Months Ended June 30,		Discontinued		Total	
	Continuing Operations 2007	2006	Operations 2007	2006	Operations 2007	2006
Revenues	\$ 132,696	\$ 73,245	\$ 2,958	\$ 4,606	\$ 135,654	\$ 77,851
Expenses:						
General and administrative expenses	9,157	8,158	105	58	9,262	8,216
Property costs	863	162	1,107		1,970	162
Merger costs	3,072				3,072	
Depreciation and amortization	30,278	17,317	629	799	30,907	18,116
Interest	62,170	33,266		1	62,170	33,267

Revenues

Total revenues increased to \$70.8 million for the second quarter of 2007 from \$43.4 million for the second quarter of 2006. Total revenues for the first six months of 2007 rose to \$135.7 million from \$77.9 million for the comparable period in 2006. The increase in revenues is the result of the growth in our investment portfolio primarily due to property acquisitions made over the past year.

Approximately 95% of the revenues we generated during 2007 were rental revenues from real estate properties we own and lease to our customers. At June 30, 2007, substantially all of our properties were occupied and current in their monthly lease and loan payments. Rental revenues from a master lease agreement with ShopKo Stores Operating Co., LLC totaled 24% during the quarter and 25% of our total revenues during the six months ended June 30, 2007. No other individual tenant represented more than 5% of total revenues during both the three and six months ended June 30, 2007.

Rental revenues have increased in relation to the growth in our real estate portfolio. Rental revenues, including rental revenues reclassified as discontinued operations, and the related weighted average real estate investments are presented in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Rental revenues, excluding the adjustment for straight-line rent	\$ 66,022	\$ 40,009	\$ 127,887	\$ 72,013
Straight-line rent, net	721	400	1,231	759
Total rental revenues	\$ 66,743	\$ 40,409	\$ 129,118	\$ 72,772
Weighted average real estate investments	\$ 3,035,748	\$ 1,850,171	\$ 2,940,045	\$ 1,672,583

Expenses

General and administrative expenses include employee-related expenses, professional fees, portfolio servicing costs, and office and other expenses. As our real estate portfolio grows, our general and administrative expenses are expected to continue to increase; however, general and administrative expenses calculated as a percent of average gross investments are expected to

continue to decline as we continue to manage our expense base and benefit from our scalable, cost-effective operation. Employee-related expenses have increased primarily as a result of our real estate investment activity as we increased our work force from 38 at June 30, 2006 to 41 at June 30, 2007. The large increase in the number of properties in our portfolio has also resulted in increased portfolio servicing and related costs, which costs will continue to grow proportionately with the growth in our portfolio.

Property costs represent costs associated with the real estate properties we own. Our leases are generally triple-net; therefore, the lessee is responsible for the payment of all property operating expenses. Since our tenants generally pay the property operating and maintenance costs, we do not, and do not expect to, incur significant capital or operating expenditures on our properties. During the first quarter of 2007, we recognized impairment charges totaling \$1.1 million on certain of our long-lived real estate investment assets for which we determined, in accordance with our policy, that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Property costs for the six months ended June 30, 2007, also include costs associated with ground lease obligations where we lease certain land from third-party land owners; however, this expense is offset by rental revenues from the tenants who are leasing the land and building from us.

Depreciation and amortization expense relates primarily to commercial buildings and improvements we own and the related lease intangibles. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$16.0 million for the quarter and \$30.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to \$9.9 million and \$18.1 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2006. The increase between periods was the result of the addition of properties to our real estate investment portfolio. Depreciation and amortization expense is expected to increase in future periods as we continue to make investments in real estate.

The increase in interest expense during the second quarter and for the first six months of 2007 is primarily attributable to higher weighted average outstanding debt resulting from new borrowings used to grow our investment portfolio. The following table summarizes our interest expense and related borrowings (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2007		Six Months Ended June 30, 2007	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Interest expense	\$ 31,419	\$ 18,043	\$ 59,405	\$ 30,401
Amortization of deferred financing costs and net losses on settled interest rate swaps and debt insurer premium expense	1,620	1,527	2,765	2,866
Total interest expense	\$ 33,039	\$ 19,570	\$ 62,170	\$ 33,267
Weighted average debt outstanding	\$ 2,114,962	\$ 1,246,086	\$ 1,991,512	\$ 1,072,472

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We use certain measures of historical or future financial performance that are different from measures calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). One such non-GAAP financial measure is funds from operations (FFO). We use FFO as a measure of our performance as a REIT because we believe this measure provides investors with an understanding of our operating performance, cash flows and profitability.

We calculate FFO consistent with the definition used by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT), adopted to promote an industry-wide standard measure of REIT operating performance. We use FFO as a measure of performance to adjust for certain non-cash expenses such as depreciation and amortization because accounting for real estate assets under GAAP implicitly assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. We disclose FFO to facilitate comparisons between Spirit Finance and other REITs, although other REITs may not calculate FFO in accordance with the NAREIT definition and, accordingly, our FFO may not be directly comparable to FFO reported by other REITs.

FFO should not be considered an alternative to net income determined in accordance with GAAP as a measure of profitability, nor should it be considered an equivalent to cash flows provided by operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP as a measure of liquidity. Spirit Finance's statements of operations and cash flows include disclosures of interest expense, capital expenditures and items excluded from the calculation of FFO, all of which should be considered when evaluating our performance.

A reconciliation of net income calculated in accordance with GAAP to FFO is presented in the following table (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2007	2006	June 30, 2007	2006
Net income (a)	\$ 17,120	\$ 11,222	\$ 30,662	\$ 19,357
Portfolio depreciation and amortization expense:				
Continuing operations	15,666	9,445	30,180	17,232
Discontinued operations	283	376	629	799
Net gains on sales of real estate (b)	(1,377)	(1,264)	(1,918)	(1,131)
FFO (a)(c)	\$ 31,692	\$ 19,779	\$ 59,553	\$ 36,257

(a) Net income and FFO are after deducting \$1.5 million, or \$0.01 per diluted common share, and \$3.1 million, or \$0.03 per diluted common share, of merger related costs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively.

(b) Excludes the gain on sale related to development properties totaling \$471,000 and \$136,000, net of tax, for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(c) FFO includes the adjustment between scheduled rents and rental revenue recognized on a straight-line basis (\$721,000 and \$400,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$1.2 million and \$759,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively).

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements in this report constitute –forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements relate to expectations, beliefs, projections, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by terms such as anticipate, believe, could, estimate, expect, intend, may, potential, should, will and would or the negative of these terms or other similar terminology.

The forward-looking statements are based on our beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future performance, taking into account all information currently available to us. These beliefs, assumptions and expectations can change as a result of many possible events or factors, not all of which are known to us or are within our control. If a change occurs, our business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations may vary materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements. The following are some of the factors that could cause actual results to vary from our forward-looking statements:

- changes in our industry, interest rates or general economic conditions;
- general volatility of the capital markets and the market price of our common stock;
- changes in our business strategy or development plans;
- availability and terms of additional capital;
- failure to maintain our status as a REIT;
- availability of suitable properties to acquire at favorable prices and our ability to rent those properties at favorable rates;
- timing of acquisitions;
- defaults by tenants on our leases;
- our ability to renew leases with tenants at the expiration of their lease term or otherwise re-lease those properties to suitable new tenants;
- availability of qualified personnel and our ability to retain our key management personnel;
- changes in, or the failure or inability to comply with, government regulation;
- the extent and nature of our competition; and
- other factors referenced in our annual report on Form 10-K, including those set forth under the captions Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other documents and reports we file with the SEC.

These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report. We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained in this report to reflect any change in our expectations with regard to the statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Spirit Finance is exposed to various financial market risks, especially interest rate risk. Interest rates and credit risk influence our performance more so than does inflation. Changes in interest rates do not necessarily correlate with inflation rates or changes in inflation rates. We generally offer leases that provide for payments of base rent with either scheduled increases, increases based on changes in the CPI and/or contingent rent based on a percentage of the lessee's gross sales to help mitigate the effect of inflation. Because the properties in our portfolio are generally leased to tenants under triple-net leases where the tenant is responsible for property costs and expenses, this tends to reduce our exposure to rising property expenses due to inflation.

Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary policies, domestic and global economic and political conditions, and other factors which are beyond our control. Our operating results will depend heavily on the difference between the income earned on our assets and the interest expense incurred on our borrowings. Decreases in interest rates may lead to additional competition for the acquisition of real estate due to a reduction in desirable alternate income-producing investments. Increased competition for the acquisition of real estate may lead to a decrease in the yields on real estate we have targeted for acquisition. In such circumstances, if we are not able to offset the decrease in yields by obtaining lower interest costs on our borrowings, our results of operations will be adversely affected. Significant increases in interest rates may also have an adverse impact on our earnings if we are unable to acquire real estate with rental rates high enough to offset the increase in interest rates on our borrowings.

In a rising interest rate environment and/or economic downturn, defaults may increase and result in credit losses which may adversely affect our liquidity and operating results; through June 30, 2007, we have not experienced any significant credit losses. In a decreasing interest rate environment, borrowers are generally more likely to prepay their loans in order to obtain financing at lower interest rates; however, our investments in mortgage loans receivable are subject to significant restrictions on prepayment in the form of yield maintenance provisions or other prepayment penalties which provide us with a certain level of yield protection in a decreasing interest rate environment.

Our interest rate risk management policy seeks to limit the effects of changes in interest rates on our operations. One objective of our interest rate risk management policy is to match fund fixed-rate assets with fixed-rate liabilities and variable-rate assets with variable-rate liabilities. As part of this strategy, we have used and may continue to use derivative contracts, such as forward-starting interest rate swaps, to manage our interest rate risk. We do not enter into derivative contracts for speculative or trading purposes. We generally intend to utilize derivative instruments to hedge interest rate risk on our liabilities and not use derivatives for other purposes, such as hedging asset-related risks, as such hedging transactions may generate income which is not qualified income for purposes of maintaining our REIT status. Our hedging strategy is monitored by the audit committee of our board of directors.

At June 30, 2007, our fixed-rate debt totaled \$2.2 billion. Using a discounted cash flow analysis based on estimates of the amount and timing of future cash flows, market rates and credit spreads, the estimated fair value of our fixed-rate debt was approximately \$43.6 million below its carrying amount at June 30, 2007. Our mortgage and other loans receivable are also fixed-rate

instruments. At June 30, 2007, our mortgage and other loans receivable totaled \$82.1 million. Using a discounted cash flow analysis, the estimated fair value of our fixed-rate loans receivable was below its carrying amount by approximately \$1.3 million at June 30, 2007. It is our intent to hold our fixed-rate loans receivable and our fixed-rate mortgages and notes payable to maturity; accordingly, changes in market interest rates impact the fair value of these financial instruments but have no impact on interest recognized or cash flows.

We use variable-rate debt to fund acquisitions on a short-term basis until our long-term debt strategies can be implemented. During the six months ended June 30, 2007, the weighted average outstanding balance of our variable-rate debt, which was based on spreads over one-month LIBOR (LIBOR was relatively constant during the period), was \$96.8 million. Excluding the amortization of deferred financing costs, this variable rate indebtedness had a weighted average interest rate of 6.7%. Had the weighted average interest rate been 100 basis points higher (lower) during the first six months of 2007, our net income for the six months ended June 30, 2007 would have been reduced (increased) by approximately \$487,000. This amount was determined by considering the impact of a hypothetical interest rate change on our average variable-rate borrowings outstanding during the first six months of 2007 and assumes no other changes in our capital structure.

As of December 31, 2006, Spirit Finance had three outstanding forward-starting interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$190.0 million. In March 2007, the anticipated long-term debt was issued, and the interest rate swaps were settled for a net cash payment to the swap counterparty because long-term rates had fallen since the inception of the swaps. The fair value of the interest rate swaps at the time of settlement, totaling \$4.5 million, was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and is being amortized to earnings as an increase in interest expense over a period of 15 years.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We have adopted and maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods required under the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that the information is gathered and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

No change in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

In connection with the Merger, the Company was served with two lawsuits filed in Arizona and Maryland, each naming it and its directors and, in the case of the Maryland action, also naming Macquarie Bank and Kaupthing Bank hf., as defendants. The complaints alleged, among other things, self-dealing and breach of fiduciary duty against the individual directors based on the claim that the consideration for the stockholders in the Merger was inadequate. The complaints sought, among other relief, certification of the lawsuits as class actions on behalf of all similarly situated stockholders. Counsel for the defendants and the Arizona plaintiff have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (the MOU) that outlined a proposed settlement of the Arizona and Maryland actions. The MOU provides that the parties will execute a formal Settlement Stipulation to be filed with the Court. The Settlement Stipulation will provide for full and unconditional releases, certification of the class for settlement purposes, and additional disclosures that were made by Spirit Finance in its proxy statement that was mailed to stockholders in connection with the meeting of stockholders to vote on the Merger. The MOU provides for a cash payment to the Arizona plaintiff for attorneys fees and expenses in an amount to be approved by the Court. As of June 30, 2007, the parties had not entered into the Settlement Stipulation. Even if the Settlement Stipulation were not entered into, the Company does not believe that any action arising therefrom would have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

We are not a party to any other material litigation or legal proceedings which, in the opinion of management, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2007 include a discussion of factors that could affect our business and results of operations under the caption Item 1A. Risk Factors. These factors, taken together, set forth important information that may cause our actual results of operations in future periods to differ materially from those currently expected or discussed in forward-looking statements contained in this report relating to our financial results, operations and business prospects. Except as set forth below and in our Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2007, there have been no material changes to the risk factors set forth in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

Increased operational risk due to our highly leveraged position. In connection with the Merger on August 1, 2007, we became the borrower under an \$850 million credit agreement which has increased our leverage position and debt service requirements. If we are unable to make our debt payments as required under the credit agreement or any of our other borrowings, a lender could foreclose on the property or properties securing its debt. This could cause us to lose part or all of our investment and could have a material adverse affect on our operations, which in turn could cause distributions to our stockholders to be reduced.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not Applicable.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Spirit Finance Corporation was held on July 2, 2007. The following tables set forth each of the proposals that the stockholders were asked to vote upon and the results of the meeting:

1. A proposal to approve the merger of Redford Merger Co. with Spirit Finance Corporation on substantially the terms and conditions set forth in the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of March 12, 2007, by and among Redford Holdco, LLC, Redford Merger Co. and Spirit Finance.

FOR	80,500,618
AGAINST	100,597
ABSTAIN	142,459
BROKER NON-VOTE	15,088,924

2. A proposal to elect 10 directors to the Board of Directors.

Director	For	Withheld Authority
Morton H. Fleischer	95,628,400	204,198
Christopher H. Volk	95,787,511	45,087
Willie R. Barnes	95,778,290	54,308
Linda J. Blessing	95,788,547	44,051
Dennis E. Mitchem	95,779,915	52,683
Paul F. Oreffice	95,777,990	54,608
James R. Parish	95,786,627	45,971
Kenneth B. Roath	95,780,171	52,427
Casey J. Sylla	95,787,047	45,551
Shelby Yastrow	95,779,846	52,752

3. A proposal to ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as Spirit Finance's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2007.

FOR	95,783,201
AGAINST	41,726
ABSTAIN	7,671

4. A proposal to approve any adjournments of the annual meeting for the purpose, among others, of soliciting additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the annual meeting to approve the merger.

FOR	88,970,125
AGAINST	2,792,979
ABSTAIN	4,069,494

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit

No.	Description
3.1	Bylaws of Spirit Finance Corporation (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 1, 2007, filed June 6, 2007).
12.1	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SPIRIT FINANCE CORPORATION

Date: August 9, 2007

By: /s/ Christopher H. Volk
Christopher H. Volk
Chief Executive Officer and President

By: /s/ Catherine Long
Catherine Long
Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice
President and Treasurer