

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2012

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 March 31, 2012

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-31775

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

86-1062192

(IRS employer identification number)

14185 Dallas Parkway, Suite 1100

Dallas, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

75254

(Zip code)

(972) 490-9600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

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

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share (Class)	68,145,297 Outstanding at May 8, 2012
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ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC
FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2012

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets	(Unaudited)	
Investments in hotel properties, net	\$2,945,706	\$ 2,957,899
Cash and cash equivalents	150,386	167,609
Restricted cash	96,239	84,069
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$189 and \$212, respectively	39,039	28,623
Inventories	2,368	2,371
Notes receivable	11,229	11,199
Investment in unconsolidated joint ventures	169,224	179,527
Investments in securities and other	27,505	21,374
Deferred costs, net	16,346	17,421
Prepaid expenses	11,002	11,308
Derivative assets	30,163	37,918
Other assets	4,962	4,851
Intangible assets, net	2,788	2,810
Due from third-party hotel managers	59,210	62,747
Total assets	\$3,566,167	\$ 3,589,726
Liabilities and Equity		
Liabilities:		
Indebtedness	\$2,357,445	\$ 2,362,458
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	87,713	82,282
Dividends payable	18,103	16,941
Unfavorable management contract liabilities	13,047	13,611
Due to related party	919	2,569
Due to third-party hotel managers	2,432	1,602
Liabilities associated with investments in securities and other	6,963	2,246
Other liabilities	6,265	5,400
Total liabilities	2,492,887	2,487,109
Redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	132,231	112,796
Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized:		
Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock, 1,608,631 and 1,487,900 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	16	15
Series D Cumulative Preferred Stock, 9,216,479 and 8,966,797 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	92	90
Series E Cumulative Preferred Stock, 4,630,000 shares issued and outstanding	46	46
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 124,896,765 shares issued, 68,184,960 and 68,032,289 shares outstanding, respectively	1,249	1,249
Additional paid-in capital	1,750,072	1,746,259
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(181) (184

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Accumulated deficit	(661,454)	(609,272)
Treasury stock, at cost (56,711,805 and 56,864,476 shares, respectively)	(165,227)	(164,796)
Total shareholders' equity of the Company	924,613	973,407
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated joint ventures	16,436	16,414
Total equity	941,049	989,821
Total liabilities and equity	\$3,566,167	\$ 3,589,726

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(Unaudited)	
REVENUE		
Rooms	\$174,548	\$162,750
Food and beverage	41,702	38,407
Rental income from operating leases	—	1,220
Other	9,562	9,345
Total hotel revenue	225,812	211,722
Asset management fees and other	75	68
Total Revenue	225,887	211,790
EXPENSES		
Hotel operating expenses:		
Rooms	39,739	37,046
Food and beverage	28,643	26,481
Other expenses	69,346	65,474
Management fees	9,151	8,859
Total hotel operating expenses	146,879	137,860
Property taxes, insurance, and other	12,153	10,887
Depreciation and amortization	34,355	32,777
Impairment charges	(92)	(340)
Transaction acquisition costs	—	(1,224)
Corporate, general, and administrative	10,247	13,883
Total Operating Expenses	203,542	193,843
OPERATING INCOME	22,345	17,947
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated joint ventures	(10,304)	28,124
Interest income	32	36
Other income	7,613	48,003
Interest expense and amortization of loan costs	(35,204)	(34,578)
Unrealized gain on investments	1,785	—
Unrealized loss on derivatives	(9,941)	(16,817)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(23,674)	42,715
Income tax expense	(879)	(1,044)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(24,553)	41,671
Income from discontinued operations	—	2,211
NET INCOME (LOSS)	(24,553)	43,882
(Income) loss from consolidated joint ventures attributable to noncontrolling interests	278	(931)
Net (income) loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	3,057	(5,118)
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPANY	(21,218)	37,833
Preferred dividends	(8,331)	(6,555)
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	\$(29,549)	\$31,278

INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED:

Basic:

Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	\$(0.44)	\$0.51
Income from discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	—	0.02
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$(0.44)	\$0.53
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	67,152	57,931

Diluted:

Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	\$(0.44)	\$0.45
Income from discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	—	0.01
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$(0.44)	\$0.46
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	67,152	79,330

Dividends declared per common share	\$0.11	\$0.10
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Amounts attributable to common shareholders:

Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of tax	\$(21,218)	\$36,798
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	1,035
Preferred dividends	(8,331)	(6,555)
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$(29,549)	\$31,278

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(Unaudited)	
Net income (loss)	\$(24,553)	\$43,882
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Change in unrealized loss on derivatives	(9)	8
Reclassification to interest expense	12	186
Total other comprehensive income	3	194
Comprehensive income (loss)	(24,550)	44,076
Less: Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated joint ventures	278	(966)
Less: Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	3,057	(5,138)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Company	\$(21,215)	\$37,972

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited)
(in thousands)

Preferred Stock						Additional		Accumulated		Accumulated		Treasury Stock	
Series A	Series D	Series E	Common Stock		Paid In	Deficit	Other	Comprehensive	Shares	Amounts			
Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Income (Loss)	Shares	Amounts			

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Balance at January 1, 2012	1,488	\$15	8,967	\$90	4,630	\$46	124,897	\$1,249	\$1,746,259	\$(609,272)	\$(184)	(56,864)	\$(164,796)	\$
Equity-based Compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,262	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeitures of Restricted Common Shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	722	—	—	(177)	(1,326)	—
Issuance of Restricted Shares/Units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(895)	—	—	329	895	—
Issuances of Preferred Shares	121	1	250	2	—	—	—	—	8,721	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends Declared-Common Shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,501)	—	—	—	—
Dividends Declared-Preferred Shares- Series A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(860)	—	—	—	—
Dividends Declared-Preferred Shares- Series D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,867)	—	—	—	—
Dividends Declared – Preferred shares- Series E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,604)	—	—	—	—
Net Unrealized Loss on Derivative Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	—	—	—
Reclassification to Interest Expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Contributions from Noncontrolling Interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Distributions to Noncontrolling Interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redemption Value	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15,132)	—	—	—	—
Adjustment Unvested Operating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,997)	—	—	—	—	—

Partnership															
Units															
Adjustment															
Net Income															
(Loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(21,218	)	—	—	—	(2
Balance at															
March 31, 2012	1,609	\$16	9,217	\$92	4,630	\$46	124,897	\$1,249	\$1,750,072	\$(661,454)	\$(181)	(56,712)	\$(165,227)	\$	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(Unaudited)	
Net income (loss)	\$ (24,553)	\$ 43,882
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flow provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	34,355	32,973
Impairment charges	(92)	(340)
Amortization of loan costs, write-off of loan costs, and exit fees	1,212	2,051
Equity in (earnings) loss of unconsolidated joint ventures	10,304	(28,124)
Income from financing derivatives	(7,969)	(18,003)
Gain on disposition of hotel properties	—	(2,802)
Realized and unrealized gains on trading securities	(1,407)	—
Purchases of trading securities	(27,647)	—
Sales of trading securities	27,512	—
Net settlement of trading derivatives	(2,069)	—
Unrealized loss on derivatives	9,941	16,817
Equity-based compensation	5,146	1,814
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Restricted cash	(12,170)	(5,819)
Accounts receivable and inventories	(10,482)	(42,382)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	179	1,208
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,816	16,898
Due to/from related parties	(1,650)	(1,532)
Due to/from third-party hotel managers	4,367	(978)
Other liabilities	(532)	286
Net cash provided by operating activities	12,261	15,949
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from payments of notes receivable	62	313
Net proceeds from sales of hotel properties	—	143,915
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture	—	(145,750)
Acquisition of condominium properties	—	(12,000)
Improvements and additions to hotel properties	(23,253)	(13,921)
Net cash used in investing activities	(23,191)	(27,443)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Repayments of indebtedness and capital leases	(6,193)	(125,219)
Payments of deferred loan costs	(210)	(2,166)
Payments of dividends	(16,941)	(7,291)
Cash income from derivatives	7,963	18,203
Issuance of common stock	—	2,814
Issuances of preferred stock	8,724	—
Contributions from noncontrolling interests in consolidated joint ventures	300	—
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in consolidated joint ventures	—	(127)
Other	64	1
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,293)	(113,785)

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Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(17,223)	(125,279)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	167,609	217,690
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$150,386	\$92,411
Supplemental Cash Flow Information		
Interest paid	\$33,998	\$32,239
Income taxes refunded	\$(857)	\$(63)
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activity		
Accrued interest added to principal of indebtedness	\$1,180	\$1,034
Asset contributed to unconsolidated joint venture	\$—	\$15,000

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. Organization and Description of Business

Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (“Ashford”), is a self-advised real estate investment trust (“REIT”) focused on investing in the hospitality industry across all segments and in all methods including direct real estate, securities, equity, and debt. We commenced operations in August 2003 with the acquisition of six hotels in connection with our initial public offering. We own our lodging investments and conduct our business through Ashford Hospitality Limited Partnership (“AHLP”), our operating partnership. Ashford OP General Partner LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ashford, serves as the sole general partner of our operating partnership. In this report, the terms “the Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our” refer to Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc. and all entities included in its consolidated financial statements.

As of March 31, 2012 we owned interests in the following hotel properties (all located in the United States):

- 92 hotel properties directly and four hotel properties through majority-owned investments in consolidated joint ventures, which represents 20,656 total rooms (or 20,395 net rooms excluding those attributable to our joint venture partners),
- 28 hotel properties through a 71.74% common equity interest and a 50.0% preferred equity interest in an unconsolidated joint venture (“PIM Highland JV”), which represents 8,084 total rooms (or 5,800 net rooms excluding those attributable to our joint venture partner), and
- 94 hotel condominium units at WorldQuest Resort in Orlando, Florida.

As of March 31, 2012, we also owned one mezzanine loan receivable with a carrying value of \$3.1 million and one \$8.1 million note receivable in connection with a joint venture restructuring.

For federal income tax purposes, we elected to be treated as a REIT, which imposes limitations related to operating hotels. As of March 31, 2012, our 96 consolidated hotel properties (“legacy hotel properties”) were leased or owned by our wholly owned subsidiaries that are treated as taxable REIT subsidiaries for federal income tax purposes (collectively, these subsidiaries are referred to as “Ashford TRS”). Ashford TRS then engages third-party or affiliated hotel management companies to operate the hotels under management contracts. Hotel operating results related to these properties are included in the consolidated statements of operations. As of March 31, 2012, the 28 hotel properties owned by our unconsolidated joint venture, PIM Highland JV, are leased to its wholly owned subsidiary that is treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary for federal income tax purposes.

Remington Lodging & Hospitality, LLC, together with its affiliates (“Remington Lodging”), is beneficially wholly owned by Mr. Archie Bennett, Jr., our Chairman, and Mr. Monty J. Bennett, our Chief Executive Officer. As of March 31, 2012, Remington Lodging managed 45 of our 96 legacy hotel properties as well as WorldQuest Resort, while third-party management companies managed the remaining 51 hotel properties. In addition, Remington Lodging also managed 19 of the 28 PIM Highland JV hotel properties.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation – The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation

have been included. These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Ashford, its majority-owned subsidiaries, and its majority-owned joint ventures in which it has a controlling interest. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions between consolidated entities have been eliminated in these consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and related notes should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our 2011 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K and Form 10-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on February 28, 2012 and March 26, 2012, respectively.

The following items affect our reporting comparability related to our consolidated financial statements:

Historical seasonality patterns at some of our properties cause fluctuations in our overall operating results. Consequently, operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be

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ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

expected for the year ending December 31, 2012.

Marriott International, Inc. (“Marriott”) manages 40 of our legacy hotel properties. For these Marriott-managed hotels, the fiscal year reflects twelve weeks of operations in each of the first three quarters of the year and 16 weeks for the fourth quarter of the year. Therefore, in any given quarterly period, period-over-period results will have different ending dates. For Marriott-managed hotels, the first quarters of 2012 and 2011 ended March 23 and March 25, respectively.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Investments in Hotel Properties – Hotel properties are generally stated at cost. However, four hotel properties contributed upon Ashford's formation in 2003 are stated at the predecessor's historical cost, net of impairment charges, if any, plus a partial step-up related to the acquisition of noncontrolling interests from third parties associated with certain of these properties. For hotel properties owned through our majority-owned joint ventures, the carrying basis attributable to the joint venture partners' minority ownership is recorded at the predecessor's historical cost, net of any impairment charges, while the carrying basis attributable to our majority ownership is recorded based on the allocated purchase price of our ownership interests in the joint ventures. All improvements and additions which extend the useful life of the hotel properties are capitalized.

Impairment of Investment in Hotel Properties – Hotel properties are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. We test impairment by using current or projected cash flows over the estimated useful life of the asset. In evaluating the impairment of hotel properties, we make many assumptions and estimates, including projected cash flows, expected holding period, and expected useful life. We may also use fair values of comparable assets. If an asset is deemed to be impaired, we record an impairment charge for the amount that the property's net book value exceeds its estimated fair value. No impairment charges were recorded for investment in hotel properties included in our continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

Notes Receivable – Mezzanine loan financing, classified as notes receivable, represents loans held for investment and intended to be held to maturity. Accordingly, these notes are recorded at cost, net of unamortized loan origination costs and fees, loan purchase discounts, and allowance for losses when a loan is deemed to be impaired. Premiums, discounts, and net origination fees are amortized or accreted as an adjustment to interest income using the effective interest method over the life of the loan. We discontinue recording interest and amortizing discounts/premiums when the contractual payment of interest and/or principal is not received. Payments received on impaired nonaccrual loans are recorded as adjustments to impairment charges. No interest income was recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

Variable interest entities (“VIEs”), as defined by authoritative accounting guidance, must be consolidated by their controlling interest beneficiaries if the VIEs do not effectively disperse risks among the parties involved. Our remaining mezzanine note receivable at March 31, 2012 is secured by a hotel property and is subordinate to the controlling interest in the secured hotel property. Although the note receivable is considered to be a variable interest in the entity that owns the related hotel, we are not considered to be the primary beneficiary of the hotel property as a result of holding the loan. Therefore, we do not consolidate the hotel property for which we have provided financing.

We will evaluate interests in entities acquired or created in the future to determine whether such entities should be consolidated. In evaluating VIEs, our analysis involves considerable management judgment and assumptions.

Impairment of Notes Receivable – We review notes receivable for impairment each reporting period. A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, collection of all amounts recorded as assets on the balance sheet is no longer considered probable. We apply normal loan review and underwriting procedures (as may be implemented or modified from time to time) in making that judgment.

When a loan is impaired, we measure impairment based on the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate against the value of the asset recorded on the balance sheet. We may also measure impairment based on a loan's observable market price or the fair value of collateral if the loan is collateral-dependent. Loan impairments are recorded as a valuation allowance and a charge to earnings. Our assessment of impairment is based on considerable judgment and estimates. No impairment charges were recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. Valuation adjustments of \$92,000 and \$340,000 on previously impaired notes were credited to impairment charges during the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
(Unaudited)

Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures – Investments in unconsolidated joint ventures, in which we have ownership interests ranging from 14.4% to 71.74%, are accounted for under the equity method of accounting by recording the initial investment and our percentage of interest in the joint ventures' net income (loss). We review investments in our unconsolidated joint ventures for impairment in each reporting period. An investment is impaired when its estimated fair value is less than the carrying amount of our investment. Any impairment is recorded in equity earnings (loss) in unconsolidated joint ventures. No such impairments were recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

Our investments in unconsolidated joint ventures are considered to be variable interests in the underlying entities. VIEs, as defined by authoritative accounting guidance, must be consolidated by a reporting entity if the reporting entity is the primary beneficiary because it has (i) the power to direct the VIE's activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, (ii) an implicit financial responsibility to ensure that the VIE operates as designed, and (iii) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE. Because we do not have the power and financial responsibility to direct our unconsolidated joint ventures' activities and operations, we are not considered to be the primary beneficiary of these joint ventures. Although we have a 71.74% majority ownership in PIM Highland JV, all major decisions related to the joint venture, including establishment of policies and operating procedures with respect to business affairs and incurring obligations and expenditures, are subject to the approval of an executive committee, which is comprised of four persons with us and our joint venture partner each designating two of those persons. As a result, we utilize the equity accounting method with respect to PIM Highland JV, which had a carrying value of \$169.2 million at March 31, 2012 based on our share of the joint venture's equity. We will evaluate the interests in entities acquired or created in the future to determine whether such entities should be consolidated. In evaluating VIEs, our analysis involves considerable management judgment and assumptions.

Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations – We classify assets as held for sale when management has obtained a firm commitment from a buyer and consummation of the sale is considered probable and expected within one year. In addition, we deconsolidate a property when it becomes subject to the control of a government, court, administrator, or regulator and we effectively lose control of the property/subsidiary. When deconsolidating a property/subsidiary, we recognize a gain or loss in net income measured as the difference between the fair value of any consideration received, the fair value of any retained noncontrolling investment in the former subsidiary at the date the subsidiary is deconsolidated, and the carrying amount of the former property/subsidiary. The related operations of assets held for sale are reported as discontinued if a) such operations and cash flows can be clearly distinguished, both operationally and financially, from our ongoing operations, b) such operations and cash flows will be eliminated from ongoing operations once the disposal occurs, and c) we will not have any significant continuing involvement subsequent to the disposal.

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, no hotel properties were classified as assets held for sale or reported as discontinued operations. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, assets held for sale and discontinued operations included four hotel properties, of which three were sold and a net gain of \$2.8 million was recognized.

Investments in Securities and Other – Securities and other investments, including U.S. treasury bills, stocks, and put and call options of certain publicly traded companies, are recorded at fair value. Put and call options are considered derivatives. The fair value of these investments is based on the closing price as of the balance sheet date and is reported as "Investments in securities and other" or "Liabilities associated with investments in securities and other" in the consolidated balance sheets. On the consolidated statements of operations, net investment income, including interest income (expense), dividends and related costs incurred, and realized gains or losses, is reported as a component of

“Other income” while unrealized gains and losses on these investments are reported as “Unrealized gain (loss) on investments.”

Revenue Recognition – Hotel revenues, including room, food, beverage, and ancillary revenues such as long-distance telephone service, laundry, parking, and space rentals, are recognized when services have been rendered. In 2011, rental income represents income from leasing a hotel property to a third-party tenant on a triple-net operating lease, which included base rent recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and variable rent recognized when earned. The remaining 11% ownership in this hotel property was assigned to us in December 2011 and the lease agreement was canceled. Interest income is recognized when earned. We discontinue recording interest and amortizing discounts/premiums when the contractual payment of interest and/or principal is not received. Asset management fees are recognized when services are rendered. Taxes collected from customers and submitted to taxing authorities are not recorded in revenue.

Derivatives and Hedges – We primarily use interest rate derivatives to hedge our risks and to capitalize on the historical correlation between changes in LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) and RevPAR (Revenue per Available Room). Interest

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rate derivatives could include swaps, caps, floors, floorridors, and corridors. We assess the effectiveness of each hedging relationship by comparing changes in fair value or cash flows of the derivative hedging instrument with the changes in fair value or cash flows of the designated hedged item or transaction. We also use credit default swaps to hedge financial and capital market risk. All these derivatives are subject to master netting settlement arrangements and the credit default swaps are subject to credit support annexes. For credit default swaps, cash collateral is posted by us as well as our counterparty. We offset the fair value of the derivative and the obligation/right to return/reclaim cash collateral.

All derivatives are recorded at fair value and reported as “Derivative assets” or “Derivative liabilities.” Accrued interest on non-hedge designated interest rate derivatives is included in “Accounts receivable, net” in the consolidated balance sheets. For interest rate derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:

- a) the effective portion of changes in fair value is initially reported as a component of “Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)” (“OCI”) in the equity section of the consolidated balance sheets and reclassified to interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations in the period during which the hedged transaction affects earnings, and
- b) the ineffective portion of changes in fair value is recognized directly in earnings as “Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives” in the consolidated statements of operations.

For non-hedge designated interest rate derivatives and credit default swap derivatives, changes in the fair value are recognized in earnings as “Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives” in the consolidated statements of operations.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards – In May 2011, the FASB issued accounting guidance for common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements. The guidance requires disclosures of (i) quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used for level 3 measurements; (ii) description of the valuation processes surrounding level 3 measurements; (iii) narrative description of the sensitivity of recurring level 3 measurements to unobservable inputs; (iv) hierarchy classification for items whose fair value is only disclosed in the footnotes; and (v) any transfers between level 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The new accounting guidance is effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We have adopted this accounting guidance and made the additional required disclosures in Notes 10, 11, and 12. The adoption of this accounting guidance did not affect our financial position or results of operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards – In December 2011, the FASB issued accounting guidance to clarify how to determine whether a reporting entity should derecognize the in-substance real estate upon loan defaults when it ceases to have controlling interest in a subsidiary that is in-substance real estate. Under this guidance, a reporting entity would not satisfy the requirements to derecognize the in-substance real estate before the legal transfer of the real estate to the lender and the extinguishment of the related non-recourse indebtedness. That is, even if the reporting entity ceases to have a controlling financial interest, the reporting entity would continue to include the real estate, debt, and the results of the subsidiary’s operations in its consolidated financial statements until legal title to the real estate is transferred to legally satisfy the debt. The new accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after June 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect any impact on our financial position and results of operations from the adoption of this accounting guidance as our current accounting policy is to derecognize the in-substance real estate when the legal title to the real estate is transferred to legally satisfy the non-recourse indebtedness.

In December 2011, the FASB issued accounting guidance to require disclosures about offsetting assets and liabilities. Entities are required to disclose both gross and net information about both instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position and instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. This scope would include derivatives, sale and repurchase agreements, reverse sale and repurchase agreements, and securities-borrowing and securities-lending arrangements. The new accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after January 1, 2013 and the disclosures should be reported retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. We do not expect any material impact on our financial position and results of operations from the adoption of this accounting guidance, but will make the required additional disclosures upon adoption.

Reclassifications – Certain amounts in the consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 have been reclassified for discontinued operations. These reclassifications have no effect on our cash flows, equity, or net income (loss) previously reported.

3. Summary of Significant Transactions

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Credit Facility Capacity Expansion - On February 21, 2012, we expanded our borrowing capacity under our \$105.0 million senior credit facility to an aggregate \$145.0 million, with the option, subject to lender approval, to further expand the facility to an aggregate size of \$225.0 million.

At-the-Market Preferred Stock Offering – On March 2, 2012, we commenced issuances of preferred stock under our at-the-market (“ATM”) program with an investment banking firm pursuant to which we may issue up to 700,000 shares of 8.55% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock and up to 700,000 shares of 8.45% Series D Cumulative Preferred Stock at market prices up to \$30.0 million in total proceeds. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we issued 120,731 shares of 8.55% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock for \$3.0 million gross proceeds and 249,682 shares of 8.45% Series D Cumulative Preferred Stock for \$6.2 million gross proceeds. Such proceeds, net of commissions and other expenses, were \$8.7 million.

4. Investments in Hotel Properties

Investments in hotel properties consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Land	\$487,184	\$487,184
Buildings and improvements	2,787,844	2,779,828
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	291,835	276,292
Construction in progress	4,325	5,841
Condominium properties	12,668	12,661
Total cost	3,583,856	3,561,806
Accumulated depreciation	(638,150)	(603,907)
Investment in hotel properties, net	\$2,945,706	\$2,957,899

5. Notes Receivable

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, in connection with the restructuring of a joint venture, we owned a note receivable of \$8.1 million from a city government. The note bears interest at a rate of 12.85% and matures in 2018.

In addition, as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we had one mezzanine loan receivable with a net carrying value of \$3.1 million, net of a valuation allowance of \$8.7 million. This note is secured by one hotel property, bears interest at a rate of 6.09%, and matures in 2017. All required payments on this loan are current. Ongoing payments are treated as reductions of carrying value with related valuation allowance adjustments recorded as credits to impairment charges.

6. Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

Effective March 10, 2011, PIM Highland JV, a 28-hotel-property portfolio, became an investment in unconsolidated joint venture when we acquired a 71.74% common equity interest and a \$25.0 million, or 50%, preferred equity interest earning an accrued but unpaid 15% annual return with priority over common equity distributions. Although we have majority ownership in PIM Highland JV, all major decisions related to the joint venture, including

establishment of policies and operating procedures with respect to business affairs and incurring obligations and expenditures, are subject to the approval of an executive committee, which is comprised of four persons with us and our joint venture partner each designating two of those persons. As a result, we utilize the equity accounting method with respect to PIM Highland JV, which had a carrying value of \$169.2 million and \$179.5 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Upon its inception in 2011, PIM Highland JV recognized a gain of \$82.1 million (which was finalized in the fourth quarter of 2011), of which our share was \$46.3 million, related to a discounted purchase and settlement of a preexisting relationship.

Mortgage and mezzanine loans securing PIM Highland JV are nonrecourse to the borrowers, except for customary exceptions or carve-outs that trigger recourse liability to the borrowers in certain limited instances. Recourse obligations typically include only the payment of costs and liabilities suffered by the lenders as a result of the occurrence of certain bad acts on the part of the borrower. However, in certain cases, the carve-outs could trigger recourse obligations on the part of the borrower with

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respect to repayment of all or a portion of the outstanding principal amount of the loans. We have entered into customary guaranty agreements pursuant to which we guaranty payment of any recourse liabilities of the borrowers that result from the non-recourse carve-outs (which include, but are not limited to, fraud, misrepresentation, willful conduct resulting in waste, misappropriations of rents following an event of default, voluntary bankruptcy filings, unpermitted transfers of collateral, and certain environmental liabilities). In the opinion of management, none of these guaranty agreements, either individually or in the aggregate, are likely to have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition.

The following tables summarize the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 and the consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and the period from March 10, 2011 (inception) through March 31, 2011 of the PIM Highland JV (in thousands):

PIM Highland JV

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Total assets	\$ 1,391,145	\$ 1,400,264
Total liabilities	1,137,597	1,132,977
Members' equity	253,548	267,287
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 1,391,145	\$ 1,400,264
Our ownership interest in PIM Highland JV	\$ 169,224	\$ 179,527

PIM Highland JV

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	Period From March 10 to March 31, 2011
Total revenue	\$93,252	\$23,479
Total expenses	90,067	39,801
Operating income (loss)	3,185	(16,322)
Interest expense and amortization of loan costs	(15,525)	(3,868)
Gain recognized at acquisition (1)	—	75,372
Other expenses	(1,398)	(829)
Net income (loss)	\$(13,738)	\$54,353
Our equity in earnings (loss) of PIM Highland JV	\$(10,304)	\$28,124

(1) In the fourth quarter of 2011, upon completion of the purchase price allocation, this gain was adjusted to \$82.1 million.

Additionally, as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we had a 14.4% subordinated beneficial interest in a trust that holds the Four Seasons hotel property in Nevis, which had a zero carrying value.

7. Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

In the three months ended March 31, 2011, we completed the sales of the JW Marriott San Francisco in California, the Hilton Rye Town in New York, and the Hampton Inn Houston in Texas, and recognized a net gain of \$2.8 million. In the third quarter of 2011, we completed the sale of the Hampton Inn hotel in Jacksonville, Florida. Operating results of these hotel properties are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented. No hotel properties were recorded as discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

The following table summarizes the operating results of the discontinued hotel properties (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	
Hotel revenues	\$9,502	
Hotel operating expenses	(7,495))
Operating income	2,007	
Property taxes, insurance, and other	(682))
Depreciation and amortization	(196))
Gain on disposal of properties	2,802	
Interest expense and amortization of loan costs	(687))
Write-off of premiums, loan costs, and exit fees	(948))
Income from discontinued operations before income tax expense	2,296	
Income tax expense	(85))
Income from discontinued operations	2,211	
Income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interest in consolidated joint venture	(1,031))
Income from discontinued operations attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest in operating partnership	(145))
Income from discontinued operations attributable to the Company	\$1,035	

8. Indebtedness

Indebtedness consisted of the following (in thousands):

Indebtedness	Collateral	Maturity	Interest Rate	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	
Mortgage loan	10 hotels	May-12	LIBOR (1) + 1.65%	\$167,202	\$167,202	
Mortgage loan	2 hotels	Aug-13	LIBOR (1) + 2.75%	144,667	145,667	
Mortgage loan ⁽²⁾	5 hotels	Mar-14	LIBOR (1) + 4.50%	177,193	178,400	
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	May-14	8.32%	5,429	5,476	
Senior credit facility	Various	Sep-14	LIBOR (1) + 2.75% to 3.5%	—	—	
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	Dec-14	Greater of 5.5% or LIBOR (1) + 3.5%	19,740	19,740	
Mortgage loan	8 hotels	Dec-14	5.75%	106,321	106,863	
Mortgage loan	10 hotels	Jul-15	5.22%	155,006	155,831	
Mortgage loan	8 hotels	Dec-15	5.7%	98,319	98,786	
Mortgage loan ⁽³⁾	5 hotels	Dec-15	12.72%	152,042	151,185	
Mortgage loan	5 hotels	Feb-16	5.53%	111,885	112,453	
Mortgage loan	5 hotels	Feb-16	5.53%	92,787	93,257	
Mortgage loan	5 hotels	Feb-16	5.53%	80,374	80,782	
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	Apr-17	5.91%	35,000	35,000	(4)
Mortgage loan	2 hotels	Apr-17	5.95%	128,251	128,251	
Mortgage loan	3 hotels	Apr-17	5.95%	260,980	260,980	

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Mortgage loan	5 hotels	Apr-17	5.95%	115,600	115,600	
Mortgage loan	5 hotels	Apr-17	5.95%	103,906	103,906	
Mortgage loan	5 hotels	Apr-17	5.95%	158,105	158,105	
Mortgage loan	7 hotels	Apr-17	5.95%	126,466	126,466	
TIF loan	1 hotel	Jun-18	12.85%	8,098	8,098	(4)
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	Nov-20	6.26%	103,458	103,759	
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	Apr-34	Greater of 6% or Prime + 1%	6,616	6,651	
Total				\$2,357,445	\$2,362,458	

(1) LIBOR rates were 0.241% and 0.295% at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

(2) This mortgage loan has a one-year extension option subject to satisfaction of certain conditions.

(3) This mortgage loan includes reverse amortization of 8% on \$45 million of the original principal balance plus 12% on the cumulative reverse

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amortization. Since the date at which we obtained this loan, the reverse amortization has resulted in a principal increase of \$9.7 million.

⁽⁴⁾ These mortgage loans are collateralized by the same property.

On February 21, 2012, we expanded our borrowing capacity under our \$105.0 million senior credit facility to an aggregate \$145.0 million, with the option, subject to lender approval, to further expand the facility to an aggregate size of \$225.0 million.

We are required to maintain certain financial ratios under various debt and derivative agreements. If we violate covenants in any debt or derivative agreement, we could be required to repay all or a portion of our indebtedness before maturity at a time when we might be unable to arrange financing for such repayment on attractive terms, if at all. Violations of certain debt covenants may result in us being unable to borrow unused amounts under a line of credit, even if repayment of some or all borrowings is not required. The assets of certain of our subsidiaries are pledged under non-recourse indebtedness and are not available to satisfy the debts and other obligations of Ashford or AHLP, our operating partnership, and the liabilities of such subsidiaries do not constitute the obligations of Ashford or AHLP. Presently, our existing financial covenants are non-recourse and primarily relate to maintaining minimum debt coverage ratios, maintaining an overall minimum net worth, maintaining a maximum loan-to-value ratio, and maintaining an overall minimum total assets. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance in all material respects with all covenants or other requirements set forth in our debt and related agreements as amended.

We have derivative agreements that incorporate the loan covenant provisions of our senior credit facility requiring us to maintain certain minimum financial covenant ratios with respect to our indebtedness. Failure to comply with the covenant provisions would result in us being in default on any derivative instrument obligations covered by the applicable agreement. At March 31, 2012, we were in compliance with all the covenants under the senior credit facility and the fair value of derivatives that incorporate our senior credit facility covenant provisions was an asset of \$30.2 million, consisting of interest rate derivatives.

9. Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic income (loss) per common share is calculated using the two-class method, or the treasury stock method if more dilutive, by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income (loss) per common share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted into common shares, whereby such exercise or conversion would result in lower income per share. The following table reconciles the amounts used in calculating basic and diluted income (loss) per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Income (loss) from continuing operations allocated to common shareholders:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to the Company	\$(21,218	) \$36,798
Less: Dividends on preferred stocks	(8,331	) (6,555)
Less: Dividends on common stock	(7,397	) (5,830)
Less: Dividends on unvested restricted shares	(104	) (110)
Less: Income from continuing operations allocated to unvested shares	—	(452)
Undistributed income (loss) from continuing operations allocated to common shareholders	(37,050	) 23,851
Add back: Dividends on common stock	7,397	5,830
Total distributed and undistributed income (loss) from continuing operations - basic	\$(29,653	) \$29,681
Add back: Income allocated to Series B-1 convertible preferred stock	—	1,024
Add back: Income from continuing operations allocated to operating partnership units	—	4,973
Total distributed and undistributed income (loss) from continuing operations - diluted	\$(29,653	) \$35,678
Income from discontinued operations allocated to common shareholders:		
Income from discontinued operations attributable to the Company	\$—	\$1,035
Less: (Income) from discontinued operations allocated to unvested shares	—	(20)
Income from discontinued operations allocated to common shareholders - basic	\$—	\$1,015
Add back: Income from discontinued operations allocated to operating partnership units	—	145
Income from discontinued operations allocated to common shareholders - diluted	\$—	\$1,160
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	67,152	57,931
Effect of assumed conversion of Series B-1 convertible preferred stock	—	7,248
Effect of assumed conversion of operating partnership units	—	14,151
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	67,152	79,330
Basic income (loss) per share:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations allocated to common shareholders per share	\$(0.44	) \$0.51
Income from discontinued operations allocated to common shareholders per share	—	0.02
Net income (loss) allocated to common shareholders per share	\$(0.44	) \$0.53
Diluted income (loss) per share:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations allocated to common shareholders per share	\$(0.44	) \$0.45
Income from discontinued operations allocated to common shareholders per share	—	0.01
Net income (loss) allocated to common shareholders per share	\$(0.44	) \$0.46

Due to the anti-dilutive effect, the computation of diluted income (loss) per diluted share does not reflect adjustments for the following items (in thousands):

Income (loss) from continuing operations distributed to common shareholders is not adjusted for:

Income allocated to unvested restricted shares	\$ 104	\$ 563
Loss attributable to noncontrolling interest in operating partnership units	(3,057) —
Total	\$(2,953	) \$563

Weighted average diluted shares are not adjusted for:

Effect of unvested restricted shares	431	788
Effect of assumed conversion of operating partnership units	16,682	—
Total	17,113	788

10. Derivative Instruments and Hedging

Interest Rate Derivatives – We are exposed to risks arising from our business operations, economic conditions, and financial markets. To manage these risks, we primarily use interest rate derivatives to hedge our debt and potentially improve

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cash flows. We also use non-hedge derivatives to capitalize on the historical correlation between changes in LIBOR and RevPAR. Interest rate derivatives may include interest rate swaps, caps, floorridors, and corridors. All these derivatives are subject to master netting settlement arrangements. To mitigate nonperformance risk, we routinely rely on a third party's analysis of the creditworthiness of the counterparties, which supports our belief that the counterparties' nonperformance risk is limited. All derivatives are recorded at fair value.

Credit Default Swap Derivatives – In August 2011, we entered into credit default swap transactions for a notional amount of \$100.0 million to hedge financial and capital market risk for an upfront cost of \$8.2 million that was subsequently returned to us as collateral by our counterparty. A credit default swap is a derivative contract that functions like an insurance policy against the credit risk of an entity or obligation. The seller of protection assumes the credit risk of the reference obligation from the buyer (us) of protection in exchange for annual premium payments. If a default or a loss, as defined in the credit default swap agreements, occurs on the underlying bonds, then the buyer of protection is protected against those losses. The only liability for us, the buyer, is the annual premium and any change in value of the underlying CMBX index (if the trade is terminated prior to maturity). For all CMBX trades completed to date, we were the buyer of protection. Credit default swaps are subject to master netting settlement arrangements and credit support annexes. Assuming the underlying bonds pay off at par over their remaining average life, our total exposure for these trades is approximately \$8.5 million. Cash collateral is posted by us as well as our counterparty. We offset the fair value of the derivative and the obligation/right to return/reclaim cash collateral. The change in the market value of the credit default swaps is settled net through posting cash collateral or reclaiming cash collateral between us and our counterparty when the change in the market value is over \$250,000. As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the credit default swap had a net carrying value of a liability of \$129,000 and \$2,000, respectively, which is included in "Liabilities associated with investments in securities and other" in the consolidated balance sheets. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recognized an unrealized loss of \$2.2 million that is included in "Unrealized loss on derivatives" in the consolidated statements of operations.

Investment in Securities and Other – During the second quarter of 2011, our Board of Directors authorized the formation of a subsidiary to invest in public securities, including stocks, and put and call options. Put and call option transactions are considered derivatives. At March 31, 2012, we had investments in these derivatives totaling \$262,000 and liabilities of \$906,000. At December 31, 2011, we had investments in these derivatives totaling \$1.0 million and liabilities of \$486,000.

11. Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value Hierarchy – Both financial instruments measured at fair value, either on a recurring or nonrecurring basis, and financial instruments not measured at fair value are classified for disclosure purposes in a hierarchy consisting of three levels based on the observability of inputs in the market place as discussed below:

• **Level 1:** Fair value measurements that are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that we have the ability to access for identical assets or liabilities. Market price data generally is obtained from exchange or dealer markets.

• **Level 2:** Fair value measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

• **Level 3:** Fair value measurements based on valuation techniques that use significant inputs that are unobservable. The circumstances for using these measurements include those in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

The fair values of interest rate swaps are determined using the market standard methodology of netting the discounted future fixed cash receipts/payments and the discounted expected variable cash payments/receipts. The fair values of interest rate caps, floors, floorridors, and corridors are determined using the market standard methodology of discounting the future expected cash receipts that would occur if variable interest rates fell below the strike rates of the floors or rise above the strike rates of the caps. The variable interest rates used in the calculation of projected receipts and payments on the swaps, caps, and floors are based on an expectation of future interest rates derived from observable market interest rate curves (LIBOR forward curves) and volatilities (level 2 inputs). We also incorporate credit valuation adjustments (level 3 inputs) to appropriately reflect both our own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements.

The fair value of the credit default swaps is obtained from a third party who publishes various information including the index composition and price data (level 2 inputs). The fair value of the credit default swaps does not contain credit-risk-related adjustments as the change in the fair value is settled net through posting cash collateral or reclaiming cash collateral between us and our counterparty.

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The fair value of investments in securities and other and liabilities associated with investments in securities and other, including stocks, put and call options, and other investments, are carried at fair market value based on their closing prices (level 1 inputs).

When a majority of the inputs used to value our derivatives fall within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. However, when the valuation adjustments associated with our derivatives utilize level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads, to evaluate the likelihood of default by us and our counterparties, which we consider significant (10% or more) to the overall valuation of our derivatives, the derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Transfers of inputs between levels are determined at the end of each reporting period. In determining the fair values of our derivatives at March 31, 2012, the LIBOR interest rate forward curve (level 2 inputs) assumed an uptrend from 0.242% to 0.627% for the remaining term of our derivatives. The credit spreads (level 3 inputs) used in determining the fair values of the hedge and non-hedge designated derivatives assumed an uptrend in nonperformance risk for us and all of our counterparties through the maturity dates.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table presents our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis aggregated by the level within which measurements fall in the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

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 (Unaudited)

	Quoted Market Prices (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting (4)	Total	
March 31, 2012:						
Assets						
Derivative Assets:						
Interest rate derivatives - non-hedges	\$—	\$ 49,997	\$—	\$—	\$49,997	(1)
Interest rate derivatives - hedges	—	3	—	—	3	(1)
Put and call options	262	—	—	—	262	(2)
Non-derivative Assets:						
Equity and US treasury securities	27,243	—	—	—	27,243	(2)
Total	27,505	50,000	—	—	77,505	
Liabilities						
Derivative Liabilities:						
Interest rate derivatives - non-hedges	—	(19,837)	—	—	(19,837)	(1)
Credit default swaps	—	4,659	—	(4,788)	(129)	(3)
Short-equity put options	(130)	—	—	—	(130)	(3)
Short-equity call options	(776)	—	—	—	(776)	(3)
Non-derivative Liabilities:						
Margin account balance	(5,928)	—	—	—	(5,928)	(3)
Total	(6,834)	(15,178)	—	(4,788)	(26,800)	
Net	\$20,671	\$ 34,822	\$—	\$ (4,788)	\$50,705	
December 31, 2011:						
Assets						
Derivative Assets:						
Interest rate derivatives - non-hedges	\$—	\$ 59,397	\$—	\$—	\$59,397	(1)
Interest rate derivatives - hedges	—	12	—	—	12	(1)
Put and call options	1,011	—	—	—	1,011	(2)
Non-derivative Assets:						
Equity securities	20,363	—	—	—	20,363	(2)
Total	21,374	59,409	—	—	80,783	
Liabilities						
Derivative Liabilities:						
Interest rate derivatives - non-hedges	\$—	\$ (21,491)	\$—	\$—	\$(21,491)	(1)
Credit default swaps	—	6,855	—	(6,857)	(2)	(3)
Short-equity put options	(71)	—	—	—	(71)	(3)
Short-equity call options	(415)	—	—	—	(415)	(3)
Non-derivative Liabilities:						
Margin account balance	(1,758)	—	—	—	(1,758)	(3)
Total	(2,244)	(14,636)	—	(6,857)	(23,737)	
Net	\$19,130	\$ 44,773	\$—	\$ (6,857)	\$57,046	

- (1) Reported net as “Derivative assets” in the consolidated balance sheets.
- (2) Reported as “Investments in securities and other” in the consolidated balance sheets.
- (3) Reported as “Liabilities associated with investments in securities and other” in the consolidated balance sheets.
- (4) Represents cash collateral posted by our counterparty.

Effect of Fair-Value-Measured Assets and Liabilities on Consolidated Statements of Operations

The following table summarizes the effect of fair-value-measured assets and liabilities on the consolidated statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 (in thousands):

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(Unaudited)

	Gain (Loss) Recognized In Income		Interest Savings (Cost) Recognized In Income		Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Interest Expense	
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	2011	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	2011	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	2011
Assets						
Derivative Assets:						
Interest rate derivatives	\$ (9,399)	\$ (21,847)	\$ 13,353	\$ 23,176	\$ 12	\$ 186
Put and call options	(1,367)	—	—	—	—	—
Non-derivative Assets:						
Equity and US treasury securities	2,624	—	—	—	—	—
Total	(8,142)	(21,847)	13,353	23,176	12	186
Liabilities						
Derivative Liabilities:						
Interest rate derivatives	1,653	5,030	(5,384)	(5,173)	—	—
Credit default swaps	(2,195)	—	—	—	—	—
Short-equity put options	513	—	—	—	—	—
Short-equity call options	(363)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	(392)	5,030	(5,384)	(5,173)	—	—
Net	\$ (8,534)	\$ (16,817)	\$ 7,969	\$ 18,003	\$ 12	\$ 186
Total combined						
Interest rate derivatives	\$ (7,746)	\$ (16,817)	\$ 7,969	\$ 18,003	\$ 12	\$ 186
Credit default swaps	(2,195)	—	—	—	—	—
Total derivatives	(9,941) ⁽¹⁾	(16,817) ⁽¹⁾	7,969 ⁽²⁾	18,003 ⁽²⁾	12 ⁽²⁾	186
Unrealized gain on investments in securities and other	1,785	⁽³⁾ —	—	—	—	—
Realized loss on investments in securities and other	(378)	⁽²⁾ —	—	—	—	—
Net	\$ (8,534)	\$ (16,817)	\$ 7,969	\$ 18,003	\$ 12	\$ 186

⁽¹⁾ Reported as “Unrealized loss on derivatives” in the consolidated statements of operations.

⁽²⁾ Included in “Other income” in the consolidated statements of operations.

⁽³⁾ Reported as “Unrealized gain on investments” in the consolidated statements of operations.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the change in fair values of our interest rate derivatives that were recognized as change in other comprehensive income totaled (\$9,000) and \$8,000, respectively.

During the next twelve months, we expect \$23,000 of accumulated comprehensive loss will be reclassified to interest expense.

12. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Determining estimated fair values of our financial instruments such as notes receivable and indebtedness requires considerable judgment to interpret market data. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. Accordingly, the estimates presented are not necessarily indicative of the amounts at which these instruments could be purchased, sold, or settled. The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments, for periods indicated, were as follows (in thousands):

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	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value:				
Investments in securities and other	\$27,505	\$27,505	\$21,374	\$21,374
Derivative assets	\$30,163	\$30,163	\$37,918	\$37,918
Liabilities associated with investments in securities and other	\$6,963	\$6,963	\$2,246	\$2,246
Financial assets not measured at fair value:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$150,386	\$150,386	\$167,609	\$167,609
Restricted cash	\$96,239	\$96,239	\$84,069	\$84,069
Accounts receivable	\$39,039	\$39,039	\$28,623	\$28,623
Notes receivable	\$11,229	\$12,134 to \$13,412	\$11,199	\$11,715 to \$12,947
Due from third-party hotel managers	\$59,210	\$59,210	\$62,747	\$62,747
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:				
Indebtedness	\$2,357,445	\$2,170,641 to \$2,299,129	\$2,362,458	\$2,180,027 to \$2,409,503
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$87,713	\$87,713	\$82,282	\$82,282
Dividends payable	\$18,103	\$18,103	\$16,941	\$16,941
Due to related party	\$919	\$919	\$2,569	\$2,569
Due to third-party hotel managers	\$2,432	\$2,432	\$1,602	\$1,602

Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash. These financial assets bear interest at market rates and have maturities of less than 90 days. The carrying value approximates fair value due to the short-term nature. This is considered a level 1 valuation technique.

Accounts receivable, due to/from related party or third-party hotel managers, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and dividends payable. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments. This is considered a level 1 valuation technique.

Notes receivable. Fair value of the notes receivable may be determined by using similar loans with similar collateral. Since there is very little to no trading activity, we relied on our internal analysis of what we believe a willing buyer would pay for these notes. We estimated the fair value of notes receivable to be approximately 8.1% to 19.4% higher than the carrying value of \$11.2 million at March 31, 2012 and approximately 4.6% to 15.6% higher than the carrying value of \$11.2 million at December 31, 2011. This is considered a level 2 valuation technique.

Investments in securities and other. Investments in securities and other consist of a margin account balance, treasury bills, public equity securities, and put and call options. The fair value of these investments is based on quoted market closing prices at the balance sheet dates. See Notes 10 and 11 for a complete description of the methodology and assumptions utilized in determining the fair values.

Indebtedness. Fair value of the indebtedness is determined using future cash flows discounted at current replacement rates for these instruments. For variable-rate instruments, cash flows are determined using a forward interest rate yield curve. The current replacement rates are determined by using the U.S. Treasury yield curve or the index to which these financial instruments are tied and adjusted for the credit spreads. Credit spreads take into consideration general market conditions, maturity, and collateral. For March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 indebtedness valuations, we used estimated future cash flows discounted at applicable index forward curves adjusted for credit spreads. We estimated the fair value of the total indebtedness to be approximately 92.1% to 97.5% of the carrying value of \$2.4 billion at March 31, 2012 and approximately 92.3% to 102.0% of the carrying value of \$2.4 billion at December 31, 2011. This is considered a level 2 valuation technique.

Derivative assets and liabilities associated with investments in securities and other. Fair value of the interest rate derivatives are determined using the net present value of the expected cash flows of each derivative based on the market-based interest rate curve and adjusted for credit spreads of Ashford and the counterparties. Fair value of the credit default swap derivatives is obtained from a third party who publishes the CMBX index composition and price data. Fair value of liabilities associated with

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investments in securities and other is determined based on the quoted market closing prices at the balance sheet dates. See Notes 10 and 11 for a complete description of the methodology and assumptions utilized in determining the fair values.

13. Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

Redeemable noncontrolling interests in the operating partnership represents the limited partners' proportionate share of equity in earnings/losses of the operating partnership, which is an allocation of net income/loss attributable to the common unit holders based on the weighted average ownership percentage of these limited partners' common units and units issued under our Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "LTIP units") that are vested throughout the period plus distributions paid to these limited partners with regard to Class B units. Class B common units have a fixed dividend rate of 7.2% and priority in payment of cash dividends over common units but otherwise have no preference over common units. Aside from Class B units, all other outstanding units represent common units. Beginning one year after issuance, each common unit of limited partnership interest (including each Class B common unit) may be redeemed for either cash or, at Ashford's sole discretion, one share of Ashford's common stock. Class B common units are convertible at the option of Ashford or the holder into an equivalent number of common units any time after July 13, 2016.

LTIP units, which are issued to certain executives and employees as compensation, have vesting periods ranging from three to five years. Upon vesting, each LTIP unit can be converted by the holder into one common partnership unit of the operating partnership which then can be redeemed for cash or, at our election, settled in our common stock. As of March 31, 2012, we have issued 5.7 million LTIP units in total, of which all but 1.3 million and 1.2 million issued in March 2012 and May 2011, respectively, had reached full economic parity with the common units and are convertible into common partnership units. All the LTIP units issued had an aggregate value of \$52.6 million at the date of grant which is being amortized over their vesting periods. Compensation expense of \$3.6 million and \$855,000 was recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The unamortized value of LTIP units was \$34.9 million at March 31, 2012, which will be amortized over periods from 0.4 to 4 years. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, no operating partnership units were presented for redemption and converted to shares of our common stock.

Redeemable noncontrolling interests, including the LTIP units, in our operating partnership as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were \$132.2 million and \$112.8 million, respectively. The carrying value of redeemable noncontrolling interests as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 included adjustments of \$81.5 million and \$66.4 million, respectively, to reflect the excess of the redemption value over the accumulated historical costs. These redeemable noncontrolling interests were allocated net income (loss) of (\$3.1) million and \$5.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, we declared cash distributions to operating partnership units totaling \$2.3 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. These distributions are recorded as a reduction of redeemable noncontrolling interests in the operating partnership.

14. Equity and Equity-Based Compensation

At-the-Market Preferred Stock Offering – On March 2, 2012, we commenced issuances of preferred stock under our at-the-market program ("ATM") with an investment banking firm, pursuant to which we may issue up to 700,000 shares of 8.55% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock and up to 700,000 shares of 8.45% Series D Cumulative Preferred Stock at market prices up to \$30.0 million in total proceeds. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we issued 120,731 shares of 8.55% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock for \$3.0 million gross proceeds and 249,682

shares of 8.45% Series D Cumulative Preferred Stock for \$6.2 million gross proceeds. Such proceeds, net of commissions and other expenses, were \$8.7 million.

Common Dividends – During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Board of Directors declared dividends of \$0.11 and \$0.10 per outstanding common share, respectively, with an annualized target of \$0.44 per share for 2012.

Equity-Based Compensation – During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, we recognized compensation expense of \$1.6 million and \$959,000, respectively, related to our equity-based compensation plan. As of March 31, 2012, the unamortized amount of the unvested shares of restricted equity was \$4.1 million and is being amortized over periods from two days to 3.8 years.

Preferred Dividends – During the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Board of Directors declared dividends of \$0.5344 per share, or \$860,000, for our 8.55% Series A preferred stock, \$0.5281 per share, or \$4.9 million, for our 8.45% Series D preferred stock, and \$0.5625 per share, or \$2.6 million, for our 9% Series E preferred stock. During the three months ended

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March 31, 2011, the Board of Directors declared dividends of \$0.5344 per share, or \$795,000, for our 8.55% Series A preferred stock and \$0.5281 per share, or \$4.7 million, for our 8.45% Series D preferred stock.

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Joint Ventures – Noncontrolling joint venture partners have ownership interests ranging from 15% to 25% in four hotel properties with a total carrying value of \$16.4 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and are reported in equity in the consolidated balance sheets. Noncontrolling interests in consolidated joint ventures were allocated (loss) income of (\$278,000) and \$931,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

15. Commitments and Contingencies

Restricted Cash – Under certain management and debt agreements for our hotel properties existing at March 31, 2012, escrow payments are required for insurance, real estate taxes, and debt service. In addition, for certain properties based on the terms of the underlying debt and management agreements, we escrow 4% to 6% of gross revenues for capital improvements.

Franchise Fees – Under franchise agreements for our hotel properties existing at March 31, 2012, we pay franchisor royalty fees between 2.5% and 7.3% of gross room revenue and, in some cases, food and beverage revenues. Additionally, we pay fees for marketing, reservations, and other related activities aggregating between 1% and 3.75% of gross room revenue and, in some cases, food and beverage revenues. These franchise agreements expire on varying dates between 2013 and 2030. When a franchise term expires, the franchisor has no obligation to renew the franchise. A franchise termination could have a material adverse effect on the operations or the underlying value of the affected hotel due to loss of associated name recognition, marketing support, and centralized reservation systems provided by the franchisor. A franchise termination could also have a material adverse effect on cash available for distribution to shareholders. In addition, if we breach the franchise agreement and the franchisor terminates a franchise prior to its expiration date, we may be liable for up to three times the average annual fees incurred for that property.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, our continuing operations incurred franchise fees of \$7.3 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, which are included in other expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Management Fees – Under management agreements for our hotel properties existing at March 31, 2012, we pay a) monthly property management fees equal to the greater of \$10,000 (CPI adjusted since 2003) or 3% of gross revenues, or in some cases 1.5% to 7% of gross revenues, as well as annual incentive management fees, if applicable, b) market service fees on approved capital improvements, including project management fees of up to 4% of project costs, for certain hotels, and c) other general fees at current market rates as approved by our independent directors, if required. These management agreements expire from 2012 through 2028, with renewal options. If we terminate a management agreement prior to its expiration, we may be liable for estimated management fees through the remaining term, liquidated damages, or in certain circumstances we may substitute a new management agreement.

Taxes – We and our subsidiaries file income tax returns in the federal jurisdiction and various states. Tax years 2008 through 2011 remain subject to potential examination by certain federal and state taxing authorities. In 2009 and 2010, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) audited one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries that leases two of our hotel properties for the tax year ended December 31, 2007. In September 2010, the IRS issued a notice of proposed adjustment based on Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 482 that reduced the amount of rent we charged to the taxable REIT subsidiary. We own a 75% interest in the hotel properties and the taxable REIT subsidiary at issue. We strongly

disagreed with the IRS' position and, in October 2010, filed a written protest with the IRS and requested an IRS Appeals Office conference, which was eventually granted but later postponed due to the REIT IRS audit discussed below. In determining amounts payable by our TRS subsidiaries under our leases, we engaged a third party to prepare a transfer pricing study which concluded that the lease terms were consistent with arm's length terms as required by applicable Treasury regulations. If the IRS were to prevail in its proposed adjustment, our taxable REIT subsidiary would owe approximately \$1.1 million of additional U.S. federal income taxes plus possible additional state income taxes of \$199,000, net of federal benefit. However, in August 2011, the IRS commenced an audit of our REIT for the tax year ended December 31, 2007. In October 2011, the IRS issued an income tax adjustment to the REIT as an alternative to the September 2010 TRS proposed adjustment. The REIT adjustment is based on the REIT 100% federal excise tax on our share of the amount by which the rent was held to be greater than the arm's length rate. If the IRS were to prevail in this adjustment, our REIT would owe approximately \$5.1 million of U.S. federal excise taxes. If the IRS chooses to pursue the REIT 100% excise tax case over the TRS IRC Section 482 case, the excise taxes assessed on the REIT would be in lieu of the TRS adjustment. In December 2011, we filed a written protest with the IRS in regards to the REIT adjustment and an updated written protest in regards to the IRC Section 482 adjustment. In addition, we requested, and the IRS agreed, that the IRS Appeals Office review both the REIT case

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and the TRS case simultaneously and we anticipate this will occur by the end of the third quarter of 2012. We believe the IRS transfer pricing methodologies applied in the audit contain flaws and that the IRS adjustment to the rent charges is inconsistent with the U.S. federal tax laws related to REITs and true leases. We believe we will prevail in the eventual settlement of the audit and that the settlement will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. U.S. federal income tax assessment statutes of limitations generally limit the time the IRS has to make assessments to within three years after a return is due or filed, whichever is later. Hence, the statute of limitations related to tax returns for both the TRS and REIT for the 2007 tax year were due to expire on September 15, 2011. As a result, the IRS in 2011, prior to this expiration date, requested that we agree to extend the assessment statute of limitations to December 31, 2012 for both the TRS and the REIT. We consented to the extensions of time in order to obtain additional time to prepare our written protests and request an appeals conference for both the IRS and the REIT case. In addition, the IRS commenced audits of the same TRS for the tax years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, in May 2011 and July 2011, respectively, and has indicated that it will also commence audits of the REIT for the same periods. In March 2012, the IRS requested and we consented to extend the statute of limitations for both the TRS and REIT for the 2008 tax year to March 31, 2013. We have concluded that the positions reported on the tax returns under audit by the IRS are, solely on their technical merits, more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination.

During 2010, the Canadian taxing authorities selected our TRS subsidiary that leased our one Canadian hotel for audit for the tax years ended December 31, 2007, 2008, and 2009. The Canadian hotel was sold in June 2008 and the TRS ceased activity in Canada at that time. In March 2012, the Canadian taxing authorities completed the audits. Their adjustments are nominal in amount and should not result in the assessment of any additional taxes.

If we dispose of the four remaining properties contributed in connection with our initial public offering in 2003 in exchange for units of operating partnership, we may be obligated to indemnify the contributors, including our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, each of whom have substantial ownership interests, against the tax consequences of the sale. In addition, we agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to maintain non-recourse mortgage indebtedness of at least \$16.0 million, which allows contributors of the Las Vegas hotel property to defer gain recognition in connection with their contribution. Additionally, for certain periods of time, we are prohibited from selling or transferring the Marriott Crystal Gateway in Arlington, Virginia, if as a result of such transactions, the entity from which we acquired the property would recognize a gain for federal tax purposes.

In general, tax indemnities equal the federal, state, and local income tax liabilities the contributor or their specified assignee incurs with respect to the gain allocated to the contributor. The contribution agreements' terms generally require us to gross up tax indemnity payments for the amount of income taxes due as a result of such tax indemnities.

Potential Pension Liabilities – Upon our 2006 acquisition of a hotel property, certain employees of such hotel were unionized and covered by a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan. At that time, there were no unfunded pension liabilities. Subsequent to our acquisition, such employees, who are employees of the hotel manager, elected to decertify from the union. At the time of this election, the union indicated there may be unfunded pension liabilities. The union filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board seeking, among other things, to overturn the decertification election. Pending the final determination of the decertification suit, including appeals, the pension fund entered into a settlement agreement with the hotel manager providing that (a) the hotel manager will continue to make pension fund payments pursuant to the collective bargaining agreement and (b) if the union loses the suit, the hotel manager will have an unfunded pension liability equal to the difference between \$1.7 million and the total amount of pension payments made by the hotel manager following the settlement agreement, which is payable in annual installments of \$84,000 until the 20th year following the settlement agreement. We have agreed to indemnify the hotel

manager for the payment of the unfunded pension liability as set forth in the settlement agreement. Remington Lodging, an affiliate, is the hotel manager.

Litigation – We are currently subject to litigation arising in the normal course of our business. In the opinion of management, none of these lawsuits or claims against us, either individually or in the aggregate, is likely to have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition. In addition, management believes we have adequate insurance in place to cover any such significant litigation.

16. Segment Reporting

We operate in two business segments within the hotel lodging industry: direct hotel investments and hotel financing. Direct hotel investments refers to owning hotels through either acquisition or new development. We report operating results of direct hotel investments on an aggregate basis as substantially all of our hotel investments have similar economic characteristics and exhibit similar long-term financial performance. Hotel financing refers to owning subordinate hotel-related mortgages through

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acquisition or origination. We do not allocate corporate-level accounts to our operating segments, including corporate general and administrative expenses, non-operating interest income, interest expense and amortization of loan costs, and income tax expense/benefit. Financial information related to our reportable segments was as follows (in thousands):

	Direct Hotel Investments	Hotel Financing	Corporate	Consolidated
Three Months Ended March 31, 2012:				
Total revenue	\$225,887	\$—	\$—	\$225,887
Total hotel operating expenses	146,879	—	—	146,879
Property taxes, insurance, and other	12,153	—	—	12,153
Depreciation and amortization	34,355	—	—	34,355
Impairment charges	—	(92	) —	(92)
Corporate general and administrative	—	—	10,247	10,247
Total expenses (income)	193,387	(92	) 10,247	203,542
Operating income (loss)	32,500	92	(10,247	) 22,345
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated joint ventures	(10,304	) —	—	(10,304)
Interest income	—	—	32	32
Other income	—	—	7,613	7,613
Interest expense and amortization of loan costs	—	—	(35,204	) (35,204)
Unrealized gain on investments	—	—	1,785	1,785
Unrealized loss on derivatives	—	—	(9,941	) (9,941)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	22,196	92	(45,962	) (23,674)
Income tax expense	—	—	(879	) (879)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$22,196	\$92	\$(46,841) \$(24,553)
As of March 31, 2012:				
Total assets	\$3,293,145	\$3,599	\$269,423	\$3,566,167

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	Direct Hotel Investments	Hotel Financing	Corporate	Consolidated
Three Months Ended March 31, 2011:				
Total revenue	\$211,790	\$—	\$—	\$211,790
Total hotel operating expenses	137,860	—	—	137,860
Property taxes, insurance, and other	10,887	—	—	10,887
Depreciation and amortization	32,777	—	—	32,777
Impairment charges	—	(340	) —	(340)
Transaction acquisition costs	—	—	(1,224	) (1,224)
Corporate general and administrative	—	—	13,883	13,883
Total expenses (income)	181,524	(340	) 12,659	193,843
Operating income (loss)	30,266	340	(12,659	) 17,947
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures	28,124	—	—	28,124
Interest income	—	—	36	36
Other income	—	30,000	18,003	48,003
Interest expense and amortization of loan costs	—	—	(34,578	) (34,578)
Unrealized loss on derivatives	—	—	(16,817	) (16,817)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	58,390	30,340	(46,015	) 42,715
Income tax expense	—	—	(1,044	) (1,044)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$58,390	\$30,340	\$(47,059	) \$41,671
As of March 31, 2011:				
Total assets	\$3,404,240	\$51,385	\$191,142	\$3,646,767

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere herein. This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc. (the “Company” or “we” or “our” or “us”) cautions investors that any forward-looking statements presented herein, or which management may express orally or in writing from time to time, are based on management’s beliefs and assumptions at that time. Throughout this report, words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “estimate,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “result,” and other expressions, which do not relate solely to historical matters, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance, which may be affected by known and unknown risks, trends, uncertainties, and factors beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated, or projected. We caution investors that while forward-looking statements reflect our good-faith beliefs at the time such statements are made, said statements are not guarantees of future performance and are affected by actual events that occur after such statements are made. We expressly disclaim any responsibility to update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. Accordingly, investors should use caution in relying on past forward-looking statements, which were based

on results and trends at the time those statements were made, to anticipate future results or trends.

Some risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements include, among others, those discussed in our Form 10- K for the year ended December 31, 2011, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2012. These risks and uncertainties continue to be relevant to our performance and financial condition. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment where new risk factors emerge from time to time. It is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors, nor can management assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor,

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or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as indicators of actual results.

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

General

Following the recession of 2008-2009, the lodging industry began experiencing improvement in fundamentals, specifically occupancy, in 2010 which has continued into 2012. Room rates, measured by the average daily rate, or ADR, which typically lags occupancy growth in the early stage of a recovery, have shown upward growth. We believe the improvements in the economy will continue to positively impact the lodging industry and hotel operating results for the remainder of 2012, and we intend to continue to seek ways to benefit from the cyclical nature of the hotel industry. We believe that in the current cycle, hotel values and cash flows, for the most part, peaked in 2007, and we believe we will not achieve similar cash flows and values in the immediate future. Industry experts have suggested that cash flows within our industry may achieve these previous highs again in 2014 through 2016.

Based on our primary business objectives and forecasted operating conditions, our current key priorities and financial strategies include, among other things:

- acquisition of hotel properties;
- disposition of hotel properties;
- investing in securities;
- pursuing capital market activities to enhance long-term shareholder value;
- preserving capital, enhancing liquidity, and continuing current cost saving measures;
- implementing selective capital improvements designed to increase profitability;
- implementing effective asset management strategies to minimize operating costs and increase revenues;
- financing or refinancing hotels on competitive terms;
- utilizing hedges and derivatives to mitigate risks; and
- making other investments or divestitures that our Board of Directors deems appropriate.

Our investment strategies continue to focus on the upscale and upper-upscale segments within the lodging industry. We believe that as supply, demand, and capital market cycles change, we will be able to shift our investment strategies to take advantage of new lodging-related investment opportunities as they may develop. Our Board of Directors may change our investment strategies at any time without shareholder approval or notice.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our cash position from operations is affected primarily by macro industry movements in occupancy and rate as well as our ability to control costs. Further, interest rates greatly affect the cost of our debt service as well as the financial hedges we put in place. We monitor very closely the industry fundamentals as well as interest rates. Capital expenditures above our reserves will affect cash flow as well.

On February 21, 2012, we expanded our borrowing capacity under our \$105.0 million senior credit facility to an aggregate \$145.0 million, with the option, subject to lender approval, to further expand the facility to an aggregate size of \$225.0 million.

On March 2, 2012, we commenced issuances of preferred stock under our at-the-market (“ATM”) program with an investment banking firm pursuant to which we may issue up to 700,000 shares of 8.55% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock and up to 700,000 shares of 8.45% Series D Cumulative Preferred Stock at market prices up to \$30.0 million in total proceeds. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we issued 120,731 shares of 8.55% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock for \$3.0 million gross proceeds and 249,682 shares of 8.45% Series D Cumulative Preferred Stock for \$6.2 million gross proceeds. Proceeds are expected to be used for general corporate purposes, investments, or reduction of debt.

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In February 2010, we entered into a Standby Equity Distribution Agreement (“SEDA”) with YA Global Master SPV Ltd. (“YA Global”), which terminates in 2013, that is available to provide us additional liquidity if needed. Pursuant to SEDA, YA Global has agreed to purchase up to \$50.0 million (which may be increased to \$65.0 million pursuant to the SEDA) of newly issued shares of our common stock if notified to do so by us in accordance with the SEDA. No shares were sold under SEDA during 2012 and 2011.

Our principal sources of funds to meet our cash requirements include: positive cash flow from operations, capital market activities, property refinancing proceeds, asset sales, and net cash derived from interest rate derivatives. Additionally, our principal uses of funds are expected to include possible operating shortfalls, owner-funded capital expenditures, new investments and debt interest and principal payments. Items that impacted our cash flow and liquidity during the periods indicated are summarized as follows:

Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities. Net cash flows provided by operating activities, pursuant to our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows which includes the changes in balance sheet items, were \$12.3 million and \$15.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The decrease in cash flows from operating activities was primarily due to an increase in restricted cash due to additional cash deposits for certain loans and capital expenditures, which was partially offset by the timing of collecting receivables from hotel guests, paying vendors, and settling with hotel managers.

Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, investing activities used net cash flows of \$23.2 million. Net cash outlays primarily consisted of \$23.3 million of capital improvements made to various hotel properties. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, investing activities used net cash flows of \$27.4 million. Cash outlays consisted of \$145.8 million for the acquisition of a 71.74% interest in PIM Highland JV, \$12.0 million for the acquisition of investment in hotel condominiums, and \$13.9 million for capital improvements made to various hotel properties. Cash inflows consisted of \$143.9 million from the sale of three hotel properties.

Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, net cash flows used in financing activities were \$6.3 million. Cash outlays primarily consisted of \$16.9 million for dividend payments to common and preferred stockholders and unit holders and \$6.2 million for repayments of indebtedness. These cash outlays were partially offset by cash inflows of \$8.7 million from issuances of our Series A and Series E preferred stock under our ATM program and \$8.0 million in proceeds from the counterparties of our interest rate derivatives. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, net cash flows used in financing activities were \$113.8 million. Cash outlays primarily consisted of \$7.3 million for dividend payments to common and preferred stockholders and unit holders, \$2.2 million payment for loan modification and extension fees, and \$125.2 million for repayments of indebtedness and capital leases. These cash outlays were partially offset by cash inflows of \$2.8 million from the issuance of 300,000 shares of common stock and \$18.2 million in proceeds from the counterparties of our interest rate derivatives.

We are required to maintain certain financial ratios under various debt and derivative agreements. If we violate covenants in any debt or derivative agreement, we could be required to repay all or a portion of our indebtedness before maturity at a time when we might be unable to arrange financing for such repayment on attractive terms, if at all. Violations of certain debt covenants may result in us being unable to borrow unused amounts under a line of credit, even if repayment of some or all borrowings is not required. In any event, financial covenants under our current or future debt obligations could impair our planned business strategies by limiting our ability to borrow (i) beyond certain amounts or (ii) for certain purposes. Presently, our existing financial debt covenants primarily relate to maintaining minimum debt coverage ratios, maintaining an overall minimum net worth, maintaining a maximum loan to value ratio, and maintaining an overall minimum total assets. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance in all material respects with all covenants or other requirements set forth in our debt and related agreements as amended.

Mortgage and mezzanine loans securing PIM Highland JV are nonrecourse to the borrowers, except for customary exceptions or carve-outs that trigger recourse liability to the borrowers in certain limited instances. Recourse obligations typically include only the payment of costs and liabilities suffered by the lenders as a result of the occurrence of certain bad acts on the part of the borrower. However, in certain cases, the carve-outs could trigger recourse obligations on the part of the borrower with respect to repayment of all or a portion of the outstanding principal amount of the loans. We have entered into customary guaranty agreements pursuant to which we guaranty payment of any recourse liabilities of the borrowers that result from the non-recourse carve-outs (which include, but are not limited to, fraud, misrepresentation, willful conduct resulting in waste, misappropriations of rents following an event of default, voluntary bankruptcy filings, unpermitted transfers of collateral, and certain environmental liabilities). In the opinion of management, none of these guaranty agreements, either individually or in the aggregate, are likely to have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition.

At March 31, 2012, our only recourse obligation is our \$145.0 million senior credit facility held by four banks, which

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expires in September 2014. Currently, there is no outstanding balance on this credit facility. The primary covenants of this senior credit facility include (i) the minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, as defined, of 1.35x through expiration (ours was 1.58x at March 31, 2012); and (ii) the maximum leverage ratio, as defined, of 65% (ours was 58.7% at March 31, 2012). In the event we borrow on this credit facility, we may be unable to refinance a portion or all of this senior credit facility before maturity. However, if it becomes necessary to pay down the principal balance, if any, at maturity, we believe we will be able to accomplish that with cash on hand, cash flows from operations, equity raises, or, to the extent necessary, asset sales.

Based upon the current level of operations, management believes that our cash flow from operations along with our cash balances and the amount available under our senior credit facility (\$145.0 million at March 31, 2012) will be adequate to meet upcoming anticipated requirements for interest and principal payments on debt, working capital, and capital expenditures for the next 12 months. With respect to upcoming maturities, we will continue to proactively address our upcoming 2012 and 2013 maturities. No assurances can be given that we will obtain additional financings or, if we do, what the amount and terms will be. Our failure to obtain future financing under favorable terms could adversely impact our ability to execute our business strategy. In addition, we may selectively pursue debt financing on individual properties.

We are committed to an investment strategy where we will opportunistically pursue hotel-related investments as suitable situations arise. Funds for future hotel-related investments are expected to be derived, in whole or in part, from cash on hand, future borrowings under a credit facility or other loans, or proceeds from additional issuances of common stock, preferred stock, or other securities, asset sales, and joint ventures. However, we have no formal commitment or understanding to invest in additional assets, and there can be no assurance that we will successfully make additional investments. We may, when conditions are suitable, look at additional capital raising opportunities.

Our existing hotels are mostly located in developed areas that contain competing hotel properties. The future occupancy, ADR, and RevPAR of any individual hotel could be materially and adversely affected by an increase in the number or quality of competitive hotel properties in its market area. Competition could also affect the quality and quantity of future investment opportunities.

Dividend Policy. During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Board of Directors declared dividends of \$0.11 and \$0.10 per outstanding common share, respectively. In December 2011, the Board of Directors approved our dividend policy for 2012 and we expect to pay a quarterly dividend of \$0.11 per share for the remainder of 2012. The adoption of a dividend policy does not commit our Board of Directors to declare future dividends or the amount thereof. The Board of Directors will continue to review its dividend policy on a quarterly basis. We may incur indebtedness to meet distribution requirements imposed on REITs under the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that working capital and cash flow from our investments are insufficient to fund required distributions. Or, we may elect to pay dividends on our common stock in cash or a combination of cash and shares of securities as permitted under federal income tax laws governing REIT distribution requirements. We may pay dividends in excess of our cash flow.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table summarizes the changes in key line items from our consolidated statements of operations (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended		Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
	March 31, 2012	2011	Change
Total revenue	\$225,887	\$211,790	\$ 14,097
Total hotel operating expenses	\$(146,879)	\$(137,860)	\$ (9,019)
Property taxes, insurance and other	\$(12,153)	\$(10,887)	\$ (1,266)
Depreciation and amortization	\$(34,355)	\$(32,777)	\$ (1,578)
Impairment charges	\$92	\$340	\$ (248)
Transaction acquisition costs	\$—	\$1,224	\$ (1,224)
Corporate, general, and administrative	\$(10,247)	\$(13,883)	\$ 3,636
Operating income	\$22,345	\$17,947	\$ 4,398
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated joint ventures	\$(10,304)	\$28,124	\$ (38,428)
Interest income	\$32	\$36	\$ (4)
Other income	\$7,613	\$48,003	\$ (40,390)
Interest expense and amortization of loan costs	\$(35,204)	\$(34,578)	\$ (626)
Unrealized gain on investments	\$1,785	\$—	\$ 1,785
Unrealized loss on derivatives	\$(9,941)	\$(16,817)	\$ 6,876
Income tax expense	\$(879)	\$(1,044)	\$ 165
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(24,553)	\$41,671	\$ (66,224)
Income from discontinued operations	\$—	\$2,211	\$ (2,211)
Net income (loss)	\$(24,553)	\$43,882	\$ (68,435)
(Income) loss from consolidated joint ventures			
attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$278	\$(931)	\$ 1,209
Net (income) loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling			
interests in operating partnership	\$3,057	\$(5,118)	\$ 8,175
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company	\$(21,218)	\$37,833	\$ (59,051)

The following table illustrates key performance indicators for the 96 hotel properties (“comparable hotels”) included in continuing operations that we have owned throughout the entire three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2012	2011	
RevPar (revenue per available room)	\$95.61	\$92.32	
Occupancy	70.97	% 69.87	%
ADR (average daily rate)	\$134.72	\$132.14	

Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

Revenue. Rooms revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012 (the “2012 quarter”) increased \$11.7 million, or 7.2%, to \$174.5 million from \$162.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 (the “2011 quarter”). The increase in room revenue was partially due to the continued improvements in occupancy coupled with an increase in average daily rate at our comparable hotels. During the 2012 quarter, we experienced a 110 basis-points increase in occupancy and a 2.0% increase in room rates as the economy continues to improve. Food and beverage experienced a similar increase of \$3.3 million, or 8.6%, due to improved occupancy. Other revenue, which consists mainly of telecommunications, parking, spa, and golf fees, experienced a slight increase of \$217,000. In addition, in the 2012 quarter, hotel revenue increased by \$878,000 and \$3.9 million related to the acquisition of WorldQuest condominium properties in March 2011 and the assignment to us of the remaining 11% ownership interest in a joint venture which previously held a hotel property under a triple-net lease in December 2011, respectively.

Rental income from the triple-net operating lease decreased \$1.2 million. As discussed above, we were assigned the remaining 11% ownership interest in the joint venture which previously held a property under a triple-net lease. Consequently, the lease agreement was canceled and rental income is no longer recorded related to this lease.

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Asset management fees and other were \$75,000 and \$68,000 for the 2012 quarter and the 2011 quarter, respectively.

Hotel Operating Expenses. Hotel operating expenses consist of direct expenses from departments associated with revenue streams and indirect expenses associated with support departments and management fees. We experienced increases of \$4.9 million in direct expenses and \$4.2 million in indirect expenses and management fees in the 2012 quarter. The increase in these expenses is primarily attributable to higher occupancy and higher management fees resulting from increased hotel revenues and higher sales and marketing expenses. In addition, WorldQuest condominium properties and the consolidation of the previously mentioned triple-net lease hotel property contributed \$728,000 and \$3.6 million, respectively, to the increase in total hotel operating expenses during the 2012 quarter. Direct expenses were 30.3% of total hotel revenue for the 2012 quarter and 30.0% for the 2011 quarter.

Property Taxes, Insurance, and Other. Property taxes, insurance, and other increased \$1.3 million for the 2012 quarter to \$12.2 million. The increase is primarily due to a) a \$1.4 million increase in property taxes resulting from refunds and reductions in the 2011 quarter related to successful appeals and increased property value assessments related to certain hotels in the 2012 quarter and b) a gain of \$244,000 recognized on an insurance settlement in 2011. These increases were partially offset by decreased insurance expense of \$393,000 resulting from lower premiums for insurance policies renewed since March 31, 2011 and lower uninsured losses incurred.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization decreased \$1.6 million for the 2012 quarter compared to the 2011 quarter primarily due to certain assets that had been fully depreciated since March 31, 2011, which is partially offset by an increase in depreciation expense resulting from capital improvements made at certain hotel properties since March 31, 2011.

Impairment Charges. We recorded credits to impairment charges of \$92,000 and \$340,000 for the 2012 quarter and 2011 quarter, respectively, for cash received and resulting valuation adjustments on previously impaired mezzanine loans.

Transaction Acquisition Costs. In the 2011 quarter, we recorded a credit to transaction acquisition costs of \$1.2 million related to costs reimbursed by the joint venture associated with the acquisition of a 71.74% interest in PIM Highland JV.

Corporate, General, and Administrative. Corporate, general, and administrative expenses decreased to \$10.2 million for the 2012 quarter compared to \$13.9 million for the 2011 quarter. This decrease is primarily attributable to \$5.5 million in legal costs associated with the settlement of litigation incurred in the 2011 quarter offset by a \$3.3 million increase in non-cash stock/unit-based compensation primarily due to the higher expense recognized on restricted stock/unit-based awards granted in 2012 and 2011 at a higher cost per share and a \$991,000 fair-market adjustment related to modified employment terms. Aside from these items, other corporate general and administrative expenses decreased \$1.5 million during the 2012 quarter primarily attributable to decreases in employee bonuses.

Equity in Earnings (Loss) of Unconsolidated Joint Ventures. We recorded equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated joint ventures of (\$10.3 million) and \$28.1 million for the 2012 quarter and the 2011 quarter, respectively. Included in the 2011 quarter was a gain of \$75.4 million recognized by the PIM Highland JV at acquisition, of which our share was \$43.2 million, and \$17.6 million of transaction costs recorded for the acquisition. Excluding the gain and the transaction costs, our equity loss would have been \$2.4 million for the 2011 quarter.

Interest Income. Interest income was \$32,000 and \$36,000 for the 2012 quarter and the 2011 quarter, respectively.

Other Income. Other income was \$7.6 million and \$48.0 million for the 2012 quarter and the 2011 quarter, respectively. Income from the non-hedge interest rate swaps, floors, and floorridors accounted for \$7.9 million and

\$18.0 million of the 2012 quarter and the 2011 quarter, respectively. For the 2012 quarter, other income included \$378,000 of realized loss on investments in securities and other. For the 2011 quarter, other income included a gain of \$30.0 million recognized from a litigation settlement.

Interest Expense and Amortization of Loan Costs. Interest expense and amortization of loan costs increased \$626,000 to \$35.2 million for the 2012 quarter from \$34.6 million for the 2011 quarter. The slight increase is primarily due to a nominal increase in weighted average interest rate and increased amortization of loan costs of \$133,000.

Unrealized Gain on Investments. During the 2012 quarter, we recorded an unrealized gain on investments of \$1.8 million based on the closing price of securities at March 31, 2012. We did not have securities of this nature during the 2011 quarter.

Unrealized Loss on Derivatives. For the 2012 quarter, we recorded an unrealized loss of \$9.9 million, consisting of \$7.7 million related to interest-rate derivatives and \$2.2 million related to credit default swaps. In the 2011 quarter, we recorded an unrealized loss of \$16.8 million related to interest-rate derivatives. The fair value of interest-rate derivatives is primarily based

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on movements in the LIBOR forward curve and the passage of time. The fair value of credit default swaps, which we entered into in August 2011, is based on the change in value of the CMBX indices. The fair value of investment in security derivatives is based on overall security market fluctuations.

Income Tax Expense. We recorded income tax expense of \$879,000 and \$1.0 million for the 2012 quarter and the 2011 quarter, respectively. The decrease in income tax expense is primarily due to the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards for the state of California portion of the income tax provision for our largest TRS subsidiary. For tax years 2011 and 2010, California had suspended the net operating loss carryforward deduction.

Income from Discontinued Operations. No hotels were considered discontinued operations for the 2012 quarter. For the 2011 quarter, discontinued operations reported income from operations of \$2.2 million related to four hotel properties, three of which were sold during the 2011 quarter. During the 2011 quarter, we completed the sale of the JW Marriott hotel in San Francisco, California, the Hilton hotel in Rye Town, New York, and the Hampton Inn hotel in Houston, Texas, and recorded a net gain of \$2.8 million related to these sales. In addition to these three hotels, discontinued operations for the 2011 quarter also include the operating results of the Hampton Inn hotel in Jacksonville, FL, which was sold in the third quarter of 2011.

(Income) Loss from Consolidated Joint Ventures Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests. Noncontrolling interest partners in consolidated joint ventures were allocated (income) loss of \$278,000 and (\$931,000) during the 2012 quarter and 2011 quarter, respectively. In the 2011 quarter, we recorded a gain of \$2.1 million from the sale of the Hampton Inn hotel in Houston, Texas, that was held by a joint venture.

Net (Income) Loss Attributable to Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests in Operating Partnership. Noncontrolling interests in operating partnership were allocated net (income) loss of \$3.1 million and (\$5.1 million) in the 2012 quarter and the 2011 quarter, respectively. Redeemable noncontrolling interests represented ownership interests of 11.46% and 19.2% in the operating partnership at March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The decrease was primarily due to the net increase in common stock outstanding resulting from the issuance of additional shares of our common stock, the conversion of Series B-1 preferred stock to common stock, and grants of equity-based compensation since March 31, 2011.

SEASONALITY

Our properties' operations historically have been seasonal as certain properties maintain higher occupancy rates during the summer months and some during the winter months. This seasonality pattern can cause fluctuations in our quarterly lease revenue under our percentage leases. We anticipate that our cash flows from the operations of our properties will be sufficient to enable us to make quarterly distributions to maintain our REIT status. To the extent that cash flows from operations are insufficient during any quarter due to temporary or seasonal fluctuations in lease revenue, we expect to utilize other cash on hand or borrowings to fund required distributions. However, we cannot make any assurances that we will make distributions in the future.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

There have been no material changes since December 31, 2011, outside of the ordinary course of business, to contractual obligations specified in the table of contractual obligations included in the section "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in our 2011 Form 10-K.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our accounting policies that are critical or the most important to understand our financial condition and results of operations and that require management to make the most difficult judgments are described in our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on February 28, 2012. There have been no material changes in these critical accounting policies.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In December 2011, the FASB issued accounting guidance to clarify how to determine whether a reporting entity should derecognize the in-substance real estate upon loan defaults when it ceases to have controlling interest in a subsidiary that is in-substance real estate. Under this guidance, a reporting entity would not satisfy the requirements to derecognize the in-substance real estate before the legal transfer of the real estate to the lender and the extinguishment of the related non-recourse indebtedness. That is, even if the reporting entity ceases to have a controlling financial interest, the reporting entity would continue to include the real estate, debt, and the results of the subsidiary’s operations in its consolidated financial statements until legal title to the real

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estate is transferred to legally satisfy the debt. The new accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning on or after June 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect any impact on our financial position and results of operations from the adoption of this accounting guidance as our current accounting policy is to derecognize the in-substance real estate when the legal title to the real estate is transferred to legally satisfy the non-recourse indebtedness.

In December 2011, the FASB issued accounting guidance to require disclosures about offsetting assets and liabilities. Entities are required to disclose both gross and net information about both instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position and instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. This scope would include derivatives, sale and repurchase agreements, reverse sale and repurchase agreements, and securities-borrowing and securities-lending arrangements. The new accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after January 1, 2013 and the disclosures should be reported retrospectively for all comparative periods presented. We do not expect any material impact on our financial position and results of operations from the adoption of this accounting guidance, but will make the required additional disclosures upon adoption.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

The following non-GAAP presentations of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, FFO, and Adjusted FFO are made to assist our investors in evaluating our operating performance.

EBITDA is defined as net income (loss) attributable to the Company before interest expense, interest income other than interest income from mezzanine loans, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and noncontrolling interests in the operating partnership. We adjust EBITDA to exclude certain additional items such as gains or losses on sales of properties, write-off of loan costs, premiums, and exit fees, impairment of assets, acquisition-related costs, non-cash items, and various other items which are detailed in the following table. We present EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA because we believe these measurements a) more accurately reflect the ongoing performance of our hotel assets and other investments, b) provide more useful information to investors as indicators of our ability to meet our future debt payment and working capital requirements, and c) provide an overall evaluation of our financial condition. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as calculated by us may not be comparable to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA reported by other companies that do not define EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA exactly as we define the terms. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA does not represent cash generated from operating activities determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and should not be considered as an alternative to operating income or net income determined in accordance with GAAP as an indicator of performance or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as determined by GAAP as an indicator of liquidity.

The following table reconciles net income (loss) to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(Unaudited)	
Net income (loss)	\$ (24,553)	\$ 43,882
(Income) loss from consolidated joint ventures attributable to noncontrolling interests	278	(931)
Net (income) loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	3,057	(5,118)
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company	(21,218)	37,833
Interest income	(32)	(36)
Interest expense and amortization of loan costs	34,851	34,817
Depreciation and amortization	33,583	32,161
Impairment charges	(92)	(340)
Income tax expense	879	1,129
Net income (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	(3,057)	5,118
Equity in (earnings) loss of unconsolidated joint ventures	10,304	(28,124)
Company's portion of EBITDA of unconsolidated joint ventures	14,564	46,046
EBITDA	69,782	128,604
Amortization of unfavorable management contract liabilities	(565)	(565)
Gain on sale/disposition of properties	—	(2,802)
Write-off of loan costs, premiums, and exit fees, net	—	948
Other income ⁽¹⁾	(7,613)	(48,003)
Transaction acquisition costs	—	(1,224)
Legal costs related to a litigation settlement ⁽²⁾	—	5,500
Unrealized gain on investments	(1,785)	—
Unrealized loss on derivatives	9,941	16,817
Fair-market-value adjustments related to modified employment terms	991	—
Company's portion of adjustments to EBITDA of unconsolidated joint ventures	95	(41,011)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 70,846	\$ 58,264

Other income primarily consisting of income from interest rate derivatives in both periods, net realized loss on

⁽¹⁾ investments in securities and other in 2012, and a \$30 million gain from a litigation settlement in 2011 are excluded from Adjusted EBITDA.

⁽²⁾ Legal costs associated with a litigation settlement are excluded from Adjusted EBITDA.

We calculate Funds From Operations (“FFO”) and Adjusted FFO (“AFFO”) in the following table. FFO is calculated on the basis defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”), which is net income (loss), computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains or losses on sales of properties, asset impairment adjustments, and extraordinary items as defined by GAAP, plus depreciation and amortization of real estate assets, and after adjustments for unconsolidated joint ventures and noncontrolling interests in the operating partnership. Adjustments for unconsolidated joint ventures are calculated to reflect funds from operations on the same basis. NAREIT developed FFO as a relative measure of performance of an equity REIT to recognize that income-producing real estate historically has not depreciated on the basis determined by GAAP. Our calculation of AFFO excludes write-off of loan costs, premiums, and exit fees, acquisition-related costs, dividends on our Series B-1 preferred stock, which was outstanding as of March 31, 2011, non-cash items, our share of adjustments to FFO related to unconsolidated joint ventures, and various other items as detailed in the following table. We consider FFO and AFFO to be appropriate measures of our ongoing normalized operating performance as a REIT. We compute FFO in accordance with our interpretation of standards established by NAREIT, which may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs

that either do not define the term in accordance with the current NAREIT definition or interpret the NAREIT definition differently than us. FFO and AFFO do not represent cash generated from operating activities as determined by GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to a) GAAP net income or loss as an indication of our financial performance or b) GAAP cash flows from operating activities as a measure of our liquidity, nor is it indicative of funds available to satisfy our cash needs, including our ability to make cash distributions. However, to facilitate a clear understanding of our historical operating results, we believe that FFO and AFFO should be considered along with our net income or loss and cash flows reported in the consolidated financial statements.

The following table reconciles net income (loss) to FFO (in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended	
	2012	2011
	March 31,	
	(Unaudited)	
Net income (loss)	\$(24,553)	\$43,882
(Income) loss from consolidated joint ventures attributable to noncontrolling interests	278	(931)
Net (income) loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	3,057	(5,118)
Preferred dividends	(8,331)	(6,555)
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	(29,549)	31,278
Depreciation and amortization of real estate	33,517	32,100
Impairment charges	(92)	(340)
Gain on sale/disposition of properties	—	(2,802)
Net income (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	(3,057)	5,118
Equity in (earnings) loss of unconsolidated joint ventures	10,304	(28,124)
Company's portion of FFO of unconsolidated joint ventures	2,455	(10,972)
FFO available to common shareholders	13,578	26,258
Dividends on convertible preferred stock	—	1,025
Write-off of loan costs, premiums, and exit fees, net	—	948
Transaction acquisition costs	—	(1,224)
Legal costs related to a litigation settlement ⁽²⁾	—	5,500
Other income ⁽¹⁾	356	(30,000)
Unrealized gain on investments	(1,785)	—
Unrealized loss on derivatives	9,941	16,817
Fair-market-value adjustment related to a modified employment terms	991	—
Company's portion of adjustments to FFO of unconsolidated joint ventures	95	13,061
Adjusted FFO available to common shareholders	\$23,176	\$32,385

⁽¹⁾ Other income in 2012 primarily represents net realized loss on investments in securities and other which is excluded from Adjusted FFO.

Other income in 2011 represents a gain from a litigation settlement which is excluded from Adjusted FFO.

⁽²⁾ Legal costs associated with a litigation settlement are excluded from Adjusted FFO.

HOTEL PORTFOLIO

The following table presents certain information related to our hotel properties as of March 31, 2012:

Hotel Property	Location	Service Type	Total Rooms	% Owned	Owned Rooms
Fee Simple Properties					
Embassy Suites	Austin, TX	Full service	150	100	% 150
Embassy Suites	Dallas, TX	Full service	150	100	% 150
Embassy Suites	Herndon, VA	Full service	150	100	% 150
Embassy Suites	Las Vegas, NV	Full service	220	100	% 220
Embassy Suites	Syracuse, NY	Full service	215	100	% 215
Embassy Suites	Flagstaff, AZ	Full service	119	100	% 119
Embassy Suites	Houston, TX	Full service	150	100	% 150
Embassy Suites	West Palm Beach, FL	Full service	160	100	% 160
Embassy Suites	Philadelphia, PA	Full service	263	100	% 263

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Embassy Suites	Walnut Creek, CA	Full service	249	100	%249
Embassy Suites	Arlington, VA	Full service	267	100	%267
Embassy Suites	Portland, OR	Full service	276	100	%276
Embassy Suites	Santa Clara, CA	Full service	257	100	%257
Embassy Suites	Orlando, FL	Full service	174	100	%174
Hilton Garden Inn	Jacksonville, FL	Select service	119	100	%119
Hilton	Houston, TX	Full service	243	100	%243
Hilton	St. Petersburg, FL	Full service	333	100	%333
Hilton	Santa Fe, NM	Full service	157	100	%157
Hilton	Bloomington, MN	Full service	300	100	%300

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Hilton	Washington, DC	Full service	544	75	%408
Hilton	Costa Mesa, CA	Full service	486	100	%486
Hilton	Tucson, AZ	Full service	428	100	%428
Homewood Suites	Mobile, AL	Select service	86	100	%86
Hampton Inn	Lawrenceville, GA	Select service	86	100	%86
Hampton Inn	Evansville, IN	Select service	141	100	%141
Hampton Inn	Terre Haute, IN	Select service	112	100	%112
Hampton Inn	Buford, GA	Select service	92	100	%92
Marriott	Durham, NC	Full service	225	100	%225
Marriott	Arlington, VA	Full service	697	100	%697
Marriott	Seattle, WA	Full service	358	100	%358
Marriott	Bridgewater, NJ	Full service	347	100	%347
Marriott	Plano, TX	Full service	404	100	%404
Marriott	Dallas, TX	Full service	266	100	%266
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Jacksonville, FL	Select service	102	100	%102
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Baltimore, MD	Select service	133	100	%133
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Kennesaw, GA	Select service	90	100	%90
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Buford, GA	Select service	96	100	%96
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Gaithersburg, MD	Select service	162	100	%162
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Centreville, VA	Select service	136	100	%136
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Charlotte, NC	Select service	136	100	%136
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Durham, NC	Select service	120	100	%120
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Orlando, FL	Select service	400	100	%400
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Manhattan Beach, CA	Select service	164	100	%164
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Plymouth Meeting, PA	Select service	199	100	%199
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Glen Allen, VA	Select service	136	100	%136
Fairfield Inn by Marriott	Kennesaw, GA	Select service	87	100	%87
Fairfield Inn by Marriott	Orlando, FL	Select service	388	100	%388
Courtyard by Marriott	Bloomington, IN	Select service	117	100	%117
Courtyard by Marriott	Columbus, IN	Select service	90	100	%90
Courtyard by Marriott	Louisville, KY	Select service	150	100	%150
Courtyard by Marriott	Crystal City, VA	Select service	272	100	%272
Courtyard by Marriott	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	Select service	174	100	%174
Courtyard by Marriott	Overland Park, KS	Select service	168	100	%168
Courtyard by Marriott	Palm Desert, CA	Select service	151	100	%151
Courtyard by Marriott	Foothill Ranch, CA	Select service	156	100	%156
Courtyard by Marriott	Alpharetta, GA	Select service	154	100	%154
Courtyard by Marriott	Philadelphia, PA	Select service	498	100	%498
Courtyard by Marriott	Seattle, WA	Select service	250	100	%250
Courtyard by Marriott	San Francisco, CA	Select service	405	100	%405
Courtyard by Marriott	Orlando, FL	Select service	312	100	%312
Courtyard by Marriott	Oakland, CA	Select service	156	100	%156
Courtyard by Marriott	Scottsdale, AZ	Select service	180	100	%180
Courtyard by Marriott	Plano, TX	Select service	153	100	%153
Courtyard by Marriott	Edison, NJ	Select service	146	100	%146
Courtyard by Marriott	Newark, CA	Select service	181	100	%181
Courtyard by Marriott	Manchester, CT	Select service	90	85	%77
Courtyard by Marriott	Basking Ridge, NJ	Select service	235	100	%235
Marriott Residence Inn	Lake Buena Vista, FL	Select service	210	100	%210

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Marriott Residence Inn	Evansville, IN	Select service	78	100	% 78
Marriott Residence Inn	Orlando, FL	Select service	350	100	% 350
Marriott Residence Inn	Falls Church, VA	Select service	159	100	% 159
Marriott Residence Inn	San Diego, CA	Select service	150	100	% 150

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Marriott Residence Inn	Salt Lake City, UT	Select service	144	100	% 144
Marriott Residence Inn	Palm Desert, CA	Select service	130	100	% 130
Marriott Residence Inn	Las Vegas, NV	Select service	256	100	% 256
Marriott Residence Inn	Phoenix, AZ	Select service	200	100	% 200
Marriott Residence Inn	Plano, TX	Select service	126	100	% 126
Marriott Residence Inn	Newark, CA	Select service	168	100	% 168
Marriott Residence Inn	Manchester CT	Select service	96	85	% 82
Marriott Residence Inn Buckhead	Atlanta, GA	Select service	150	100	% 150
Marriott Residence Inn	Jacksonville, FL	Select service	120	100	% 120
TownePlace Suites by Marriott	Manhattan Beach, CA	Select service	144	100	% 144
One Ocean	Atlantic Beach, FL	Full service	193	100	% 193
Sheraton Hotel	Langhorne, PA	Full service	187	100	% 187
Sheraton Hotel	Minneapolis, MN	Full service	222	100	% 222
Sheraton Hotel	Indianapolis, IN	Full service	371	100	% 371
Sheraton Hotel	Anchorage, AK	Full service	370	100	% 370
Sheraton Hotel	San Diego, CA	Full service	260	100	% 260
Hyatt Regency	Coral Gables, FL	Full service	242	100	% 242
Crowne Plaza	Beverly Hills, CA	Full service	260	100	% 260
Annapolis Historic Inn	Annapolis, MD	Full service	124	100	% 124
Air Rights/Ground Lease Properties					
Doubletree Guest Suites	Columbus, OH	Full service	194	100	% 194
Hilton	Ft. Worth, TX	Full service	294	100	% 294
Hilton	La Jolla, CA	Full service	394	75	% 296
Crowne Plaza	Key West, FL	Full service	160	100	% 160
Renaissance	Tampa, FL	Full service	293	100	% 293
Total			20,656		20,395

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our primary market risk exposure consists of changes in interest rates on borrowings under our debt instruments and our derivatives portfolio that bear interest at variable rates that fluctuate with market interest rates. The analysis below presents the sensitivity of the market value of our financial instruments to selected changes in market interest rates.

At March 31, 2012, our total indebtedness of \$2.4 billion included \$515.4 million of variable-rate debt. The impact on the results of operations of a 25-basis point change in interest rate on the outstanding balance of variable-rate debt at March 31, 2012 would be approximately \$1.2 million per year. Interest rate changes will have no impact on the remaining \$1.8 billion of fixed-rate debt.

The above amounts were determined based on the impact of hypothetical interest rates on our borrowings and assume no changes in our capital structure. As the information presented above includes only those exposures that existed at March 31, 2012, it does not consider exposures or positions that could arise after that date. Accordingly, the information presented herein has limited predictive value. As a result, the ultimate realized gain or loss with respect to interest rate fluctuations will depend on exposures that arise during the period, the hedging strategies at the time, and the related interest rates.

We primarily use interest rate derivatives to capitalize on the historical correlation between changes in LIBOR and RevPAR. We have entered into various interest rate swap, cap, floor, and flooridor transactions that were not designated as hedges. Changes in the fair market values of these transactions are noncash items and recorded in earnings. These interest rate derivatives have resulted in total income of approximately \$204.1 million from their

inception in 2008 through March 31, 2012. Based on the LIBOR rates in effect on March 31, 2012, these derivatives are expected to result in income of approximately \$24.1 million for the remainder of 2012.

In August 2011, we entered into credit default swap transactions for a notional amount of \$100.0 million to hedge financial and capital market risk for an upfront cost of \$8.2 million that was subsequently returned to us as collateral by our counterparty. A credit default swap is a derivative contract that functions like an insurance policy against the credit

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risk of an entity or obligation. The seller of protection assumes the credit risk of the reference obligation from the buyer (us) of protection in exchange for annual premium payments. If a default or a loss, as defined in the credit default swap agreements, occurs on the underlying bonds, then the buyer of protection is protected against those losses. The only liability for us, the buyer, is the annual premium and any change in value of the underlying CMBX index (if the trade is terminated prior to maturity). For all CMBX trades completed to date, we were the buyer of protection. Credit default swaps are subject to master netting settlement arrangements and credit support annexes. Assuming the underlying bonds pay off at par over their remaining average life, our total exposure for these trades is approximately \$8.5 million.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, our management has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of March 31, 2012 (“Evaluation Date”). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective (i) to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms; and (ii) to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during our most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are currently subject to litigation arising in the normal course of our business. In the opinion of management, none of these lawsuits or claims against us, either individually or in the aggregate, is likely to have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition. In addition, we believe we have adequate insurance in place to cover such litigation.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The discussion of our business and operations should be read together with the risk factors contained in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which describe various risks and uncertainties to which we are or may become subject. These risks and uncertainties have the potential to affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, strategies, or prospects in a material and adverse manner. At March 31, 2012, there have been no material changes to the risk factors set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit	Description
10.36.1*	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated February 21, 2012, by and among Ashford Hospitality Limited Partnership, Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc., KeyBanc Capital Markets, and KeyBank, National Association
12.0*	Statement Regarding Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends
31.1*	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
31.2*	Certifications of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The following materials from the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations; (iii) Consolidated Statements Comprehensive Income (Loss); (iii) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows; and (iv) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the XBRL related information in Exhibit 101 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q shall not be deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be part of any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	Submitted electronically with this report.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	Submitted electronically with this report.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document	Submitted electronically with this report.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	Submitted electronically with this report.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document.	Submitted electronically with this report.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document.	

Submitted electronically with this report.

* Filed herewith.

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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.

Date: May 8, 2012

By: /s/ MONTY J. BENNETT
Monty J. Bennett
Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 8, 2012

By: /s/ DAVID J. KIMICHIK
David J. Kimichik
Chief Financial Officer