

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC
Form 10-K
February 29, 2016
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

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)

14185 Dallas Parkway, Suite 1100

Dallas, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

(972) 490-9600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

Common Stock

Preferred Stock, Series A

Preferred Stock, Series D

Preferred Stock, Series E

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Edgar Filing: ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC - Form 10-K

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

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

As of June 30, 2015, the aggregate market value of 96,282,245 shares of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$814,548,000.

As of February 25, 2016, the registrant had 95,470,903 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement pertaining to the 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated herein by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC.
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015
 INDEX TO FORM 10-K

	Page
PART I	
Item 1. <u>Business</u>	3
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	9
Item 1B. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	36
Item 2. <u>Properties</u>	37
Item 3. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	40
Item 4. <u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	40
PART II	
Item 5. <u>Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	40
Item 6. <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	46
Item 7. <u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	47
Item 7A. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	71
Item 8. <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	72
Item 9. <u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	125
Item 9A. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	125
Item 9B. <u>Other Information</u>	127
PART III	
Item 10. <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	127
Item 11. <u>Executive Compensation</u>	127
Item 12. <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	127
Item 13. <u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	127

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services 127

PART IV

Item 15. Financial Statement Schedules and Exhibits 128

SIGNATURES

Table of Contents

This Annual Report is filed by Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the “Company”). Unless the context otherwise requires, all references to the Company include those entities owned or controlled by the Company. In this report, the terms “the Company,” “Ashford Trust,” “we,” “us” or “our” mean Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc. and all entities included in its consolidated financial statements.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Throughout this Form 10-K and documents incorporated herein by reference, we make forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include information about possible, estimated or assumed future results of our business, financial condition and liquidity, results of operations, plans, and objectives. Statements regarding the following subjects are forward-looking by their nature:

- our business and investment strategy, including our ability to complete proposed business transactions described herein or the expected benefit of any such transactions;
- anticipated or expected purchases or sales of assets;
- our projected operating results;
- completion of any pending transactions;
- our ability to obtain future financing arrangements;
- our understanding of our competition;
- market trends;
- projected capital expenditures; and
- the impact of technology on our operations and business.

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

- factors discussed in this Form 10-K, including those set forth under the sections titled “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” “Business,” and “Properties;”
- general volatility of the capital markets and the market price of our common and preferred stock;
- changes in our business or investment strategy;
- availability, terms, and deployment of capital;
- availability of qualified personnel;
- changes in our industry and the market in which we operate, interest rates, or local economic conditions
- the degree and nature of our competition;
- actual and potential conflicts of interest with our advisor, Remington Lodging & Hospitality, LLC, our executive officers and our non-independent directors;
- changes in governmental regulations, accounting rules, tax rates and similar matters;
- legislative and regulatory changes, including changes to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”), and related rules, regulations and interpretations governing the taxation of REITs; and
- limitations imposed on our business and our ability to satisfy complex rules in order for us to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

When we use words or phrases such as “will likely result,” “may,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “should,” “expect,” “believe,” “intend,” or similar expressions, we intend to identify forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We are not obligated to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Table of Contents

PART I

Item 1. Business

GENERAL

Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc., together with its subsidiaries, is an externally-advised real estate investment trust (“REIT”) focused on investing opportunistically in the hospitality industry with a focus on full-service upscale and upper-upscale hotels in the U.S. that have a revenue per available room (“RevPAR”) generally less than two times the U.S. national average. Additional information can be found on our website at www.ahltreit.com. We were formed as a Maryland corporation in May 2003 and commenced operations in August 2003, as a self-advised REIT. In November 2014, we completed the spin-off of our asset management business, forming Ashford Inc. as a separate publicly traded company, and we became advised by Ashford Inc. We continue to own our lodging investments and conduct our business through Ashford Hospitality Limited Partnership (“Ashford Trust OP”), our operating partnership. Ashford OP General Partner LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, serves as the sole general partner of our operating partnership.

Our hotels are primarily operated under the widely recognized upscale and upper-upscale brands of Hilton, Hyatt, Marriott, Starwood and Intercontinental Hotels Group. Currently, all of our hotels are located in the United States. As of December 31, 2015, we owned interests in the following:

132 consolidated hotel properties, including 130 hotel properties directly owned and two hotel properties owned through majority-owned investments in consolidated entities, which represent 27,977 total rooms (or 27,950 net rooms excluding those attributable to our partners);

85 hotel condominium units at WorldQuest Resort in Orlando, Florida;

an approximate 29.8% ownership in Ashford Inc. with a carrying value of \$6.6 million and a fair value of \$31.9 million; and

a mezzanine loan with a carrying value of \$3.7 million.

On June 17, 2013, we announced that our board of directors had approved a plan to spin-off an 80% ownership interest in an 8-hotel portfolio, totaling 3,146 rooms (2,912 net rooms excluding those attributable to our partners), to holders of our common stock in the form of a taxable special distribution. This distribution was comprised of common stock in Ashford Hospitality Prime, Inc. (“Ashford Prime”), a newly formed company. We contributed the portfolio interests into Ashford Hospitality Prime Limited Partnership (“Ashford Prime OP”), Ashford Prime’s operating partnership. The distribution was made on November 19, 2013, on a pro rata basis to holders of our common stock as of November 8, 2013, with each of our stockholders receiving one share of Ashford Prime common stock for every five shares of our common stock held by such stockholder as of the close of business on November 8, 2013. Ashford Prime has qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, under the symbol “AHP.” The transaction also included options for Ashford Prime to purchase the Crystal Gateway Marriott in Arlington, Virginia and the Pier House Resort in Key West, Florida. We sold the Pier House Resort to Ashford Prime on March 1, 2014, and Ashford Prime’s option to acquire the Crystal Gateway Marriott expired on May 19, 2015.

On July 13, 2015, we announced that our board of directors had declared the distribution (1) to our stockholders of approximately 4.1 million shares of common stock of Ashford Prime to be received by Ashford Trust upon redemption of Ashford Prime OP common units and (2) to the common unitholders of Ashford Trust OP of our remaining common units of Ashford Prime OP. The distribution occurred on July 27, 2015, to stockholders and common unitholders of record as of the close of business of the New York Stock Exchange on July 20, 2015. As a result of the distribution, we have no ownership interest in Ashford Prime.

On February 27, 2014, we announced that our board of directors had approved a plan to spin-off our asset management business into a separate publicly traded company in the form of a taxable special distribution. The spin-off was completed on November 12, 2014, with a pro-rata taxable distribution of a portion of Ashford Inc.’s common stock to our common stockholders of record as of November 11, 2014. The distribution was comprised of one share of Ashford Inc. common stock for every 87 shares of our common stock held by our stockholders. In addition, for each common unit of our operating partnership, the holder received a common unit of the operating limited liability company subsidiary of Ashford Inc. Each holder of common units of the operating limited liability

company of Ashford Inc. could exchange up to 99% of those units for shares of Ashford Inc. stock at the rate of one share of Ashford Inc. common stock for every 55 common units of the operating limited liability company subsidiary of Ashford Inc. The exchange occurred on November 12, 2014, simultaneously with the distribution to common stockholders. Following the spin-off, we continue to hold approximately 598,000 shares of Ashford Inc. common stock, which represented an approximate 30.1% ownership interest in Ashford Inc. at the time of the spin-off. In connection with the spin-off, we entered into an advisory agreement with Ashford Inc.

Table of Contents

For federal income tax purposes, we have elected to be treated as a REIT, which imposes limitations related to operating hotels. As of December 31, 2015, all of our 132 hotel properties were leased or owned by our wholly-owned and majority-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 eligible independent contractors to operate the hotels under management contracts. Hotel operating results related to these properties are included in the consolidated statements of operations.

We do not operate any of our hotels directly; instead we employ hotel management companies to operate them for us under management contracts. Remington Lodging & Hospitality, LLC, together with its affiliates (“Remington Lodging”), is one of our property managers, and is beneficially wholly-owned by Mr. Monty J. Bennett, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. Archie Bennett, Jr., our Chairman Emeritus. As of December 31, 2015, Remington Lodging managed 89 of our 132 hotel properties and the WorldQuest Resort. On September 17, 2015, Remington Lodging and Ashford Inc. entered into an agreement pursuant to which Ashford Inc. will acquire all of the general partner interest and eighty percent of the limited partner interests in Remington Lodging. The acquisition is subject to the satisfaction of various conditions, including the approval of Ashford Inc.’s stockholders and independent directors. The acquisition, if completed, will not impact our management agreements with Remington Lodging. Third-party management companies managed our remaining hotel properties.

BUSINESS STRATEGIES

We will continue to seek ways to benefit from the cyclical nature of the hotel industry.

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 that will be accretive to our portfolio;
- disposition of non-core hotel properties;
- pursuing capital market activities to enhance long-term stockholder 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.

In June 2015, our board of directors modified our investment strategy to focus predominantly on full-service hotels in the upscale and upper-upscale segments in the U.S. that have RevPAR generally less than twice the national average. The change in our investment strategy was made in conjunction with our announcement that we plan to sell the vast majority of our select-service hotel portfolio. We believe that as supply, demand, and capital market cycles change, we will be able to shift our investment strategy to take advantage of new lodging-related investment opportunities as they may develop. Our board of directors may change our investment strategy at any time without stockholder approval or notice.

While our current investment strategy is focused on direct hotel investments, as the business cycle changes and the hotel markets continue to improve, we may invest in a variety of lodging-related assets based upon our evaluation of diverse market conditions including our cost of capital and the expected returns from those investments. Our investments may include: (i) direct hotel investments; (ii) mezzanine financing through origination or acquisition; (iii) first-lien mortgage financing through origination or acquisition; and (iv) sale-leaseback transactions.

Our strategy is designed to take advantage of lodging industry conditions and adjust to changes in market circumstances over time. Our assessment of market conditions will determine asset reallocation strategies. While we seek to capitalize on favorable market fundamentals, conditions beyond our control may have an impact on overall profitability and our investment returns.

Our strategy of combining lodging-related equity and debt investments seeks, among other things, to:

- capitalize on both current yield and price appreciation, while simultaneously offering diversification of types of assets within the hospitality industry; and

•vary investments across an array of hospitality assets to take advantage of market cycles for each asset class. To take full advantage of future investment opportunities in the lodging industry, we intend to invest according to the asset allocation strategies described below. However, due to ongoing changes in market conditions, we will continually evaluate the

Table of Contents

appropriateness of our investment strategies. Our board of directors may change any or all of these strategies at any time without stockholder approval or notice.

Direct Hotel Investments – In selecting hotels to acquire, we target hotels that offer either a high current return or the opportunity to increase in value through repositioning, capital investments, market-based recovery, or improved management practices. Our direct hotel acquisition strategy primarily targets full-service hotels with RevPAR less than twice the national average in primary, secondary, and resort markets, typically throughout the United States and will seek to achieve both current income and appreciation. In addition, we will continue to assess our existing hotel portfolio and make strategic decisions to sell certain under-performing or non-strategic hotels that do not fit our investment strategy or criteria due to micro or macro market changes or other reasons.

Mezzanine Financing – Subordinated loans, or mezzanine loans, that we acquire or originate may relate to a diverse segment of hotels that are located across the U.S. These mezzanine loans are secured by junior mortgages on hotels or pledges of equity interests in entities owning hotels. As the global economic environment improves and the hotel industry stabilizes, we may refocus our efforts on the acquisition or origination of mezzanine loans. Given the greater repayment risks of these types of loans, to the extent we acquire or originate them in the future, we will have a more conservative approach in underwriting these assets. Mezzanine loans that we acquire in the future may be secured by individual assets as well as cross-collateralized portfolios of assets.

First Mortgage Financing – From time to time, we may acquire or originate first mortgages. As the dynamics in the capital markets and the hotel industry make first-mortgage investments more attractive, we may acquire, potentially at a discount to par, or originate loans secured by first priority mortgages on hotels. We may be subject to certain state-imposed licensing regulations related to commercial mortgage lenders, with which we intend to comply. However, because we are not a bank or a federally chartered lending institution, we are not subject to state and federal regulatory constraints imposed on such entities.

Sale-Leaseback Transactions – To date, we have not participated in any sale-leaseback transactions. However, if the lodging industry fundamentals shift such that sale-leaseback transactions become more attractive investments, we may purchase hotels and lease them back to their existing hotel owners.

Other Transactions - We may also invest in other lodging related assets or businesses that offer diversification, attractive risk adjusted returns, and/or capital allocation benefits.

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We currently operate in one business segment within the hotel lodging industry: direct hotel investments. A discussion of our operating segment is incorporated by reference to note 20 to our consolidated financial statements set forth in Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

FINANCING STRATEGY

We utilize debt to increase equity returns. When evaluating our future level of indebtedness and making decisions regarding the incurrence of indebtedness, our board of directors considers a number of factors, including:

- our leverage levels across the portfolio;
- the purchase price of our investments to be acquired with debt financing;
- impact on financial covenants;
- cost of debt;
- loan maturity schedule;
- the estimated market value of our investments upon refinancing;
- the ability of particular investments, and our Company as a whole, to generate cash flow to cover expected debt service; and
- trailing twelve months net operating income of the hotel to be financed.

We may incur debt in the form of purchase money obligations to the sellers of properties, publicly or privately placed debt instruments, or financing from banks, institutional investors, or other lenders. Any such indebtedness may be secured or unsecured by mortgages or other interests in our properties. This indebtedness may be recourse, non-recourse, or cross-collateralized. If recourse, such recourse may include our general assets or be limited to the particular investment to which the indebtedness relates. In addition, we may invest in properties or loans subject to existing loans secured by mortgages or similar liens on the properties, or we may refinance properties acquired on a

leveraged basis.

5

Table of Contents

We may use the proceeds from any borrowings for working capital, consistent with industry practice, to:

- purchase interests in partnerships or joint ventures;
- finance the origination or purchase of debt investments; or
- finance acquisitions, expand, redevelop or improve existing properties, or develop new properties or other uses.

In addition, if we do not have sufficient cash available, we may need to borrow to meet taxable income distribution requirements under the Internal Revenue Code. 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 our individual properties and debt investments.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

In December 2014, the board of directors approved our dividend policy for 2015 with an annualized target of \$0.48 per share. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have declared dividends of \$0.48 per share. 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. 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. Distributions are authorized by our board of directors and declared by us based upon a variety of factors deemed relevant by our directors. No assurance can be given that our dividend policy will not change in the future. In December 2015, the board of directors approved our dividend policy for 2016 and we expect to pay a quarterly dividend of \$0.12 per share during 2016. 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 our dividend policy on a quarterly basis. Our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders will depend, in part, upon our receipt of distributions from our operating partnership. This, in turn, may depend upon receipt of lease payments with respect to our properties from indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries of our operating partnership and the management of our properties by our property managers. Distributions to our stockholders are generally taxable to our stockholders as ordinary income. However, since a portion of our investments are equity ownership interests in hotels, which result in depreciation and non-cash charges against our income, a portion of our distributions may constitute a non-taxable return of capital, to the extent of a stockholder's tax basis in the stock. To the extent that it is consistent with maintaining our REIT status, we may maintain accumulated earnings of Ashford TRS in that entity. Our charter allows us to issue preferred stock with a preference on distributions, such as our Series A, Series D and Series E preferred stock. The partnership agreement of our operating partnership also allows the operating partnership to issue units with a preference on distributions, such as our Class B common units. The issuance of these series of preferred stock and units together with any similar issuance in the future, given the dividend preference on such stock or units, could limit our ability to make a dividend distribution to our common stockholders.

COMPETITION

The hotel industry is highly competitive and the hotels in which we invest are subject to competition from other hotels for guests. Competition is based on a number of factors, most notably convenience of location, availability of rooms, brand affiliation, price, range of services, guest amenities or accommodations offered and quality of customer service. Competition is often specific to the individual markets in which our properties are located and includes competition from existing and new hotels. Increased competition could have a material adverse effect on the occupancy rate, average daily room rate and room revenue per available room of our hotels or may require us to make capital improvements that we otherwise would not have to make, which may result in decreases in our profitability. Our principal competitors include other hotel operating companies, ownership companies (including hotel REITs) and national and international hotel brands. We face increased competition from providers of less expensive accommodations, such as select-service hotels or independent owner-managed hotels, during periods of economic downturn when leisure and business travelers become more sensitive to room rates. We may also experience competition from alternative types of accommodations such as AirBnb.

EMPLOYEES

We have no employees. Our appointed officers and employees are provided by Ashford Hospitality Advisors LLC (“Ashford LLC”), a subsidiary of Ashford Inc. (collectively, our “advisor”). Services which would otherwise be provided by employees are provided by Ashford LLC and by our executive officers. Ashford LLC has approximately 108 full-time employees. These employees

6

Table of Contents

directly or indirectly perform various acquisition, development, asset management, capital markets, accounting, tax, risk management, legal, redevelopment, and corporate management functions pursuant to the terms of our advisory agreement.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Under various federal, state, and local laws and regulations, an owner or operator of real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances on such property. These laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of hazardous or toxic substances. Furthermore, a person who arranges for the disposal of a hazardous substance or transports a hazardous substance for disposal or treatment from property owned by another may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances released into the environment at that property. The costs of remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial, and the presence of such substances, or the failure to promptly remediate such substances, may adversely affect the owner's ability to sell the affected property or to borrow using the affected property as collateral. In connection with the ownership and operation of our properties, we, our operating partnership, or Ashford TRS may be potentially liable for any such costs. In addition, the value of any lodging property loan we originate or acquire would be adversely affected if the underlying property contained hazardous or toxic substances.

Phase I environmental assessments, which are intended to identify potential environmental contamination for which our properties may be responsible, have been obtained on substantially all of our properties. Such Phase I environmental assessments included:

- historical reviews of the properties;
- reviews of certain public records;
- preliminary investigations of the sites and surrounding properties;
- screening for the presence of hazardous substances, toxic substances, and underground storage tanks; and
- the preparation and issuance of a written report.

Such Phase I environmental assessments did not include invasive procedures, such as soil sampling or ground water analysis. Such Phase I environmental assessments have not revealed any environmental liability that we believe would have a material adverse effect on our business, assets, results of operations, or liquidity, and we are not aware of any such liability. To the extent Phase I environmental assessments reveal facts that require further investigation, we would perform a Phase II environmental assessment. However, it is possible that these environmental assessments will not reveal all environmental liabilities. There may be material environmental liabilities of which we are unaware, including environmental liabilities that may have arisen since the environmental assessments were completed or updated. No assurances can be given that (i) future laws, ordinances, or regulations will not impose any material environmental liability, or (ii) the current environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by the condition of properties in the vicinity (such as the presence of leaking underground storage tanks) or by third parties unrelated to us.

We believe our properties are in compliance in all material respects with all federal, state, and local ordinances and regulations regarding hazardous or toxic substances and other environmental matters. Neither we nor, to our knowledge, any of the former owners of our properties have been notified by any governmental authority of any material noncompliance, liability, or claim relating to hazardous or toxic substances or other environmental matters in connection with any of our properties.

INSURANCE

We maintain comprehensive insurance, including liability, property, workers' compensation, rental loss, environmental, terrorism, and, when available on commercially reasonable terms, flood and earthquake insurance, with policy specifications, limits, and deductibles customarily carried for similar properties. Certain types of losses (for example, matters of a catastrophic nature such as acts of war or substantial known environmental liabilities) are either uninsurable or require substantial premiums that are not economically feasible to maintain. Certain types of losses, such as those arising from subsidence activity, are insurable only to the extent that certain standard policy exceptions to insurability are waived by agreement with the insurer. We believe, however, that our properties are adequately insured, consistent with industry standards.

FRANCHISE LICENSES

We believe that the public's perception of quality associated with a franchisor can be an important feature in the operation of a hotel. Franchisors provide a variety of benefits for franchisees, which include national advertising, publicity, and other marketing programs designed to increase brand awareness, training of personnel, continuous review of quality standards, and centralized reservation systems.

7

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2015, we owned interests in 132 hotels, 127 of which operated under the following franchise licenses or brand management agreements:

Embassy Suites is a registered trademark of Hilton Hospitality, Inc.

Hilton is a registered trademark of Hilton Hospitality, Inc.

Hilton Garden Inn is a registered trademark of Hilton Hospitality, Inc.

Hampton Inn is a registered trademark of Hilton Hospitality, Inc.

Homewood Suites is a registered trademark of Hilton Hospitality, Inc.

Marriott is a registered trademark of Marriott International, Inc.

SpringHill Suites is a registered trademark of Marriott International, Inc.

Residence Inn by Marriott is a registered trademark of Marriott International, Inc.

Courtyard by Marriott is a registered trademark of Marriott International, Inc.

Fairfield Inn by Marriott is a registered trademark of Marriott International, Inc.

TownePlace Suites is a registered trademark of Marriott International, Inc.

Renaissance is a registered trademark of Marriott International, Inc.

Ritz Carlton is a registered trademark of Marriott International, Inc.

Hyatt Regency is a registered trademark of Hyatt Corporation.

Le Meridien is a registered trademark of Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide, Inc.

Sheraton is a registered trademark of Sheraton Hotels and Resorts, a division of Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide, Inc.

W is a registered trademark of W Hotels Worldwide, a division of Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide, Inc.

Westin is a registered trademark of Westin Hotels and Resorts, a division of Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide, Inc.

Crowne Plaza is a registered trademark of InterContinental Hotels Group.

Hotel Indigo is a registered trademark of InterContinental Hotels Group.

One Ocean is a registered trademark of Remington Hotels LP.

Our management companies, including Remington Lodging, must operate each hotel pursuant to the terms of the related franchise or brand management agreement and must use their best efforts to maintain the right to operate each hotel pursuant to such terms. In the event of termination of a particular franchise or brand management agreement, our management companies must operate any affected hotels under another franchise or brand management agreement, if any, that we enter into. We anticipate that many of the additional hotels we acquire could be operated under franchise licenses or brand management agreements as well.

Our franchise licenses and brand management agreements generally specify certain management, operational, recordkeeping, accounting, reporting, and marketing standards and procedures with which the franchisee or brand operator must comply, including requirements related to:

• training of operational personnel;

• safety;

• maintaining specified insurance;

• types of services and products ancillary to guestroom services that may be provided;

• display of signage; and

• type, quality, and age of furniture, fixtures, and equipment included in guestrooms, lobbies, and other common areas.

Table of Contents

SEASONALITY

Our properties' operations historically have been seasonal as certain properties maintain higher occupancy rates during the summer months, while certain other properties maintain higher occupancy rates 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.

ACCESS TO REPORTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

We maintain a website at www.ahtreit.com. On our website, we make available free-of-charge our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and other reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish such material with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). In addition, our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Accounting Officer, Corporate Governance Guidelines, and Board Committee Charters are also available free-of-charge on our website or can be made available in print upon request. All reports filed with the SEC may also be read and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E. Washington, DC 20549-1090. Further information regarding the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, all of our filed reports can be obtained at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

The financial crisis and general economic slowdown, which began in late 2007, harmed the operating performance of the hotel industry generally. If these or similar events recur, we may be harmed by declines in occupancy, average daily room rates and/or other operating revenues.

The performance of the lodging industry has been closely linked with the performance of the general economy and, specifically, growth in the U.S. gross domestic product. A majority of our hotels are classified as upscale and upper-upscale. In an economic downturn, these types of hotels may be more susceptible to a decrease in revenue, as compared to hotels in other categories that have lower room rates. This characteristic may result from the fact that upscale and upper-upscale hotels generally target business and high-end leisure travelers. In periods of economic difficulties, business and leisure travelers may seek to reduce travel costs by limiting travel or seeking to reduce costs on their trips. Any economic recession will likely have an adverse effect on us.

Continued or renewed economic weakness in the U.S. economy, generally, or a new recession would likely adversely affect our financial condition and that of our managers and tenants, and could impact the ability of our managers and tenants to pay our returns and rents.

Failure of the hotel industry to exhibit sustained improvement or to improve as expected may adversely affect us.

A substantial part of our business plan is based on our belief that the lodging markets in which we invest will experience improving economic fundamentals in the future, despite that fundamentals have already substantially improved over the last several years. In particular, our business strategy is dependent on our expectation that key industry performance indicators, especially RevPAR, will continue to improve. There can be no assurance as to whether or to what extent, hotel industry fundamentals will continue to improve. In the event conditions in the industry do not sustain improvement or improve as we expect, or deteriorate, we may be adversely affected.

The hotel industry is highly competitive and the hotels in which we invest are subject to competition from other hotels for guests.

The hotel business is highly competitive. Our hotel properties will compete on the basis of location, room rates, quality, amenities, reputation and reservations systems, among many factors. There are many competitors in the hotel industry, and many of these competitors may have substantially greater marketing and financial resources than we have. This competition could reduce occupancy levels and room revenue at our hotels. Over-building in the lodging industry may increase the number of rooms available and may decrease occupancy and room rates. In addition, in

periods of weak demand, as may occur during a general economic recession, profitability is negatively affected by the fixed costs of operating hotels.

Table of Contents

Because we depend upon our advisor and its affiliates to conduct our operations, any adverse changes in the financial condition of our advisor or its affiliates or our relationship with them could hinder our operating performance.

We depend on our advisor to manage our assets and operations. Any adverse changes in the financial condition of our advisor or its affiliates or our relationship with our advisor could hinder its ability to manage us successfully.

We depend on our advisor's key personnel with long-standing business relationships. The loss of our advisor's key personnel could threaten our ability to operate our business successfully.

Our future success depends, to a significant extent, upon the continued services of our advisor's management team and the extent and nature of the relationships they have developed with hotel franchisors, operators, and owners and hotel lending and other financial institutions. The loss of services of one or more members of our advisor's management team could harm our business and our prospects.

The aggregate amount of fees and expense reimbursements paid to our advisor will exceed the average of internalized expenses of our industry peers (as provided in our advisory agreement), as a percentage of total market capitalization.

As a part of these fees, we must pay a minimum advisory fee to our advisor regardless of our performance.

Pursuant to the advisory agreement between us and our advisor, we must pay our advisor a quarterly base management fee (subject to a minimum fee described below), that is based on a declining scale percentage of our total market capitalization (as defined in our advisory agreement) plus the Key Money Asset Management Fee (as defined in our advisory agreement), an annual incentive fee that will be based on our achievement of certain minimum performance thresholds and certain expense reimbursements. For each quarter beginning after December 31, 2015, the quarterly minimum base management fee will be equal to the greater of (i) 90% of the base fee paid for the same quarter in the prior year; and (ii) the "G&A Ratio" multiplied by our total market capitalization for such quarter. The "G&A Ratio" will be calculated as the simple average of the ratios of total general and administrative expenses paid, less any non-cash expenses but including any dead-deal costs, in the applicable quarter by each member of a select peer group, divided by the total market capitalization of such peer group member (as provided in our advisory agreement.) Since the base management fee is subject to this minimum amount and because a portion of such fees are contingent on our performance, the fees we pay to our advisor may fluctuate over time. However, regardless of our advisor's performance, the total amount of fees and reimbursements paid to our advisor as a percentage of market capitalization will never be less than the average of internalized expenses of our industry peers (as provided in our advisory agreement), and there may be times when the total amount of fees and incentives paid to our advisor greatly exceeds the average of internalized expenses of our industry peers.

Our advisor's entitlement to non-performance-based compensation, including the minimum base management fee, might reduce its incentive to devote its time and effort to seeking investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted returns for our portfolio. Further, our incentive fee structure may induce our advisor to encourage us to acquire certain assets, including speculative or high risk assets, or to acquire assets with increased leverage, which could increase the risk to our portfolio.

Our joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on a co-venturer's financial condition and disputes between us and our co-venturers.

We have in the past and may continue to co-invest with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities, acquiring controlling or non-controlling interests in, or sharing responsibility for, managing the affairs of a property, partnership, joint venture or other entity. In such event, we may not be in a position to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding the property, partnership, joint venture or other entity. Investments in partnerships, joint ventures or other entities may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present were a third party not involved, including the possibility that partners or co-venturers might become bankrupt, suffer a deterioration in their financial condition or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions. Partners or co-venturers may have economic or other business interests or goals which are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Such investments may also have the potential risk of impasses on decisions, such as a sale, budgets, or financing, if neither we nor the partner or co-venturer has full control over the partnership or joint venture. Disputes between us and partners or co-venturers may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers or directors from focusing their time and effort on our business. Consequently, actions by, or disputes with, partners or co-venturers

might result in subjecting properties owned by the partnership or joint venture to additional risk. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our third-party partners or co-venturers.

Table of Contents

Our business strategy depends on our continued growth. We may fail to integrate recent and additional investments into our operations or otherwise manage our planned growth, which may adversely affect our operating results. Our business plan contemplates a period of continued growth in the next several years. We cannot assure you that we will be able to adapt our management, administrative, accounting, and operational systems, or hire and retain sufficient operational staff to successfully integrate and manage any future acquisitions of additional assets without operating disruptions or unanticipated costs. Acquisitions of any additional portfolios of properties or mortgages would generate additional operating expenses for us. Any future acquisitions may also require us to enter into property improvement plans that will increase our operating expenses. As we acquire additional assets, we will be subject to the operational risks associated with owning those assets. Our failure to successfully integrate any future acquisitions into our portfolio could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition and our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders.

Because our board of directors and our advisor have broad discretion to make future investments, we may make investments that result in returns that are substantially below expectations or that result in net operating losses. Our board of directors and our advisor have broad discretion, within the investment criteria established by our board of directors, to make additional investments and to determine the timing of such investments. In addition, our investment policies may be revised from time to time at the discretion of our board of directors, without a vote of our stockholders. Such discretion could result in investments with yield returns inconsistent with expectations. We may be unable to identify additional investments that meet our investment criteria or to acquire the properties we have under contract.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify real estate investments that meet our investment criteria, that we will be successful in completing any investment we identify, or that any investment we complete will produce a return on our investment. Moreover, we have broad authority to invest in any real estate investments that we may identify in the future. We also cannot assure you that we will acquire properties we currently have under firm purchase contracts, if any, or that the acquisition terms we have negotiated will not change.

Tax indemnification obligations that apply in the event that we sell certain properties could limit our operating flexibility.

We have acquired certain of our properties in exchange transactions in which we issued units in our operating partnership in exchange for hotel properties. In certain of these transactions, we agreed to ongoing indemnification obligations in the event we sell or transfer the related property and in some instances in the event we refinance the related property. Accordingly, we may be obligated to indemnify the contributors whom have substantial ownership interests, against the tax consequences of such transactions.

In general, our tax indemnities will be equal to the amount of the federal, state, and local income tax liability the contributor or its specified assignee incurs with respect to the gain allocated to the contributor. The terms of the contribution agreements also generally require us to gross up tax indemnity payments for the amount of income taxes due as a result of the tax indemnity and this additional payment.

While the tax indemnities generally do not contractually limit our ability to conduct our business in the way we desire, we are less likely to sell any of the contributed properties for which we have agreed to the tax indemnities described above in a taxable transaction during the applicable indemnity period. Instead, we would likely either hold the property for the entire indemnity period or seek to transfer the property in a tax-deferred like-kind exchange. In addition, a condemnation of one of our properties could trigger our tax indemnification obligations.

Hotel franchise or license requirements or the loss of a franchise could adversely affect us.

We must comply with operating standards, terms, and conditions imposed by the franchisors of the hotel brands under which our hotels operate. Franchisors periodically inspect their licensed hotels to confirm adherence to their operating standards. The failure of a hotel to maintain standards could result in the loss or cancellation of a franchise license.

With respect to operational standards, we rely on our property managers to conform to such standards. Franchisors may also require us to make certain capital improvements to maintain the hotel in accordance with system standards, the cost of which can be substantial. It is possible that a franchisor could condition the continuation of a franchise based on the completion of capital improvements that our advisor or board of directors determines is not economically feasible in light of general economic conditions, the operating results or prospects of the affected hotel or other

circumstances. In that event, our advisor or board of directors may elect to allow the franchise to lapse or be terminated, which could result in a termination charge as well as a change in brand franchising or operation of the hotel as an independent hotel. In addition, when the term of a franchise expires, the franchisor has no obligation to issue a new franchise.

Table of Contents

The loss of a franchise could have a material adverse effect on the operations and/or the underlying value of the affected hotel because of the loss of associated name recognition, marketing support and centralized reservation systems provided by the franchisor.

Our investments are concentrated in particular segments of a single industry.

Nearly all of our business is hotel related. Our current long-term investment strategy is to acquire or develop upscale to upper-upscale hotels, acquire first mortgages on hotel properties, invest in other mortgage-related instruments such as mezzanine loans to hotel owners and operators, and participate in hotel sale-leaseback transactions. Adverse conditions in the hotel industry will have a material adverse effect on our operating and investment revenues and cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Our reliance on third party property managers, including Remington Lodging, to operate our hotels and for a substantial majority of our cash flow may adversely affect us.

Because U.S. federal income tax laws restrict REITs and their subsidiaries from operating or managing hotels, third parties must operate our hotels. A REIT may lease its hotels to taxable REIT subsidiaries in which the REIT can own up to a 100% interest. A taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS") pays corporate-level income tax and may retain any after-tax income. A REIT must satisfy certain conditions to use the TRS structure. One of those conditions is that the TRS must hire, to manage the hotels, an "eligible independent contractor" ("EIC") that is actively engaged in the trade or business of managing hotels for parties other than the REIT. An EIC cannot (i) own more than 35% of the REIT, (ii) be owned more than 35% by persons owning more than 35% of the REIT, or (iii) provide any income to the REIT (i.e., the EIC cannot pay fees to the REIT, and the REIT cannot own any debt or equity securities of the EIC). Accordingly, while we may lease hotels to a TRS that we own, the TRS must engage a third-party operator to manage the hotels. Thus, our ability to direct and control how our hotels are operated is less than if we were able to manage our hotels directly.

We have entered into management agreements with Remington Lodging, which is owned 100% by Messrs. Archie and Monty J. Bennett, to manage 89 of our 132 hotel properties and the WorldQuest condominium properties as of December 31, 2015. We have hired unaffiliated third-party property managers to manage our remaining properties. We do not supervise any of the property managers or their respective personnel on a day-to-day basis, and we cannot assure you that the property managers will manage our properties in a manner that is consistent with their respective obligations under the applicable management agreement or our obligations under our hotel franchise agreements. We also cannot assure you that our property managers will not be negligent in their performance, will not engage in criminal or fraudulent activity, or will not otherwise default on their respective management obligations to us. If any of the foregoing occurs, our relationships with any franchisors may be damaged, we may be in breach of our franchise agreement, and we could incur liabilities resulting from loss or injury to our property or to persons at our properties.

In addition, from time to time, disputes may arise between us and our third-party managers regarding their performance or compliance with the terms of the hotel management agreements, which in turn could adversely affect us. We generally will attempt to resolve any such disputes through discussions and negotiations; however, if we are unable to reach satisfactory results through discussions and negotiations, we may choose to terminate our management agreement, litigate the dispute or submit the matter to third-party dispute resolution, the expense of which may be material and the outcome of which may adversely affect us.

Our cash flow from the hotels may be adversely affected if our managers fail to provide quality services and amenities or if they or their affiliates fail to maintain a quality brand name. In addition, our managers or their affiliates may manage, and in some cases may own, invest in or provide credit support or operating guarantees, to hotels that compete with hotel properties that we own or acquire, which may result in conflicts of interest and decisions regarding the operation of our hotels that are not in our best interests. Any of these circumstances could adversely affect us. Our management agreements could adversely affect our sale or financing of hotel properties.

We have entered into management agreements, and acquired properties subject to management agreements, that do not allow us to replace hotel managers on relatively short notice or with limited cost or contain other restrictive covenants, and we may enter into additional such agreements or acquire properties subject to such agreements in the future. For example, the terms of a management agreement may restrict our ability to sell a property unless the purchaser is not a competitor of the manager, assumes the management agreement and meets other conditions. Also, the terms of a long-term management agreement encumbering our property may reduce the value of the property.

When we enter into or acquire properties subject to any such management agreements, we may be precluded from taking actions in our best interest and could incur substantial expense as a result of the agreements.

Table of Contents

If we cannot obtain additional capital, our growth will be limited.

We are required to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gains, each year to maintain our qualification as a REIT. As a result, our retained earnings available to fund acquisitions, development, or other capital expenditures are nominal. As such, we rely upon the availability of additional debt or equity capital to fund these activities. Our long-term ability to grow through acquisitions or development, which is an important strategy for us, will be limited if we cannot obtain additional financing or equity capital. Market conditions may make it difficult to obtain financing or equity capital, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain additional debt or equity financing or that we will be able to obtain it on favorable terms.

We compete with other hotels for guests and face competition for acquisitions and sales of hotel properties and of desirable debt investments.

The hotel business is competitive. Our hotels compete on the basis of location, room rates, quality, service levels, amenities, reputation and reservation systems, among many other factors. New hotels may be constructed and these additions to supply create new competitors, in some cases without corresponding increases in demand for hotel rooms. The result in some cases may be lower revenue, which would result in lower cash available to meet debt service obligations, operating expenses and requisite distributions to our stockholders.

We compete for hotel acquisitions with entities that have similar investment objectives as we do. This competition could limit the number of suitable investment opportunities offered to us. It may also increase the bargaining power of property owners seeking to sell to us, making it more difficult for us to acquire new properties on attractive terms or on the terms contemplated in our business plan. In addition, we compete to sell hotel properties. Availability of capital, the number of hotels available for sale and market conditions all affect prices. We may not be able to sell hotel assets at our targeted price.

We also compete for mortgage asset investments with numerous public and private real estate investment vehicles, such as mortgage banks, pension funds, other REITs, institutional investors, and individuals. Mortgages and other investments are often obtained through a competitive bidding process. In addition, competitors may seek to establish relationships with the financial institutions and other firms from which we intend to purchase such assets. Competition may result in higher prices for mortgage assets, lower yields, and a narrower spread of yields over our borrowing costs.

Some of our competitors are larger than us, may have access to greater capital, marketing, and other financial resources, may have personnel with more experience than our officers, may be able to accept higher levels of debt or otherwise may tolerate more risk than us, may have better relations with hotel franchisors, sellers or lenders, and may have other advantages over us in conducting certain business and providing certain services.

We face risks related to changes in the global and political economic environment, including capital and credit markets.

Our business may be impacted by global economic conditions, which recently have been volatile. Political crises in individual countries or regions, including sovereign risk related to a deterioration in the credit worthiness or a default by local governments, has contributed to this volatility. If the global economy experiences continued volatility or significant disruptions, such disruptions or volatility could hurt the U.S. economy and our business could be negatively impacted by reduced demand for business and leisure travel related to a slow-down in the general economy, by disruptions resulting from tighter credit markets, and by liquidity issues resulting from an inability to access credit markets to obtain cash to support operations. Our objective is to maintain access to capital and credit markets.

We are increasingly dependent on information technology, and potential cyber attacks, security problems or other disruption and expanding social media vehicles present new risks.

As do most companies, our advisor and our various hotel managers rely on information technology networks and systems, including the Internet, to process, transmit and store electronic information, and to manage or support a variety of business processes, including financial transactions and records, personal identifying information, reservations, billing and operating data. Our advisor and our hotel managers purchase some of our information technology from vendors, on whom our systems depend, and our advisor relies on commercially available systems, software, tools and monitoring to provide security for processing, transmission and storage of confidential operator

and other customer information, such as individually identifiable information, including information relating to financial accounts.

We often depend upon the secure transmission of this information over public networks. Our advisor's and our hotel managers' networks and storage applications are subject to unauthorized access by hackers or others (through cyber attacks, which are rapidly evolving and becoming increasingly sophisticated, or by other means) or may be breached due to operator error, malfeasance or other system disruptions. In some cases, it is difficult to anticipate or immediately detect such incidents and the damage caused

Table of Contents

thereby. Any significant breakdown, invasion, destruction, interruption or leakage of our advisor's or our hotel managers' systems could harm us.

In addition, the use of social media could cause us to suffer brand damage or information leakage. Negative posts or comments about us, our hotel managers or our hotels on any social networking website could damage our or our hotels' reputations. In addition, employees or others might disclose non-public sensitive information relating to our business through external media channels. The continuing evolution of social media will present us with new challenges and risks.

Changes in laws, regulations, or policies may adversely affect our business.

The laws and regulations governing our business or the regulatory or enforcement environment at the federal level or in any of the states in which we operate may change at any time and may have an adverse effect on our business. For example, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, as it is phased in over time, will significantly affect the administration of health care services and could significantly impact our cost of providing employees with health care insurance. We are unable to predict how this or any other future legislative or regulatory proposals or programs will be administered or implemented or in what form, or whether any additional or similar changes to statutes or regulations, including the interpretation or implementation thereof, will occur in the future. Any such action could affect us in substantial and unpredictable ways and could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Our inability to remain in compliance with regulatory requirements in a particular jurisdiction could have a material adverse effect on our operations in that market and on our reputation generally. No assurance can be given that applicable laws or regulations will not be amended or construed differently or that new laws and regulations will not be adopted, either of which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Changes in lease accounting standards may materially and adversely affect us.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, has proposed accounting rules that would require companies to capitalize all leases on their balance sheets by recognizing a lessee's rights and obligations. If such a proposal is adopted, many companies that account for certain leases on an "off balance sheet" basis would be required to account for such leases "on balance sheet." This change would remove many of the differences in the way companies account for owned property and leased property, and could have a material effect on various aspects of our tenants' businesses, including their credit quality and the factors they consider in deciding whether to own or lease properties. If the proposal is adopted, it could cause companies that lease properties to prefer shorter lease terms, in an effort to reduce the leasing liability required to be recorded on their balance sheets. The proposal could also make lease renewal options less attractive, as, under certain circumstances, the rule would require a tenant to assume that a renewal right will be exercised and accrue a liability relating to the longer lease term.

Our business could be adversely impacted if there are deficiencies in our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting.

The design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting may not prevent all errors, misstatements or misrepresentations. While management will continue to review the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, there can be no guarantee that our internal control over financial reporting will be effective in accomplishing all control objectives all of the time. Deficiencies, including any material weakness, in our internal control over financial reporting could result in misstatements of our results of operations, restatements of our financial statements or could otherwise materially adversely affect our business, reputation, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

The Company faces possible risks associated with the physical effects of climate change.

The Company cannot predict with certainty whether climate change is occurring and, if so, at what rate. However, the physical effects of climate change could have a material adverse effect on the Company. For example, a number of the Company's hotels are located along the Gulf and East coasts. To the extent climate change causes changes in weather patterns, its markets could experience increases in storm intensity and rising sea-levels. Over time, these conditions could result in declining hotel demand or the Company's inability to operate the affected hotels at all. Climate change also may have indirect effects on its business by increasing the cost of (or making unavailable) property insurance on terms the Company finds acceptable, increasing the cost of energy and increasing the cost of snow removal at its

properties. There can be no assurance that climate change will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR DEBT FINANCING

We are subject to various risks related to our use of, and dependence on, debt.

As of December 31, 2015, we had aggregated borrowings of approximately \$3.9 billion outstanding, including \$2.8 billion of variable interest rate debt. The interest we pay on variable-rate debt increases as interest rates increase above any floor rates, which

Table of Contents

may decrease cash available for distribution to our stockholders. We are also subject to the risk that we may not be able to meet our debt service obligations or refinance our debt as it becomes due. If we do not meet our debt service obligations, we risk the loss of some or all of our assets to foreclosure. Changes in economic conditions or our financial results or prospects could (i) result in higher interest rates on variable-rate debt, (ii) reduce the availability of debt financing generally or debt financing at favorable rates, (iii) reduce cash available for distribution to our stockholders, (iv) increase the risk that we could be forced to liquidate assets or repay debt, either of which could have a material adverse effect on us, and (v) create other challenging situations for us.

Some of our debt agreements contain financial and other covenants. If we violate covenants in any debt agreements, including as a result of impairments of our hotel or mezzanine loan assets, 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 also prohibit us from borrowing unused amounts under our lines of credit, even if repayment of some or all the 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 beyond certain amounts or for certain purposes. Our governing instruments do not contain any limitation on our ability to incur indebtedness.

Mortgage debt obligations expose us to increased risk of property losses, which could harm our financial condition, cash flow, and ability to satisfy our other debt obligations and pay dividends.

Incurring mortgage debt increases our risk of property losses because defaults on indebtedness secured by properties may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders and ultimately our loss of the property securing any loans for which we are in default. For tax purposes, a foreclosure of any of our properties would be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable income on the foreclosure but would not receive any cash proceeds. As a result, we may be required to identify and utilize other sources of cash for distributions to our stockholders of that income.

In addition, our default under any one of our mortgage debt obligations may result in a default on our other indebtedness. If this occurs, our financial condition, cash flow, and ability to satisfy our other debt obligations or ability to pay dividends may be impaired.

We voluntarily elected to cease making payments on the mortgages securing four of our hotels during the last economic downturn, and we may voluntarily elect to cease making payments on additional mortgages in the future, which could reduce the number of hotels we own as well as our revenues and could affect our ability to raise equity or debt financing in the future or violate covenants in our debt agreements.

During the past economic crisis, we undertook a series of actions to manage the sources and uses of our funds in an effort to navigate through challenging market conditions while still pursuing opportunities to create long-term stockholder value. In this effort, we attempted to proactively address value and cash flow deficits among certain of our mortgaged hotels, with a goal of enhancing stockholder value through loan amendments, or in certain instances, consensual transfers of hotel properties to the lenders in satisfaction of the related debt, some of which resulted in impairment charges. The loans secured by these hotels, subject to certain customary exceptions, were non-recourse to us. We may continue to proactively address value and cash flow deficits in a similar manner as necessary and appropriate.

We had approximately \$3.9 billion of mortgage debt outstanding as of December 31, 2015. We may face issues with these loans or with other loans or borrowings that we incur in the future, some of which issues may be beyond our control, including our ability to service payment obligations from the cash flow of the applicable hotel, or the inability to refinance existing debt at the applicable maturity date. In such event, we may elect to default on the applicable loan and, as a result, the lenders would have the right to exercise various remedies under the loan documents, which would include foreclosure on the applicable hotels. Any such defaults, whether voluntary or involuntary, could result in a default under our other debt agreements, could have an adverse effect on our ability to raise equity or debt capital, could increase the cost of such capital or could otherwise have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Covenants, “cash trap” provisions or other terms in our loan agreements could limit our flexibility and adversely affect our financial condition or our qualification as a REIT.

Some of our loan agreements contain financial and other covenants. If we violate covenants in any debt agreements, 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 also prohibit us from borrowing unused amounts under our lines of credit, even if repayment of some or all the 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 beyond certain amounts or for certain purposes.

Table of Contents

Some of our loan agreements also contain cash trap provisions triggered if the performance of our hotels decline. When these provisions are triggered, substantially all of the profit generated by our hotels is deposited directly into lockbox accounts and then swept into cash management accounts for the benefit of our various lenders. Cash is not distributed to us at any time after the cash trap provisions have been triggered until we have cured performance issues. This could affect our liquidity and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Our hedging strategies may not be successful in mitigating our risks associated with interest rates and could reduce the overall returns on your investment.

We use various derivative financial instruments to provide a level of protection against interest rate risks, but no hedging strategy can protect us completely. These instruments involve risks, such as the risk that the counterparties may fail to honor their obligations under these arrangements, that these arrangements may not be effective in reducing our exposure to interest rate changes and that a court could rule that such agreements are not legally enforceable.

These instruments may also generate income that may not be treated as qualifying REIT income. In addition, the nature and timing of hedging transactions may influence the effectiveness of our hedging strategies. Poorly designed strategies or improperly executed transactions could actually increase our risk and losses. Moreover, hedging strategies involve transaction and other costs. We cannot assure you that our hedging strategy and the derivatives that we use will adequately offset the risk of interest rate volatility or that our hedging transactions will not result in losses that may reduce the overall return on your investment.

RISKS RELATED TO HOTEL INVESTMENTS

We are subject to general risks associated with operating hotels.

Our hotels and hotels underlying our mortgage and mezzanine loans are subject to various operating risks common to the hotel industry, many of which are beyond our control, including, among others, the following:

- competition from other hotel properties in our markets;
 - over-building of hotels in our markets, which results in increased supply and adversely affects occupancy and revenues at our hotels;
 - dependence on business and commercial travelers and tourism;
 - increases in operating costs due to inflation, increased energy costs and other factors that may not be offset by increased room rates;
 - changes in interest rates and in the availability, cost and terms of debt financing;
 - increases in assessed property taxes from changes in valuation or real estate tax rates;
 - increases in the cost of property insurance;
 - changes in governmental laws and regulations, fiscal policies and zoning ordinances and the related costs of compliance with laws and regulations, fiscal policies and ordinances;
 - unforeseen events beyond our control, such as terrorist attacks, travel related health concerns which could reduce travel, including pandemics and epidemics such as H1N1 influenza (swine flu), avian flu and SARS, imposition of taxes or surcharges by regulatory authorities, travel-related accidents, travel infrastructure interruptions and unusual weather patterns, including natural disasters such as hurricanes, tsunamis or earthquakes;
 - adverse effects of international, national, regional and local economic and market conditions and increases in energy costs or labor costs and other expenses affecting travel, which may affect travel patterns and reduce the number of business and commercial travelers and tourists;
 - adverse effects of a downturn in the lodging industry; and
 - risks generally associated with the ownership of hotel properties and real estate, as we discuss in more detail below.
- These factors could adversely affect our hotel revenues and expenses, as well as the hotels underlying our mortgage and mezzanine loans, which in turn could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Six of our hotels are subject to ground leases; if we are found to be in breach of a ground lease or are unable to renew a ground lease, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Six of our hotels are on land subject to ground leases. Accordingly, we only own a long-term leasehold or similar interest in those two hotels. If we are found to be in breach of a ground lease, we could lose the right to use the hotel. In addition, unless we can purchase a fee interest in the underlying land and improvements or extend the terms of

these leases before their expiration, we will lose our right to operate these properties and our interest in the improvements upon expiration of the leases. We may not

16

Table of Contents

be able to renew any ground lease upon its expiration. Our ability to exercise any extension options relating to our ground leases is subject to the condition that we are not in default under the terms of the ground lease at the time that we exercise such options. If we lose the right to use a hotel due to a breach or non-renewal of the ground lease, we would be unable to derive income from such hotel and would be required to purchase an interest in another hotel to attempt to replace that income, which could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and prospects.

We may have to make significant capital expenditures to maintain our hotel properties, and any development activities we undertake may be more costly than we anticipate.

Our hotels have an ongoing need for renovations and other capital improvements, including replacements, from time to time, of furniture, fixtures and equipment. Managers or franchisors of our hotels also will require periodic capital improvements pursuant to the management agreements or as a condition of maintaining franchise licenses. Generally, we are responsible for the cost of these capital improvements. As part of our long-term growth strategy, we may also develop hotel properties, timeshare units or other alternate uses of portions of our existing properties, including the development of retail, office or apartments, including through joint ventures. Such renovation and development involves substantial risks, including:

- construction cost overruns and delays;
- the disruption of operations and displacement of revenue at operating hotels, including revenue lost while rooms, restaurants or meeting space under renovation are out of service;
- the cost of funding renovations or developments and inability to obtain financing on attractive terms;
- the return on our investment in these capital improvements or developments failing to meet expectations;
- governmental restrictions on the nature or size of a project;
- inability to obtain all necessary zoning, land use, building, occupancy, and construction permits;
- loss of substantial investment in a development project if a project is abandoned before completion;
- acts of God such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods or fires that could adversely affect a project;
- environmental problems; and
- disputes with franchisors or property managers regarding compliance with relevant franchise agreements or management agreements.

If we have insufficient cash flow from operations to fund needed capital expenditures, then we will need to obtain additional debt or equity financing to fund future capital improvements, and we may not be able to meet the loan covenants in any financing obtained to fund the new development, creating default risks.

In addition, to the extent that developments are conducted through joint ventures, this creates additional risks, including the possibility that our partners may not meet their financial obligations or could have or develop business interests, policies or objectives that are inconsistent with ours. See “Our joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on a co-venturer’s financial condition and disputes between us and our co-venturers.”

Any of the above factors could affect adversely our and our partners’ ability to complete the developments on schedule and along the scope that currently is contemplated, or to achieve the intended value of these projects. For these reasons, there can be no assurances as to the value to be realized by the company from these transactions or any future similar transactions.

The hotel business is seasonal, which affects our results of operations from quarter to quarter.

The hotel industry is seasonal in nature. This seasonality can cause quarterly fluctuations in our financial condition and operating results, including in any distributions on common stock. Our quarterly operating results may be adversely affected by factors outside our control, including weather conditions and poor economic factors in certain markets in which we operate. We can provide no assurances that our cash flows will be sufficient to offset any shortfalls that occur as a result of these fluctuations. As a result, we may have to reduce distributions or enter into short-term borrowings in certain quarters in order to make distributions to our stockholders, and we can provide no assurances that such borrowings will be available on favorable terms, if at all.

The cyclical nature of the lodging industry may cause fluctuations in our operating performance, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

The lodging industry historically has been highly cyclical in nature. Fluctuations in lodging demand and, therefore, hotel operating performance, are caused largely by general economic and local market conditions, which subsequently affect levels of business and leisure travel. In addition to general economic conditions, new hotel room supply is an important factor that can affect the lodging industry's performance, and overbuilding has the potential to further exacerbate the negative impact of an economic recession. Room rates and occupancy, and thus RevPAR, tend to increase when demand growth exceeds supply growth.

Table of Contents

We can provide no assurances regarding whether, or the extent to which, lodging demand will rebound or whether any such rebound will be sustained. An adverse change in lodging fundamentals could result in returns that are substantially below our expectations or result in losses, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Many real estate costs are fixed, even if revenue from our hotels decreases.

Many costs, such as real estate taxes, insurance premiums and maintenance costs, generally are not reduced even when a hotel is not fully occupied, room rates decrease or other circumstances cause a reduction in revenues. In addition, newly acquired or renovated hotels may not produce the revenues we anticipate immediately, or at all, and the hotel's operating cash flow may be insufficient to pay the operating expenses and debt service associated with these new hotels. If we are unable to offset real estate costs with sufficient revenues across our portfolio, we may be adversely affected.

Our operating expenses may increase in the future which could cause us to raise our room rates, depleting room occupancy and thereby decreasing our cash flow and our operating results.

Operating expenses, such as expenses for fuel, utilities, labor and insurance, are not fixed and may increase in the future. To the extent such increases affect our room rates and therefore our room occupancy at our lodging properties, our cash flow and operating results may be negatively affected.

The increasing use of Internet travel intermediaries by consumers may adversely affect our profitability.

Some of our hotel rooms are booked through Internet travel intermediaries, including, but not limited to, Travelocity.com, Expedia.com and Priceline.com. As Internet bookings increase, these intermediaries may be able to obtain higher commissions, reduced room rates or other significant contract concessions from our management companies. Moreover, some of these Internet travel intermediaries are attempting to offer hotel rooms as a commodity, by increasing the importance of price and general indicators of quality (such as "three-star downtown hotel") at the expense of brand identification. These intermediaries hope that consumers will eventually develop brand loyalties to their reservations system rather than to the brands under which our properties are franchised. Although most of the business for our hotels is expected to be derived from traditional channels, if the amount of sales made through Internet intermediaries increases significantly, room revenues may be lower than expected, and we may be adversely affected.

We may be adversely affected by increased use of business-related technology, which may reduce the need for business-related travel.

The increased use of teleconference and video-conference technology by businesses could result in decreased business travel as companies increase the use of technologies that allow multiple parties from different locations to participate at meetings without traveling to a centralized meeting location. To the extent that such technologies play an increased role in day-to-day business and the necessity for business-related travel decreases, hotel room demand may decrease and we may be adversely affected.

Our hotels may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities which could cause us to incur substantial costs.

The hotel properties that we own or may acquire are or may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities for which we may have no recourse, or only limited recourse, against the sellers. In general, the representations and warranties provided under the transaction agreements related to the sales of the hotel properties may not survive the closing of the transactions. While we will seek to require the sellers to indemnify us with respect to breaches of representations and warranties that survive, such indemnification may be limited and subject to various materiality thresholds, a significant deductible or an aggregate cap on losses. As a result, there is no guarantee that we will recover any amounts with respect to losses due to breaches by the sellers of their representations and warranties. In addition, the total amount of costs and expenses that may be incurred with respect to liabilities associated with these hotels may exceed our expectations, and we may experience other unanticipated adverse effects, all of which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Future terrorist attacks or changes in terror alert levels could materially and adversely affect us.

Previous terrorist attacks and subsequent terrorist alerts have adversely affected the U.S. travel and hospitality industries since 2001, often disproportionately to the effect on the overall economy. The extent of the impact that actual or threatened terrorist attacks in the U.S. or elsewhere could have on domestic and international travel and our

business in particular cannot be determined, but any such attacks or the threat of such attacks could have a material adverse effect on travel and hotel demand, our ability to finance our business and our ability to insure our hotels, which could materially adversely affect us.

During 2015, approximately 10.3% of our total hotel revenue was generated from 10 hotels located in the Washington D.C. areas, areas considered vulnerable to terrorist attack. Our financial and operating performance may be adversely affected by

18

Table of Contents

potential terrorist attacks. Terrorist attacks in the future may cause our results to differ materially from anticipated results. Hotels we own in other market locations may be subject to this risk as well.

We are subject to risks associated with the employment of hotel personnel, particularly with hotels that employ unionized labor.

Our third-party managers are responsible for hiring and maintaining the labor force at each of our hotels. Although we do not directly employ or manage employees at our hotels, we still are subject to many of the costs and risks generally associated with the hotel labor force, particularly those hotels with unionized labor. From time to time, hotel operations may be disrupted as a result of strikes, lockouts, public demonstrations or other negative actions and publicity. We also may incur increased legal costs and indirect labor costs as a result of contract disputes or other events. The resolution of labor disputes or re-negotiated labor contracts could lead to increased labor costs, either by increases in wages or benefits or by changes in work rules that raise hotel operating costs. We do not have the ability to affect the outcome of these negotiations.

RISKS RELATED TO CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Our agreements with our external advisor, as well as our mutual exclusivity agreement and management agreements with Remington Lodging were not negotiated on an arm's-length basis, and we may pursue less vigorous enforcement of their terms because of conflicts of interest with certain of our executive officers and directors and key employees of our advisor.

Because each of our executive officers are also key employees of our advisor or its affiliates and have ownership interests in our advisor and because our chief executive officer and chairman of our board has an ownership interest in Remington Lodging, our advisory agreement as well as our mutual exclusivity agreement and master management agreement with Remington Lodging were not negotiated on an arm's-length basis, and we did not have the benefit of arm's-length negotiations of the type normally conducted with an unaffiliated third party. As a result, the terms, including fees and other amounts payable, may not be as favorable to us as an arm's-length agreement. Furthermore, we may choose not to enforce, or to enforce less vigorously, our rights under these agreements because of our desire to maintain our ongoing relationship with our advisor and Remington Lodging.

The termination fee payable to our advisor significantly increases the cost to us of terminating our advisory agreement, thereby effectively limiting our ability to terminate our advisor without cause and could make a change of control transaction less likely or the terms thereof less attractive to us and to our stockholders.

The initial term of our advisory agreement with our advisor is 10 years from the effective date of the advisory agreement, with automatic five-year renewal terms thereafter unless previously terminated. Our board will review our advisor's performance and fees annually and, following the 10 year initial term the advisory agreement may be terminated by us with the payment of the termination fee described below and 180 days' prior notice upon the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of our independent directors based upon a good faith finding that either: (1) there has been unsatisfactory performance by our advisor that is materially detrimental to us and our subsidiaries taken as a whole, or (2) the base fee and/or incentive fee is not fair (and our advisor does not offer to negotiate a lower fee that a majority of our independent directors determines is fair). Additionally, if there is a change of control transaction, we will have the right to terminate the advisory agreement with the payment of the termination fee described below. If we terminate or do not renew the advisory agreement without cause, including pursuant to clauses (1) or (2) above (following a contractual renegotiation process in the case of clause (2) above) or upon a change of control, we will be required to pay our advisor a termination fee equal to:

•(A) 1.1 multiplied by the greater of (i) 12 times the net earnings of our advisor for the 12 month period preceding the termination date of the advisory agreement or (ii) the earnings multiple (calculated as the total enterprise value on the trading day immediately preceding the day the termination notice is given to our advisor divided by our advisor's most recently reported adjusted EBITDA) for our advisor's common stock for the 12 month period preceding the termination date of the advisory agreement multiplied by the net earnings of our advisor for the 12 month period preceding the termination date of the advisory agreement; or (iii) the simple average of the earnings multiples for each of the three fiscal years preceding the termination of the advisory agreement (calculated as the total enterprise value on the last trading day of each of the three preceding fiscal years divided by, in each case, our advisor's adjusted EBITDA for the same periods), multiplied by the net earnings of our advisor for the 12-month period preceding the

termination date of the advisory agreement, plus

•(B) an additional amount such that the total net amount received by our advisor after the reduction by state and federal income taxes at an assumed combined rate of 40% on the sum of the amounts described in (A) and (B) shall equal the amount described in (A).

Any such termination fee will be payable on or before the termination date. The termination fee makes it more difficult for us to terminate our advisory agreement even if our board determines that there has been unsatisfactory performance or unfair fees.

Table of Contents

These provisions significantly increase the cost to us of terminating our advisory agreement, thereby limiting our ability to terminate our advisor without cause.

Our advisor manages other entities and may direct attractive investment opportunities away from us. If we change our investment guidelines, our advisor is not restricted from advising clients with similar investment guidelines.

Each of our executive officers also serve as key employees and as officers of our advisor and Ashford Prime, and will continue to do so. Furthermore, Mr. Monty J. Bennett, our chief executive officer and chairman, is also the chief executive officer and chairman of our advisor and Ashford Prime. Our advisory agreement requires our advisor to present investments that satisfy our investment guidelines to us before presenting them to Ashford Prime or any future client of our advisor. Additionally, in the future our advisor may advise other clients, some of which may have investment guidelines substantially similar to ours.

Some portfolio investment opportunities may include hotels that satisfy our investment objectives as well as hotels that satisfy the investment objectives of Ashford Prime or other entities advised by our advisor. If the portfolio cannot be equitably divided, our advisor will necessarily have to make a determination as to which entity will be presented with the opportunity. In such a circumstance, our advisory agreement requires our advisor to allocate portfolio investment opportunities between us, Ashford Prime or other entities advised by our advisor in a fair and equitable manner, consistent with our, Ashford Prime's and such other entities' investment objectives. In making this determination, our advisor, using substantial discretion, will consider the investment strategy and guidelines of each entity with respect to acquisition of properties, portfolio concentrations, tax consequences, regulatory restrictions, liquidity requirements and other factors deemed appropriate. In making the allocation determination, our advisor has no obligation to make any such investment opportunity available to us. Further, our advisor and Ashford Prime have agreed that any new investment opportunities that satisfy our investment guidelines will be presented to our board of directors; however, our board will have only ten business days to make a determination with respect to such opportunity prior to it being available to Ashford Prime. The above mentioned dual responsibilities may create conflicts of interest for our officers which could result in decisions or allocations of investments that may benefit one entity more than the other.

Our advisor and its key employees, who are Ashford Prime's and our executive officers, face competing demands relating to their time and this may adversely affect our operations.

We rely on our advisor and its employees for the day-to-day operation of our business. Each of the key employees of our advisor are executive officers of Ashford Prime and Ashford Inc. Because our advisor's key employees have duties to Ashford Prime and Ashford Inc., as well as to our company, we do not have their undivided attention and they face conflicts in allocating their time and resources between our company, Ashford Prime and Ashford Inc. Our advisor may also manage other entities in the future. During turbulent market conditions or other times when we need focused support and assistance from our advisor, other entities for which our advisor also acts as an external advisor will likewise require greater focus and attention as well, placing competing high levels of demand on the limited time and resources of our advisor's key employees. Additionally, activist investors have, and in the future, may commence campaigns seeking to influence other entities advised by our advisor to take particular actions favored by the activist or gain representation the board of directors of such entities, which could result in additional disruption and diversion of management's attention. We may not receive the necessary support and assistance we require or would otherwise receive if we were internally managed by persons working exclusively for us.

Our business could be negatively affected as a result of actions by activist stockholders.

Campaigns by stockholders to effect changes in publicly traded companies are sometimes led by activist investors through various corporate actions, including proxy contests. Responding to actions by activist investors can be costly and time-consuming, disrupting our operations and diverting the attention of management and our employees.

Stockholder activism could create perceived uncertainties as to our future direction, which could result in the loss of potential business opportunities and make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified personnel and business partners. Furthermore, the election of individuals to our board of directors with a specific agenda could adversely affect our ability to effectively and timely implement our strategic plans.

Conflicts of interest could result in our management acting other than in our stockholders' best interest.

Conflicts of interest in general and specifically relating to Remington Lodging may lead to management decisions that are not in the stockholders' best interest. The Chairman of our board of directors and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Monty J. Bennett, serves as the Chief Executive Officer of Remington Lodging and Mr. Archie Bennett, Jr., who is our Chairman Emeritus, serves as Chairman of the board of directors of Remington Lodging. Messrs. Archie and Monty J. Bennett beneficially own 100% of Remington Lodging, which, as of December 31, 2015, managed 89 of our 132 hotel properties and the WorldQuest condominium properties; and provides related services, including property management services and project management services.

Messrs. Archie and Monty J. Bennett's ownership interests in and management obligations to Remington Lodging present them with conflicts of interest in making management decisions related to the commercial arrangements between us and Remington

Table of Contents

Lodging, and Mr. Monty J. Bennett's management obligations to Remington Lodging reduces the time and effort he spends managing Ashford. Our board of directors has adopted a policy that requires all material approvals, actions or decisions to which we have the right to make under the management agreements with Remington Lodging be approved by a majority or, in certain circumstances, all of our independent directors. However, given the authority and/or operational latitude to Remington Lodging under the management agreements to which we are a party, Messrs. Archie and Monty J. Bennett, as officers of Remington Lodging, could take actions or make decisions that are not in our stockholders' best interest or that are otherwise inconsistent with their obligations under the management agreement or our obligations under the applicable franchise agreements.

Holders of units in our operating partnership, including members of our management team, may suffer adverse tax consequences upon our sale of certain properties. Therefore, holders of units, either directly or indirectly, including Messrs. Archie and Monty J. Bennett, Mr. David Brooks, our Chief Operating Officer and General Counsel, or Mr. Mark Nunneley, our Chief Accounting Officer, may have different objectives regarding the appropriate pricing and timing of a particular property's sale. These officers and directors of ours may influence us to sell, not sell, or refinance certain properties, even if such actions or inactions might be financially advantageous to our stockholders, or to enter into tax deferred exchanges with the proceeds of such sales when such a reinvestment might not otherwise be in our best interest.

We are a party to a master hotel management agreement and an exclusivity agreement with Remington Lodging, which describes the terms of Remington Lodging's services to our hotels, as well as any future hotels we may acquire that may or may not be managed by Remington Lodging. The exclusivity agreement requires us to engage Remington Lodging, unless our independent directors either (i) unanimously vote to hire a different manager or developer, or (ii) by a majority vote, elect not to engage Remington Lodging because they have determined that special circumstances exist or that, based on Remington Lodging's prior performance, another manager or developer could perform the duties materially better. As the sole owners of Remington Lodging, which would receive any development, management, and management termination fees payable by us under the management agreement, Mr. Monty Bennett, and to a lesser extent, Mr. Archie Bennett, Jr., in his role as Chairman Emeritus, may influence our decisions to sell, acquire, or develop hotels when it is not in the best interests of our stockholders to do so.

Remington's ability to exercise significant influence over the determination of the competitive set for any hotels managed by Remington could artificially enhance the perception of the performance of a hotel, making it more difficult to use managers other than Remington for future properties.

Our mutual exclusivity agreement with Remington requires us to engage Remington to manage all future properties that we acquire, to the extent we have the right or control the right to direct such matters, unless our independent directors either (i) unanimously vote not to hire Remington or (ii) based on special circumstances or past performance, by a majority vote, elect not to engage Remington because they have determined, in their reasonable business judgment, that it would be in our best interest not to engage Remington or that another manager or developer could perform the duties materially better. Under our master management agreement with Remington, we have the right to terminate Remington based on the performance of the applicable hotel, subject to the payment of a termination fee. The determination of performance is based on the applicable hotel's gross operating profit margin and its RevPAR penetration index, which provides the relative revenue per room generated by a specified property as compared to its competitive set. For each hotel managed by Remington, its competitive set will consist of a small group of hotels in the relevant market that we and Remington believe are comparable for purposes of benchmarking the performance of such hotel. Remington will have significant influence over the determination of the competitive set for any of our hotels managed by Remington, and as such could artificially enhance the perception of the performance of a hotel by selecting a competitive set that is not performing well or is not comparable to the Remington-managed hotel, thereby making it more difficult for us to elect not to use Remington for future hotel management.

Under the terms of our mutual exclusivity agreement with Remington, Remington may be able to pursue lodging investment opportunities that compete with us.

Pursuant to the terms of our mutual exclusivity agreement with Remington, if investment opportunities that satisfy our investment criteria are identified by Remington or its affiliates, Remington will give us a written notice and description of the investment opportunity. We will have 10 business days to either accept or reject the investment

opportunity. If we reject the opportunity, Remington may then pursue such investment opportunity, subject to a right of first refusal in favor of Ashford Prime, pursuant to an existing agreement between Ashford Prime and Remington, on materially the same terms and conditions as offered to us. If we were to reject such an investment opportunity, either Ashford Prime or Remington could pursue the opportunity and compete with us. In such a case, Mr. Monty J. Bennett, our chief executive officer and chairman, in his capacity as chairman and chief executive officer of Ashford Prime or Remington could be in a position of directly competing with us.

Table of Contents

Our fiduciary duties as the general partner of our operating partnership could create conflicts of interest, which may impede business decisions that could benefit our stockholders.

We, as the general partner of our operating partnership, have fiduciary duties to the other limited partners in our operating partnership, the discharge of which may conflict with the interests of our stockholders. The limited partners of our operating partnership have agreed that, in the event of a conflict in the fiduciary duties owed by us to our stockholders and, in our capacity as general partner of our operating partnership, to such limited partners, we are under no obligation to give priority to the interests of such limited partners. In addition, those persons holding common units will have the right to vote on certain amendments to the operating partnership agreement (which require approval by a majority in interest of the limited partners, including us) and individually to approve certain amendments that would adversely affect their rights. These voting rights may be exercised in a manner that conflicts with the interests of our stockholders. For example, we are unable to modify the rights of limited partners to receive distributions as set forth in the operating partnership agreement in a manner that adversely affects their rights without their consent, even though such modification might be in the best interest of our stockholders.

In addition, conflicts may arise when the interests of our stockholders and the limited partners of our operating partnership diverge, particularly in circumstances in which there may be an adverse tax consequence to the limited partners. Tax consequences to holders of common units upon a sale or refinancing of our properties may cause the interests of the key employees of our advisor (who are also our executive officers and have ownership interests in our operating partnership) to differ from our stockholders.

Our conflicts of interest policy may not adequately address all of the conflicts of interest that may arise with respect to our activities.

In order to avoid any actual or perceived conflicts of interest with our directors or officers or our advisor's employees, we adopted a conflicts of interest policy to address specifically some of the conflicts relating to our activities.

Although under this policy the approval of a majority of our disinterested directors is required to approve any transaction, agreement or relationship in which any of our directors or officers or our advisor or its has an interest, there is no assurance that this policy will be adequate to address all of the conflicts that may arise or will address such conflicts in a manner that is favorable to us.

RISKS RELATED TO DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS

We have engaged in and may continue to engage in derivative transactions, which can limit our gains and expose us to losses.

We have entered into and may continue to enter into hedging transactions to (i) attempt to take advantage of changes in prevailing interest rates, (ii) protect our portfolio of mortgage assets from interest rate fluctuations, (iii) protect us from the effects of interest rate fluctuations on floating-rate debt, (iv) protect us from the risk of fluctuations in the financial and capital markets, or (v) preserve net cash in the event of a major downturn in the economy. Our hedging transactions may include entering into interest rate swap agreements, interest rate cap or floor agreements or flooridor and corridor agreements, credit default swaps and purchasing or selling futures contracts, purchasing or selling put and call options on securities or securities underlying futures contracts, or entering into forward rate agreements. Hedging activities may not have the desired beneficial impact on our results of operations or financial condition. Volatile fluctuations in market conditions could cause these instruments to become ineffective. Any gains or losses associated with these instruments are reported in our earnings each period. No hedging activity can completely insulate us from the risks inherent in our business.

Credit default hedging could fail to protect us or adversely affect us because if a swap counterparty cannot perform under the terms of our credit default swap, we may not receive payments due under such agreement and, thus, we may lose any potential benefit associated with such credit default swap. Additionally, we may also risk the loss of any collateral we have pledged to secure our obligations under such credit default swaps if the counterparty becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy.

Moreover, interest rate hedging could fail to protect us or adversely affect us because, among other things:

- available interest rate hedging may not correspond directly with the interest rate risk for which protection is sought;
- the duration of the hedge may not match the duration of the related liability;
- the party owing money in the hedging transaction may default on its obligation to pay;

the credit quality of the party owing money on the hedge may be downgraded to such an extent that it impairs our ability to sell or assign our side of the hedging transaction; and the value of derivatives used for hedging may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") to reflect changes in fair value and such downward adjustments, or "mark-to-market loss," would reduce our stockholders' equity.

Table of Contents

Hedging involves both risks and costs, including transaction costs, which may reduce our overall returns on our investments. These costs increase as the period covered by the hedging relationship increases and during periods of rising and volatile interest rates. These costs will also limit the amount of cash available for distributions to stockholders. We generally intend to hedge to the extent management determines it is in our best interest given the cost of such hedging transactions as compared to the potential economic returns or protections offered. The REIT qualification rules may limit our ability to enter into hedging transactions by requiring us to limit our income and assets from hedges. If we are unable to hedge effectively because of the REIT rules, we will face greater interest rate exposure than may be commercially prudent.

We are subject to the risk of default or insolvency by the hospitality entities underlying our investments.

The leveraged capital structure of the hospitality entities underlying our investments will increase their exposure to adverse economic factors (such as rising interest rates, competitive pressures, downturns in the economy or deterioration in the condition of the real estate industry) and to the risk of unforeseen events. If an underlying entity cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet such entity's debt obligations (which may include leveraged obligations in excess of its aggregate assets), it may default on its loan agreements or be forced into bankruptcy. As a result, we may suffer a partial or total loss of the capital we have invested in the securities and other investments of such entity.

The derivatives provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and related rules could have an adverse effect on our ability to use derivative instruments to reduce the negative effect of interest rate fluctuations on our results of operations and liquidity, credit default risks and other risks associated with our business.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") establishes federal oversight and regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market and entities, including us, that participate in that market. As required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"), the SEC and other regulators have adopted certain rules implementing the swaps regulatory provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and are in the process of adopting other rules to implement those provisions. Numerous provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and the CFTC's rules relating to derivatives that qualify as "swaps" thereunder apply or may apply to the derivatives to which we are or may become a counterparty. Under such statutory provisions and the CFTC's rules, we must clear on a derivatives clearing organization any over-the-counter swap we enter into that is within a class of swaps designated for clearing by CFTC rule and execute trades in such cleared swap on an exchange if the swap is accepted for trading on the exchange unless such swap is exempt from such mandatory clearing and trade execution requirements. We may qualify for and intend to elect the end-user exception from those requirements for swaps we enter to hedge our commercial risks and that are subject to the mandatory clearing and trade execution requirements. If we are required to clear or voluntarily elect to clear any swaps we enter into, those swaps will be governed by standardized agreements and we will have to post margin with respect to such swaps. To date, the CFTC has designated only certain types of interest rate swaps and credit default swaps for clearing and trade execution. Although we believe that none of the interest rate swaps and credit default swaps to which we are currently party fall within those designated types of swaps, we may enter into swaps in the future that will be subject to the mandatory clearing and trade execution requirements and subject to the risks described.

Rules recently adopted by banking regulators and the CFTC in accordance with a requirement of the Dodd-Frank Act require regulated financial institutions and swap dealers and major swap participants that are not regulated financial institutions to collect margin with respect to uncleared swaps to which they are parties and to which financial end users, among others, are their counterparties. We will qualify as a financial end user for purposes of such margin rules. We will not have to post initial margin with respect to our uncleared swaps under the new rules because we do not have material swaps exposure as defined in the new rules. However, we will be required to post variation margin (most likely in the form of cash collateral) with respect to each of our uncleared swaps subject to the new margin rules in an amount equal to the cumulative decrease in the mark-to-market value of such swap to our counterparty as of any date of determination from the value of such swap as of the date of the swap's execution. The SEC has proposed margin rules for security-based swaps to which regulated financial institutions are not counterparties. Those proposed rules differ from the CFTC's margin rules, but the final form that those rules will take and their effect is uncertain at this time.

The Dodd-Frank Act has caused certain market participants, and may cause other market participants, including the counterparties to our derivative instruments, to spin off some of their derivatives activities to separate entities. Those entities may not be as creditworthy as the historical counterparties to our derivatives.

Some of the rules required to implement the swaps-related provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act remain to be adopted, and the CFTC has, from time to time, issued and may in the future issue interpretations and no-action letters interpreting, and clarifying the application of, those provisions and the related rules or delaying compliance with those provisions and rules. As a result, it is not possible at this time to predict with certainty the full effects of the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFTC's rules and the SEC's rules on us and the timing of such effects.

Table of Contents

The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules adopted thereunder could significantly increase the cost of derivative contracts (including from swap recordkeeping and reporting requirements and through requirements to post margin with respect to our swaps, which could adversely affect our available liquidity), materially alter the terms of derivative contracts, reduce the availability of derivatives to protect against risks we encounter, reduce our ability to monetize or restructure our existing derivative contracts, and increase our exposure to less creditworthy counterparties. If we reduce our use of derivatives as a result of the Dodd-Frank Act and the related rules, our results of operations may become more volatile and our cash flows may be less predictable, which could adversely affect our ability to plan for and fund capital expenditures and to pay dividends to our stockholders. Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

RISKS RELATED TO INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES, MORTGAGES AND MEZZANINE LOANS

Our earnings are dependent, in part, upon the performance of our investment portfolio.

To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code, we may invest in and own securities of other public companies and REITs (including Ashford Inc. and Ashford Prime). To the extent that the value of those investments declines or those investments do not provide an attractive return, our earnings and cash flow could be adversely affected.

Debt investments that are not United States government insured involve risk of loss.

As part of our business strategy, we may originate or acquire lodging-related uninsured and mortgage assets, including mezzanine loans. While holding these interests, we are subject to risks of borrower defaults, bankruptcies, fraud and related losses, and special hazard losses that are not covered by standard hazard insurance. Also, costs of financing the mortgage loans could exceed returns on the mortgage loans. In the event of any default under mortgage loans held by us, we will bear the risk of loss of principal and non-payment of interest and fees to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the mortgage collateral and the principal amount of the mortgage loan. We suffered significant impairment charges with respect to our investments in mortgage loans in 2009 and 2010. We may incur similar losses in the future for the remaining mezzanine loan of \$3.7 million at December 31, 2015. The value and the price of our securities may be adversely affected.

We may invest in non-recourse loans, which will limit our recovery to the value of the mortgaged property.

Our mortgage and mezzanine loan assets have typically been non-recourse. With respect to non-recourse mortgage loan assets, in the event of a borrower default, the specific mortgaged property and other assets, if any, pledged to secure the relevant mortgage loan, may be less than the amount owed under the mortgage loan. As to those mortgage loan assets that provide for recourse against the borrower and its assets generally, we cannot assure you that the recourse will provide a recovery in respect of a defaulted mortgage loan greater than the liquidation value of the mortgaged property securing that mortgage loan.

Investment yields affect our decision whether to originate or purchase investments and the price offered for such investments.

In making any investment, we consider the expected yield of the investment and the factors that may influence the yield actually obtained on such investment. These considerations affect our decision whether to originate or purchase an investment and the price offered for that investment. No assurances can be given that we can make an accurate assessment of the yield to be produced by an investment. Many factors beyond our control are likely to influence the yield on the investments, including, but not limited to, competitive conditions in the local real estate market, local and general economic conditions, and the quality of management of the underlying property. Our inability to accurately assess investment yields may result in our purchasing assets that do not perform as well as expected, which may adversely affect the price of our securities.

Volatility of values of mortgaged properties may adversely affect our mortgage loans.

Lodging property values and net operating income derived from lodging properties are subject to volatility and may be affected adversely by a number of factors, including the risk factors described herein relating to general economic conditions, operating lodging properties, and owning real estate investments. In the event its net operating income decreases, one of our borrowers may have difficulty paying our mortgage loan, which could result in losses to us. In addition, decreases in property values will reduce the value of the collateral and the potential proceeds available to our borrowers to repay our mortgage loans, which could also cause us to suffer losses.

Mezzanine loans involve greater risks of loss than senior loans secured by income-producing properties.

We may continue to make and acquire mezzanine loans. These types of loans are considered to involve a higher degree of risk than long-term senior mortgage lending secured by income-producing real property due to a variety of factors, including the loan being entirely unsecured or, if secured, becoming unsecured as a result of foreclosure by the senior lender. We may not recover some or all of our investment in these loans. In addition, mezzanine loans may have higher loan-to-value ratios than conventional mortgage loans resulting in less equity in the property and increasing the risk of loss of principal.

Table of Contents

The assets associated with certain of our derivative transactions do not constitute qualified REIT assets and the related income will not constitute qualified REIT income. Significant fluctuations in the value of such assets or the related income could jeopardize our REIT status or result in additional tax liabilities.

We have entered into certain derivative transactions to protect against interest rate risks and credit default risks not specifically associated with debt incurred to acquire qualified REIT assets. The REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code limit our income and assets in each year from such derivative transactions. Failure to comply with the asset or income limitation within the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code could result in penalty taxes or loss of our REIT status. If we elect to contribute the non-qualifying derivatives into a taxable REIT subsidiary to preserve our REIT status, such an action would result in any income from such transactions being subject to federal income taxation.

Our prior investment performance is not indicative of future results.

The performance of our prior investments is not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for the investments to be made by our newly-formed investment subsidiary. On any given investment, total loss of the investment is possible. Although our management team has experience and has had success in making investments in real estate-related lodging debt and hotel assets, the past performance of these investments is not necessarily indicative of the results of our future investments.

Our investment portfolio will contain investments concentrated in a single industry and will not be fully diversified. Our investment subsidiary was formed for the primary purpose of acquiring public securities and other investments of lodging-related entities. As such, our investment portfolio will contain investments concentrated in a single industry and may not be fully diversified by asset class, geographic region or other criteria, which will expose us to significant loss due to concentration risk. Investors have no assurance that the degree of diversification in our investment portfolio will increase at any time in the future.

The values of our investments are affected by the U.S. credit and financial markets and, as such, may fluctuate. The U.S. credit and financial markets have recently experienced severe dislocations and liquidity disruptions. The values of our investments are likely to be sensitive to the volatility of the U.S. credit and financial markets, and, to the extent that turmoil in the U.S. credit and financial markets continues or intensifies, such volatility has the potential to materially affect the value of our investment portfolio.

We may invest in securities for which there is no liquid market, and we may be unable to dispose of such securities at the time or in the manner that may be most favorable to us, which may adversely affect our business.

We may invest in securities for which there is no liquid market or which may be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or otherwise be less liquid than publicly traded securities generally. The relative illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult for us to sell these investments when desired. In addition, if we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the value at which we had previously recorded these investments. Our investments may occasionally be subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale or will be otherwise illiquid due to the fact that there is no established trading market for such securities, or such trading market is thinly traded. The relative illiquidity of such investments may make it difficult for us to dispose of them at a favorable price, and, as a result, we may suffer losses.

RISKS RELATED TO THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

Illiquidity of real estate investments could significantly impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our hotel properties and harm our financial condition.

Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, our ability to sell promptly one or more hotel properties or mortgage loans in our portfolio for reasonable prices in response to changing economic, financial, and investment conditions is limited.

The real estate market is affected by many factors that are beyond our control, including:

- adverse changes in international, national, regional and local economic and market conditions;
- changes in interest rates and in the availability, cost, and terms of debt financing;
- the ongoing need for capital improvements, particularly in older structures;
- changes in operating expenses; and
-

civil unrest, acts of war or terrorism, and acts of God, including earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters, which may result in uninsured and underinsured losses.

Table of Contents

We may decide to sell hotel properties or loans in the future. We cannot predict whether we will be able to sell any hotel property or loan for the price or on the terms set by us, or whether any price or other terms offered by a prospective purchaser would be acceptable to us. We also cannot predict the length of time needed to find a willing purchaser and to close the sale of a hotel property or loan. Because we intend to offer more flexible terms on our mortgage loans than some providers of commercial mortgage loans, we may have more difficulty selling or participating our loans to secondary purchasers than would these more traditional lenders.

We may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make improvements before a property can be sold. We cannot assure you that we will have funds available to correct those defects or to make those improvements. In acquiring a hotel property, we may agree to lock-out provisions that materially restrict us from selling that property for a period of time or impose other restrictions, such as a limitation on the amount of debt that can be placed or repaid on that property. These and other factors could impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our hotel properties or a need for liquidity.

Increases in property taxes would increase our operating costs, reduce our income and adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Each of our hotel properties will be subject to real and personal property taxes. These taxes may increase as tax rates change and as the properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. If property taxes increase, our financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders could be materially and adversely affected and the market price of our common stock could decline.

The costs of compliance with or liabilities under environmental laws may harm our operating results.

Operating expenses at our hotels could be higher than anticipated due to the cost of complying with existing or future environmental laws and regulations. In addition, our hotel properties and properties underlying our loan assets may be subject to environmental liabilities. An owner of real property, or a lender with respect to a property that exercises control over the property, can face liability for environmental contamination created by the presence or discharge of hazardous substances on the property. We may face liability regardless of:

- our knowledge of the contamination;
- the timing of the contamination;
- the cause of the contamination; or
- the party responsible for the contamination.

There may be environmental problems associated with our hotel properties or properties underlying our loan assets of which we are unaware. Some of our hotel properties or the properties underlying our loan assets use, or may have used in the past, underground tanks for the storage of petroleum-based or waste products that could create a potential for release of hazardous substances. If environmental contamination exists on a hotel property, we could become subject to strict, joint and several liabilities for the contamination if we own the property or if we foreclose on the property or otherwise have control over the property.

The presence of hazardous substances on a property we own or have made a loan with respect to may adversely affect our ability to sell, on favorable terms or at all, or foreclose on the property, and we may incur substantial remediation costs. The discovery of material environmental liabilities at our properties or properties underlying our loan assets could subject us to unanticipated significant costs.

We generally have environmental insurance policies on each of our owned properties, and we intend to obtain environmental insurance for any other properties that we may acquire. However, if environmental liabilities are discovered during the underwriting of the insurance policies for any property that we may acquire in the future, we may be unable to obtain insurance coverage for the liabilities at commercially reasonable rates or at all, and we may experience losses. In addition, we generally do not require our borrowers to obtain environmental insurance on the properties they own that secure their loans from us.

Numerous treaties, laws and regulations have been enacted to regulate or limit carbon emissions. Changes in the regulations and legislation relating to climate change, and complying with such laws and regulations, may require us to make significant investments in our hotels and could result in increased energy costs at our properties.

Our properties and the properties underlying our mortgage loans may contain or develop harmful mold, which could lead to liability for adverse health effects and costs of remediating the problem.

When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold growth may occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or is not addressed over a period of time. Some molds may produce airborne toxins or irritants. Concern about indoor exposure to mold has been increasing as exposure to mold may cause a variety of adverse health

Table of Contents

effects and symptoms, including allergic or other reactions. Some of the properties in our portfolio may contain microbial matter such as mold and mildew. As a result, the presence of significant mold at any of our properties or the properties underlying our loan assets could require us or our borrowers to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold from the affected property. In addition, the presence of significant mold could expose us or our borrowers to liability from hotel guests, hotel employees, and others if property damage or health concerns arise.

Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and fire, safety, and other regulations may require us or our borrowers to incur substantial costs.

All of our properties and properties underlying our mortgage loans are required to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (the “ADA”). The ADA requires that “public accommodations” such as hotels be made accessible to people with disabilities. Compliance with the ADA’s requirements could require removal of access barriers and non-compliance could result in imposition of fines by the U.S. government or an award of damages to private litigants, or both. In addition, we and our borrowers are required to operate our properties in compliance with fire and safety regulations, building codes, and other land use regulations as they may be adopted by governmental agencies and bodies and become applicable to our properties. Any requirement to make substantial modifications to our hotel properties, whether to comply with the ADA or other changes in governmental rules and regulations, could be costly.

We may obtain only limited warranties when we purchase a property and would have only limited recourse if our due diligence did not identify any issues that lower the value of our property, which could adversely affect our financial condition and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

The seller of a property may sell such property in its “as is” condition on a “where is” basis and “with all faults,” without any warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular use or purpose. In addition, purchase agreements may contain only limited warranties, representations and indemnifications that will only survive for a limited period after the closing. The purchase of properties with limited warranties increases the risk that we may lose some or all our invested capital in the property as well as the loss of income from that property.

We may experience uninsured or underinsured losses.

We have property and casualty insurance with respect to our hotel properties and other insurance, in each case, with loss limits and coverage thresholds deemed reasonable by our management team (and with the intent to satisfy the requirements of lenders and franchisors). In doing so, we have made decisions with respect to what deductibles, policy limits, and terms are reasonable based on management’s experience, our risk profile, the loss history of our property managers and our properties, the nature of our properties and our businesses, our loss prevention efforts, and the cost of insurance.

Various types of catastrophic losses may not be insurable or may not be economically insurable. In the event of a substantial loss, our insurance coverage may not cover the full current market value or replacement cost of our lost investment. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and other factors might cause insurance proceeds to be insufficient to fully replace or renovate a hotel after it has been damaged or destroyed. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that:

- the insurance coverage thresholds that we have obtained will fully protect us against insurable losses (i.e., losses may exceed coverage limits);
- we will not incur large deductibles that will adversely affect our earnings;
- we will not incur losses from risks that are not insurable or that are not economically insurable; or
- current coverage thresholds will continue to be available at reasonable rates.

In the future, we may choose not to maintain terrorism insurance on any of our properties. As a result, one or more large uninsured or underinsured losses could have a material adverse effect on us.

Each of our current lenders requires us to maintain certain insurance coverage thresholds, and we anticipate that future lenders will have similar requirements. We believe that we have complied with the insurance maintenance requirements under the current governing loan documents and we intend to comply with any such requirements in any future loan documents. However, a lender may disagree, in which case the lender could obtain additional coverage thresholds and seek payment from us, or declare us in default under the loan documents. In the former case, we could

spend more for insurance than we otherwise deem reasonable or necessary or, in the latter case, subject us to a foreclosure on hotels collateralizing one or more loans. In addition, a material casualty to one or more hotels collateralizing loans may result in the insurance company applying to the outstanding loan balance insurance proceeds that otherwise would be available to repair the damage caused by the casualty, which would require us to fund the repairs through other sources, or the lender foreclosing on the hotels if there is a material loss that is not insured.

Table of Contents

RISKS RELATED TO OUR STATUS AS A REIT

If we do not qualify as a REIT, we will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and could face substantial tax liability.

We conduct operations so as to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. However, qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions for which only a limited number of judicial or administrative interpretations exist. Even a technical or inadvertent mistake could jeopardize our REIT status. Due to the gain we recognized as a result of the spin-off of Ashford Prime, if Ashford Prime were to fail to qualify as a REIT for 2013, we may have failed to qualify as a REIT for 2013 and subsequent taxable years. Furthermore, new tax legislation, administrative guidance, or court decisions, in each instance potentially with retroactive effect, could make it more difficult or impossible for us to qualify as a REIT. The recently enacted Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 (the "PATH Act") contains a number of changes to the Internal Revenue Code provisions applicable to REITs (with various effective dates), including, among others, (1) a reduction from 25% to 20% of the maximum permitted value of a REIT's assets that can consist of stock or securities of one or more TRSs, (2) treatment of debt instruments issued by publicly offered REITs as "real estate assets" (however, unless such a debt instrument is secured by a mortgage or otherwise would have qualified as a real estate asset under prior law, (i) interest income and gain from such a debt instrument is not qualifying income for purposes of one of the REIT gross income tests, the 75% gross income test, and (ii) all such debt instruments may represent no more than 25% of the value of a REIT's assets), and (3) a new 100% excise tax that applies to the extent it is determined that a REIT has been undercharged for certain services provided by a taxable REIT subsidiary. We expect that the changes will not materially impact our operations, but will continue to monitor as regulatory guidance is issued.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any tax year, then:

we would be taxed as a regular domestic corporation, which, among other things, means being unable to deduct distributions to our stockholders in computing taxable income and being subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates;

we would also be subject to federal alternative minimum tax and, possibly, increased state and local taxes; any resulting tax liability could be substantial and would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to stockholders; and

unless we were entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the subsequent four taxable years following the year that we lost our qualification, and, thus, our cash available for distribution to stockholders could be reduced for each of the years during which we did not qualify as a REIT.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we will not be required to make distributions to stockholders to maintain our tax status. As a result of all of these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT could impair our ability to raise capital, expand our business, and make distributions to our stockholders and could adversely affect the value of our securities.

Even if we qualify and remain qualified as a REIT, we may face other tax liabilities that reduce our cash flow.

Even if we qualify and remain qualified for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain federal, state, and local taxes on our income and assets. For example:

We will be required to pay tax on undistributed REIT taxable income.

We may be required to pay the "alternative minimum tax" on our items of tax preference.

If we have net income from the disposition of foreclosure property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or other non-qualifying income from foreclosure property, we must pay tax on that income at the highest corporate rate.

If we sell a property in a "prohibited transaction," our gain from the sale would be subject to a 100% penalty tax.

Each of our taxable REIT subsidiaries is a fully taxable corporation and will be subject to federal and state taxes on its income.

We may continue to experience increases in our state and local income tax burden. Over the past several years, certain state and local taxing authorities have significantly changed their income tax regimes in order to raise revenues. The changes enacted that have increased our state and local income tax burden include the taxation of modified gross receipts (as opposed to net taxable income), the suspension of and/or limitation on the use of net operating loss

deduction, increases in tax rates and fees, the addition of surcharges, and the taxation of our partnership income at the entity level. Facing mounting budget deficits, more state and local taxing authorities have indicated that they are going to revise their income tax regimes in this fashion and/or eliminate certain federally allowed tax deductions such as the REIT dividends paid deduction.

Table of Contents

Failure to make required distributions would subject us to U.S. federal corporate income tax.

We operate in a manner so as to allow us to continue to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In order to continue to qualify as a REIT, we generally are required to distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gain, each year to our stockholders. To the extent that we satisfy this distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income, we will be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax on our undistributed taxable income. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax if the actual amount that we pay out to our stockholders in a calendar year is less than a minimum amount specified under the Internal Revenue Code.

Our TRS lessee structure increases our overall tax liability.

Our TRS lessees are subject to federal, state and local income tax on their taxable income, which consists of the revenues from the hotel properties leased by our TRS lessees, net of the operating expenses for such hotel properties and rent payments to us. Accordingly, although our ownership of our TRS lessees allows us to participate in the operating income from our hotel properties in addition to receiving fixed rent, the net operating income is fully subject to income tax. The after-tax net income of our TRS lessees is available for distribution to us.

We may be subject to taxes in the event our leases are held not to be on an arm's-length basis.

In the event that leases between us and our taxable REIT subsidiaries are held not to be on an arm's-length basis, we or our taxable REIT subsidiaries could be subject to taxes, and adjustments to the rents could cause us to fail to meet certain REIT income tests. In determining amounts payable by our taxable REIT subsidiaries under our leases, we engage a third party to prepare transfer pricing studies to ascertain whether the lease terms we establish are on an arm's-length basis, but we may still be subject to challenge by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS").

In addition, if the IRS were to successfully challenge the terms of our leases with any of our taxable REIT subsidiaries, we or our taxable REIT subsidiaries could owe additional taxes and we could be required to pay penalty taxes if the effect of such challenges were to cause us to fail to meet certain REIT income tests, which could materially adversely affect us and the value of our securities.

Our ownership of TRSs is limited and our transactions with our TRSs will cause us to be subject to a 100% penalty tax on certain income or deductions if those transactions are not conducted on arm's-length terms.

A REIT may own up to 100% of the stock of one or more TRSs. A TRS may hold assets and earn income that would not be qualifying assets or income if held or earned directly by a REIT, including gross operating income from hotels that are operated by eligible independent contractors pursuant to hotel management agreements. Both the subsidiary and the REIT must jointly elect to treat the subsidiary as a TRS. A corporation of which a TRS directly or indirectly owns more than 35% of the voting power or value of the stock will automatically be treated as a TRS. Overall, no more than 25% (20% with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017) of the value of a REIT's assets may consist of stock or securities of one or more TRSs. In addition, the TRS rules limit the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by a TRS to its parent REIT to assure that the TRS is subject to an appropriate level of corporate taxation. The rules also impose a 100% excise tax on certain transactions between a TRS and its parent REIT that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis. Finally, for taxable years ending after December 31, 2015, the 100% excise tax also applies to the underpricing of services by a TRS to its parent REIT in contexts where the services are unrelated to services for REIT tenants.

Our TRSs are subject to federal, foreign, state and local income tax on their taxable income, and their after-tax net income is available for distribution to us but is not required to be distributed to us. We believe that the aggregate value of the stock and securities of our TRSs is less than 25% of the value of our total assets (including our TRS stock and securities).

We monitor the value of our respective investments in our TRSs for the purpose of ensuring compliance with TRS ownership limitations. In addition, we scrutinize all of our transactions with our TRSs to ensure that they are entered into on arm's-length terms to avoid incurring the 100% excise tax described above. For example, in determining the amounts payable by our TRSs under our leases, we engage a third party to prepare transfer pricing studies to ascertain whether the lease terms we establish are on an arm's-length basis as required by applicable Treasury Regulations. However the receipt of a transfer pricing study does not prevent the IRS from challenging the arm's length nature of the lease terms between a REIT and its TRS lessees. Consequently, there can be no assurance that we will be able to

avoid application of the 100% excise tax discussed above.

If our hotel managers do not qualify as “eligible independent contractors,” we would fail to qualify as a REIT.

Rent paid by a lessee that is a “related party tenant” of ours is not qualifying income for purposes of the two gross income tests applicable to REITs. We lease all of our hotels to our TRS lessees. A TRS lessee will not be treated as a “related party tenant,”

Table of Contents

and will not be treated as directly operating a lodging facility, which is prohibited, to the extent the TRS lessee leases properties from us that are managed by an “eligible independent contractor.”

We believe that the rent paid by our TRS lessees is qualifying income for purposes of the REIT gross income tests and that our TRSs qualify to be treated as TRSs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but there can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge this treatment or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the IRS were successful in challenging this treatment, it is possible that we would fail to meet the asset tests applicable to REITs and substantially all of our income would fail to qualify for the gross income tests. If we failed to meet either the asset or gross income tests, we would likely lose our REIT qualification for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unless certain relief provisions applied.

If our hotel managers do not qualify as “eligible independent contractors,” we would fail to qualify as a REIT. Each of the hotel management companies that enters into a management contract with our TRS lessees must qualify as an “eligible independent contractor” under the REIT rules in order for the rent paid to us by our TRS lessees to be qualifying income for our REIT income test requirements. Among other requirements, in order to qualify as an eligible independent contractor a manager must not own more than 35% of our outstanding shares (by value) and no person or group of persons can own more than 35% of our outstanding shares and the ownership interests of the manager, taking into account only owners of more than 5% of our shares and, with respect to ownership interests in such managers that are publicly-traded, only holders of more than 5% of such ownership interests. Complex ownership attribution rules apply for purposes of these 35% thresholds. Although we intend to monitor ownership of our shares by our property managers and their owners, there can be no assurance that these ownership levels will not be exceeded.

Dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates available for some dividends.

The maximum U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to “qualified dividend income” payable to U.S. stockholders that are taxed at individual rates is 20%. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the reduced rates on qualified dividend income. Individuals, trusts and estates whose income exceeds certain thresholds are also subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax on dividends received from us. The more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate qualified dividends could cause investors who are taxed at individual rates to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including our common stock.

If our operating partnership failed to qualify as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, we would cease to qualify as a REIT and would be subject to higher taxes and have less cash available for distribution to our stockholders and suffer other adverse consequences.

We believe that our operating partnership qualifies to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a partnership, our operating partnership is not subject to federal income tax on its income. Instead, each of its partners, including us, is required to pay tax on its allocable share of the operating partnership's income. No assurance can be provided, however, that the IRS will not challenge its status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the IRS were successful in treating our operating partnership as a corporation for tax purposes, we would fail to meet the gross income tests and certain of the asset tests applicable to REITs and, accordingly, cease to qualify as a REIT. Also, the failure of our operating partnership to qualify as a partnership would cause it to become subject to federal and state corporate income tax, which would reduce significantly the amount of cash available for debt service and for distribution to its partners, including us.

Note that although partnerships have traditionally not been subject to federal income tax at the entity level as described above, new audit rules, currently scheduled to become effective for tax years ending after December 31, 2017, will generally apply to the partnership. Under the new rules, unless an entity elects otherwise, taxes arising from audit adjustments are required to be paid by the entity rather than by its partners or members. We may utilize exceptions available under the new provisions (including any changes) and Treasury Regulations so that the partners, to the fullest extent possible, rather than the partnership itself, will be liable for any taxes arising from audit adjustments to the issuing entity's taxable income. It is unclear to what extent these elections will be available to the partnership and how any such elections may affect the procedural rules available to challenge any audit adjustment that would otherwise be available in the absence of any such elections. Investors are urged to consult with their tax

advisors regarding the possible effect of the new rules.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities.

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our stockholders, and the ownership of our stock. We may be required to make distributions to stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. We may elect to pay dividends on our common stock in cash or a combination of cash and shares

Table of Contents

of securities as permitted under federal income tax laws governing REIT distribution requirements. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

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

The REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code may limit our ability to hedge mortgage securities and related borrowings by requiring us to limit our income and assets in each year from certain hedges, together with any other income not generated from qualified real estate assets, to no more than 25% of our gross income. In addition, we must limit our aggregate income from nonqualified hedging transactions, from our provision of services, and from other non-qualifying sources to no more than 5% of our annual gross income. As a result, we may have to limit our use of advantageous hedging techniques. This could result in greater risks associated with changes in interest rates than we would otherwise want to incur. However, for transactions that we enter into to protect against interest rate risks on debt incurred to acquire qualified REIT assets and for which we identify as hedges for tax purposes, any associated hedging income is excluded from the 95% income test and the 75% income test applicable to a REIT. In addition, for taxable years ending after December 31, 2015, similar rules apply to income from positions that primarily manage risk with respect to a prior hedge entered into by a REIT in connection with the extinguishment or disposal (in whole or in part) of the liability or asset related to such prior hedge, to the extent the new position qualifies as a hedge or would so qualify if the hedged position were ordinary property. If we were to violate the 25% or 5% limitations, we may have to pay a penalty tax equal to the amount of income in excess of those limitations multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability. If we fail to satisfy the REIT gross income tests, unless our failure was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, we could lose our REIT status for federal income tax purposes.

Complying with REIT requirements may force us to liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT, we must also ensure that at the end of each calendar quarter at least 75% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash items, government securities, and qualified REIT real estate assets. The remainder of our investment in securities (other than government securities and qualified real estate assets) generally cannot include more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer. In addition, in general, no more than 5% of the value of our assets (other than government securities and qualified real estate assets) can consist of the securities of any one issuer, and no more than 25% (20% with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017) of the value of our total assets can be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. If we fail to comply with these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, we must correct such failure within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter to avoid losing our REIT status and suffer adverse tax consequences. As a result, we may be required to liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

Complying with REIT requirements may force us to borrow to make distributions to our stockholders.

As a REIT, we must distribute at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gains, (subject to certain adjustments) to our stockholders. To the extent that we satisfy the distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our taxable income, we will be subject to federal corporate income tax on our undistributed taxable income. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax if the actual amount that we pay out to our stockholders in a calendar year is less than a minimum amount specified under federal tax laws.

From time to time, we may generate taxable income greater than our net income for financial reporting purposes or our taxable income may be greater than our cash flow available for distribution to our stockholders. If we do not have other funds available in these situations, we could be required to borrow funds, sell investments at disadvantageous prices, or find another alternative source of funds to make distributions sufficient to enable us to pay out enough of our taxable income to satisfy the distribution requirement and to avoid corporate income tax and the 4% excise tax in a particular year. These alternatives could increase our costs or reduce our equity. 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 in the future choose to pay dividends in our shares of our common stock instead of cash, in which case stockholders may be required to pay income taxes in excess of the cash dividends they receive.

We may distribute taxable dividends that are payable in cash and common stock at the election of each stockholder. The IRS has issued private letter rulings to other REITs treating certain distributions that are paid partly in cash and

partly in stock as taxable dividends that would satisfy the REIT annual distribution requirement and qualify for the dividends paid deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Those rulings may be relied upon only by taxpayers to whom they were issued, but we could request a similar ruling from the IRS. Accordingly, it is unclear whether and to what extent we will be able to make taxable dividends payable in cash and common stock.

Table of Contents

If we made a taxable dividend payable in cash and common stock, taxable stockholders receiving such dividends will be required to include the full amount of the dividend as ordinary income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, stockholders may be required to pay income taxes with respect to such dividends in excess of the cash dividends received. If a U.S. stockholder sells the shares of common stock that it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of our shares at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to certain non-U.S. stockholders, we may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in shares of common stock. In addition, if we made a taxable dividend payable in cash and our common stock and a significant number of our stockholders determine to sell shares of our common stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, it may put downward pressure on the trading price of our common stock. We do not currently intend to pay taxable dividends of our common stock and cash, although we may choose to do so in the future.

The prohibited transactions tax may limit our ability to dispose of our properties.

A REIT's net income from prohibited transactions is subject to a 100% tax. In general, prohibited transactions are sales or other dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. We may be subject to the prohibited transaction tax equal to 100% of net gain upon a disposition of real property. Although a safe harbor to the characterization of the sale of real property by a REIT as a prohibited transaction is available, we cannot assure you that we can comply with the safe harbor or that we will avoid owning property that may be characterized as held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.

Consequently, we may choose not to engage in certain sales of our properties or may conduct such sales through our TRS, which would be subject to federal and state income taxation.

The ability of our board of directors to revoke our REIT qualification without stockholder approval may cause adverse consequences to our stockholders

Our charter provides that our board of directors may revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our stockholders, if it determines that it is no longer in our best interest to continue to qualify as a REIT. If we cease to qualify as a REIT, we would become subject to U.S. federal and state and local income taxes on our taxable income and would no longer be required to distribute most of our taxable income to our stockholders, which may have adverse consequences on the total stockholder return to our stockholders.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes that could reduce the market price of our securities. At any time, the federal income tax laws governing REITs or the administrative interpretations of those laws may be amended. Any of those new laws or interpretations may take effect retroactively and could adversely affect us or our stockholders. The maximum regular income tax rate applicable to individuals on dividend income from regular C corporations is 20%. This reduces substantially the so-called "double taxation" (that is, taxation at both the corporate and stockholder levels) applicable to corporations that are not taxed as REITs. Generally, dividends from REITs will not qualify for such maximum rate, and dividends from REITs may be taxed at regular income tax rates as great as 39.6%. This difference in maximum tax rates could ultimately cause individual investors to view stocks of non-REIT corporations as more attractive relative to shares of REITs because the dividends paid by non-REIT corporations would be subject to lower tax rates. We cannot predict whether in fact this will occur or, if it occurs, what the impact will be on the value of our securities.

If Ashford Prime failed to qualify as a REIT for 2013, it would significantly affect our ability to maintain our REIT status.

For federal income tax purposes, we recorded a gain of approximately \$145.7 million as a result of the spin-off of Ashford Prime in November 2013. If Ashford Prime qualified for taxation as REIT for 2013, that gain was qualifying income for purposes of our 2013 REIT income tests. If, however, Ashford Prime failed to qualify as a REIT for 2013, that gain would be non-qualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Although Ashford Prime covenanted in the Separation and Distribution Agreement to use reasonable best efforts to qualify as a REIT in 2013, no assurance can be given that it so qualified. If Ashford Prime failed to qualify, we would have failed our 2013 REIT income tests, which would either result in our loss of our REIT status for 2013 and the following 4 taxable years or result in a significant tax in 2013 that has not been accrued or paid and thereby would materially negatively impact

our business, financial condition and potentially impair our ability to continue operating in the future.

Your investment in our securities has various federal, state, and local income tax risks that could affect the value of your investment.

We strongly urge you to consult your own tax advisor concerning the effects of federal, state, and local income tax law on an investment in our securities because of the complex nature of the tax rules applicable to REITs and their stockholders.

Table of Contents

Our failure to qualify as a REIT would potentially give rise to a claim for damages from Ashford Prime. In connection with the spin-off of Ashford Prime, which was completed in November 2013, we represented in the Separation and Distribution Agreement with Ashford Prime that we have no knowledge of any fact or circumstance that would cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT. In the event of a breach of this representation, Ashford Prime may be able to seek damages from us, which could have a significantly negative effect on our liquidity and results of operations.

Declines in the values of our investments may make it more difficult for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT or exemption from the Investment Company Act.

If the market value or income potential of real estate-related investments declines as a result of increased interest rates or other factors, we may need to increase our real estate-related investments and income or liquidate our non-qualifying assets in order to maintain our REIT qualification or exemption from the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Investment Company Act"). If the decline in real estate asset values and/or income occurs quickly, this may be especially difficult to accomplish. This difficulty may be exacerbated by the illiquid nature of any non-qualifying assets that we may own. We may have to make investment decisions that we otherwise would not make absent the REIT and Investment Company Act considerations.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Our charter, the partnership agreement of our operating partnership and Maryland law contain provisions that may delay or prevent a change of control transaction.

Our charter contains 9.8% ownership limits. For the purpose of preserving our REIT qualification, our charter prohibits direct or constructive ownership by any person of more than (i) 9.8% of the lesser of the total number or value (whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding shares of our common stock or (ii) 9.8% of the total number or value (whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding shares of any class or series of our preferred stock or any other stock of our company, unless our board of directors grants a waiver.

Our charter's constructive ownership rules are complex and may cause stock owned actually or constructively by a group of related individuals and/or entities to be deemed to be constructively owned by one individual or entity. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.8% of any class or series of our stock by an individual or entity could nevertheless cause that individual or entity to own constructively in excess of 9.8% of a class or series of outstanding stock, and thus be subject to our charter's ownership limit. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of our stock in excess of the ownership limit without the consent of our board of directors will be void, and could result in the shares being automatically transferred to a charitable trust.

Our board of directors may create and issue a class or series of preferred stock without stockholder approval.

Our charter authorizes our board of directors to issue preferred stock in one or more classes and to establish the preferences and rights of any class of preferred stock issued. These actions can be taken without soliciting stockholder approval. Our preferred stock issuances could have the effect of delaying or preventing someone from taking control of us, even if a change in control were in our stockholders' best interests.

Certain provisions in the partnership agreement for our operating partnership may delay or prevent unsolicited acquisitions of us.

Provisions in the partnership agreement for our operating partnership may delay or make more difficult unsolicited acquisitions of us or changes in our control. These provisions could discourage third parties from making proposals involving an unsolicited acquisition of us or change of our control, although some stockholders might consider such proposals, if made, desirable. These provisions include, among others:

- redemption rights of qualifying parties;
- transfer restrictions on our common units;
- the ability of the general partner in some cases to amend the partnership agreement without the consent of the limited partners; and
- the right of the limited partners to consent to transfers of the general partnership interest and mergers under specified circumstances.

Table of Contents

Because provisions contained in Maryland law and our charter may have an anti-takeover effect, investors may be prevented from receiving a “control premium” for their shares.

Provisions contained in our charter and Maryland general corporation law may have effects that delay, defer, or prevent a takeover attempt, which may prevent stockholders from receiving a “control premium” for their shares. For example, these provisions may defer or prevent tender offers for our common stock or purchases of large blocks of our common stock, thereby limiting the opportunities for our stockholders to receive a premium for their common stock over then-prevailing market prices.

These provisions include the following:

Ownership limit: The ownership limit in our charter limits related investors, including, among other things, any voting group, from acquiring over 9.8% of our common stock without our permission.

Classification of preferred stock: Our charter authorizes our board of directors to issue preferred stock in one or more classes and to establish the preferences and rights of any class of preferred stock issued. These actions can be taken without soliciting stockholder approval. Our preferred stock issuances could have the effect of delaying or preventing someone from taking control of us, even if a change in control were in our stockholders’ best interests.

Maryland statutory law provides that an act of a director relating to or affecting an acquisition or a potential acquisition of control of a corporation may not be subject to a higher duty or greater scrutiny than is applied to any other act of a director. Hence, directors of a Maryland corporation are not required to act in certain takeover situations under the same standards as apply in Delaware and other corporate jurisdictions.

We depend on our operating partnership and its subsidiaries for cash flow and are effectively structurally subordinated in right of payment to the obligations of our operating partnership and its subsidiaries, which could adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We have no business operations of our own. Our only significant asset is and will be the general and limited partnership interests of our operating partnership. We conduct, and intend to continue to conduct, all of our business operations through our operating partnership. Accordingly, our only source of cash to pay our obligations is distributions from our operating partnership and its subsidiaries of their net earnings and cash flows. We cannot assure our stockholders that our operating partnership or its subsidiaries will be able to, or be permitted to, make distributions to us that will enable us to make distributions to our stockholders from cash flows from operations. Each of our operating partnership’s subsidiaries is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from such entities. Therefore, in the event of our bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization, our assets and those of our operating partnership and its subsidiaries will be able to satisfy the claims of our stockholders only after all of our and our operating partnership and its subsidiaries liabilities and obligations have been paid in full.

Offerings of debt securities, which would be senior to our common stock and any preferred stock upon liquidation, or equity securities, which would dilute our existing stockholders’ holdings and could be senior to our common stock for the purposes of dividend distributions, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock and any preferred stock.

We may attempt to increase our capital resources by making additional offerings of debt or equity securities, including commercial paper, medium-term notes, senior or subordinated notes, convertible securities, and classes of preferred stock or common stock or classes of preferred units. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities or preferred units and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of shares of preferred stock or common stock. Furthermore, holders of our debt securities and preferred stock or preferred units and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing stockholders or reduce the market price of our common or preferred stock or both. Our preferred stock or preferred units could have a preference on liquidating distributions or a preference on dividend payments that could limit our ability to make a dividend distribution to the holders of our common stock. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing, or nature of our future offerings. Thus, our stockholders bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our securities and diluting their securities holdings in us.

Securities eligible for future sale may have adverse effects on the market price of our securities.

We cannot predict the effect, if any, of future sales of securities, or the availability of securities for future sales, on the market price of our outstanding securities. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock, or the perception that these sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our securities.

Table of Contents

We also may issue from time to time additional shares of our securities or units of our operating partnership in connection with the acquisition of properties and we may grant additional demand or piggyback registration rights in connection with these issuances. Sales of substantial amounts of our securities or the perception that such sales could occur may adversely affect the prevailing market price for our securities or may impair our ability to raise capital through a sale of additional debt or equity securities.

An increase in market interest rates may have an adverse effect on the market price of our securities.

A factor investors may consider in deciding whether to buy or sell our securities is our dividend rate as a percentage of our share or unit price relative to market interest rates. If market interest rates increase, prospective investors may desire a higher dividend or interest rate on our securities or seek securities paying higher dividends or interest. The market price of our securities is likely based on the earnings and return that we derive from our investments, income with respect to our properties, and our related distributions to stockholders and not from the market value or underlying appraised value of the properties or investments themselves. As a result, interest rate fluctuations and capital market conditions can affect the market price of our securities. For instance, if interest rates rise without an increase in our dividend rate, the market price of our common or preferred stock could decrease because potential investors may require a higher dividend yield on our common or preferred stock as market rates on interest-bearing securities, such as bonds, rise. In addition, rising interest rates would result in increased interest expense on our variable-rate debt, thereby adversely affecting cash flow and our ability to service our indebtedness and pay dividends. Our board of directors can take many actions without stockholder approval.

Our board of directors has overall authority to oversee our operations and determine our major corporate policies. This authority includes significant flexibility. For example, our board of directors can do the following:

- terminate our advisor under certain conditions pursuant to advisory agreement, subject to the payment of a termination fee;

- amend or revise at any time and from time to time our investment, financing, borrowing and dividend policies and our policies with respect to all other activities, including growth, debt, capitalization and operations, subject to the limitations and restrictions provided in our advisory agreement and mutual exclusivity agreement;

- amend our policies with respect to conflicts of interest provided that such changes are consistent with applicable legal requirements;

- subject to the terms of our charter, prevent the ownership, transfer and/or accumulation of shares in order to protect our status as a REIT or for any other reason deemed to be in the best interests of us and our stockholders;

- issue additional shares without obtaining stockholder approval, which could dilute the ownership of our then-current stockholders;

- amend our charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series, without obtaining stockholder approval;

- classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and set the preferences, rights and other terms of such classified or reclassified shares, without obtaining stockholder approval;

- employ and compensate affiliates;

- direct our resources toward investments that do not ultimately appreciate over time; and

- determine that it is not in our best interests to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT.

Any of these actions could increase our operating expenses, impact our ability to make distributions or reduce the value of our assets without giving you, as a stockholder, the right to vote.

The ability of our board of directors to change our major policies without the consent of stockholders may not be in our stockholders' interest.

Our board of directors determines our major policies, including policies and guidelines relating to our acquisitions, leverage, financing, growth, operations and distributions to stockholders. Our board of directors may amend or revise these and other policies and guidelines from time to time without the vote or consent of our stockholders, subject to certain limitations and restrictions provided in our advisory agreement. Accordingly, our stockholders will have limited control over changes in our policies and those changes could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, the market price of our stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Table of Contents

Our rights and the rights of our stockholders to take action against our directors and officers are limited. Maryland law provides that a director or officer has no liability in that capacity if he or she performs his or her duties in good faith, in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in our best interests and with the care that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. In addition, our charter eliminates our directors' and officers' liability to us and our stockholders for money damages except for liability resulting from actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services or active and deliberate dishonesty established by a final judgment to have been material to the cause of action. Our charter requires us to indemnify our directors and officers to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law for liability actually incurred in connection with any proceeding to which they may be made, or threatened to be made, a party, except to the extent that the act or omission of the director or officer was material to the matter giving rise to the proceeding and was either committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, the director or officer actually received an improper personal benefit in money, property or services, or, in the case of any criminal proceeding, the director or officer had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. As a result, we and our stockholders may have more limited rights against our directors and officers than might otherwise exist under common law. In addition, we may be obligated to fund the defense costs incurred by our directors and officers.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Table of Contents

Item 2. Properties

OFFICES. We lease our headquarters located at 14185 Dallas Parkway, Suite 1100, Dallas, Texas 75254.

HOTEL PROPERTIES. As of December 31, 2015, we had ownership interests in 132 hotel properties that were included in our consolidated operations, which included direct ownership in 130 hotel properties and 85% ownership in two hotel properties through equity investments with joint venture partners. Currently, all of our hotel properties are located in the United States. The following table presents certain information related to our hotel properties:

Hotel Property	Location	Service Type	Total Rooms	% Owned	Owned Rooms	Year Ended December 31, 2015 Occupancy	ADR	RevPAR
Fee Simple Properties								
Embassy Suites	Austin, TX	Full service	150	100 %	150	81.47 %	\$162.65	\$132.51
Embassy Suites	Dallas, TX	Full service	150	100	150	78.42 %	\$135.98	\$106.64
Embassy Suites	Herndon, VA	Full service	150	100	150	76.81 %	\$150.56	\$115.65
Embassy Suites	Las Vegas, NV	Full service	220	100	220	88.98 %	\$116.54	\$103.70
Embassy Suites	Syracuse, NY	Full service	215	100	215	74.51 %	\$121.74	\$90.71
Embassy Suites	Flagstaff, AZ	Full service	119	100	119	83.79 %	\$141.11	\$118.23
Embassy Suites	Houston, TX	Full service	150	100	150	81.11 %	\$169.35	\$137.35
Embassy Suites	West Palm Beach, FL	Full service	160	100	160	78.90 %	\$135.62	\$107.00
Embassy Suites	Philadelphia, PA	Full service	263	100	263	82.18 %	\$147.94	\$121.58
Embassy Suites	Walnut Creek, CA	Full service	249	100	249	85.60 %	\$161.44	\$138.18
Embassy Suites	Arlington, VA	Full service	267	100	267	87.82 %	\$185.27	\$162.70
Embassy Suites	Portland, OR	Full service	276	100	276	87.37 %	\$212.93	\$186.03
Embassy Suites	Santa Clara, CA	Full service	257	100	257	81.35 %	\$228.76	\$186.10
Embassy Suites	Orlando, FL	Full service	174	100	174	86.09 %	\$132.59	\$114.15
Hilton Garden Inn	Jacksonville, FL	Select service	119	100	119	72.84 %	\$120.01	\$87.41
Hilton Garden Inn ⁽¹⁾	Austin, TX	Select service	254	100	254	86.89 %	\$181.32	\$157.54
Hilton Garden Inn ⁽¹⁾	Baltimore, MD	Select service	158	100	158	84.68 %	\$118.83	\$100.63
Hilton Garden Inn ⁽¹⁾	Virginia Beach, VA	Select service	176	100	176	89.05 %	\$131.49	\$117.09
Hilton Garden Inn ⁽¹⁾	Wisconsin Dells, WI	Select service	128	100	128	79.25 %	\$121.53	\$96.32
Hilton	Houston, TX	Full service	242	100	242	72.57 %	\$128.69	\$93.39

Edgar Filing: ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC - Form 10-K

Hilton	St. Petersburg, FL	Full service	333	100	333	77.23	%	\$ 136.03	\$ 105.06
Hilton	Santa Fe, NM	Full service	158	100	158	80.52	%	\$ 149.73	\$ 120.55
Hilton	Bloomington, MN	Full service	300	100	300	84.53	%	\$ 128.74	\$ 108.83
Hilton	Costa Mesa, CA	Full service	486	100	486	86.61	%	\$ 124.84	\$ 108.12
Hilton ⁽¹⁾	Boston, MA	Full service	390	100	390	86.89	%	\$ 259.83	\$ 225.78
Hilton ⁽¹⁾	Parsippany, NJ	Full service	353	100	353	62.11	%	\$ 153.91	\$ 95.59
Hilton ⁽¹⁾	Tampa, FL	Full service	238	100	238	80.58	%	\$ 120.44	\$ 97.05
Hampton Inn	Lawrenceville, GA	Select service	85	100	85	76.28	%	\$ 102.13	\$ 77.91
Hampton Inn	Evansville, IN	Select service	140	100	140	71.29	%	\$ 115.00	\$ 81.99
Hampton Inn ⁽¹⁾	Parsippany, NJ	Select service	152	100	152	75.78	%	\$ 138.77	\$ 105.16
Hampton Inn	Buford, GA	Select service	92	100	92	82.56	%	\$ 114.18	\$ 94.27
Hampton Inn ⁽¹⁾	Phoenix, AZ	Select service	106	100	106	77.75	%	\$ 102.18	\$ 79.45
Hampton Inn - Waterfront ⁽¹⁾	Pittsburgh, PA	Select service	113	100	113	79.20	%	\$ 138.48	\$ 109.67
Hampton Inn - Washington ⁽¹⁾	Pittsburgh, PA	Select service	103	100	103	71.82	%	\$ 114.82	\$ 82.46
Hampton Inn ⁽¹⁾	Columbus, OH	Select service	145	100	145	80.57	%	\$ 140.60	\$ 113.28
Hampton Inn ⁽¹⁾	Gainesville, FL	Select service	124	100	124	78.40	%	\$ 160.39	\$ 125.74
Marriott	Beverly Hills, CA	Full service	260	100	260	71.59	%	\$ 200.48	\$ 143.53
Marriott	Durham, NC	Full service	225	100	225	66.93	%	\$ 145.44	\$ 97.34
Marriott	Arlington, VA	Full service	697	100	697	80.16	%	\$ 177.29	\$ 142.11
Marriott	Bridgewater, NJ	Full service	347	100	347	68.30	%	\$ 204.17	\$ 139.44
Marriott	Dallas, TX	Full service	265	100	265	75.17	%	\$ 134.47	\$ 101.08
Marriott	Fremont, CA	Full service	357	100	357	81.27	%	\$ 171.59	\$ 139.46
Marriott ⁽¹⁾	Memphis, TN	Full service	232	100	232	74.80	%	\$ 150.71	\$ 112.73
Marriott ⁽¹⁾	Irving, TX	Full service	491	100	491	75.43	%	\$ 139.14	\$ 104.95

Table of Contents

Hotel Property	Location	Service Type	Total Rooms	% Owned	Owned Rooms	Year Ended December	Occupancy	ADR	31, 2015 RevPAR
Marriott ⁽¹⁾	Omaha, NE	Full service	300	100	300	68.40	%	\$131.61	\$90.02
Marriott ⁽¹⁾	San Antonio, TX	Full service	251	100	251	63.16	%	\$141.36	\$89.28
Marriott ⁽¹⁾	Sugarland, TX	Full service	300	100	300	73.99	%	\$158.72	\$117.44
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Jacksonville, FL	Select service	102	100	102	75.90	%	\$102.10	\$77.49
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Baltimore, MD	Select service	133	100	133	70.14	%	\$110.62	\$77.58
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Kennesaw, GA	Select service	90	100	90	80.17	%	\$113.17	\$90.73
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Buford, GA	Select service	97	100	97	81.42	%	\$108.65	\$88.46
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Gaithersburg, MD	Select service	162	100	162	71.88	%	\$104.05	\$74.80
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Centreville, VA	Select service	136	100	136	69.63	%	\$92.54	\$64.43
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Charlotte, NC	Select service	136	100	136	75.01	%	\$113.25	\$84.95
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Durham, NC	Select service	120	100	120	76.45	%	\$103.66	\$79.25
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Orlando, FL	Select service	400	100	400	82.67	%	\$104.50	\$86.40
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Manhattan Beach, CA	Select service	164	100	164	86.17	%	\$147.89	\$127.43
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Plymouth Meeting, PA	Select service	199	100	199	65.35	%	\$118.51	\$77.45
SpringHill Suites by Marriott	Glen Allen, VA	Select service	136	100	136	66.92	%	\$99.98	\$66.91
Fairfield Inn by Marriott	Kennesaw, GA	Select service	86	100	86	80.72	%	\$104.96	\$84.73
Fairfield Inn by Marriott	Orlando, FL	Select service	388	100	388	76.95	%	\$92.97	\$71.54
Courtyard by Marriott	Bloomington, IN	Select service	117	100	117	70.32	%	\$129.12	\$90.80
Courtyard by Marriott - Tremont ⁽¹⁾	Boston, MA	Select service	315	100	315	74.07	%	\$237.50	\$175.91
Courtyard by Marriott	Columbus, IN	Select service	90	100	90	68.28	%	\$98.07	\$66.96
Courtyard by Marriott ⁽¹⁾	Denver, CO	Select service	202	100	202	88.77	%	\$129.71	\$115.14
Courtyard by Marriott	Louisville, KY	Select service	150	100	150	78.38	%	\$139.32	\$109.20
Courtyard by Marriott ⁽¹⁾	Gaithersburg, MD	Select service	210	100	210	73.40	%	\$140.19	\$102.89
Courtyard by Marriott	Crystal City, VA		272	100	272	82.76	%	\$143.54	\$118.80

Edgar Filing: ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC - Form 10-K

Courtyard by Marriott	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	Select service	174	100	174	79.69	%	\$121.28	\$96.65
Courtyard by Marriott	Overland Park, KS	Select service	168	100	168	65.08	%	\$114.76	\$74.68
Courtyard by Marriott	Palm Desert, CA	Select service	151	100	151	67.70	%	\$113.14	\$76.59
Courtyard by Marriott ⁽¹⁾	Savannah, GA	Select service	156	100	156	87.43	%	\$146.95	\$128.48
Courtyard by Marriott	Foothill Ranch, CA	Select service	156	100	156	81.23	%	\$122.30	\$99.35
Courtyard by Marriott	Alpharetta, GA	Select service	154	100	154	70.57	%	\$124.42	\$87.80
Courtyard by Marriott	Orlando, FL	Select service	312	100	312	78.14	%	\$109.47	\$85.54
Courtyard by Marriott	Oakland, CA	Select service	156	100	156	89.79	%	\$147.63	\$132.56
Courtyard by Marriott	Scottsdale, AZ	Select service	180	100	180	75.61	%	\$111.64	\$84.42
Courtyard by Marriott	Plano, TX	Select service	153	100	153	71.97	%	\$137.68	\$99.09
Courtyard by Marriott	Edison, NJ	Select service	146	100	146	78.75	%	\$117.38	\$92.43
Courtyard by Marriott	Newark, CA	Select service	181	100	181	84.34	%	\$151.42	\$127.71
Courtyard by Marriott	Manchester, CT	Select service	90	85	77	76.42	%	\$127.53	\$97.46
Courtyard by Marriott	Basking Ridge, NJ	Select service	235	100	235	67.82	%	\$186.09	\$126.20
Courtyard by Marriott ⁽¹⁾	Wichita, KS	Select service	128	100	128	71.71	%	\$127.95	\$91.75
Courtyard by Marriott - Billerica ⁽¹⁾	Boston, MA	Select service	210	100	210	75.06	%	\$133.75	\$100.40
Homewood Suites ⁽¹⁾	Pittsburgh, PA	Select service	148	100	148	69.58	%	\$137.15	\$95.43
Marriott Residence Inn	Lake Buena Vista, FL	Select service	210	100	210	82.77	%	\$122.86	\$101.69
Marriott Residence Inn	Evansville, IN	Select service	78	100	78	76.31	%	\$115.47	\$88.12
Marriott Residence Inn	Orlando, FL	Select service	350	100	350	85.34	%	\$122.83	\$104.82
Marriott Residence Inn	Falls Church, VA	Select service	159	100	159	76.04	%	\$143.37	\$109.01
Marriott Residence Inn	San Diego, CA	Select service	150	100	150	81.94	%	\$153.60	\$125.86
Marriott Residence Inn	Salt Lake City, UT	Select service	144	100	144	74.87	%	\$119.57	\$89.52
Marriott Residence Inn	Palm Desert, CA	Select service	130	100	130	73.03	%	\$131.56	\$96.08
Marriott Residence Inn	Las Vegas, NV		256	100	256	75.75	%	\$112.82	\$85.46

Edgar Filing: ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC - Form 10-K

Marriott Residence Inn	Phoenix, AZ	Select service	200	100	200	77.51	%	\$114.82	\$89.00
Marriott Residence Inn	Plano, TX	Select service	126	100	126	83.53	%	\$112.30	\$93.80
Marriott Residence Inn	Newark, CA	Select service	168	100	168	85.97	%	\$170.64	\$146.69
Marriott Residence Inn	Manchester, CT	Select service	96	85	82	77.40	%	\$135.74	\$105.06

38

Table of Contents

Hotel Property	Location	Service Type	Total Rooms	% Owned	Owned Rooms	Year Ended December 31, 2015		
						Occupancy	ADR	RevPAR
Marriott Residence Inn	Atlanta, GA	Select service	150	100	150	83.03	% \$127.19	\$105.61
Marriott Residence Inn	Jacksonville, FL	Select service	120	100	120	82.01	% \$108.35	\$88.85
Marriott Residence Inn (1)	Stillwater, OK	Select service	101	100	101	66.99	% \$121.89	\$81.65
Marriott Residence Inn (1)	Tampa, FL	Select service	109	100	109	78.24	% \$130.03	\$101.74
TownePlace Suites by Marriott	Manhattan Beach, CA	Select service	144	100	144	83.26	% \$131.66	\$109.62
One Ocean	Atlantic Beach, FL	Full service	193	100	193	67.80	% \$207.37	\$140.59
Sheraton Hotel (1)	Ann Arbor, MI	Full service	197	100	197	78.21	% \$156.65	\$122.51
Sheraton Hotel	Langhorne, PA	Full service	186	100	186	65.28	% \$115.84	\$75.62
Sheraton Hotel	Minneapolis, MN	Full service	220	100	220	72.79	% \$123.83	\$90.14
Sheraton Hotel	Indianapolis, IN	Full service	378	100	378	80.00	% \$115.34	\$92.27
Sheraton Hotel	Anchorage, AK	Full service	370	100	370	74.21	% \$140.75	\$104.45
Sheraton Hotel	San Diego, CA	Full service	260	100	260	81.19	% \$128.75	\$104.53
Hyatt Regency	Coral Gables, FL	Full service	253	100	253	82.80	% \$195.10	\$161.53
Hyatt Regency (1)	Hauppauge, NY	Full service	358	100	358	71.50	% \$126.15	\$90.19
Hyatt Regency (1)	Savannah, GA	Full service	351	100	351	82.55	% \$175.85	\$145.16
Renaissance (1)	Nashville, TN	Full service	673	100	673	82.43	% \$215.85	\$177.93
Crowne Plaza (1)	Atlanta, GA	Full service	495	100	495	69.15	% \$120.62	\$83.41
Annapolis Historic Inn	Annapolis, MD	Full service	124	100	124	60.37	% \$145.76	\$87.99
Lakeway Resort & Spa (1)	Austin, TX	Full service	168	100	168	58.12	% \$179.02	\$104.04
Silversmith (1)	Chicago, IL	Full service	144	100	144	81.65	% \$190.98	\$155.93
The Churchill (1)	Washington, DC	Full service	173	100	173	76.44	% \$190.07	\$145.29
The Melrose (1)	Washington, DC	Full service	240	100	240	83.54	% \$198.01	\$165.42
Le Pavillon (1)	New Orleans, LA	Full service	226	100	226	72.01	% \$148.98	\$107.28
The Ashton	Ft. Worth, TX		39	100	39	78.53	% \$199.87	\$156.96

Edgar Filing: ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC - Form 10-K

Westin ⁽¹⁾	Princeton, NJ	Select service Full service	296	100	296	71.91	%	\$152.12	\$109.39
W ⁽¹⁾	Atlanta, GA	Full service	237	100	237	72.09	%	\$216.50	\$156.08
W ⁽¹⁾	Minneapolis, MN	Full service	229	100	229	73.28	%	\$182.52	\$133.75
Le Meridien ⁽¹⁾	Minneapolis, MN	Full service	60	100	60	86.22	%	\$231.79	\$199.86
Hotel Indigo ⁽¹⁾	Atlanta, GA	Full service	140	100	140	62.81	%	\$129.21	\$81.16
Ground Lease Properties									
Crown Plaza ⁽²⁾	Key West, FL	Full service	160	100	% 160	87.41	%	\$275.13	\$240.49
Crown Plaza ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Annapolis, MD	Full service	196	100	196	59.84	%	\$112.45	\$67.29
Hilton ⁽⁴⁾	Ft. Worth, TX	Full service	294	100	294	76.67	%	\$163.00	\$124.98
Renaissance ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	Palm Springs, CA	Full service	410	100	410	65.19	%	\$139.97	\$91.25
Renaissance ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	Portsmouth, VA	Full service	249	100	249	74.01	%	\$102.72	\$76.02
Ritz-Carlton ⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾	Atlanta, GA	Full service	444	100	444	76.85	%	\$207.54	\$159.49
Total			27,977		27,950	77.21	%	\$147.35	\$113.78

⁽¹⁾ Occupancy, ADR and RevPar for these hotel properties represent the period since our acquisition.

⁽²⁾ The ground lease expires in 2084.

⁽³⁾ The ground lease expires in 2059.

⁽⁴⁾ The ground lease expires in 2040.

⁽⁵⁾ The ground lease expires in 2059.

⁽⁶⁾ The ground lease expires in 2049.

⁽⁷⁾ The ground lease expires in 2087.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Palm Beach Florida Hotel and Office Building Limited Partnership, et al. v. Nantucket Enterprises, Inc. This litigation involves a landlord tenant dispute from 2008 in which the landlord, Palm Beach Florida Hotel and Office Building Limited Partnership, a subsidiary of the Company, claimed that the tenant had violated various lease provisions of the lease agreement and was therefore in default. The tenant counterclaimed and asserted multiple claims including that it had been wrongfully evicted. The litigation was instituted by the plaintiff in November 2008 in the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, in and for Palm Beach County, Florida and proceeded to a jury trial on June 30, 2014. The jury entered its verdict awarding the tenant total claims of \$10.8 million and ruling against the landlord on its claim of breach of contract. The landlord is preparing various post trial motions. A final judgment was entered and the landlord has filed a notice of appeal. As a result of the jury verdict, we recorded the \$10.8 million judgment, pre-judgment interest of \$707,000 and accrued a reasonable estimate of \$400,000 of loss related to legal fees during 2014. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we recorded additional pre-judgment interest of \$95,000. Including the 2014 judgment, pre-judgment interest and estimated loss of legal expenses, total expenses recorded were \$12.0 million through December 31, 2015. The additional charges related to pre-judgment interest are included in "other expenses" in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015.

We are engaged in other various legal proceedings which have arisen but have not been fully adjudicated. The likelihood of loss from these legal proceedings, based on definitions within contingency accounting literature, ranges from remote to reasonably possible and to probable. Based on estimates of the range of potential losses associated with these matters, management does not believe the ultimate resolution of these proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. However, the final results of legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and if we fail to prevail in one or more of these legal matters, and the associated realized losses exceed our current estimates of the range of potential losses, our consolidated financial position or results of operations could be materially adversely affected in future periods.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable

PART II

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

(a) Market Price of and Dividends on Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Market Price and Dividend Information

Our common stock is listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "AHT." On February 25, 2016, there were 200 registered holders of record of our common stock. In order to comply with certain requirements related to our qualification as a REIT, our charter limits the number of shares of capital stock that may be owned by any single person or affiliated group without our permission to 9.8% of the outstanding shares of any class of our capital stock. We are aware of one Section 13G filer that presently holds in excess of 9.8% of our outstanding common shares, but our board of directors has granted a waiver which provides this holder with an exception to our ownership restrictions.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth, for the indicated periods, the high and low sales prices for our common stock as traded on that exchange and cash distributions declared per share of common stock. The sales prices have not been adjusted for the impact of the Ashford Prime spin-off or the Ashford Inc. spin-off. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information on the spin-off transactions.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2015				
High	\$ 11.05	\$ 10.18	\$ 9.25	\$ 7.51
Low	9.52	7.77	6.01	5.85
Close	9.62	8.46	6.10	6.31
Cash dividends declared per share	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
2014				
High	\$ 12.00	\$ 11.57	\$ 12.03	\$ 11.70
Low	8.13	9.82	10.22	8.87
Close	11.27	11.54	10.22	10.48
Cash dividends declared per share	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we declared and paid dividends of \$0.48 per share, paid at a rate of \$0.12 per share per quarter. In December 2015, the board of directors approved our dividend policy for 2016, and we expect to pay a quarterly dividend of \$0.12 per share for 2016. 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 our 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. 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. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we intend to make annual distributions to our stockholders of at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gains (which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with GAAP). Distributions will be authorized by our board of directors and declared by us based upon a variety of factors deemed relevant by our directors. Our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders will depend, in part, upon our receipt of distributions from our operating partnership. This, in turn, may depend upon receipt of lease payments with respect to our properties from indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries of our operating partnership and the management of our properties by our property managers.

Table of Contents

Characterization of Distributions

For income tax purposes, distributions paid consist of ordinary income, capital gains, return of capital or a combination thereof. Distributions paid per share were characterized as follows for the following fiscal years:

	2015		2014		2013	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Common Stock (cash):						
Ordinary income	\$—	—	% \$—	—	% \$—	—
Capital gain	—	—	—	—	0.1245	(1) 26.49
Return of capital	0.4800	(1) 100.00	0.4800	(1) 100.00	0.3455	(1) 73.51
Total	\$0.4800	100.00	% \$0.4800	100.00	% \$0.4700	100.00 %
Common Stock (stock):						
Ordinary income	\$—	—	% \$—	—	% \$—	—
Capital gain	—	—	—	—	1.1310	26.49 %
Return of capital	0.6099	100.00	0.6437	100.00	3.1390	73.51 %
Total	\$0.6099	100.00	% \$0.6437	100.00	% \$4.2700	100.00 %
Preferred Stock – Series A:						
Ordinary income	\$—	—	% \$—	—	% \$—	—
Capital gain	1.8277	(1) 85.51	—	—	2.6719	(1) 100.00
Return of capital	0.3098	(1) 14.49	1.6031	(1) 100.00	—	—
Total	\$2.1375	100.00	% \$1.6031	100.00	% \$2.6719	100.00 %
Preferred Stock – Series D:						
Ordinary income	\$—	—	% \$—	—	% \$—	—
Capital gain	1.8064	(1) 85.51	—	—	2.6406	(1) 100.00
Return of capital	0.3061	(1) 14.49	1.5844	(1) 100.00	—	—
Total	\$2.1125	100.00	% \$1.5844	100.00	% \$2.6406	100.00 %
Preferred Stock – Series E:						
Ordinary income	\$—	—	% \$—	—	% \$—	—
Capital gain	1.9239	(1) 85.51	—	—	2.8125	(1) 100.00
Return of capital	0.3261	(1) 14.49	1.6875	(1) 100.00	—	—
Total	\$2.2500	100.00	% \$1.6875	100.00	% \$2.8125	100.00 %

(1) The fourth quarter 2013 preferred and common distributions paid January 15, 2014 are treated as 2014 distributions for tax purposes. The fourth quarter 2014 common distributions paid January 15, 2015 are treated as 2015 distributions for tax purposes. The fourth quarter 2015 preferred and common distributions paid January 15, 2016 are treated as 2016 distributions for tax purposes.

Table of Contents

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to securities authorized and available for issuance under our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2015:

	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Of Outstanding Options, Warrants, And Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance	
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	None	N/A	4,130,718	(1)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	None	N/A	None	
Total	None	N/A	4,130,718	

As of December 31, 2015, there were 4,130,718 shares of our common stock, or securities convertible into (1) 4,130,718 shares of our common stock that remained available for issuance under our Amended and Restated 2011 Stock Incentive Plan.

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Stock Index and the FTSE NAREIT Lodging & Resorts Index for the period from December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2015, assuming an initial investment of \$100 in stock on December 31, 2010 with reinvestment of dividends. The NAREIT Lodging Resorts Index is not a published index; however, we believe the companies included in this index provide a representative example of enterprises in the lodging resort line of business in which we engage. Stockholders who wish to request a list of companies in the FTSE NAREIT Lodging & Resorts Index may send written requests to Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc., Attention: Stockholder Relations, 14185 Dallas Parkway, Suite 1100, Dallas, Texas 75254.

Table of Contents

The stock price performance shown below on the graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN

Among Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc., the S&P Index and the FTSE NAREIT Lodging & Resorts Index

44

Table of Contents

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer

The following table provides the information with respect to purchases of shares of our common stock during each of the months in the fourth quarter of 2015:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan (2)	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan
Common stock:				
October 1 to October 31 ⁽¹⁾	2,604	\$—	(3)—	\$ 200,000,000
November 1 to November 30	—	—	—	200,000,000
December 1 to December 31 ⁽¹⁾	656	—	(3)—	200,000,000
Total	3,260	\$2.60	—	

(1) Includes shares that were repurchased when former employees of Ashford LLC, who held restricted shares of our common stock, forfeited the shares upon termination of employment.

In September 2011, our board of directors announced the reinstatement of our 2007 share repurchase program and authorized an increase in repurchase plan authorization from the remaining \$58.4 million to \$200.0 million. The plan provides for: (i) the repurchase of shares of our common stock, Series A preferred stock, Series D preferred stock and Series E preferred stock, and /or (ii) discounted purchases of outstanding debt obligations, including debt secured by hotel assets. No shares of common or preferred stock have been repurchased under this program since September 2011 and none are authorized for purchase without further authorization from our board of directors.

(3) There is no cost associated with the repurchase of forfeited restricted shares of our common stock.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following sets forth our selected consolidated financial and operating information on a historical basis and should be read together with “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, which are included in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Statements of Operations Data:					
Total revenue	\$1,336,966	\$794,849	\$939,527	\$919,657	\$857,217
Total operating expenses	1,199,051	718,157	822,630	805,542	763,883
Operating income	137,915	76,692	116,897	114,115	93,334
Income (loss) from continuing operations	305,813	(41,731)	(48,460)	(58,760)	7,419
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	33	(98)	(3,448)	(7,536)
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company	270,939	(31,401)	(41,283)	(53,780)	2,109
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	236,977	(65,363)	(75,245)	(87,582)	(44,767)
Diluted income (loss) per common share:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$2.35	\$(0.75)	\$(1.00)	\$(1.26)	\$(0.61)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders	—	—	—	(0.04)	(0.12)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$2.35	\$(0.75)	\$(1.00)	\$(1.30)	\$(0.73)
Weighted average diluted common shares	114,881	87,622	75,155	67,533	61,954
	At December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)				
Balance Sheets Data:					
Investments in hotel properties, net	\$4,419,684	\$2,128,611	\$2,164,389	\$2,872,304	\$2,957,899
Cash and cash equivalents	215,078	215,063	128,780	185,935	167,609
Restricted cash	153,680	85,830	61,498	84,786	84,069
Notes receivable	3,746	3,553	3,384	11,331	11,199
Total assets	4,965,131	2,770,110	2,668,973	3,450,507	3,575,697
Indebtedness, net	3,840,617	1,943,133	1,810,900	2,325,188	2,348,429
Total stockholders’ equity of the Company	811,086	531,633	617,789	831,942	973,407
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Other Data:					
Cash provided by operating activities	\$208,955	\$111,319	\$145,457	\$130,635	\$74,593
Cash used in investing activities	(853,544)	(207,245)	(353,998)	(68,446)	(47,774)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	644,604	182,209	151,386	(43,863)	(76,900)
Cash dividends declared per common share	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.40
EBITDA (unaudited) ⁽¹⁾	732,550	290,469	314,526	317,035	359,634
	132,863	85,097	95,523	84,209	74,080

Funds From Operations (FFO)
(unaudited) ⁽¹⁾

A more detailed description and computation of FFO and EBITDA is contained in the “Non-GAAP Financial
⁽¹⁾ Measures” section of Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in
Item 7.

46

Table of Contents

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

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

General

We believe that industry fundamentals continue to show RevPAR growth through 2016, albeit at a slower pace. Nevertheless, this growth is still expected to exceed historical averages. Near-term supply growth on the other hand is expected to remain below long-term averages in 2016. We will continue to seek ways to benefit from the cyclical nature of the hotel industry.

As of December 31, 2015, we owned 132 consolidated hotel properties, including 130 hotel properties directly owned, and two hotel properties owned through a majority-owned investment in a consolidated entity, which represents 27,977 total rooms, or 27,950 net rooms excluding those attributable to our partner. Currently, all of our hotel properties are located in the United States.

On June 17, 2013, we announced that our board of directors had approved a plan to spin-off an 80% ownership interest in an 8-hotel portfolio, totaling 3,146 rooms (2,912 net rooms excluding those attributable to our partners), to holders of our common stock in the form of a taxable special distribution. The distribution was comprised of common stock in Ashford Prime, a newly formed company into which we contributed the portfolio interests. The distribution was made on November 19, 2013, on a pro rata basis to holders of our common stock as of November 8, 2013, with each of our stockholders receiving one share of Ashford Prime common stock for every five shares of our common stock held by such stockholder as of the close of business on November 8, 2013.

On February 27, 2014, we announced that our board of directors had approved a plan to spin-off our asset management business into a separate publicly traded company in the form of a taxable special distribution. The spin-off was completed on November 12, 2014, with a pro-rata taxable distribution of Ashford Inc.’s common stock to our stockholders of record as of November 11, 2014. The distribution was comprised of one share of Ashford Inc. common stock for every 87 shares of our common stock held by our stockholders. In addition for each common unit of our operating partnership the holder received a common unit of the operating limited liability company subsidiary of Ashford Inc. Each holder of common units of the operating limited liability company of Ashford Inc. could exchange up to 99% of those units for shares of Ashford Inc. stock at the rate of one share of Ashford Inc. common stock for every 55 common units of the operating limited liability company subsidiary of Ashford Inc. The distribution was made on November 12, 2014. Following the spin-off, we continue to hold approximately 598,000 shares of Ashford Inc. common stock, which represents an approximate 30% ownership interest in Ashford Inc at December 31, 2015. In connection with the spin-off we entered into a 20-year advisory agreement with Ashford Inc. At December 31, 2015, we wholly-owned one mezzanine loan with a net carrying value of \$3.7 million.

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 that will be accretive to our portfolio;
- disposition of non-core hotel properties;
- pursuing capital market activities to enhance long-term stockholder 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.

In June 2015, our board of directors modified our investment strategy to focus predominantly on full-service hotels in the upscale and upper-upscale segments in domestic and international markets that have revenue per available room (“RevPAR”) generally less than twice the national average. The change in our investment strategy was made in conjunction with our announcement that we plan to sell the vast majority of our select-service hotel portfolio. We believe that as supply, demand, and capital market cycles change, we will be able to shift our investment strategy to take advantage of new lodging-related investment opportunities as they may develop. Our board of directors may

change our investment strategy at any time without stockholder approval or notice.

47

Table of Contents

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On January 2, 2015, we refinanced two mortgage loans totaling \$356.3 million. The refinance included our \$211.0 million mortgage loan due November 2015 and our \$145.3 million mortgage loan due July 2015. The new loans totaled \$477.3 million in four loan pools. The new loans continue to be secured by the same 15 hotel properties. On January 29, 2015, we commenced a follow-on public offering of 9.5 million shares of common stock. The offering priced on January 30, 2015, at \$10.65 per share for gross proceeds of \$101.2 million. We granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional 1.425 million shares of common stock. On February 10, 2015, the underwriters partially exercised their option and purchased an additional 1.03 million shares of our common stock at a price of \$10.65 per share. The net proceeds from the offering after underwriting discount and offering expenses were approximately \$110.9 million.

On February 6, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Lakeway Resort & Spa (“Lakeway Resort”) in Austin, Texas for total consideration of \$33.5 million. The acquisition was funded with cash.

On February 25, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Memphis Marriott East (“Memphis Marriott”) hotel in Memphis, Tennessee for total consideration of \$43.5 million. The acquisition was funded with cash.

On March 6, 2015, we acquired the remaining approximate 28.26% interest in the PIM Highland JV for \$250.1 million in cash. Subsequent to the close of the transaction, \$907.6 million of mortgage loans due March 2015 were refinanced with a \$1.07 billion non-recourse mortgage loan due April 2017. The new loan provides for an interest rate of LIBOR plus 4.39%. Additionally, we assumed two mortgage loans with initial outstanding balances of \$99.3 million due January 2018 with a fixed interest rate of 4.38% and \$108.6 million due January 2018 with a fixed interest rate of 4.44%.

On March 11, 2015, we completed the sale of the Hampton Inn in Terre Haute, Indiana for approximately \$7.9 million. The sale resulted in a loss of approximately \$1.1 million which is included in our continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2015.

On March 25, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$33.3 million mortgage loan, secured by the Memphis Marriott. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.95%. The stated maturity is April 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On April 17, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$25.1 million mortgage loan, secured by the Lakeway Resort. The new mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 5.10%. The stated maturity is May 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On April 29, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Hampton Inn & Suites (“Hampton Inn Gainesville”) in Gainesville, Florida, for total consideration of \$25.2 million in cash.

On June 3, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in Le Pavillon Hotel (“Le Pavillon”) in New Orleans, Louisiana for total cash consideration of \$62.5 million. In conjunction with the close of the transaction, we completed the financing of a \$43.8 million mortgage loan. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 5.10%. The stated maturity is June 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On June 10, 2015, the independent directors of the Company approved an amended and restated advisory agreement with Ashford LLC, effective as of June 10, 2015. The amendments, among other things: permit the Company to engage an asset manager other than Ashford LLC with respect to any new properties acquired by the Company, if the Company and Ashford LLC determine that such property would be uneconomic to the Company without incentives; shorten the initial term of the advisory agreement to ten years; extend the renewal terms to five years; provide for key money investments by Ashford LLC to facilitate the Company’s acquisition of properties under certain conditions, including Ashford LLC becoming the asset manager for the acquired property and receiving related asset management and other fees, as applicable; adjust the base fee payable to Ashford LLC to a declining sliding scale percentage of total market capitalization of the Company above \$6.0 billion; clarify the calculation of the termination fee; allow Ashford LLC to terminate the Advisory Agreement upon a Company Change of Control (as defined in the advisory agreement) and require the Company to pay a termination fee to Ashford LLC upon such termination; and grant Ashford LLC repurchase rights with respect to its shares held by the Company upon any termination of the advisory agreement. In connection with the agreement between Ashford Inc. and Remington Holdings to combine, on September 17, 2015, we entered into a letter agreement with Ashford Inc. approved by the independent directors of

the Company to clarify that for purposes of determining the termination fee under the advisory agreement, Ashford LLC's earnings shall exclude earnings arising under the master management agreement under which Remington Lodging may manage any of our hotels.

On June 17, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in a 9-hotel portfolio (the "Rockbridge Portfolio") for total cash consideration of \$225.0 million. Subsequent to the close of the transaction, we completed the financing of two mortgage loans totaling \$179.2

Table of Contents

million, secured by the Rockbridge Portfolio. The financing includes a \$144.0 million mortgage loan, secured by eight of the nine hotel properties. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.09%. The stated maturity is July 2017, with three one-year extension options. The financing also includes a \$35.2 million mortgage loan secured by the Sheraton Ann Arbor. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating rate of LIBOR + 4.15%. The stated maturity is July 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On June 24, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$21.2 million mortgage loan, secured by the Hampton Inn Gainesville. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.50%. The stated maturity is July 2018, with two one-year extension options.

In June 2015, the board of directors modified our investment strategy to focus predominantly on upper upscale, full-service hotels and in conjunction with this modification, on June 26, 2015, we announced that we planned to sell a portfolio of approximately 23 select-service hotels that are mostly brand-managed. The planned sale of the portfolio is consistent with our newly refined strategy, which focuses predominately on full-service hotels in the upscale and upper-upscale segments in domestic and international markets that have RevPAR generally less than twice the national average. In August 2015, an additional select-service hotel was added to this plan. In January 2016, the Company announced that it revised its plan to pursue the sale of these 24 hotels in smaller groups and individually. Further, the Company will pursue the opportunistic sales of another 38 select-service hotels over time.

On July 1, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the W Atlanta Downtown (“W Atlanta”) in Atlanta, Georgia for total consideration of \$56.8 million. In conjunction with the close of the transaction, we completed the financing of a \$40.5 million mortgage loan. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 5.10%. The stated maturity is July 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On July 13, 2015, we announced that our board of directors had declared the distribution (1) to our stockholders of approximately 4.1 million shares of common stock of Ashford Prime to be received by Ashford Trust upon redemption of Ashford Prime OP common units and (2) to the common unitholders of Ashford Trust OP of our remaining common units of Ashford Prime OP. The distribution occurred on July 27, 2015, to stockholders and common unitholders of record as of the close of business of the New York Stock Exchange on July 20, 2015. As a result of the distribution, we have no ownership interest in Ashford Prime as of December 31, 2015.

On July 23, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Le Meridien Chambers Minneapolis (“Le Meridien Minneapolis”) in Minneapolis, Minnesota for total consideration of \$15.0 million. The acquisition was funded with cash.

On July 31, 2015, we entered into a block trade with an unaffiliated third party, pursuant to a sale arrangement between the Company, Ashford Inc. and Ashford Prime. The block trade included the repurchase and retirement of approximately 5.8 million shares of our common stock at a price of \$9.00 per share for a total cost of approximately \$51.8 million. The sale arrangement and block trade were evaluated and approved by the independent members of our board of directors. The block trade purchase price and other terms of the sale arrangement were the result of negotiations with the third party. We did not receive any concessions or economic benefits from Ashford Inc. pertaining to our current contractual arrangements with Ashford Inc. in connection with this block trade. The block trade settled on August 4, 2015.

On August 5, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Hilton Garden Inn - Wisconsin Dells in Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin for total consideration of \$15.2 million. In conjunction with the close of the transaction, we completed the financing of a \$12.0 million mortgage loan. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.95%. The stated maturity is August 2018, with two one-year extension options.

On October 15, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Hotel Indigo (“Indigo Atlanta”) in Atlanta, Georgia for total consideration of \$26.9 million. As part of the transaction, we assumed a mortgage loan with a fair value of \$16.6 million, and a principal balance of \$16.0 million. The assumed debt matures in June 2017 and carries a fixed rate of 5.98%.

On October 30, 2015, we obtained a new \$100.0 million secured revolving credit facility which matures October 2016. The credit facility provides for a one-year revolving line of credit priced at 200 to 300 basis points over LIBOR or base rate. The credit facility also contains customary financial covenant tests with respect to minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and maximum leverage tests allowable.

On November 10, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the W Minneapolis Foshay (“W Minneapolis”) in Minneapolis, Minnesota for total consideration of \$88.1 million. As part of the transaction, we assumed a mortgage loan with a fair value of \$57.7 million, and a principal balance of \$55.5 million. The mortgage loan carries a fixed rate of 5.46%. The stated maturity is May 2023.

Table of Contents

On December 2, 2015, we refinanced three mortgage loans totaling \$273.5 million. The refinance included our \$92.8 million mortgage loan due December 2015, which had an outstanding balance of \$90.7 million, our \$105.2 million mortgage loan due February 2016, which had an outstanding balance of \$102.7 million, and our \$75.5 million mortgage loan due February 2016, which had an outstanding balance of \$73.8 million. The new loan is a \$375.0 million mortgage loan due December 2017. The \$375.0 million mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.87%. The stated maturity is December 2017, with four one-year extension options. The new loan continues to be secured by 17 of 18 hotel properties. The SpringHill Suites in Jacksonville, Florida is now unencumbered.

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 can greatly affect the cost of our debt service as well as the value of any financial hedges we may put in place. We monitor industry fundamentals and interest rates very closely. Capital expenditures above our reserves will affect cash flow as well.

Certain of our loan agreements contain cash trap provisions that may get triggered if the performance of our hotels decline. When these provisions are triggered, substantially all of the profit generated by our hotels is deposited directly into lockbox accounts and then swept into cash management accounts for the benefit of our various lenders. Cash is distributed to us only after certain items are paid, including deposits into ground leasing and maintenance reserves and the payment of debt service, insurance, taxes, operating expenses, and extraordinary capital expenditures and ground leasing expenses. This could affect our liquidity and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. Also, we have entered into certain customary guaranty agreements pursuant to which we guaranty payment of any recourse liabilities of our subsidiaries or joint ventures that may result from non-recourse carve-outs, which include, but are not limited to fraud, misrepresentation, willful misconduct resulting in waste, misappropriations of rents following an event of default, voluntary bankruptcy filings, unpermitted transfers of collateral, and certain environmental liabilities. Certain of these guarantees represent a guaranty of material amounts, and if we are required to make payments under those guarantees, our liquidity could be adversely affected. In connection with the Ashford Prime Spin-off, we are still jointly and severally liable under certain carve-out guarantees and environmental indemnities associated with three loans. Ashford Prime has indemnified us in the case that any of these guarantees are ever called.

In September 2011, we entered into an 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. While the ATM program remains in effect until such time that either party elects to terminate or the share or dollar thresholds are reached, we cannot issue shares under the ATM program until such time as a new prospectus is filed with the SEC. Through December 31, 2015, we have issued 169,306 shares of 8.55% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock for gross proceeds of \$4.2 million and 501,909 shares of 8.45% Series D Cumulative Preferred Stock for gross proceeds of \$12.3 million. During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, no shares were issued under this ATM program.

On January 2, 2015, we refinanced two mortgage loans totaling \$356.3 million. The refinance included our \$211.0 million mortgage loan due November 2015 and the \$145.3 million mortgage loan due July 2015. The new loans initially totaled \$477.3 million. The new loans included a \$376.8 million mortgage loan due January 2017, a \$54.8 million mortgage loan due February 2025, a \$24.5 million mortgage loan due February 2025 and a \$21.2 million mortgage loan due February 2025. The \$376.8 million mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.95%. The stated maturity is January 2017, with three one-year extension options. The three mortgage loans totaling \$100.5 million due February 2025 bear interest at a fixed rate of 4.45%. The stated maturity date for each of these loans is February 2025. The new loans continue to be secured by the same 15 hotel properties. On January 29, 2015, we commenced a follow-on public offering of 9.5 million shares of common stock. The offering priced on January 30, 2015, at \$10.65 per share for gross proceeds of \$101.2 million. We granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional 1.425 million shares of common stock. On February 10, 2015, the underwriters partially exercised their option and purchased an additional 1.03 million shares of our common stock at a

price of \$10.65 per share. The net proceeds from the offering after underwriting discount and offering expenses were approximately \$110.9 million.

On March 6, 2015, we acquired the remaining approximate 28.26% interest in the PIM Highland JV for \$250.1 million in cash. Subsequent to the close of the transaction, \$907.6 million of mortgage loans due March 2015 were refinanced with a \$1.07 billion non-recourse mortgage loan due April 2017. The new loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR plus 4.39%. Additionally, we assumed two mortgage loans with initial outstanding balances of \$99.3 million due January 2018 with a fixed interest rate of 4.38% and \$108.6 million due January 2018 with a fixed interest rate of 4.44%.

Table of Contents

On March 25, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$33.3 million mortgage loan, secured by the Memphis Marriott. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.95%. The stated maturity is April 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On April 17, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$25.1 million mortgage loan, secured by the Lakeway Resort in Austin, Texas. The new mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 5.10%. The stated maturity is May 2017, with three one-year extension options.

In May 2015, we entered into an ATM program with an investment banking firm to offer for sale from time to time up to \$150.0 million of our common stock at market prices. No shares have been sold under this ATM program since its inception. The ATM program will remain in effect until such time that either party elects to terminate the program or the \$150.0 million cap is reached.

On June 3, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$43.8 million mortgage loan, secured by Le Pavillon. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 5.10%. The stated maturity is June 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On June 17, 2015, we completed the financing of two mortgage loans totaling \$179.2 million, secured by the Rockbridge Portfolio. The financing includes a \$144.0 million mortgage loan, secured by eight of the nine hotel properties. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.09%. The stated maturity is July 2017, with three one-year extension options. The financing also includes a \$35.2 million mortgage loan, secured by the Sheraton Ann Arbor. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating rate of LIBOR + 4.15%. The stated maturity is July 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On June 24, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$21.2 million mortgage loan, secured by Hampton Inn Gainesville. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.50%. The stated maturity is July 2018, with two one-year extension options.

On July 1, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$40.5 million mortgage loan, secured by the W Atlanta. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 5.10%. The stated maturity is July 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On July 13, 2015, we announced that our board of directors had declared the distribution (1) to our stockholders of approximately 4.1 million shares of common stock of Ashford Prime to be received by Ashford Trust upon redemption of Ashford Prime OP common units and (2) to the common unitholders of Ashford Trust OP of our remaining common units of Ashford Prime OP. The distribution occurred on July 27, 2015, to stockholders and common unitholders of record as of the close of business of the New York Stock Exchange on July 20, 2015. As a result of the distribution, we have no ownership interest in Ashford Prime as of December 31, 2015.

On July 31, 2015, we entered into a block trade with an unaffiliated third party, pursuant to a sale arrangement between the Company, Ashford Inc. and Ashford Prime. The block trade included the repurchase and retirement of approximately 5.8 million shares of our common stock at a price of \$9.00 per share for a total cost of approximately \$51.8 million. The sale arrangement and block trade were evaluated and approved by the independent members of our board of directors. The block trade purchase price and other terms of the sale arrangement were the result of negotiations with the third party. We did not receive any concessions or economic benefits from Ashford Inc. pertaining to our current contractual arrangements with Ashford Inc. in connection with this block trade. The block trade settled on August 4, 2015.

On August 5, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$12.0 million mortgage loan, secured by the Hilton Garden Inn - Wisconsin Dells. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.95%. The stated maturity is August 2018, with two one-year extension options.

On October 15, 2015, we assumed a mortgage loan with a fair value of \$16.6 million, and a principal balance of \$16.0 million, secured by the Indigo Atlanta. The assumed debt matures in June 2017 with a fixed rate of 5.98%.

On October 30, 2015, we obtained a new \$100.0 million credit facility which matures October 2016. The credit facility provides for a one-year revolving line of credit priced at 200 to 300 basis points over LIBOR or base rate. The credit facility also contains customary financial covenant tests with respect to minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and maximum leverage tests allowable.

On November 10, 2015, we assumed a mortgage loan with a fair value of \$57.7 million, and a principal balance of \$55.5 million, secured by the W Minneapolis. The assumed debt matures in May 2023 and carries a fixed rate of 5.46%.

Table of Contents

On December 2, 2015, we refinanced three mortgage loans totaling \$273.5 million. The refinance included our \$92.8 million mortgage loan due December 2015, which had an outstanding balance of \$90.7 million, our \$105.2 million mortgage loan due February 2016, which had an outstanding balance of \$102.7 million, and our \$75.5 million mortgage loan due February 2016, which had an outstanding balance of \$73.8 million. The new loan is a \$375.0 million mortgage loan due December 2017. The \$375.0 million mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.87%. The stated maturity is December 2017, with four one-year extension options. The new loan continues to be secured by 17 of 18 hotel properties. The SpringHill Suites in Jacksonville, Florida is now unencumbered.

Secured Revolving Credit Facility

As discussed above, we entered into a one-year, \$100.0 million secured revolving credit facility on October 30, 2015, which will provide additional financial flexibility.

The secured revolving credit facility is provided by Bank of America, N.A., serving as the administrative agent to Ashford Trust OP as the borrower. We and certain of our subsidiaries guarantee the secured revolving credit facility. The secured revolving credit facility is secured by a pledge of 100% of the equity interests we hold in Ashford Trust OP and 100% of the equity interest issued by any guarantor (other than Ashford Trust) or any other subsidiary of ours that is not restricted under its loan documents or organizational documents from having its equity pledged (subject to certain exclusions), all mortgage receivables held by the borrower or any guarantor, and certain deposit accounts and securities accounts held by the borrower and any guarantor. The proceeds of the secured revolving credit facility may be used for working capital, capital expenditures, property acquisitions, and any other lawful purposes.

The secured revolving credit facility also contains customary terms, covenants, negative covenants, events of default, limitations and other conditions for credit facilities of this type. Subject to certain exceptions, we are subject to restrictions on incurring additional indebtedness, mergers and fundamental changes, sales or other dispositions of property, changes in the nature of our business, investments, and capital expenditures. We also are subject to certain financial covenants, as set forth below, which are tested on a consolidated basis (net of the amounts attributable to the non-controlling interest held by our partner in a majority owned consolidated entity) and include, but are not limited to, the following:

• Total funded indebtedness (less unrestricted cash in excess of \$25 million) to EBITDA shall not be greater than 9.0x. Our ratio was 8.8x at December 31, 2015.

• Consolidated fixed charge coverage ratios to EBITDA for the previous four consecutive fiscal quarters shall not be less than 1.25x. Our ratio was 1.73x at December 31, 2015.

• Consolidated tangible net worth not less than approximately \$1.17 billion plus 75% of the net proceeds of any future equity issuances.

All financial covenants are tested and certified by the borrower on a quarterly basis. We were in compliance with all covenants at December 31, 2015.

The secured revolving credit facility includes customary events of default, and the occurrence of an event of default will permit the lenders to terminate commitments to lend under the secured revolving credit facility and accelerate payment of all amounts outstanding thereunder. If a default occurs and is continuing, we will be precluded from making distributions on our shares of common stock (other than those required to allow us to qualify and maintain our status as a REIT, so long as such default does not arise from a payment default or event of insolvency).

Borrowings under the secured revolving credit facility bear interest, at our option, at either LIBOR plus an applicable margin, or the base rate (as defined in the credit agreement) plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin for borrowings under the secured revolving credit facility for base rate loans are 2.0% per annum and the applicable margin for borrowings under the secured revolving credit facility for LIBOR loans are 3.0% per annum.

The secured revolving credit facility is a one-year interest-only facility with all outstanding principal being due at maturity in October 2016. No amounts were drawn under the secured revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2015.

We intend to repay indebtedness incurred under our secured revolving credit facility from time to time out of net cash provided by operations and from the net proceeds of issuances of additional equity and debt securities, as market conditions permit.

Sources and Uses of Cash

Our principal sources of funds to meet our cash requirements include: cash on hand, positive cash flow from operations, capital market activities, property refinancing proceeds, draws on our secured revolving credit facility and asset sales. Additionally, our principal uses of funds are expected to include possible operating shortfalls, owner-funded capital expenditures, dividends,

Table of Contents

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 statements of cash flows, which includes changes in balance sheet items, were \$209.0 million and \$111.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Cash flows from operations were impacted by changes in hotel operations, the operating results of our 2015 and 2014 hotel acquisitions, the effect of the Ashford Inc. spin-off, that was included in our operating results from January 1, 2013 through November 12, 2014, as well as changes in restricted cash due to the timing of cash deposits for certain loans as well as the timing of collecting receivables from hotel guests, paying vendors, settling with related parties and settling with hotel managers.

Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities. For the year ended December 31, 2015, investing activities used net cash flows of \$853.5 million, which consisted of cash outflows of \$735.0 million primarily attributable the purchase of the Lakeway Resort, Memphis Marriott, Hampton Inn Gainesville, Le Pavillon, the Rockbridge Portfolio, W Atlanta, Le Meridien Minneapolis, Hilton Garden Inn - Wisconsin Dells, Indigo Atlanta, W Minneapolis and the remaining approximate 28.26% interest in the PIM Highland JV hotel properties, \$175.2 million for capital improvements made to various hotel properties and \$568,000 for franchise agreements. These outflows were partially offset by inflows of \$41.4 million of reductions in restricted cash for capital expenditures, \$7.7 million attributable to cash proceeds received from the sale of the Hampton Inn in Terre Haute, Indiana and a WorldQuest condominium unit, \$7.5 million of key money proceeds from a franchisor related to the extension of a certain franchise agreement, \$385,000 of proceeds from property insurance and \$245,000 of cash payments received on previously impaired mezzanine loans. For the year ended December 31, 2014, investing activities used net cash flows of \$207.2 million, which primarily consisted of cash outflows of \$120.1 million for capital improvements made to various hotel properties, \$71.6 million primarily attributable to the purchase of the Ashton and Fremont hotel properties and a deposit for the acquisition of the remaining 28.26% interest in the PIM Highland JV, \$32.1 million related to cash contributed to Ashford Inc. in the previously discussed spin-off, \$30.2 million of net deposits to restricted cash for capital expenditures and \$208,000 for franchise fees. These outflows were partially offset by inflows of \$30.3 million attributable to cash proceeds received from the sale of the Pier House Resort, Mobile Homewood Suites and five WorldQuest condominium units, \$13.6 million of reimbursements from Ashford Prime related to transaction costs from the Ashford Prime spin-off, \$1.7 million of proceeds from property insurance, \$1.2 million of proceeds from the sale of a consolidated noncontrolling interest and \$246,000 of cash payments received on previously impaired mezzanine loans.

Net Cash Flows Provided by Financing Activities. For the year ended December 31, 2015, net cash flows provided by financing activities were \$644.6 million. Cash inflows consisted primarily of \$2.3 billion in borrowings on indebtedness and proceeds of \$110.9 million from issuance of common stock associated with our equity offering. Cash inflows were partially offset by cash outlays primarily consisting of \$1.6 billion for repayments of indebtedness, \$91.3 million for dividend payments to common and preferred stockholders and unitholders, \$52.3 million for repurchase of common stock, \$48.0 million for payments of loan costs and exit fees and \$2.2 million of payments for derivatives. For the year ended December 31, 2014, net cash flows provided by financing activities were \$182.2 million. Cash inflows consisted primarily of \$718.8 million in borrowings on indebtedness and \$85.8 million in proceeds from issuance of common stock associated with our equity offering. Cash inflows were partially offset by cash outlays primarily consisting of \$514.7 million for repayments of indebtedness, \$85.4 million for dividend payments to common and preferred stockholders and unitholders, \$20.1 million for payments of loan costs and exit fees, \$1.2 million for distributions to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities, \$458,000 for repurchase of common stock and \$666,000 of payments for 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. Presently, our existing financial debt covenants primarily relate to maintaining minimum net worth and leverage ratios and liquidity. As of December 31, 2015, we were in compliance in all material respects with all covenants or other requirements set forth in our debt and related agreements.

Mortgage and mezzanine loans 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 lenders as a result of the occurrence of certain bad acts on the part of the borrower. However, in certain cases, 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 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.

Table of Contents

Based on our current level of operations, management believes that our cash flow from operations and our existing cash balances 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 2017 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, consider additional capital raising opportunities. Our existing hotels are mostly located in developed areas with competing hotel properties. 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 each of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 our board of directors declared quarterly dividends of \$0.12 per share of outstanding common stock. In December 2015, the board of directors approved our 2016 dividend policy which anticipates a quarterly dividend payment of \$0.12 per share for 2016. However, the adoption of a dividend policy does not commit our board of directors to declare future dividends. The board of directors will continue to review our 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. Alternatively, 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

RevPAR is a commonly used measure within the hotel industry to evaluate hotel operations. RevPAR is defined as the product of the ADR charged and the average daily occupancy achieved. RevPAR does not include revenues from food and beverage or parking, telephone, or other guest services generated by the property. Although RevPAR does not include these ancillary revenues, it is generally considered the leading indicator of core revenues for many hotels. We also use RevPAR to compare the results of our hotels between periods and to analyze results of our comparable hotels (comparable hotels represent hotels we have owned for the entire year). RevPAR improvements attributable to increases in occupancy are generally accompanied by increases in most categories of variable operating costs. RevPAR improvements attributable to increases in ADR are generally accompanied by increases in limited categories of operating costs, such as management fees and franchise fees.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the changes in key line items from our consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			Favorable (Unfavorable) Change	
	2015	2014	2013	2015 to 2014	2014 to 2013
Total revenue	\$1,336,966	\$794,849	\$939,527	\$542,117	\$(144,678)
Total hotel expenses	(840,244)	(507,024)	(594,522)	(333,220)	87,498
Property taxes, insurance and other	(65,301)	(38,499)	(46,945)	(26,802)	8,446
Depreciation and amortization	(210,410)	(110,653)	(127,684)	(99,757)	17,031
Impairment charges	(19,511)	415	396	(19,926)	19
Gain on insurance settlements	—	5	270	(5)	(265)
Transaction costs	(6,252)	(625)	(1,324)	(5,627)	699
Advisory service fee	(43,023)	(4,533)	—	(38,490)	(4,533)
Corporate general and administrative	(14,310)	(57,243)	(52,821)	42,933	(4,422)
Operating income	137,915	76,692	116,897	61,223	(40,205)
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities	(6,831)	2,495	(23,404)	(9,326)	25,899
Interest income	90	62	71	28	(9)
Gain on acquisition of PIM Highland JV and sale of hotel properties	380,752	—	—	380,752	—
Other income (expense)	(864)	6,573	5,650	(7,437)	923
Interest expense and amortization of loan costs	(187,514)	(114,502)	(140,865)	(73,012)	26,363
Write-off of premiums, loan costs and exit fees	(5,750)	(10,353)	(2,098)	4,603	(8,255)
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	127	(332)	5,115	459	(5,447)
Unrealized loss on derivatives	(7,402)	(1,100)	(8,315)	(6,302)	7,215
Income tax expense	(4,710)	(1,266)	(1,511)	(3,444)	245
Income (loss) from continuing operations	305,813	(41,731)	(48,460)	347,544	6,729
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	33	(98)	(33)	131
Gain on sale of hotel property, net of tax	599	3,491	—	(2,892)	3,491
Net income (loss)	306,412	(38,207)	(48,558)	344,619	10,351
(Income) loss from consolidated entities attributable to noncontrolling interests	30	406	(908)	(376)	1,314
Net (income) loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	(35,503)	6,400	8,183	(41,903)	(1,783)
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company	270,939	(31,401)	(41,283)	302,340	9,882

Table of Contents

Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2015 with Year Ended December 31, 2014

The following table illustrates key performance indicators for our hotel properties included in continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. The operating results of the Lakeway Resort and the Memphis Marriott, which were acquired on February 6, 2015 and February 25, 2015, respectively, the operating results of the Hampton Inn Gainesville, which was acquired on April 29, 2015, the operating results of the Le Pavillon, which was acquired on June 3, 2015, the operating results of the Rockbridge Portfolio, which was acquired on June 17, 2015, the operating results of the W Atlanta, which was acquired on July 23, 2015, the operating results of the Le Meridien Minneapolis, which was acquired on July 23, 2015, the operating results of the Hilton Garden Inn - Wisconsin Dells, which was acquired on August 5, 2015, the operating results of the Indigo Atlanta, which was acquired on October 15, 2015, the operating results of the W Minneapolis, which was acquired on November 10, 2015, are included in continuing operations since their acquisitions. The operating results of the Ashton hotel (“Ashton”) and the Fremont Marriott Silicon Valley hotel (“Fremont Marriott”), which were acquired on July 18, 2014 and August 6, 2014, respectively, are included in continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2015, but are only included for the year ended December 31, 2014 since their acquisitions. The operating results of the Pier House Resort, which was sold on March 1, 2014 are included for the periods from January 1, 2014 through February 28, 2014. The operating results of the PIM Highland JV for the period from January 1, 2014 through March 5, 2015, are included in equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities. Beginning March 6, 2015, we consolidate the results of operations of the PIM Highland JV hotels.

The following table illustrates the key performance indicators of these hotels:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	
RevPAR (revenue per available room)	\$114.25	\$102.30	
Occupancy	77.27	% 76.25	%
ADR (average daily rate)	\$147.85	\$134.16	

The following table illustrates the key performance indicators of only the 85 hotels that were included for the full years ended 2015 and 2014, respectively:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	
RevPar	\$109.78	\$101.98	
Occupancy	78.11	% 76.29	%
ADR	\$140.55	\$133.68	

Net income (loss) attributable to the Company. Net income (loss) attributable to the Company increased \$302.3 million, from a net loss of \$31.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 (“2014”) to net income of \$270.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 (“2015”) as a result of the factors discussed below.

Revenue. Rooms revenue from our hotels increased \$418.7 million, or 65.4%, to \$1.1 billion during 2015 compared to 2014. We experienced an increase in rooms revenue of \$303.8 million as a result of the PIM Highland JV acquisition, \$74.1 million associated with the Lakeway Resort, Memphis Marriott, Hampton Inn Gainesville, Le Pavillon, Rockbridge Portfolio, W Atlanta, Le Meridien Minneapolis, Hilton Garden Inn - Wisconsin Dells, Indigo Atlanta, W Minneapolis, Ashton and Fremont Marriott (“New Hotel Acquisitions”) that were purchased in February 2015, March 2015, April 2015, June 2015, June 2015, July 2015, July 2015, August 2015, September 2015, October 2015, November 2015, July 2014 and August 2014, respectively, and \$44.2 million from our remaining hotels and WorldQuest, which experienced an increase of 182 basis points in occupancy and an increase of 5.1% in room rates. These increases were offset by revenue of \$3.4 million from the Pier House Resort that was sold in 2014. Food and beverage revenue experienced an increase of \$114.4 million, or 101.5%, to \$227.1 million during 2015 compared to 2014. This increase is a result of \$93.1 million from the PIM Highland JV acquisition, \$16.7 million associated with the New Hotel Acquisitions and \$5.2 million from our remaining hotel properties and WorldQuest, offset by revenue of \$597,000 from the Pier House Resort that was sold in 2014. Other hotel revenue, which consists mainly of Internet access, parking, and spa, experienced an increase of \$21.7 million, or 80.6%, to \$48.7 million during 2015 compared to 2014. This increase is a result of \$13.1 million from the PIM Highland JV acquisition, \$4.9 million associated with

the New Hotel Acquisitions and \$4.0 million from our remaining hotel properties and WorldQuest, offset by revenue of \$247,000 from the Pier House Resort that was sold in 2014. In the 2014, we recorded advisory services revenue of \$10.7 million from an agreement between Ashford LLC and Ashford Prime that was in place prior to the spin-off of Ashford, Inc. The advisory services revenue was comprised of a base advisory fee of \$7.5

Table of Contents

million and reimbursable expenses of \$1.4 million. We also recorded advisory revenue for equity grants of Ashford Prime common stock and LTIP units awarded to our officers and employees of approximately \$1.8 million in connection with providing advisory services. Other non-hotel revenue decreased \$2.0 million, or 47.9%, to \$2.2 million during 2015 compared to 2014. The decrease in other non-hotel revenue is primarily attributable to the acquisition of the PIM Highland JV. Prior to the acquisition, we received expense reimbursements related to our managing the day-to-day operations and providing corporate administrative services such as accounting, insurance, marketing support, asset management, and other services.

Hotel Operating Expenses. Hotel operating expenses increased \$333.2 million, or 65.7%, to \$840.2 million during 2015 compared to 2014. 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 \$168.6 million in direct expenses and \$164.6 million in indirect expenses and management fees in 2015. The increase in direct expenses was comprised of \$127.6 million from the PIM Highland JV acquisition, \$30.5 million as a result of the New Hotel Acquisitions and \$10.5 million from our remaining hotels and WorldQuest. The increase in indirect expenses was comprised of \$129.1 million from the PIM Highland JV acquisition, \$32.3 million from the New Hotel Acquisitions and \$3.2 million from our remaining hotels and WorldQuest. Direct expenses were 30.4% and 30.3% of total hotel revenue for 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Property Taxes, Insurance, and Other. Property taxes, insurance, and other increased \$26.8 million or 69.6%, to \$65.3 million during 2015 compared to 2014. The increase was primarily due to \$21.0 million of property taxes, insurance, and other associated with the PIM Highland JV acquisition, \$5.1 million associated with the New Hotel Acquisitions and \$929,000 from our remaining hotel properties and WorldQuest. This increase was partially offset by \$297,000 from the Pier House Resort that was sold in 2014.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased \$99.8 million or 90.2%, to \$210.4 million during 2015 compared to 2014. The increase was primarily due to \$69.8 million of depreciation and amortization associated with the PIM Highland JV acquisition and \$16.4 million associated with the New Hotel Acquisitions. The remaining increase of \$13.9 million is attributable to capital expenditures that have occurred since December 31, 2014. These increases were offset by lower depreciation of \$344,000 as a result of the sale of the Pier House Resort.

Impairment Charges. We recorded impairment charges of \$19.5 million and impairment credits of \$415,000 for 2015 and 2014, respectively. In 2015 the amount was comprised of an impairment charge on two hotel properties totaling \$19.9 million, offset by a \$439,000 impairment credit related to valuation adjustments on a previously impaired mezzanine loan.

Transaction Costs. Transaction costs increased \$5.6 million or 900.3%, to \$6.3 million in 2015 compared to 2014. The increase is primarily attributable to costs related to the acquisitions of the PIM Highland JV, Lakeway Resort, Memphis Marriott, Hampton Inn Gainesville, Le Pavillon, Rockbridge Portfolio, W Atlanta, Le Meridien Minneapolis, Hilton Garden Inn - Wisconsin Dells, Indigo Atlanta and W Minneapolis. In 2014, transaction costs were primarily attributable to the acquisition of the Ashton and Fremont hotels.

Advisory Service Fee. Advisory services fees increased \$38.5 million or 849.1%, to \$43.0 million in 2015 compared to 2014, which represent fees paid in connection with the advisory agreement between Ashford Inc. and us. For 2015, the advisory services fee comprised of a base advisory fee of \$33.8 million, reimbursable overhead and internal audit, insurance claims advisory and asset management services of \$6.5 million and equity-based compensation of \$2.7 million associated with equity grants of our common stock and LTIP units awarded to the officers and employees of Ashford Inc. For 2014, the advisory services fee comprised of a base advisory fee of \$4.0 million and reimbursable expenses of \$534,000.

Corporate, General, and Administrative. Corporate, general, and administrative expenses decreased \$42.9 million, or 75.0%, to \$14.3 million during 2015 compared to 2014. Other general and administrative expenses decreased \$24.3 million and non-cash equity-based compensation decreased \$18.6 million for 2015. The decrease in other general and administrative expenses was primarily attributable to salaries and benefits of \$23.4 million associated with the Ashford Inc. spin-off, as such expenses are no longer recognized with all employees moving to Ashford Inc. Additionally, non-cash equity-based compensation decreased \$18.6 million as a result of the Ashford Inc. spin-off. The remaining decrease is primarily attributable to lower office expenses, professional fees and other miscellaneous

expenses totaling approximately \$3.5 million. These decreases were partially offset by \$2.5 million of transaction, acquisition and management conversion costs.

Equity in Earnings (Loss) of Unconsolidated Entities. We recorded equity in loss of unconsolidated entities of \$6.8 million and equity in earnings of \$2.5 million for 2015 and 2014, respectively. In 2015, we recorded equity in loss in Ashford Inc. of \$483,000, \$3.4 million in the REHE Fund and \$3.8 million in PIM Highland JV, offset by equity in earnings in Ashford Prime of \$874,000. In 2014, we recorded equity in earnings in Ashford Prime and in PIM Highland JV of \$258,000 and \$5.5 million, respectively, and equity in loss in Ashford Inc. of \$3.2 million. Interest Income. Interest income was \$90,000 and \$62,000 for 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Table of Contents

Gain on Acquisition of PIM Highland JV and Sale of Hotel Properties. Gain on acquisition of PIM Highland JV and sale of hotel properties was \$380.8 million for 2015. This gain is a result of remeasuring our equity interest in PIM Highland JV before the business combination of \$381.8 million and \$47,000 on the sale of a WorldQuest unit. The gain was offset by a loss of \$1.1 million on the sale of the Hampton Inn in Terre Haute, Indiana. No gain was recorded in 2014.

Other Income (Expense). Other income changed \$7.4 million, or 113.1%, from other income of \$6.6 million to other expense of \$864,000 during 2015 compared to 2014. The change in other income (expense) is primarily attributable to the contribution of certain marketable securities in consideration for an ownership interest in the REHE Fund. As a result, we no longer have realized gain or loss on marketable securities and dividend income. For the period in 2015 prior to our contribution to the REHE Fund, we recognized a realized gain on marketable securities of \$1.9 million and dividend income of \$255,000 compared to a realized gain on marketable securities of \$5.8 million and dividend income of \$789,000 for 2014. Additionally, we recognized a realized loss of \$2.5 million related to the maturity of a CMBX tranche for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Interest Expense and Amortization of Loan Costs. Interest expense and amortization of loan costs increased \$73.0 million or 63.8%, to \$187.5 million during 2015 compared to 2014. The increase is primarily due to \$54.6 million of interest expense and amortization associated with the PIM Highland JV acquisition and refinance. The remaining increase is associated with higher loan cost amortization and interest expense as a result of new financings on the majority of the New Hotel Acquisitions of \$13.6 million and higher loan cost amortization and interest expense as a result of refinances on our remaining hotel properties of \$5.6 million. These expenses were offset by \$718,000 as a result of transferring the mortgage loan associated with the Pier House Resort as a result of its sale to Ashford Prime. The average LIBOR rates for 2015 and 2014 were 0.20% and 0.15%, respectively.

Write-off of Loan Costs and Exit Fees. Write-off of loan costs and exit fees decreased \$4.6 million, or 44.5%, to \$5.8 million during 2015 compared to 2014. The decrease is primarily attributable to six mortgage loans we refinanced and five hotel properties and a portfolio in which we obtained new financing or assumed debt. See note 9 to our consolidated financial statements. During 2015, we wrote-off unamortized loan costs of \$122,000 and incurred defeasance and exit fees of \$5.6 million. For the 2014 period, we refinanced three mortgage loans, including our \$135.0 million mortgage loan due May 2015, our \$102.3 million mortgage loan due December 2014, which had an outstanding balance of \$101.1 million, and our \$89.3 million mortgage loan due February 2016, which had an outstanding balance of \$88.5 million. The new loans total \$468.9 million. As a result we wrote-off the unamortized loan costs of \$209,000 and incurred defeasance and exit fees of \$8.1 million. Additionally, we refinanced our \$164.4 million loan due March 2014 with a \$200.0 million loan due February 2016. As a result, we wrote-off the unamortized loan costs of \$251,000 and incurred exit fees of \$397,000. We also wrote off loan costs of \$1.4 million associated with the Pier House Resort loan that was assumed by Ashford Prime.

Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Marketable Securities. Unrealized gain on marketable securities of \$127,000 and unrealized loss on marketable securities of \$332,000 for 2015 and 2014, respectively, are based on changes in closing market prices during the period.

Unrealized Loss on Derivatives. Unrealized loss on derivatives increased \$6.3 million or 572.9%, to \$7.4 million during 2015 compared to 2014. In 2015, we had losses consisting of \$7.6 million, \$2.0 million and \$391,000 related to interest rate floors, interest rate derivatives and futures contracts, respectively, offset by an unrealized gain of \$2.6 million on credit default swaps. In 2014, we had losses consisting of \$484,000 and \$616,000 related to interest rate derivatives and credit default swaps, respectively. The fair values of interest rate floors and interest rate derivatives are primarily based on movements in the LIBOR forward curve and the passage of time. The fair value of credit default swaps is based on the change in value of CMBX indices.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense increased \$3.4 million, or 272.0% to \$4.7 million during 2015 compared to 2014. The increase in income tax expense is primarily due to the acquisition of the remaining interest in the PIM Highland JV. Prior to the acquisition, the PIM Highland JV was accounted for under the equity method of accounting. After the acquisition, the PIM Highland JV became wholly-owned and income tax expense for its TRS is now included in consolidated income tax expense.

Income from Discontinued Operations. Income from discontinued operations was \$33,000 for 2014 related to the sale of the Homewood Suites Mobile hotel in Mobile, Alabama in November 2014. There were no discontinued operations in the 2015.

Gain on Sale of Hotel Property, net of tax. Gain on sale of hotel properties, net of tax, was a gain of \$599,000 and \$3.5 million for 2015 and 2014, respectively. In 2015, we recognized a previously deferred gain of \$599,000 on the sale of the Pier House Resort as a result of the final distribution of Ashford Prime OP common units to our stockholders and OP unitholders that eliminated our equity investment in Ashford Prime OP. See note 1 to our consolidated financial statements. In 2014, we recognized a gain of \$3.5 million in connection with the sale of the Pier House Resort to Ashford Prime. We deferred a portion of the gain of the Pier House Resort in the amount of \$599,000, in accordance with the applicable accounting guidance, as a result of our equity investment in Ashford Prime OP.

Table of Contents

Loss from Consolidated Entities Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests. Noncontrolling interest partners in consolidated entities were allocated losses of \$30,000 and \$406,000 during 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Net (Income) Loss Attributable to Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests in Operating Partnership. Noncontrolling interests in our operating partnership were allocated their proportionate share of net income of \$35.5 million and net loss of \$6.4 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively. Redeemable noncontrolling interests represented ownership interests of 13.36% and 13.01% in the operating partnership at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2014 with Year Ended December 31, 2013

Income from continuing operations represents the operating results of our 87 hotel properties and WorldQuest included in continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 as well as the operating results from January 1, 2013 through November 18, 2013 of the eight hotel properties that were contributed to Ashford Prime OP in connection with the previously discussed Ashford Prime spin-off. Additionally, the operating results of the Ashton and Fremont hotels, which were acquired on July 18, 2014 and August 6, 2014, respectively, are included in continuing operations since their acquisition. The operating results of the Pier House Resort, which was acquired May 14, 2013 and sold on March 1, 2014, are included for the periods from May 14, 2013 through December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2014 through February 28, 2014. In connection with the previously discussed Ashford Inc. spin-off, operating results are included from January 1, 2014 through November 12, 2014.

The following table illustrates the key performance indicators of these hotels:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	
RevPAR (revenue per available room)	\$102.30	\$102.92	
Occupancy	76.25	% 74.26	%
ADR (average daily rate)	\$134.16	\$138.60	

The following table illustrates the key performance indicators of only the 85 hotels that were included for the full years ended 2014 and 2013, respectively:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	
RevPar (revenue per available room)	\$101.98	\$93.50	
Occupancy	76.29	% 73.20	%
ADR (average daily rate)	\$133.68	\$127.72	

Net Loss Attributable to the Company. Net loss attributable to the Company decreased \$9.9 million, from a net loss of \$41.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 ("2013") to a net loss of \$31.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 ("2014") as a result of the factors discussed below.

Revenue. Rooms revenue for the year ended December 31, 2014 decreased \$106.3 million, or 14.2%, to \$640.3 million from \$746.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. We experienced a decrease in rooms revenue of \$158.7 million as a result of the Ashford Prime spin-off and \$5.5 million in rooms revenue from the Pier House Resort that was purchased in May 2013 and sold in March 2014; offset by a \$51.1 million increase from our remaining 85 hotel properties and WorldQuest and \$6.9 million from the acquisitions of the Ashton and Fremont hotels. Food and beverage revenue experienced a decrease of \$40.9 million, or 26.6%, to \$112.7 million of which food and beverage revenue decreased \$46.1 million as a result of the spin-off and \$1.2 million from the Pier House Resort. The remaining 85 hotel properties and the acquisitions of the Ashton and Fremont hotels resulted in an increase in food and beverage revenue of \$4.0 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. Other hotel revenue, which consists mainly of internet access, parking, and spa services, experienced a decrease of \$10.8 million, which is primarily attributable to the Ashford Prime spin-off and the Pier House Resort. Advisory services revenue increased \$9.7 million to \$10.7 million from \$1.0 million. The 2014 advisory services revenue from Ashford Prime represents the period from January 1, 2014 to November 12, 2014. In connection with the previously discussed spin-off of Ashford Inc., all future Ashford Prime advisory services revenue will be recorded by Ashford Inc. For 2013, advisory services revenue from Ashford Prime represents the period from November 19, 2013 to December 31, 2013. For 2014, the advisory services revenue consists of a base advisory fee of \$7.5 million and reimbursable overhead and internal audit, insurance claims advisory and asset management services of \$1.4 million. The advisory services revenue also includes advisory

revenue for equity grants of Ashford Prime common stock and LTIP units awarded to our officers and employees of approximately \$1.8 million. For 2013, advisory services revenue comprised of a base advisory fee of \$878,000,

Table of Contents

reimbursable overhead of \$53,000 and internal audit reimbursements of \$116,000. No incentive management fee was earned in connection with the advisory agreement that was in place prior to the spin-off of Ashford Inc., for 2014 or 2013. Other non-hotel revenue was \$4.1 million and \$526,000 for 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase in other non-hotel revenue is primarily attributable to expense reimbursements related to our managing the day-to-day operations and providing corporate administrative services such as accounting, insurance, marketing support, asset management, and other services to PIM Highland JV. These reimbursements were presented as credits in corporate, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013.

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 decreases of \$57.2 million in direct expenses and \$30.3 million in indirect expenses and management fees in 2014, which were primarily attributable to decreases in direct expenses and indirect expenses and management fees of \$69.9 million and \$60.4 million, respectively, as a result of the Ashford Prime spin-off. The increases from our remaining 85 hotel properties and WorldQuest are attributable to higher hotel revenues at those properties. We also recorded a charge in 2014 of \$11.9 million for a jury verdict in legal proceedings. The charge consists of \$10.8 million for the jury verdict, \$707,000 for pre-judgment interest and \$400,000 related to the recovery of legal fees. See note 13 to our consolidated financial statements. Direct expenses were 30.3% and 31.3% of total hotel revenue for 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Property Taxes, Insurance, and Other. Property taxes, insurance, and other decreased \$8.4 million for 2014 to \$38.5 million due to \$10.0 million of property taxes, insurance, and other in 2013 associated with the properties included in the Ashford Prime spin-off and lower insurance premiums. This decrease was partially offset by higher property taxes at our remaining 85 properties and the acquisitions of the Ashton and Fremont hotels.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization decreased \$17.0 million for 2014 compared to 2013 due to \$28.1 million of depreciation and amortization in 2013 associated with the properties included in the Ashford Prime spin-off and the Pier House Resort. The resulting increase of \$11.1 million is attributable to capital expenditures that have occurred since December 31, 2013 and the acquisitions of the Ashton and Fremont hotels.

Impairment Charges. We recorded credits to impairment charges of \$415,000 and \$396,000 for 2014 and 2013, respectively, for cash received and resulting valuation adjustments on previously impaired mezzanine loans.

Investments in hotel properties are reviewed for impairment for each reporting period. We take into account the latest operating cash flows and market conditions and their impact on future projections. For the properties that show indicators of impairment, we perform a recoverability analysis using the sum of each property's estimated future undiscounted cash flows compared to the property's carrying value. The estimates of future cash flows are based on assumptions about the future operating results including disposition of the property. In addition, the cash flow estimation periods used are based on the properties' remaining useful lives to us (expected holding periods). For properties securing mortgage loans, the assumptions regarding holding periods considered our ability and intent to hold the property to or beyond the maturity of the related indebtedness.

In analyzing projected hotel properties' operating cash flows, we factored in RevPAR growth based on data from third party sources. In addition, the projected hotel properties' operating cash flows factored in our ongoing implementation of asset management strategies to minimize operating costs. After factoring in the expected revenue growth and the impact of company-specific strategies implemented to minimize operating costs, the hotel properties' estimated future undiscounted cash flows were in excess of the properties' carrying values. The analyses performed in 2014 and 2013 did not identify any properties with respect to which an impairment loss should be recognized.

Gain on Insurance Settlement. Gain on insurance settlement was \$5,000 and \$270,000 for 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Transaction Costs. Transaction costs decreased \$699,000, from \$1.3 million to \$625,000 in 2014.

The 2014 transaction costs are attributable to the acquisitions of the Ashton and Fremont hotels while the 2013 transaction costs include \$901,000 of costs related to the acquisition of the Pier House Resort and \$423,000 related to costs associated with miscellaneous other items.

Advisory Service Fee. Advisory services fees represent fees paid in connection with the advisory agreement between Ashford Inc. and us for the period from November 13, 2014 to December 31, 2014. Prior to the spin-off of Ashford

Inc. we were self-advised. For 2014, we recorded advisory service fees of \$4.5 million, which was comprised of a base advisory fee of \$4.0 million and reimbursable overhead and internal audit, insurance claims advisory and asset management services of \$533,000. No advisory service fee was incurred in 2013.

Corporate, General, and Administrative. Corporate, general, and administrative expenses increased \$4.4 million to \$57.2 million for 2014 compared to \$52.8 million for 2013. Corporate, general and administrative expense includes other corporate administrative expense and non-cash equity-based compensation. Other corporate, general and administrative expense increased

Table of Contents

\$10.8 million which is primarily attributable to \$4.1 million of administrative expenses associated with the previously discussed spin-off of Ashford Inc., \$2.4 million of salaries and benefits for new employees and higher salaries during 2014 and \$3.7 million of expense reimbursements in 2013 related to our managing the day-to-day operations and providing corporate administrative services such as accounting, insurance, marketing support, asset management, and other services to PIM Highland JV. These reimbursements were presented as credits in corporate, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013 and as other revenue for the year ended December 31, 2014. Additionally, we had an increase attributable to higher office expenses, professional fees and other miscellaneous expenses totaling approximately \$2.1 million. These increases were partially offset by \$1.5 million of transaction costs associated with the Ashford Prime spin-off recognized during 2013. Non-cash equity-based compensation decreased \$6.4 million which is primarily attributable to lower expense of \$2.4 million related to a change in the accounting for equity-based compensation related to the previously discussed spin-off of Ashford Inc. and \$4.3 million recognized in 2013 as a result of a modification to the deferred compensation plan in connection with the Ashford Prime spin-off in which plan participants were granted additional shares of our stock. These decreases were partially offset by additional non-cash equity-based compensation for new employees and additional awards to our employees while we were self-advised.

Equity in Earnings (Loss) of Unconsolidated Entities. We recorded equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities of \$2.5 million and equity in loss of \$(23.4) million for 2014 and 2013, respectively. The 2014 period includes equity in earnings in Ashford Prime and in PIM Highland JV of \$258,000 and \$5.5 million, respectively, and equity in loss in Ashford Inc. of \$3.2 million. The 2013 period included our equity in loss in PIM Highland JV and in Ashford Prime of \$(19.4) million and \$(4.0) million, respectively.

Interest Income. Interest income was \$62,000 and \$71,000 for 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Other Income. Other income was \$6.6 million and \$5.7 million for 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase in other income is attributable to realized gain on marketable securities of \$5.8 million and dividends of \$789,000 for 2014 compared to a realized loss on marketable securities of \$1.2 million and dividends of \$460,000 for 2013. The resulting loss in 2013 was offset by non-hedge interest rate swaps income in the first quarter of 2013 of \$6.2 million. The non-hedge interest rate swaps expired in the first quarter of 2013 and provided no income for 2014.

Interest Expense and Amortization of Loan Costs. Interest expense and amortization of loan costs decreased \$26.4 million to \$114.5 million for 2014 from \$140.9 million for 2013. The decrease is primarily due to lower interest expense of \$29.0 million resulting from lower debt balances associated with the Ashford Prime spin-off and lower average rates. The remaining increase is due to higher loan cost amortization and interest expense due to the acquisition of the Ashton and Fremont hotels and loan refinances. The average LIBOR rates for 2014 and 2013 were 0.15% and 0.19%, respectively.

Write-off of Loan Costs and Exit Fees. Write-off of loan costs and exit fees were \$10.4 million in 2014 compared to \$2.1 million in 2013. In 2014, we refinanced three mortgage loans, including our \$135.0 million mortgage loan due May 2015, our \$102.3 million mortgage loan due December 2014, which had an outstanding balance of \$101.1 million, and our \$89.3 million mortgage loan due February 2016, which had an outstanding balance of \$88.5 million. The new loans total \$468.9 million. As a result, we wrote-off the unamortized loan costs of \$209,000 and incurred defeasance and exit fees of \$8.1 million. Additionally, we refinanced our \$164.4 million loan due March 2014 with a \$200.0 million loan due February 2016. As a result, we wrote-off the unamortized loan costs of \$251,000 and incurred exit fees of \$397,000. We also wrote off loan costs of \$1.4 million associated with the Pier House Resort loan that was assumed by Ashford Prime. In 2013, we refinanced our \$141.7 million mortgage loan, due August 2013 with a \$199.9 million mortgage loan due February 2018. As a result, we wrote-off unamortized loan costs of \$472,000 and incurred additional non-capitalizable loan costs of \$1.5 million. Additionally, we refinanced our \$6.5 million loan due April 2034 with a \$10.8 million loan due January 2024. As a result, we wrote-off the unamortized loan costs of \$64,000 and incurred additional loan costs of \$63,000.

Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Marketable Securities. Unrealized loss on marketable securities of \$332,000 and unrealized gain on marketable securities of \$5.1 million for 2014 and 2013, respectively, are based on changes in closing market prices during the period.

Unrealized Loss on Derivatives. For 2014, we recorded an unrealized loss of \$1.1 million, consisting of a \$484,000 loss related to interest rate derivatives and a \$616,000 loss related to credit default swaps. The majority of our interest rate derivatives expired in the first quarter of 2013. In 2013, we recorded an unrealized loss of \$8.3 million, consisting of a \$6.4 million loss related to interest rate derivatives and a \$1.9 million loss related to credit default swaps. The fair value of interest rate derivatives is primarily based on movements in the LIBOR forward curve and the passage of time. The fair value of credit default swaps is based on the change in value of CMBX indices.

Income Tax Expense. We recorded income tax expense of \$1.3 million and \$1.5 million for 2014 and 2013, respectively. The decrease in income tax expense is primarily due to decreased profitability in our TRS subsidiaries as a result of the Ashford Prime spin-off.

Table of Contents

Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations. Income (loss) from discontinued operations for 2014 and 2013 were income of \$33,000 and loss of \$98,000, respectively, related to sale the Homewood Suites Mobile hotel in Mobile, Alabama in November 2014.

Gain on Sale of Hotel Property. We recognized a gain of \$3.5 million in connection with the sale of the Pier House Resort to Ashford Prime. We deferred a gain of \$599,000, in accordance with the applicable accounting guidance, as a result of our equity investment in Ashford Prime OP.

(Income) Loss from Consolidated Entities Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests. Noncontrolling interest partners in consolidated entities were allocated losses of \$406,000 and income of \$908,000 during 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Net Loss Attributable to Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests in Operating Partnership. Noncontrolling interests in operating partnership were allocated net losses of \$6.4 million and \$8.2 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Redeemable noncontrolling interests represented ownership interests of 13.01% and 12.72% in the operating partnership at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

INFLATION

We rely entirely on the performance of our properties and the ability of the properties' managers to increase revenues to keep pace with inflation. Hotel operators can generally increase room rates rather quickly, but competitive pressures may limit their ability to raise rates faster than inflation. Our general and administrative costs, real estate and personal property taxes, property and casualty insurance, and utilities are subject to inflation as well.

SEASONALITY

Our properties' operations historically have been seasonal as certain properties maintain higher occupancy rates during the summer months, while certain other properties maintain higher occupancy rates 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.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

In the normal course of business, we form partnerships or joint ventures that operate certain hotels. We evaluate each partnership and joint venture to determine whether the entity is a Variable Interest Entity ("VIE"). If the entity is determined to be a VIE, we assess whether we are the primary beneficiary and need to consolidate the entity. For further discussion of the company's VIEs, see notes 2 and 5 to our consolidated financial statements.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

The table below summarizes our future obligations for principal and estimated interest payments on our debt, future minimum lease payments on our operating and capital leases with regard to our continuing operations and capital commitments, each as of December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	Payments Due by Period				Total
	< 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years	
Contractual obligations excluding extension options:					
Long-term debt obligations	\$580,045	\$2,881,254	\$146,448	\$261,244	\$3,868,991
Estimated interest obligations ⁽¹⁾	185,479	104,472	39,124	44,285	373,360
Operating lease obligations	3,067	5,471	4,854	118,325	131,717
Capital commitments	78,465	—	—	—	78,465
Total contractual obligations	\$847,056	\$2,991,197	\$190,426	\$423,854	\$4,452,533

⁽¹⁾ For variable interest rate indebtedness, interest obligations are estimated based on the LIBOR interest rate as of December 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

In addition to the amounts discussed above, we also have management agreements which require us to pay monthly management fees, market service fees and other general fees, if required. These management agreements expire from 2016 through 2044. See note 13 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our accounting policies are fully described in note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. We believe that the following discussion addresses our most critical accounting policies, representing those policies considered most vital to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and require management's most difficult, subjective, and complex judgments.

Investments in Hotel Properties – Hotel properties are generally stated at cost. However, the remaining four hotel properties contributed upon our formation in 2003 that are still owned by us (the “Initial Properties”) are stated at the predecessor's historical cost, net of impairment charges, if any, plus a noncontrolling interest partial step-up related to the acquisition of noncontrolling interests from third parties associated with four of the Initial 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 Investments in Hotel Properties – Hotel properties are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Recoverability of the hotel is measured by comparison of the carrying amount of the hotel to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows, which take into account current market conditions and our intent with respect to holding or disposing of the hotel. If our analysis indicates that the carrying value of the hotel is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, we recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the property's net book value exceeds its estimated fair value, or fair value, less cost to sell. In evaluating impairment of hotel properties, we make many assumptions and estimates, including projected cash flows, expected holding period, and expected useful life. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques, including internally developed discounted cash flow models, comparable market transactions and third-party appraisals, where considered necessary. We recorded an impairment charge of \$19.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. See note 6 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. No impairment charges were recorded for investments in hotel properties for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense – Depreciation expense is based on the estimated useful life of the assets, while amortization expense for leasehold improvements is based on the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the related assets. Presently, hotel properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over lives which range from 7.5 to 39 years for buildings and improvements and 1.5 to 5 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment. While we believe our estimates are reasonable, a change in estimated lives could affect depreciation expense and net income (loss) as well as resulting gains or losses on potential hotel sales.

Hotel Dispositions—Effective January 1, 2015, discontinued operations are defined as the disposal of components of an entity that represents strategic shifts that have (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. We believe that individual dispositions of hotel properties do not represent a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on our operations and financial results as most will not fit the definition. This new guidance was implemented prospectively. As such, hotel property dispositions that occurred prior to December 31, 2014, will continue to be reported as discontinued operations in the statements of operations for all applicable periods presented.

Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations—We classify assets as held for sale when we have obtained a firm commitment from a buyer, and consummation of the sale is considered probable and expected within one year. The related operations of assets held for sale are reported as discontinued if the disposal is a component of an entity or group of components that represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on our operations and cash flows.

Income Taxes – At December 31, 2015 and 2014, we recorded a valuation allowance of \$20.7 million and \$29.3 million, respectively. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, we fully reserved the deferred tax assets of several of our TRS's as we believe it is more likely than not that these deferred tax assets will not be realized. We considered all available evidence, both positive and negative. We concluded that the objectively verifiable negative evidence of a history of consolidated losses and the limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code on the utilization of net operating losses of acquired subsidiaries outweigh the positive evidence. As a result of the PIM Highland JV acquisition discussed in note 1 to our consolidated financial statements, the TRS for the PIM Highland JV's portfolio of hotels became wholly-owned by Ashford Trust OP in the first quarter of 2015. This TRS generated taxable income in 2014 and 2015 in sufficient amounts to allow for the carryback potential of deferred tax assets. As a result, we believe it is more likely than not that we will utilize this TRS's deferred tax assets and did not record a valuation allowance

Table of Contents

against them. At December 31, 2015, Ashford TRS had net operating loss carryforwards for federal income tax purposes of \$40.9 million, which begin to expire in 2022, and are available to offset future taxable income, if any, through 2032. Approximately \$10.1 million of the \$40.9 million of net operating loss carryforwards is attributable to acquired subsidiaries and subject to substantial limitation on its use. At December 31, 2015, Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc., our REIT, had net operating loss carryforwards for federal income tax purposes of \$383.3 million, which begin to expire in 2023, and are available to offset future taxable income, if any, through 2035. The analysis utilized in determining our deferred tax asset valuation allowance involves considerable management judgment and assumptions.

The “Income Taxes” topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification addresses the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise’s financial statements. The guidance requires us to determine whether tax positions we have taken or expect to take in a tax return are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority based on the technical merits of the positions. Tax positions that do not meet the more likely than not threshold would be recorded as additional tax expense in the current period. We analyze all open tax years, as defined by the statute of limitations for each jurisdiction, which includes the federal jurisdiction and various states. We classify interest and penalties related to underpayment of income taxes as income tax expense. We and our subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states and cities. Tax years 2011 through 2015 remain subject to potential examination by certain federal and state taxing authorities.

Investments in Unconsolidated Entities – Investments in entities in which we have ownership interests ranging from 14.4% to 52.4% at December 31, 2015, are accounted for under the equity method of accounting by recording the initial investment and our percentage of interest in the entity’s net income/loss. We review the investments in our unconsolidated entities for impairment in each reporting period pursuant to the applicable authoritative accounting guidance. 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 entities. No such impairment was recorded in 2015, 2014 or 2013.

In connection with the previously discussed spin-off of Ashford Inc. on November 12, 2014, we retained a 30.1% ownership interest in Ashford Inc. We adopted the equity accounting method for our investment in Ashford Inc. due to the fact that we exercise significant influence but do not control the entity. All major decisions related to Ashford Inc. that most significantly impact Ashford Inc.’s economic performance, including but not limited to operating procedures with respect to business affairs and any acquisitions, dispositions, financings, restructurings or other transactions with sellers, purchasers, lenders, brokers, agents and other applicable representatives, are subject to the approval of Ashford Inc.’s board of directors. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, our investment in Ashford Inc. of 29.8% and 30.1%, respectively, had a carrying value of \$6.6 million and \$7.1 million, respectively.

In June 2015, for consideration of certain marketable securities, we obtained a 52.4% ownership interest in the REHE Fund. The REHE Fund is managed by Ashford Investment Management, LLC (“AIM”), an indirect subsidiary of Ashford Inc. As of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, the REHE Fund was consolidated by Ashford Inc. The REHE Fund invests substantially all of its assets in the AIM Real Estate Hedged Equity Master Fund, LP (the “Master Fund”), and as a consequence of our investment in the REHE Fund, we obtained an indirect interest in the Master Fund. Our maximum exposure of loss is limited to our investment in the REHE Fund. As of December 31, 2015, we owned an approximate 52.4% ownership interest in the REHE Fund with a carrying value of approximately \$56.0 million.

Our investments in certain unconsolidated entities 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 a 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 the unconsolidated entities’ activities and operations, we are not considered to be the primary beneficiary of these entities on an ongoing basis and therefore such entities will not be consolidated. In evaluating VIEs, our analysis involves considerable management judgment and assumptions.

Table of Contents

Derivative Instruments and Hedges – We 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. Interest rate derivatives could include swaps, caps, floors, floorridors. We assess the effectiveness of each hedging relationship by comparing the 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 of our 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 to the extent we have the right to offset. We also purchase options on Eurodollar futures as a hedge against our cash flows. Eurodollar futures prices reflect market expectations for interest rates on three month Eurodollar deposits for specific dates in the future, and the final settlement price is determined by three-month LIBOR on the last trading day. Options on Eurodollar futures provide the ability to limit losses while maintaining the possibility of profiting from favorable changes in the futures prices. As the purchaser, our maximum potential loss is limited to the initial premium paid for the Eurodollar option contracts, while our potential gain has no limit. These exchange-traded options are centrally cleared, and a clearinghouse stands in between all trades to ensure that the obligations involved in the trades are fulfilled.

All derivatives are recorded at fair value in accordance with the applicable authoritative accounting guidance. Interest rate derivatives, credit default swaps and futures contracts are reported as “derivative assets, net” or “liabilities associated with marketable securities and other” in the consolidated balance sheets. 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 the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 there was no ineffectiveness.

For non-hedge designated interest rate derivatives, credit default swaps and futures, changes in fair value and realized gains and losses are recognized in earnings as “unrealized loss on derivatives” and “other income (expense)”, respectively, in the consolidated statements of operations.

RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In April 2014, the FASB issued accounting guidance that revises the definition of discontinued operations by limiting discontinued operations reporting to disposals of components of an entity that represent strategic shifts that have (or will have) a major effect on an entity’s operations and financial results, removing the lack of continuing involvement criteria and requiring discontinued operations reporting for the disposal of an equity method investment that meets the definition of discontinued operations. The update also requires expanded disclosures for discontinued operations, including disclosure of pretax profit or loss of an individually significant component of an entity that does not qualify for discontinued operations reporting. The new accounting guidance is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2014. We adopted this accounting guidance on January 1, 2015. The adoption of this accounting guidance affects the presentation of our results of operations to the extent that the operations of disposed hotel properties are included in continuing operations.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03. The new standard requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within those fiscal years, and is to be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. This standard was adopted in the fourth quarter of 2015 and applied retrospectively. Debt issuance costs are reflected as a direct reduction to the related debt obligation on our consolidated balance sheets. Adoption of this standard did not have any impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15 to amend SEC paragraphs of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification pursuant to an SEC Staff Announcement at the June 18, 2015 Emerging Issues Task Force meeting. The guidance in ASU 2015-03, described above, does not address presentation or subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements. Given the absence of authoritative guidance within ASU 2015-03 for debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements, ASU 2015-15 states that the SEC staff would not object to an entity deferring and presenting debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. This guidance was effective immediately and did not have any impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, Business Combinations (Topic 805) Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments (“ASU 2015-16”), as part of its Simplification Initiative to provide guidance on management’s responsibility to adjust provisional amounts recognized in a business combination and to provide related disclosure requirements. The amendments in this Update require that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The amendments in this Update require that the acquirer record, in the same period’s financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The amendments in this Update require an entity to present separately on the face of the income statement or disclose in the notes the portion of the amount recorded in current-period earnings by line item that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date. ASU 2015-16 applies to all entities that have reported provisional amounts for items in a business combination for which the accounting is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs and during the measurement period has an adjustment to provisional amounts recognized during the measurement period. ASU 2015-16 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. We have elected to early adopt this standard effective December 31, 2015, and the adoption of this standard did not have an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASU 2014-09”). ASU 2014-09 is a comprehensive new revenue recognition model, which requires a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration the company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The update will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue From Contracts With Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date, which defers the effective date to fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We are evaluating the effect that ASU 2014-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. We have not yet selected a transition method.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern (“ASU 2014-15”), to provide guidance on management’s responsibility to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. ASU 2014-15 also requires certain disclosures if conditions or events raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. ASU 2014-15 applies to all entities and is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this standard will have an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis (“ASU 2015-02”). The ASU amends the consolidation guidance for VIEs and general partners’ investments in limited partnerships and modifies the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are VIEs or voting interest entities. The ASU is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. We are evaluating the effect that ASU 2015-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (“ASU 2016-02”). The new standard establishes a right-of-use (“ROU”) model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. We are evaluating the impact that ASU 2016-03 will have on our consolidated financial

statements and related disclosures.

66

Table of Contents

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

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

EBITDA is defined as net income (loss) attributable to the Company before interest expense and amortization of loan costs, interest income other than interest income from mezzanine loans, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and noncontrolling interests in the operating partnership and after adjustments for unconsolidated joint ventures. We adjust EBITDA to exclude certain additional items such as gain on sales of hotel properties and acquisition of PIM Highland JV, impairment of assets, write-off of loan costs and exit fees, transaction, acquisition and management conversion costs, other income and expense, legal judgment and related legal costs, dead deal costs, software implementation costs, compensation adjustment related to modified employment terms, modification of rent terms, and non-cash items such as amortization of unfavorable management contract liabilities, equity-based compensation and unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities, derivative instruments and the REHE Fund, non-cash gain on insurance settlements, as well as the Company's portion of adjustments to EBITDA of unconsolidated entities. We exclude items from Adjusted EBITDA that are either non-cash or are not part of our core operations in order to provide a period-over-period comparison of our operations. 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 do not represent cash generated from operating activities determined in accordance with 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.

Table of Contents

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net income (loss)	\$306,412	\$(38,207)	\$(48,558)
(Income) loss from consolidated entities attributable to noncontrolling interests	30	406	(908)
Net (income) loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	(35,503)	6,400	8,183
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company	270,939	(31,401)	(41,283)
Interest income	(90)	(63)	(70)
Interest expense and amortization of premiums and loan costs, net	187,396	114,709	139,782
Depreciation and amortization	210,197	110,770	125,041
Income tax expense	4,710	1,278	1,511
Net income (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	35,503	(6,400)	(8,183)
Equity in (earnings) loss of unconsolidated entities	3,445	(2,495)	23,404
Company's portion of EBITDA of unconsolidated entities (Ashford Inc.)	828	(3,016)	—
Company's portion of EBITDA of unconsolidated entities (Ashford Prime OP)	7,640	11,643	(2,577)
Company's portion of EBITDA of unconsolidated entities (PIM Highland JV)	11,982	95,444	76,901
EBITDA available to common stockholders and OP unitholders	732,550	290,469	314,526
Amortization of unfavorable management contract liability	(1,975)	(1,975)	(2,245)
Impairment charges	19,511	(415)	(396)
Gain on acquisition of PIM Highland JV and sale of hotel properties	(381,351)	(3,503)	—
Non-cash gain on insurance settlements	—	(5)	(270)
Write-off of loan costs and exit fees	5,750	10,353	2,098
Other (income) expense ⁽¹⁾	864	(6,573)	(5,650)
Transaction, acquisition and management conversion costs	12,348	4,856	3,205
Dead deal costs	769	—	—
Software implementation costs	—	320	—
Legal judgment and related legal costs	95	11,907	—
Unrealized (gain) loss on marketable securities	(127)	332	(5,115)
Unrealized loss on derivatives	7,402	1,100	8,315
Modification of rent terms	—	—	539
Compensation adjustment related to modified employment terms	—	2,997	—
Equity-based compensation	3,470	16,918	25,539
Company's portion of unrealized loss of REHE Fund	3,386	—	—
Company's portion of adjustments to EBITDA of unconsolidated entities (Ashford Inc.)	3,652	3,427	—
Company's portion of adjustments to EBITDA of unconsolidated entities (Ashford Prime OP)	738	634	2,781
Company's portion of adjustments to EBITDA of unconsolidated entities (PIM Highland JV)	—	(669)	4,442
Adjusted EBITDA available to common stockholders and OP unitholders	\$407,082	\$330,173	\$347,769

⁽¹⁾ Other (income) expense, primarily consisting of income from interest rate derivatives and net realized gain/loss on marketable securities and derivatives, is excluded from Adjusted EBITDA.

Table of Contents

We calculate Funds From Operations (“FFO”) and Adjusted FFO (“AFFO”) in the following table. FFO is calculated on the basis defined by NAREIT, which is net income (loss), computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains or losses on sales of properties and acquisition of the PIM Highland JV, and extraordinary items as defined by GAAP, plus depreciation and amortization of real estate assets, and after adjustments for unconsolidated entities and noncontrolling interests in the operating partnership. Adjustments for unconsolidated entities are calculated to reflect FFO 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 Adjusted FFO (“AFFO”) excludes write-off of loan costs and exit fees, other impairment adjustments, transaction, acquisition and management conversion costs, legal judgment and related legal costs, other income and expense, dead deal costs, software implementation costs, compensation adjustment related to modified employment terms and non-cash items such as equity-based compensation adjustments related to modified employment terms, modification of rent terms, non-cash gain on insurance settlements, and unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities, derivative instruments and the REHE Fund, as well as our portion of adjustments to FFO related to unconsolidated entities. We exclude items from AFFO that are either non-cash or are not part of our core operations in order to provide a period-over-period comparison of our operating results. 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.

Table of Contents

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net income (loss)	\$306,412	\$(38,207)	\$(48,558)
(Income) loss from consolidated entities attributable to noncontrolling interests	30	406	(908)
Net (income) loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	(35,503)	6,400	8,183
Preferred dividends	(33,962)	(33,962)	(33,962)
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	236,977	(65,363)	(75,245)
Depreciation and amortization on real estate	210,197	110,465	124,611
Gain on acquisition of PIM Highland JV and sale of hotel properties	(381,351)	(3,503)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	35,503	(6,400)	(8,183)
Equity in (earnings) loss of unconsolidated entities	3,445	(2,495)	23,404
Impairment charges on real estate	19,949	—	—
Company's portion of FFO of unconsolidated entities (Ashford Inc.)	(19)	(3,252)	—
Company's portion of FFO of unconsolidated entities (Ashford Prime OP)	4,371	5,897	(3,339)
Company's portion of FFO of unconsolidated entities (PIM Highland JV)	3,791	49,748	34,275
FFO available to common stockholders and OP unitholders	132,863	85,097	95,523
Write-off of loan costs and exit fees	5,750	10,353	2,098
Non-cash gain on insurance settlements	—	(5)	(270)
Other impairment charges	(438)	(415)	(396)
Transaction, acquisition and management conversion costs	12,348	4,856	3,205
Other (income) expense ⁽¹⁾	864	(6,573)	565
Legal judgment and related legal costs	95	11,907	—
Dead deal costs	769	—	—
Software implementation costs	—	320	—
Modification of rent terms	—	—	539
Compensation adjustment related to modified employment terms	—	2,997	—
Equity-based compensation adjustment related to modified employment terms	—	—	4,678
Equity-based deferred compensation related to spin-off	—	—	4,313
Unrealized (gain) loss on marketable securities	(127)	332	(5,115)
Unrealized loss on derivatives	7,402	1,100	8,315
Company's portion of unrealized loss of REHE Fund	3,386	—	—
Company's portion of adjustments to FFO of unconsolidated entities (Ashford Inc.)	(1,032)	2,558	—
Company's portion of adjustments to FFO of unconsolidated entities (Ashford Prime OP)	593	398	2,716
Company's portion of adjustments to FFO of unconsolidated entities (PIM Highland JV)	—	(669)	24
Adjusted FFO available to common stockholders and OP unitholders	\$162,473	\$112,256	\$116,195

(1) Other (income) expense, primarily consisting of net realized gain/loss on marketable securities and derivatives, is excluded from Adjusted FFO.

Table of Contents

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our primary market risk exposure consists of changes in interest rates on borrowings under our debt instruments, our derivatives portfolio and notes receivable 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 December 31, 2015, the total consolidated indebtedness of \$3.9 billion included \$2.8 billion 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 December 31, 2015 would be approximately \$7.0 million per year. Interest rate changes have no impact on the remaining \$1.1 billion of fixed-rate debt. At December 31, 2014, the total consolidated indebtedness of \$2.0 billion included \$817.9 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 December 31, 2014 would be approximately \$2.0 million per year. Interest rate changes will have no impact on the remaining \$1.2 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 December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, 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.

In October 2015, April 2015, February 2015 and August 2011, we entered into credit default swap transactions for notional amounts of \$50.0 million, \$45.0 million, \$45.0 million and \$100.0 million, respectively, to hedge financial and capital market risk for upfront costs of \$500,000, \$1.1 million, \$1.6 million and \$8.2 million, respectively, that was subsequently returned to us as collateral by our counterparties. 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 was approximately \$4.7 million at December 31, 2015.

In September 2015, we purchased options on Eurodollar futures to hedge our cash flow risk for upfront costs, including commissions, of \$743,000. Eurodollar futures prices reflect market expectations for interest rates on three month Eurodollar deposits for specific dates in the future, and the final settlement price is determined by three-month LIBOR on the last trading day. Options on Eurodollar futures provide the ability to limit losses while maintaining the possibility of profiting from favorable changes in the futures prices. As the purchaser, our maximum potential loss is limited to the initial premium paid for the Eurodollar option contracts, while our potential gain has no limit. These exchange-traded options are centrally cleared, and a clearinghouse stands in between all trades to ensure that the obligations involved in the trades are fulfilled.

In April and July of 2015, we also entered into interest rate floors with notional amounts totaling \$6.0 billion and strike rates ranging from (0.25)% to zero percent. Our total exposure is capped at our initial upfront costs totaling \$9.4 million.

Table of Contents

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms 73

Consolidated Balance Sheets — December 31, 2015 and 2014 75

Consolidated Statements of Operations — Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 76

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) — Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 77

Consolidated Statements of Equity — Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 78

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows — Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 80

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements 82

72

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries
Dallas, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, we have also audited the financial statement schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, listed in the accompanying index at Item 15(a). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedules based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Also, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated February 29, 2016, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the accompanying 2015 financial statements reflect the adoption of the amendments to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification resulting from Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03, "Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs" and Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-15 "Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements".

/s/ BDO USA LLP
Dallas, Texas
February 29, 2016

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2014. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15(a) as they relate to information included therein as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. These financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedules based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2014, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedules as they relate to information included therein as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the accompanying 2014 financial statements have been retrospectively adjusted as a result of the adoption of the amendments to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification resulting from Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03, "Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs" and Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-15 "Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements".

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Dallas, Texas

March 2, 2015 (February 29, 2016 as it relates to Notes 2 and 6)

Table of Contents

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$215,078	\$215,063
Marketable securities	—	63,217
Total cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	215,078	278,280
Investments in hotel properties, net	4,419,684	2,128,611
Restricted cash	153,680	85,830
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$715 and \$241, respectively	40,438	22,399
Inventories	4,810	2,104
Note receivable, net of allowance of \$7,083 and \$7,522, respectively	3,746	3,553
Investment in unconsolidated entities	62,568	206,790
Deferred costs, net	3,847	1,618
Prepaid expenses	12,458	7,017
Derivative assets, net	3,435	182
Other assets	10,647	17,116
Intangible asset, net	11,343	—
Due from Ashford Prime OP, net	528	896
Due from affiliates	—	3,473
Due from third-party hotel managers	22,869	12,241
Total assets	\$4,965,131	\$2,770,110
Liabilities and Equity		
Liabilities:		
Indebtedness, net	\$3,840,617	\$1,943,133
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	123,444	71,118
Dividends payable	22,678	21,889
Unfavorable management contract liabilities	3,355	5,330
Due to Ashford Inc., net	9,856	8,202
Due to related party, net	1,339	1,867
Due to third-party hotel managers	2,504	1,640
Intangible liabilities, net	16,494	—
Liabilities associated with marketable securities and other	—	6,201
Other liabilities	14,539	1,233
Total liabilities	4,034,826	2,060,613
Commitments and contingencies (note 13)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	118,449	177,064
Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized:		
Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock, 1,657,206 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 2014	17	17
Series D Cumulative Preferred Stock, 9,468,706 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 2014	95	95
Series E Cumulative Preferred Stock, 4,630,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 2014	46	46
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 95,470,903 and 89,439,624 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively	955	894

Edgar Filing: ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC - Form 10-K

Additional paid-in capital	1,597,194	1,580,904
Accumulated deficit	(787,221)	(1,050,323)
Total stockholders' equity of the Company	811,086	531,633
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	770	800
Total equity	811,856	532,433
Total liabilities and equity	\$4,965,131	\$2,770,110

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

75

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenue			
Rooms	\$1,059,012	\$640,325	\$746,576
Food and beverage	227,099	112,701	153,602
Other	48,699	26,958	37,776
Total hotel revenue	1,334,810	779,984	937,954
Advisory services revenue	—	10,724	1,047
Other	2,156	4,141	526
Total revenue	1,336,966	794,849	939,527
Expenses			
Hotel operating expenses:			
Rooms	231,614	143,751	170,393
Food and beverage	153,340	77,653	104,536
Other expenses	405,896	254,495	280,801
Management fees	49,394	31,125	38,792
Total hotel expenses	840,244	507,024	594,522
Property taxes, insurance and other	65,301	38,499	46,945
Depreciation and amortization	210,410	110,653	127,684
Impairment charges	19,511	(415)	(396)
Gain on insurance settlement	—	(5)	(270)
Transaction costs	6,252	625	1,324
Advisory services fee	43,023	4,533	—
Corporate, general and administrative	14,310	57,243	52,821
Total expenses	1,199,051	718,157	822,630
Operating income	137,915	76,692	116,897
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities	(6,831)	) 2,495	(23,404)
Interest income	90	62	71
Gain on acquisition of PIM Highland JV and sale of hotel properties	380,752	—	—
Other income (expense)	(864)	) 6,573	5,650
Interest expense and amortization of premiums and loan costs	(187,514)	) (114,502)	(140,865)
Write-off of loan costs and exit fees	(5,750)	) (10,353)	(2,098)
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	127	(332)	) 5,115
Unrealized loss on derivatives	(7,402)	) (1,100)	(8,315)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	310,523	(40,465)	(46,949)
Income tax expense	(4,710)	) (1,266)	(1,511)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	305,813	(41,731)	(48,460)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	33	(98)
Gain on sale of hotel properties, net of tax	599	3,491	—
Net income (loss)	306,412	(38,207)	(48,558)
(Income) loss from consolidated entities attributable to noncontrolling interests	30	406	(908)
Net (income) loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	(35,503)	) 6,400	8,183
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company	270,939	(31,401)	(41,283)
Preferred dividends	(33,962)	) (33,962)	(33,962)

Edgar Filing: ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC - Form 10-K

Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$236,977	\$(65,363	) \$(75,245)
Income (loss) per share – basic and diluted:				
Basic:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$2.43	\$(0.75	) \$(1.00)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders	—	—	—	
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$2.43	\$(0.75	) \$(1.00)
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	96,290	87,622	75,155	
Diluted:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$2.35	\$(0.75	) \$(1.00)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders	—	—	—	
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$2.35	\$(0.75	) \$(1.00)
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	114,881	87,622	75,155	
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.48	\$0.48	\$0.48	
Amounts attributable to common stockholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of tax	\$270,939	\$(31,430	) \$(41,197)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	29	(86)
Preferred dividends	(33,962	) (33,962	) (33,962)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$236,977	\$(65,363	) \$(75,245)
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.				

Table of Contents

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net income (loss)	\$306,412	\$(38,207	) \$(48,558)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Change in unrealized loss on derivatives	—	—	(3)
Reclassification to interest expense	—	100	101
Total other comprehensive income	—	100	98
Total comprehensive income (loss)	306,412	(38,107	) (48,460)
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	30	406	(908)
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	(35,503	) 6,497	8,170
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Company	\$270,939	\$(31,204	) \$(41,198)
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.			

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(in thousands)

	Preferred Stock						Common Stock Shares	Additional Paid-in Capital Amount	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests Consolidated Entities	Total	
	Series A		Series D		Series E								
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount							
Balance at January 1, 2013	1,657	\$17	9,469	\$95	4,630	\$46	68,151	\$682	\$1,601,851	\$(770,467)	\$(282)	\$15,358	\$847,
Purchases of common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	(33)	—	(401)	—	—	—	(401)
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,577	—	—	—	6,577
Forfeitures of restricted shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of restricted shares/units	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuances of preferred shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	—	—	—	244
Issuance of common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,251	123	139,988	—	—	—	140,1
Dividends declared - common shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(37,054)	—	—	(37,05
Dividends declared - preferred shares- Series A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,542)	—	—	(3,542
Dividends declared - preferred shares- Series D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20,002)	—	—	(20,00
Dividends declared - preferred shares- Series E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,418)	—	—	(10,41
Net unrealized loss on derivative instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Reclassification to interest expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	88
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(17,390)	(17,39
Ashford Prime spin-off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(233,611)	—	—	2,172	(231,4
Redemption value adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,344)	—	—	(13,34
Unvested operating partnership units reclassified to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,158)	—	—	—	(3,158
Deferred compensation to be settled in shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,643	—	—	—	1,643
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(41,283)	—	908	(40,37
	1,657	\$17	9,469	\$95	4,630	\$46	80,566	\$805	\$1,513,133	\$(896,110)	\$(197)	\$1,048	\$618,

Edgar Filing: ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC - Form 10-K

Balance at December 31, 2013														
Purchases of common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	(41	)	—	(458	)	—	—	(458
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,782	—	—	—	—	2,782
Forfeitures of restricted shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18	)	—	23	—	—	—	23
Issuance of restricted shares/units	—	—	—	—	—	—	423	4	(4)	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,350	83	85,757	—	—	—	—	85,840
Dividends declared - common shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(41,894	)	—	—	(41,894)
Dividends declared - preferred shares- Series A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,542	)	—	—	(3,542)
Dividends declared - preferred shares- Series D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20,002	)	—	—	(20,002)
Dividends declared - preferred shares- Series E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,418	)	—	—	(10,418)
Reclassification to interest expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197	—	197
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(255	) (255)
Sale of consolidated noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640	—	—	—	560	1,200
Redemption/conversion of operating partnership units	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	2	1,814	(401	)	—	—	1,415
Ashford Inc. spin-off	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18,413	)	—	—	(147	) (18,560)
Redemption value adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(45,988	)	—	—	(45,988)
Unvested operating partnership units reclassified to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,328	)	—	—	—	(5,328)
Deferred compensation to be settled in shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	958	(567	)	—	—	391
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(31,401	)	—	(406	) (31,807)
Balance at December 31, 2014	1,657	\$17	9,469	\$95	4,630	\$46	89,440	\$894	\$1,580,904	\$(1,050,323)	\$—	\$800	\$532,	

Table of Contents

	Preferred Stock										Accumulated Deficit	Non- controlling Interests Consolidated (Loss)	Ending Balance	Re- de- mption Value Part
	Series A		Series D		Series E		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital					
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount						
Purchases of common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,803)	(57)	(52,235)	—	—	(52,292)	—	
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,054	—	—	2,054	1,4	
Forfeitures of restricted shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20)	—	17	—	—	17	—	
Issuance of restricted shares/units	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,183	12	(12)	—	—	—	35	
Issuance of common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,530	105	110,765	—	—	110,870	—	
Dividends declared - common shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(47,190)	—	(47,190)	—	
Dividends declared - preferred shares- Series A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,542)	—	(3,542)	—	
Dividends declared - preferred shares- Series D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(20,002)	—	(20,002)	—	
Dividends declared - preferred shares- Series E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,418)	—	(10,418)	—	
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,	
Redemption/conversion of operating partnership units	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	1	1,544	—	—	1,545	(1,5	
Distribution of Ashford Prime OP units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(45,843)	—	—	(45,843)	(9,7	
Redemption value adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,315	—	73,315	(73,	
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270,939	—(30)	270,909	35,5	
Balance at December 31, 2015	1,657	\$17	9,469	\$95	4,630	\$46	95,471	\$955	\$1,597,194	\$(787,221)	\$-770	\$811,856	\$11	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income (loss)	\$306,412	\$(38,207)	\$(48,558)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash flows provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	210,410	110,931	127,990
Impairment charges	19,511	(415)	(396)
Amortization of intangibles	(167)	—	—
Bad debt expense	1,059	346	—
Equity in (earnings) loss of unconsolidated entities	6,831	(2,495)	23,404
Distributions of earnings from unconsolidated entities	996	995	—
Income from financing derivatives	—	—	(6,215)
Gain on acquisition of PIM Highland JV and sale of properties/notes receivable, net	(381,351)	(3,731)	(193)
Realized and unrealized gain on trading securities	(1,776)	(5,447)	(3,978)
Purchases of marketable securities	(96,322)	(169,605)	(61,484)
Sales of marketable securities	95,963	143,732	61,025
Gain on insurance settlement	—	(5)	(270)
Net settlement of trading derivatives	(1,106)	(505)	(1,694)
Payments on derivatives	(9,975)	—	—
Realized and unrealized losses on derivatives	9,861	1,100	8,315
Amortization of loan costs and write-off of loan costs and exit fees	23,059	17,590	9,870
Equity-based compensation	3,470	19,155	25,539
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, exclusive of the effect of hotel acquisitions, hotel dispositions, Ashford Prime spin-off and Ashford Inc. spin-off:			
Restricted cash	5,378	2,257	19,863
Accounts receivable and inventories	5,325	(174)	633
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,042)	415	(129)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,373)	12,445	4,582
Due to/from affiliates	3,473	(2,171)	(134)
Due to/from related party	(2,624)	1,630	(3,391)
Due to/from third-party hotel managers	8,858	22,169	(5,683)
Due to/from Ashford Prime OP, net	136	(1,699)	—
Due to/from Ashford Inc., net	1,654	1,518	—
Other liabilities	2,295	1,490	(3,639)
Net cash provided by operating activities	208,955	111,319	145,457
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sale/payments of notes receivable	245	246	245
Proceeds from franchise agreement extensions	7,500	—	—
Cash contribution to Ashford Prime OP	—	—	(162,822)
Distribution from Ashford Prime OP	—	—	6,049
Cash contribution to Ashford Inc.	—	(32,119)	—
Acquisition of hotel property, net of cash acquired	(734,998)	(71,591)	(88,204)
	41,401	(30,243)	—

Edgar Filing: ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC - Form 10-K

Restricted cash related to improvements and additions to hotel properties			
Improvements and additions to hotel properties	(175,159	) (120,105	) (96,285
Net proceeds from sale of assets/properties	7,650	30,269	654
Due from Ashford Prime OP	—	13,635	(13,635
Payments for initial franchise agreements	(568	) (208) —
Proceeds from sale of consolidated noncontrolling interest	—	1,200	—
Proceeds from property insurance	385	1,671	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(853,544	) (207,245	) (353,998
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Borrowings on indebtedness	2,277,782	718,825	287,075
Repayments of indebtedness and capital leases	(1,550,299	) (514,657	) (184,815
Payments of loan costs and prepayment penalties	(47,993	) (20,054	) (5,386
Payments of dividends	(91,282	) (85,417	) (78,829
Purchases of common stock	(52,292	) (458	) (401
Payments for derivatives	(2,217	) (666	) (184
Cash income from derivatives	—	—	7,878
Proceeds from preferred stock offering	—	—	244
Proceeds from common stock offering	110,870	85,840	140,111
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	—	(1,235	) (14,376
Other	35	31	69
Net cash provided by financing activities	644,604	182,209	151,386
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	15	86,283	(57,155
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	215,063	128,780	185,935
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$215,078	\$215,063	\$128,780

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Supplemental Cash Flow Information			
Interest paid	\$165,809	\$108,013	\$135,452
Income taxes paid	8,730	1,159	1,294
Supplemental Disclosure of Investing and Financing Activities			
Non-cash deferred compensation	\$—	\$958	\$1,643
Dividend receivable from Ashford Prime	—	249	249
Distributions declared but not paid to a noncontrolling interest in a consolidated entity	—	—	980
Accrued but unpaid capital expenditures	7,525	2,774	2,998
Transfer of debt to Ashford Prime	—	69,000	—
Dividends declared but not paid	22,678	21,889	20,735
Investment in unconsolidated entity	59,338	—	—
Net assets distributed to Ashford Prime OP (net of cash contributed)	—	—	102,662
Net liabilities distributed to Ashford Inc. (net of cash contributed)	—	7,324	—
Assumption of debt	74,320	—	—
Acquisition of land	3,100	—	—
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.			

Table of Contents

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

1. Organization and Description of Business

Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (“Ashford Trust”), is a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) focused on investing in full service hotels in the upscale and upper-upscale segments in domestic and international markets that have revenue per available room (“RevPAR”) generally less than twice the national average. Other than Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc.’s investment in Ashford Inc. common stock, we own our lodging investments and conduct our business through Ashford Hospitality Limited Partnership (“Ashford Trust OP”), our operating partnership. Ashford OP General Partner LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ashford Trust, serves as the sole general partner of our operating partnership. In this report, terms such as the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our” refer to Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc. and all entities included in its consolidated financial statements.

We are advised by Ashford Hospitality Advisors LLC (“Ashford LLC”), a subsidiary of Ashford Inc., through an advisory agreement. All of the hotels in our portfolio are currently asset-managed by Ashford LLC. We do not have any employees. All of the services that might be provided by employees are provided to us by Ashford LLC.

As of December 31, 2015, we owned interests in the following assets:

132 consolidated hotel properties, including 130 directly owned and two owned through a majority-owned investment in a consolidated entity, which represent 27,977 total rooms (or 27,950 net rooms excluding those attributable to our partner);

85 hotel condominium units at WorldQuest Resort in Orlando, Florida;

a 29.8% ownership in Ashford Inc. common stock with a carrying value of \$6.6 million and a fair value of \$31.9 million;

a 52.4% ownership in AIM Real Estate Hedged Equity (U.S.) Fund, LP (the “REHE Fund”) with a carrying value of \$56.0 million; and

a mezzanine loan with a carrying value of \$3.7 million.

For federal income tax purposes, we have elected to be treated as a REIT, which imposes limitations related to operating hotels. As of December 31, 2015, our 132 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 December 31, 2015, Remington Lodging & Hospitality, LLC, together with its affiliates (“Remington Lodging”), which is beneficially wholly-owned by Mr. Monty J. Bennett, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. Archie Bennett, Jr., our Chairman Emeritus, managed 89 of our 132 hotel properties and WorldQuest Resort.

Third-party management companies managed the remaining hotel properties. On September 17, 2015, Remington Lodging and Ashford Inc. entered into an agreement pursuant to which Ashford Inc. will acquire all of the general partner interest and eighty percent of the limited partner interests in Remington Lodging. The acquisition is subject to the satisfaction of various conditions, including the approval of Ashford Inc.’s stockholders and independent directors. The acquisition, if completed, will not impact our management agreements with Remington Lodging.

On December 14, 2014, we executed a Letter Agreement (the “Agreement”) with PRISA III Investments (“PRISA III”). The Agreement was approved by the investment committee of Prudential Real Estate Investors (“PREI”), the investment manager of PRISA III, and fully executed and delivered to us on December 15, 2014. Pursuant to the Agreement, we agreed to purchase and PRISA III agreed to sell (the “Transaction”) all of PRISA III’s rights, title and interest in and to its approximately 28.26% interest in the PIM Highland Holding LLC (“PIM Highland JV”). As of March 6, 2015, we own 100% of the PIM Highland JV. See notes 3, 5 and 9.

On July 13, 2015, we announced that our board of directors had declared the distribution (1) to our stockholders of approximately 4.1 million shares of common stock of Ashford Prime to be received by Ashford Trust upon redemption of Ashford Prime OP common units and (2) to the common unitholders of Ashford Trust OP of our remaining common units of Ashford Prime OP. The distribution occurred on July 27, 2015, to stockholders and

common unitholders of record as of the close of business of the New York Stock Exchange on July 20, 2015. As a result of the distribution, we have no ownership interest in Ashford Prime OP at December 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

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

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation – The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Ashford Hospitality Trust, Inc., its majority-owned subsidiaries and its majority-owned joint ventures in which it has a controlling interest. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions between consolidated entities have been eliminated in these consolidated financial statements.

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

On February 6, 2015, we acquired the Lakeway Resort & Spa; on February 25, 2015, we acquired the Memphis Marriott East hotel; on April 29, 2015, we acquired the Hampton Inn & Suites Gainesville; on June 3, 2015, we acquired the Le Pavillon Hotel; on June 17, 2015, we acquired a 9-hotel portfolio; on July 1, 2015, we acquired the W Atlanta Downtown hotel; on July 23, 2015, we acquired the Le Meridien Minneapolis; on August 5, 2015, we acquired the Hilton Garden Inn - Wisconsin Dells; on October 15, 2015, we acquired the Hotel Indigo Atlanta; and on November 10, 2015, we acquired the W Minneapolis Foshay. The operating results of these hotels are included in our results of operations as of their respective acquisition dates.

On March 6, 2015, we acquired the remaining approximate 28.26% interest in the 28 hotels of the PIM Highland JV. For the period January 1, 2013, through March 5, 2015, the results of the PIM Highland JV are included in equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated entities. Beginning March 6, 2015, we consolidate the results of operations of these hotels.

On March 1, 2014, we completed the sale of the Pier House Resort to Ashford Prime. The results of the Pier House Resort, which we acquired on May 14, 2013, and sold on March 1, 2014, are included in our results of operations for the period from May 14, 2013, through February 28, 2014. Additionally, the operating results of the Ashton Hotel and Marriott Fremont, which were acquired on July 18, 2014 and August 6, 2014, respectively, are included in our results of operations since their acquisition dates.

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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand or held in banks and short-term investments with an initial maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase.

Restricted Cash – Restricted cash includes reserves for debt service, real estate taxes, and insurance, as well as excess cash flow deposits and reserves for furniture, fixtures, and equipment replacements of approximately 4% to 6% of property revenue for certain hotels, as required by certain management or mortgage debt agreement restrictions and provisions. For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, changes in restricted cash caused by using such funds for debt service, real estate taxes, and insurance are shown as operating activities. Changes in restricted cash caused by using such funds for furniture, fixtures, and equipment replacements are included in cash flows from investing activities.

Accounts Receivable – Accounts receivable consists primarily of meeting and banquet room rental and hotel guest receivables. We generally do not require collateral. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of guests to make required payments for services. The allowance is maintained at a level believed adequate to absorb estimated receivable losses. The estimate is based on past receivable loss experience, known and inherent credit risks, current economic conditions, and other relevant factors, including specific reserves for certain accounts.

Inventories – Inventories, which primarily consist of food, beverages, and gift store merchandise, are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

Investments in Hotel Properties, net – Hotel properties are generally stated at cost. However, four hotel properties contributed upon Ashford Trust'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 entities, the carrying basis attributable to the 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 entities. All improvements and additions that extend the useful life of the hotel properties are capitalized.

Table of Contents

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Impairment of Investments in Hotel Properties—Hotel properties are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Recoverability of the hotel is measured by comparison of the carrying amount of the hotel to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows, which take into account current market conditions and our intent with respect to holding or disposing of the hotel. If our analysis indicates that the carrying value of the hotel is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, we recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the property's net book value exceeds its estimated fair value, or fair value, less cost to sell. In evaluating impairment of hotel properties, we make many assumptions and estimates, including projected cash flows, expected holding period and expected useful life. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques, including internally developed discounted cash flow models, comparable market transactions and third-party appraisals, where considered necessary. We recorded an impairment charge of \$19.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. See note 6. No impairment charges were recorded for investments in hotel properties for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Hotel Dispositions—Effective January 1, 2015, discontinued operations are defined as the disposal of components of an entity that represents strategic shifts that have (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. We believe that individual dispositions of hotel properties do not represent a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on our operations and financial results as most will not fit the definition. This new guidance was implemented prospectively. As such, hotel property dispositions that occurred prior to December 31, 2014, will continue to be reported as discontinued operations in the statements of operations for all applicable periods presented. See note 6.

Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations—We classify assets as held for sale when we have obtained a firm commitment from a buyer, and consummation of the sale is considered probable and expected within one year. The related operations of assets held for sale are reported as discontinued if the disposal is a component of an entity or group of components that represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on our operations and cash flows.

Investments in Unconsolidated Entities – Investments in entities in which we have ownership interests ranging from 14.4% to 52.4%, at December 31, 2015, are accounted for under the equity method of accounting by recording the initial investment and our percentage of interest in the entities' net income/loss. We review the investments in our unconsolidated entities for impairment in each reporting period pursuant to the applicable authoritative accounting guidance. 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 entities. No such impairment was recorded in 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Our investments in certain unconsolidated entities are considered to be variable interests in the underlying entities. **Variable Interest Entities ("VIE")**, 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 a 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 the unconsolidated entities' activities and operations, we are not considered to be the primary beneficiary of these entities and therefore such entities should not be consolidated. In evaluating VIEs, our analysis involves considerable management judgment and assumptions.

Note Receivable – Mezzanine loan financing, classified as note receivable, represents a loan held for investment and intended to be held to maturity. Note receivable is 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 when contractually due. Payments received on impaired nonaccrual loans are recorded as adjustments to impairment charges. No interest income was recorded for 2015, 2014

and 2013.

VIEs, as defined by authoritative accounting guidance, must be consolidated by their controlling interest beneficiaries if the VIE does not effectively disperse risks among the parties involved. Our remaining mezzanine note receivable at December 31, 2015, 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 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.

84

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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 management judgment and assumptions. No impairment charges were recorded for 2015, 2014 and 2013. Valuation adjustments of \$439,000, \$415,000 and \$396,000 on previously impaired notes were credited to impairment charges during 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. See notes 4 and 6.

Marketable Securities – Marketable securities include U.S. treasury bills, publicly traded equity securities, and put and call options of certain publicly traded securities. All of these investments are recorded at fair value. Put and call options are considered derivatives. The fair value of these investments has been determined based on the closing price as of the balance sheet date and is reported as "marketable securities" or "liabilities associated with marketable securities and other" in the consolidated balance sheets. The cost of securities sold is determined by using the high cost method. Net investment income, including interest income (expense), dividends, realized gains and losses and costs of investment, is reported as a component of "other income (expense)." Unrealized gains and losses on these investments are reported as "unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities" in the consolidated statements of operations.

Deferred Costs, net – As discussed below, we elected to early adopt ASU 2015-03, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs ("ASU 2015-03") to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs. This change in accounting principle was adopted in the fourth quarter of 2015 and applied retrospectively. Debt issuance costs are reflected as a direct reduction to the related debt obligation rather than as an asset on our consolidated balance sheets. Additionally, we applied the guidance in ASU 2015-15 Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements ("ASU 2015-15"), and as a result debt issuance costs associated with our secured revolving credit facility will continue to be presented as an asset on our consolidated balance sheets. Deferred loan costs are recorded at cost and amortized over the terms of the related indebtedness using the effective interest method. Deferred franchise fees are amortized on a straight line basis over the terms of the related franchise agreements. This change in accounting principle is reflected in notes 7 and 9. Additionally, Ashford Prime also adopted ASU 2015-03, of which the effect of this change in accounting principle is reflected in note 5.

Intangible Assets and Liabilities—Intangible assets and liabilities represent the assets and liabilities recorded on certain hotel properties' ground lease contracts that were below or above market rates at the date of acquisition. These assets and liabilities are amortized using the straight line method over the remaining terms of the respective lease contracts. See note 8.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging – We 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. Interest rate derivatives could include swaps, caps, floors, floorridors. We assess the effectiveness of each hedging relationship by comparing the 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 of our 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. We also purchase options on Eurodollar futures as a hedge against our cash flows. Eurodollar futures prices reflect market expectations for interest rates on three month Eurodollar deposits for specific dates in the future, and the final settlement price is determined by three-month LIBOR on the last trading day. Options on Eurodollar futures provide

the ability to limit losses while maintaining the possibility of profiting from favorable changes in the futures prices. As the purchaser, our maximum potential loss is limited to the initial premium paid for the Eurodollar option contracts, while our potential gain has no limit. These exchange-traded options are centrally cleared, and a clearinghouse stands in between all trades to ensure that the obligations involved in the trades are made good.

85

Table of Contents

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

All derivatives are recorded at fair value in accordance with the applicable authoritative accounting guidance. Interest rate derivatives, credit default swaps and futures contracts are reported as “derivative assets, net” or “liabilities associated with marketable securities and other” in the consolidated balance sheets. 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:

- 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
- a) interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations in the period during which the hedged transaction affects earnings, and
- the ineffective portion of changes in fair value is recognized directly in earnings as “unrealized gain (loss) on
- b) derivatives” in the consolidated statements of operations. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 there was no ineffectiveness.

For non-hedge designated interest rate derivatives, credit default swaps and futures, changes in fair value and realized gains and losses are recognized in earnings as “unrealized loss on derivatives” and “other income (expense)”, respectively, in the consolidated statements of operations.

Due to/from Affiliates – Due to/from affiliates represents current receivables and payables resulting primarily from advances of shared costs incurred. Due to/from affiliates are generally settled within a period not exceeding one year.

Due to/from Related Party – Due to/from related party represents current receivables and payables resulting from transactions related to hotel management, project management and market services with a related party. Due to/from related party is generally settled within a period not exceeding one year.

Due to/from Ashford Prime OP, net – Due to/from Ashford Prime OP represents receivables and payables resulting primarily from reimbursable expenses between the two entities. At December 31, 2014, we had receivables related to advisory fees. Due to/from Ashford Prime OP is generally settled within a period not exceeding one year.

Due to/from Ashford Inc. – Due to/from Ashford Inc. represents current receivables and payables resulting primarily from advisory services fee, including reimbursable expenses. At December 31, 2014, due to/from Ashford Inc., included costs and payables resulting primarily from costs and payables associated with the spin-off of Ashford Inc. Due to/from Ashford Inc., is generally settled within a period not exceeding one year.

Due to/from Third-Party Hotel Managers – Due from third-party hotel managers primarily consists of amounts due from Marriott related to cash reserves held at the Marriott corporate level related to operating, capital improvements, real estate taxes and other items. Due to/from third-party hotel managers also represents current receivables and payables resulting from transactions related to hotel management.

Unfavorable Management Contract Liabilities – Certain management agreements assumed in the acquisition of a hotel in 2006 and the CNL acquisition in 2007 had terms that were more favorable to the respective managers than typical market management agreements at the acquisition dates. As a result, we recorded unfavorable contract liabilities related to those management agreements totaling \$23.4 million based on the present value of expected cash outflows over the initial terms of the related agreements. The unfavorable contract liabilities are amortized as reductions to incentive management fees on a straight-line basis over the initial terms of the related agreements. In evaluating unfavorable contract liabilities, our analysis involves considerable management judgment and assumptions. An unfavorable management contract with a carrying value of \$493,000 was contributed to Ashford Prime OP in connection with the Ashford Prime spin-off.

Noncontrolling Interests – The redeemable noncontrolling interests in the operating partnership represent the limited partners’ proportionate share of equity in earnings/losses of the operating partnership, which is an allocation of net income attributable to the common unit holders based on the weighted average ownership percentage of these limited partners’ common unit holdings throughout the period plus distributions paid to these limited partners’ Class B unit holdings. The redeemable noncontrolling interests in our operating partnership is classified in the mezzanine section of the consolidated balance sheets as these redeemable operating units do not meet the requirements for equity

classification prescribed by the authoritative accounting guidance because the redemption feature requires the delivery of cash or registered shares. The carrying value of the noncontrolling interests in the operating partnership is based on the greater of the accumulated historical cost or the redemption value.

The noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities represent ownership interests of 15% of two hotel properties held by one joint venture at December 31, 2015 and 2014. The noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities that represented ownership interest of 25% of two hotel properties held by one joint venture were contributed to Ashford Prime in connection with its spin-

Table of Contents

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

off in November 2013. The noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities are reported in equity in the consolidated balance sheets.

Net income/loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in the operating partnership and income/loss from consolidated entities attributable to noncontrolling interests in our consolidated entities are reported as deductions/additions from/to net income/loss. Comprehensive income/loss attributable to these noncontrolling interests is reported as reductions/additions from/to comprehensive income/loss.

Guarantees – Upon acquisition of the 51-hotel CNL Portfolio on April 11, 2007, we assumed certain guarantees, which represent funds provided by third-party hotel managers to guarantee minimum returns for certain hotel properties. As we are obligated to repay such amounts through increased incentive management fees through cash reimbursements, such guarantees were recorded as other liabilities. During 2013, payments were made to satisfy all guarantees and as a result there are no future obligations.

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. Taxes collected from customers and submitted to taxing authorities are not recorded in revenue. Interest income (including accretion of discounts on the mezzanine loan using the effective interest method) is recognized when earned. We discontinue recording interest and amortizing discounts/premiums when the contractual payment of interest and/or principal is not received when contractually due. We were reimbursed by PIM Highland JV for costs associated with managing its day-to-day operations and providing corporate administrative services such as accounting, insurance, marketing support, asset management and other services. Beginning with the three months ended March 31, 2014, we changed the presentation to report such reimbursements as “other” revenue as opposed to credits within “corporate, general and administrative” expense. This change had no impact on our financial condition or results of operations. As of March 6, 2015, we acquired the remaining approximate 28.26% of the PIM Highland JV which discontinued the aforementioned reimbursements.

Prior to the spin-off of Ashford Inc. in November 2014, we recognized advisory services revenue when services had been rendered. The quarterly base fee was equal to 0.7% per annum of the total market capitalization, as defined in the advisory agreement, of Ashford Prime, subject to certain minimums. Reimbursements for overhead and internal audit services were recognized when services had been rendered. We also recorded advisory services revenue for equity grants of Ashford Prime common stock and LTIP units awarded to our officers and employees in connection with providing advisory services equal to the fair value of the award in proportion to the requisite service period satisfied during the period, as well as an offsetting expense in an equal amount included in “corporate, general and administrative” expense.

Other Hotel Expenses – Other hotel expenses include internet, telephone charges, guest laundry, valet parking, and hotel-level general and administrative fees, sales and marketing expenses, repairs and maintenance, franchise fees and utility costs. They are expensed as incurred.

Advertising Costs – Advertising costs are charged to expense as incurred. For 2015, 2014 and 2013, our continuing operations incurred advertising costs of \$5.6 million, \$3.3 million and \$4.1 million, respectively. Advertising costs related to continuing operations are included in “other” hotel expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Equity-Based Compensation – Stock/unit-based compensation for non-employees is accounted for at fair value based on the market price of the shares at period end in accordance with applicable authoritative accounting guidance that results in recording expense, within “advisory service fee,” equal to the fair value of the award in proportion to the requisite service period satisfied during the period. Stock/unit grants to independent directors are recorded at fair value based on the market price of the shares at grant date, which amount is fully expensed as the grants of stock/units are fully vested on the date of grant. Prior to the spin-off of Ashford Inc., stock/unit-based compensation was accounted for at fair value based on the market price of the shares at the date of grant in accordance with applicable authoritative accounting guidance. The fair value was charged to compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting

period of the shares/units.

Depreciation and Amortization – Owned hotel properties are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the assets and leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the related assets. Presently, hotel properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over lives ranging from 7.5 to 39 years for buildings and improvements and 1.5 to 5 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment. While we believe our estimates are reasonable, a change in estimated useful lives could affect depreciation and amortization expense and net income (loss) as well as resulting gains or losses on potential hotel sales.

Income Taxes – As a REIT, we generally are not subject to federal corporate income tax on the portion of our net income (loss) that does not relate to taxable REIT subsidiaries. However, Ashford TRS is treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary for federal

Table of Contents

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

income tax purposes. In accordance with authoritative accounting guidance, we account for income taxes related to Ashford TRS using the asset and liability method under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. In addition, the analysis utilized by us in determining our deferred tax asset valuation allowance involves considerable management judgment and assumptions.

The “Income Taxes” topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification addresses the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise’s financial statements. The guidance requires us to determine whether tax positions we have taken or expect to take in a tax return are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authority based on the technical merits of the positions. Tax positions that do not meet the more likely than not threshold would be recorded as additional tax expense in the current period. We analyze all open tax years, as defined by the statute of limitations for each jurisdiction, which includes the federal jurisdiction and various states. We classify interest and penalties related to underpayment of income taxes as income tax expense. We and our subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states and cities. Tax years 2011 through 2015 remain subject to potential examination by certain federal and state taxing authorities.

Income (Loss) Per Share – Basic income (loss) per common share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period using the two-class method prescribed by applicable authoritative accounting guidance. **Diluted** income (loss) per common share is calculated using the two-class method, or the treasury stock method, if more dilutive. 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.

Reclassifications And Correction of Immaterial Errors- During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company repurchased a total of approximately 41,000 and 33,000 shares of its common stock for a total cost of \$458,000 and \$401,000, respectively. The Company has historically presented share repurchases as treasury stock (thereby reducing stockholders’ equity) in the consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of equity. However, the Company is incorporated in Maryland and under Maryland law, there is no concept of treasury stock. Therefore, shares repurchased should be considered retired and constitute authorized but unissued shares rather than treasury stock as previously presented. As a result, during the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company has corrected the classification error and amounts previously reported as treasury stock of \$125.7 million and \$140.1 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, are presented as a reduction to common stock and additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statements of equity. In addition, the number of shares previously disclosed as issued have been reduced by the number of shares repurchased of 35.5 million and 44.3 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. This change does not affect consolidated assets, consolidated liabilities, consolidated total equity, the consolidated statement of operations, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss), the consolidated statement of cash flows (excluding the change of descriptions from issuances and purchases of treasury stock to common stock), or earnings per share computations.

As discussed above, we elected to early adopt ASU 2015-03 to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs. This change in accounting principle was adopted in the fourth quarter of 2015 and applied retrospectively. Debt issuance costs are reflected as a direct reduction to the related debt obligation rather than as an asset on our consolidated balance sheets. Additionally, we applied the guidance in ASU 2015-15, and as a result debt issuance costs associated with our secured revolving credit facility will continue to be presented as an asset on our consolidated balance sheets. **Recently Adopted Accounting Standards—**In April 2014, the FASB issued accounting guidance that revises the definition of discontinued operations by limiting discontinued operations reporting to disposals of components of an entity that represent strategic shifts that have (or will have) a major effect on an entity’s operations and financial results, removing the lack of continuing involvement criteria and requiring discontinued operations reporting for the

disposal of an equity method investment that meets the definition of discontinued operations. The update also requires expanded disclosures for discontinued operations, including disclosure of pretax profit or loss of an individually significant component of an entity that does not qualify for discontinued operations reporting. The new accounting guidance is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2014. We adopted this accounting guidance on January 1, 2015. The adoption of this accounting guidance affects the presentation of our results of operations to the extent that the operations of disposed hotel properties are included in continuing operations.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03. The new standard requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within those fiscal years, and is to be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. This standard was adopted in the fourth

Table of Contents

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

quarter of 2015 and applied retrospectively. Debt issuance costs are reflected as a direct reduction to the related debt obligation on our consolidated balance sheets. Adoption of this standard did not have any impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15 to amend SEC paragraphs of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification pursuant to an SEC Staff Announcement at the June 18, 2015 Emerging Issues Task Force meeting. The guidance in ASU 2015-03, described above, does not address presentation or subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements. Given the absence of authoritative guidance within ASU 2015-03 for debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements, ASU 2015-15 states that the SEC staff would not object to an entity deferring and presenting debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. This guidance was effective immediately and did not have any impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, Business Combinations (Topic 805) Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments (“ASU 2015-16”), as part of its Simplification Initiative to provide guidance on management’s responsibility to adjust provisional amounts recognized in a business combination and to provide related disclosure requirements. The amendments in this Update require that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The amendments in this Update require that the acquirer record, in the same period’s financial statements, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The amendments in this Update require an entity to present separately on the face of the income statement or disclose in the notes the portion of the amount recorded in current-period earnings by line item that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date. ASU 2015-16 applies to all entities that have reported provisional amounts for items in a business combination for which the accounting is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs and has an adjustment to provisional amounts recognized during the measurement period. ASU 2015-16 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. We have elected to early adopt this standard effective December 31, 2015, and the adoption of this standard did not have an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards—In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASU 2014-09”). ASU 2014-09 is a comprehensive new revenue recognition model, which requires a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration the company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The update will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue From Contracts With Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date, which defers the effective date to fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We are evaluating the effect that ASU 2014-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. We have not yet selected a transition method.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern (“ASU 2014-15”), to provide guidance on management’s responsibility to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. ASU 2014-15 also requires certain disclosures if conditions or events raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. ASU 2014-15 applies to all entities and is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this standard will have an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis (“ASU 2015-02”). The ASU amends the consolidation guidance for VIEs and general partners' investments in limited partnerships and modifies the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are VIEs or voting interest entities. The ASU is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. We are evaluating the effect that ASU 2015-02 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (“ASU 2016-02”). The new standard establishes a right-of-use (“ROU”) model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. We are evaluating the impact that ASU 2016-03 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

3. Investments in Hotel Properties

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

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Land	\$704,534	\$358,514
Buildings and improvements	4,026,857	2,125,656
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	406,893	211,777
Construction in progress	31,235	11,704
Condominium properties	11,947	12,065
Total cost	5,181,466	2,719,716
Accumulated depreciation	(761,782	) (591,105
Investments in hotel properties, net	\$4,419,684	\$2,128,611

The cost of land and depreciable property, net of accumulated depreciation, for federal income tax purposes was approximately \$3.7 billion and \$1.9 billion as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we recognized depreciation expense, including depreciation of assets under capital leases and discontinued hotel properties, of \$210.1 million, \$110.6 million and \$127.5 million, respectively.

The authoritative accounting guidance requires non-financial assets be measured at fair value when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset will not be recoverable. An asset is considered impaired if the carrying value of the hotel property exceeds its estimated undiscounted cash flows and the impairment is calculated as the amount by which the carrying value of the hotel property exceeds its estimated fair value. Our investments in hotel properties are reviewed for impairment at each reporting period, taking into account the latest operating cash flows and market conditions and their impact on future projections. Management uses considerable subjective and complex judgments in determining the assumptions used to estimate the fair value and undiscounted cash flows, and believes these are assumptions that would be consistent with the assumptions of market participants.

Acquisitions

Lakeway Resort & Spa

On February 6, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Lakeway Resort & Spa ("Lakeway Resort") in Austin, Texas, for total consideration of \$33.5 million. The acquisition was funded with cash. We prepared a purchase price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The final purchase price allocation was completed with the assistance of a third party appraisal firm. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique. On April 17, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$25.1 million mortgage loan, secured by the Lakeway Resort. See note 9.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition (in thousands):

Land	\$4,541
Buildings and improvements	24,703
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	4,237
	33,481
Net other assets and liabilities	(382
)

The results of operations of the hotel property have been included in our results of operations since February 6, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have included total revenue of \$10.9 million and net loss of \$1.5 million in our

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

consolidated statement of operations. The unaudited proforma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013 are included in the pro forma table below.

Memphis Marriott East Hotel

On February 25, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Memphis Marriott East (“Memphis Marriott”) hotel in Memphis, Tennessee for total consideration of \$43.5 million. The acquisition was funded with cash. We prepared a purchase price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The final purchase price allocation was completed with the assistance of a third party appraisal firm. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique. On March 25, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$33.3 million mortgage loan, secured by the Memphis Marriott. See note 9.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition (in thousands):

Land	\$6,210
Buildings and improvements	32,934
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	4,350
	43,494
Net other assets and liabilities	34

The results of operations of the hotel property have been included in our results of operations since February 25, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have included total revenue of \$10.4 million and net income of \$305,000 in our consolidated statement of operations. The unaudited proforma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013 are included in the pro forma table below.

PIM Highland JV Acquisition

As previously discussed in note 1, we acquired the remaining approximate 28.26% interest in the PIM Highland JV. The transaction closed on March 6, 2015, for consideration of \$250.1 million in cash. We recognized a gain of \$381.8 million on the remeasurement of our previously held equity method investment. See note 5. Subsequent to the close of the transaction, \$907.6 million of existing debt of the PIM Highland JV was refinanced. See note 9. We prepared a purchase price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The final purchase price allocation was completed with the assistance of a third party appraisal firm subsequent to March 31, 2015. This resulted in adjustments to land, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, and intangibles associated with above and below market leases. These adjustments resulted in a reduction of \$1.1 million of depreciation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2015, which represents the decrease of depreciation from the date of the acquisition through March 31, 2015. These adjustments also resulted in a net reduction of approximately \$16,000 of rent expense associated with intangible amortization of above and below market leases for the three months ended June 30, 2015, which represents the net decrease of rent expense from the date of acquisition through March 31, 2015. Rent expense is included in “other expenses” in the consolidated statements of operations. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition (in thousands):

	Preliminary Allocations as of March 31, 2015	Adjustments	Final Allocations as of June 30, 2015
Land	\$292,934	\$(7,712)	\$285,222
Buildings and improvements	1,351,293	38,182	1,389,475
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	118,878	(35,958)	82,920
	1,763,105	(5,488)	1,757,617
Indebtedness	(1,120,082)	—	(1,120,082)
Intangible liabilities, net	(12,217)	5,488	(6,729)

Net other assets and liabilities	116,533	—	116,533
----------------------------------	---------	---	---------

The results of operations of the hotel properties have been included in our results of operations since March 6, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have included total revenue of \$409.9 million and net income of \$7.8 million in our consolidated

91

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

statement of operations. The unaudited proforma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013 are included in the pro forma table below.

Hampton Inn & Suites - Gainesville

On April 29, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Hampton Inn & Suites (“Hampton Inn Gainesville”) in Gainesville, Florida for total consideration of \$25.2 million. The acquisition was funded with cash. We prepared a purchase price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The final purchase price allocation was completed with the assistance of a third party appraisal firm. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique. On June 24, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$21.2 million mortgage loan, secured by the Hampton Inn Gainesville. See note 9.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition (in thousands):

Land	\$3,695
Buildings and improvements	19,002
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	1,139
	23,836
Intangible assets	1,412
Net other assets and liabilities	(150)

The results of operations of the hotel property have been included in our results of operations since April 29, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have included total revenue of \$4.0 million and net income of \$363,000 in our consolidated statement of operations. The unaudited proforma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013 are included in the pro forma table below.

Le Pavillon Hotel

On June 3, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Le Pavillon Hotel (“Le Pavillon”) in New Orleans, Louisiana for total consideration of \$62.5 million. The acquisition was funded with cash. Subsequent to the close of the transaction, we completed the financing of a \$43.8 million mortgage loan. See note 9. We prepared a purchase price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The final purchase price allocation was completed with the assistance of a third party appraisal firm. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition (in thousands):

Land	\$10,933
Buildings and improvements	46,761
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	4,788
	62,482
Net other assets and liabilities	486

The results of operations of the hotel property have been included in our results of operations since June 3, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have included total revenue of \$7.1 million and net loss of \$1.5 million in our consolidated statement of operations. The unaudited proforma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013 are included in the pro forma table below.

Princeton Westin - Land Acquisition

On June 4, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the land underlying the Princeton Westin hotel in Princeton, New Jersey for total consideration of \$6.5 million. The acquisition was funded with \$3.4 million of cash and the surrender of \$3.1 million of prepaid rent related to the lease agreement that is being terminated. We prepared a purchase price allocation of the assets acquired. The final purchase price allocation was completed with the assistance of a third party appraisal firm. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique.

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the asset acquired in the acquisition (in thousands):

Land	\$6,475
------	---------

The Rockbridge Hotel Portfolio

On June 17, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in a 9-hotel portfolio (“Rockbridge Portfolio”) for total consideration of \$225.0 million. The acquisition was funded with cash. Subsequent to the close of the transaction, we completed the financing on loans totaling \$179.2 million. See note 9. We prepared a purchase price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The final purchase price allocation was completed with the assistance of a third party appraisal firm. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition (in thousands):

Land	\$18,551
Buildings and improvements	190,952
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	15,451
	224,954
Net other assets and liabilities	(298)

The results of operations of the hotel properties have been included in our results of operations since June 17, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have included total revenue of \$27.7 million and net loss of \$1.9 million in our consolidated statement of operations. The unaudited proforma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013 are included in the pro forma table below.

W Atlanta Downtown Hotel

On July 1, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the W Atlanta Downtown (“W Atlanta”) in Atlanta, Georgia for total consideration of \$56.8 million. Subsequent to the close of the transaction, we completed the financing of a \$40.5 million mortgage loan. See note 9. We prepared a purchase price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The final purchase price allocation was completed with the assistance of a third party appraisal firm. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition (in thousands):

Land	\$2,353
Buildings and improvements	51,758
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	2,626
	56,737
Net other assets and liabilities	1,358

The results of operations of the hotel property has been included in our results of operations since July 1, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have included total revenue of \$10.5 million and net loss of \$786,000, in our consolidated statement of operations. The unaudited proforma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013 are included in the pro forma table below.

Le Meridien Minneapolis Hotel

On July 23, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Le Meridien Chambers Minneapolis (“Le Meridien Minneapolis”) in Minneapolis, Minnesota for total consideration of \$15.0 million. The acquisition was funded with cash. We prepared a purchase price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The final purchase price allocation was completed with the assistance of a third party appraisal firm. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique.

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition (in thousands):

Land	\$2,752
Buildings and improvements	11,583
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	665
	15,000
Net other assets and liabilities	215

The results of operations of the hotel property has been included in our results of operations since July 23, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have included total revenue of \$2.9 million and net income of \$468,000, in our consolidated statement of operations. The unaudited proforma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013 are included in the pro forma table below.

Hilton Garden Inn - Wisconsin Dells

On August 5, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Hilton Garden Inn - Wisconsin Dells in Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin for total consideration of \$15.2 million. The acquisition was funded with cash. Subsequent to the close of the transaction, we completed the financing of a \$12.0 million mortgage loan. See note 9. We prepared a purchase price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The final purchase price allocation was completed with the assistance of a third party appraisal firm. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition (in thousands):

Land	\$867
Buildings and improvements	13,917
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	401
	15,185
Net other assets and liabilities	(39)

The results of operations of the hotel property has been included in our results of operations since August 5, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have included total revenue of \$2.0 million and net income of \$161,000, in our consolidated statement of operations. The unaudited proforma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013 are included in the pro forma table below.

Hotel Indigo - Atlanta

On October 15, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the Hotel Indigo (“Indigo Atlanta”) in Atlanta, Georgia for total consideration of \$26.9 million. As part of the transaction, we assumed a mortgage loan with a fair value of \$16.6 million. See note 9. The remaining purchase price was funded in cash. We have allocated the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on a preliminary basis using the estimated fair value information currently available. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique. We are in the process of obtaining the necessary information and evaluating the values assigned to investment in hotel property and property level working capital balances. Thus, the balances reflected below are subject to change and could result in adjustments. Any change to the amounts recorded within the investment in hotel property will also impact depreciation and amortization expense.

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table summarizes the preliminary fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition (in thousands):

Land	\$3,230
Buildings and improvements	22,135
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	1,576
	26,941
Indebtedness	(16,581)
Net other assets and liabilities	425

The results of operations of the hotel property has been included in our results of operations since October 15, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have included total revenue of \$1.0 million and net loss of \$114,000, in our consolidated statement of operations. The unaudited proforma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013 are included in the pro forma table below.

W Minneapolis Foshay

On November 10, 2015, we acquired a 100% interest in the W Minneapolis Foshay (“W Minneapolis”) in Minneapolis, Minnesota for total consideration of \$88.1 million. As part of the transaction, we assumed a mortgage loan with a fair value of \$57.7 million. See note 9. The remaining purchase price was funded in cash. We prepared a purchase price allocation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The final purchase price allocation was completed with the assistance of a third party appraisal firm. This valuation is considered a Level 3 valuation technique.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition (in thousands):

Land	\$8,430
Buildings and improvements	75,842
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	3,868
	88,140
Indebtedness	(57,739)
Net other assets and liabilities	1,937

The results of operations of the hotel property has been included in our results of operations since November 10, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we have included total revenue of \$2.3 million and net loss of \$223,000, in our consolidated statement of operations. The unaudited proforma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2013 are included in the pro forma table below.

Pro Forma Financial Results

The following table reflects the unaudited pro forma results of operations as if all acquisitions had occurred and the applicable indebtedness was incurred on January 1, 2013 and the removal of \$6.3 million of non-recurring transaction costs and gain on remeasurement of the PIM Highland JV of \$381.8 million. The table also reflects the removal of equity in earnings in unconsolidated entities of \$5.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, respectively, and the removal of equity in loss in unconsolidated entities of \$3.8 million and \$19.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2013, respectively. These adjustments are directly attributable to the transactions for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Total revenue	\$1,486,717	\$1,397,942	\$1,505,782
Loss from continuing operations	\$(74,818)	\$(44,777)	\$(75,560)
Net loss	\$(74,219)	\$(41,253)	\$(75,658)

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

4. Note Receivable

At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we had one mezzanine loan receivable with a net carrying value of \$3.7 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, net of a valuation allowance of \$7.1 million and \$7.5 million, respectively. This note is secured by the Ritz-Carlton hotel property in Key Biscayne, Florida, 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.

5. Investment in Unconsolidated Entities

PIM Highland JV

We held 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 in PIM Highland JV, a 28-hotel portfolio venture. Although we had 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, were subject to the approval of an executive committee, which was comprised of four persons with us and our partner each designating two of those persons. As a result, we utilized the equity accounting method with respect to the PIM Highland JV.

As previously discussed, pursuant to the Agreement, we agreed to purchase and PRISA III agreed to sell all of PRISA III's right, title and interest in and to its approximately 28.26% interest in the PIM Highland JV. As of March 6, 2015, we own 100% of the PIM Highland JV. Prior to the acquisition of the remaining approximate 28.26% interest in the PIM Highland JV, we had a carrying value of \$144.8 million and \$140.9 million at December 31, 2014 and March 5, 2015, respectively. The acquisition-date fair value of the previous equity interest was \$522.8 million and is included in the measurement of the consideration transferred. We recognized a gain of \$381.8 million as a result of remeasuring our equity interest in PIM Highland JV before the business combination. See note 3 for discussion of fair value and pro forma results of operations and note 9 for indebtedness related to the PIM Highland JV.

The following tables summarize the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014 and the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the period from January 1, 2015 through March 5, 2015 and the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 of the PIM Highland JV (in thousands):

PIM Highland JV

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

	December 31, 2014
Total assets	\$1,394,806
Total liabilities	1,166,682
Members' capital	228,124
Total liabilities and members' capital	\$1,394,806
Our ownership interest in PIM Highland JV	\$144,784

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

PIM Highland JV

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Period from		
	January 1	Year Ended December 31,	
	to March 5,	2014	2013
	2015		
Total revenue	\$76,695	\$466,703	\$426,760
Total expenses	(69,949)	(391,779)	(385,133)
Operating income	6,746	74,924	41,627
Interest income and other	17	53	69
Interest expense, amortization and write-offs of deferred loan costs, discounts and premiums and exit fees	(10,212)	(59,456)	(64,316)
Other expenses	—	(44)	—
Income tax expense	(1,222)	(4,294)	(1,345)
Net income (loss)	\$(4,671)	\$11,183	\$(23,965)
Our equity in earnings (loss) of PIM Highland JV	\$(3,836)	\$5,482	\$(19,392)

Ashford Hospitality Prime Limited Partnership

As previously discussed, we announced that our board of directors had declared the distribution (1) to our stockholders of approximately 4.1 million shares of common stock of Ashford Prime to be received by Ashford Trust upon redemption of Ashford Prime OP common units and (2) to the common unitholders of Ashford Trust OP of our remaining common units of Ashford Prime OP. The distribution occurred on July 27, 2015, to stockholders and common unitholders of record as of the close of business of the New York Stock Exchange on July 20, 2015. As a result of the distribution, we have no ownership interest in Ashford Prime. At December 31, 2014, we held a 14.9% ownership interest in Ashford Prime OP.

The following tables summarize the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014 and the condensed consolidated and combined consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 of Ashford Prime as well as our equity in earnings (loss) since November 19, 2013 (in thousands):

Ashford Hospitality Prime Limited Partnership

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

	2014
Total assets ⁽¹⁾	\$1,226,005
Total liabilities ⁽¹⁾	802,007
Partners' capital	423,998
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$1,226,005
Our ownership interest in Ashford Prime OP	\$54,907

⁽¹⁾ Debt issuance costs are now reflected as a direct reduction to the related debt obligation rather than as an asset on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. This results in amounts different than was previously presented.

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Ashford Hospitality Prime Limited Partnership

Condensed Consolidated and Combined Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Total revenue	\$ 349,545	\$ 307,308	\$ 233,496
Total expenses	(303,569)	) (263,558	) (214,086
Operating income	45,976	43,750	19,410
Equity in loss of unconsolidated entity	(2,927) —	—
Interest income	34	27	23
Other income (expense)	1,233	—	—
Interest expense and amortization and write-offs of loan costs	(37,883	) (39,031	) (34,982
Unrealized loss on investments	(7,609) —	—
Unrealized loss on derivatives	(3,252	) (111	) (36
Income tax expense	(263	) (1,097	) (2,343
Net income (loss)	(4,691	) 3,538	(17,928
Income from consolidated entities attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2,414	) (1,103	) (934
Net income (loss) attributable to Ashford Prime OP	\$ (7,105	) \$ 2,435	\$ (18,862
Our equity in earnings (loss) of Ashford Prime OP	\$ 874	\$ 258	\$ (4,012

Ashford Inc.

On February 27, 2014, we announced that our board of directors had approved a plan to spin-off our asset management business into a separate publicly traded company in the form of a taxable special distribution. The spin-off was completed on November 12, 2014, with a pro-rata taxable distribution of Ashford Inc.'s common stock to our common stockholders of record as of November 11, 2014. The distribution was comprised of one share of Ashford Inc. common stock for every 87 shares of our common stock held by our stockholders. In addition for each common unit of our operating partnership, the holder received a common unit of the operating limited liability company subsidiary of Ashford Inc. Each holder of common units of the operating limited liability company of Ashford Inc. could exchange up to 99% of those units for shares of Ashford Inc. stock at the rate of one share of Ashford Inc. common stock for every 55 common units of the operating limited liability company subsidiary of Ashford Inc. The exchange occurred on November 12, 2014, simultaneously with the distribution to common stockholders. Following the spin-off, we continue to hold approximately 598,000 shares of Ashford Inc. common stock, which represented an approximate 30.1% ownership interest in Ashford Inc. at the time of the spin-off. In connection with the spin-off, we entered into an advisory agreement with Ashford Inc. As of December 31, 2015, we owned an approximate 29.8% ownership interest, with a fair value of \$31.9 million, in Ashford Inc.

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following tables summarize the condensed balance sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the condensed statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 of Ashford Inc. as well as our equity in loss since November 13, 2014 (in thousands):

Ashford Inc.

Condensed Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Total assets	\$166,991	\$49,230
Total liabilities	30,115	33,912
Redeemable noncontrolling interests in Ashford LLC	240	424
Total stockholders' equity of Ashford Inc.	32,165	14,981
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	104,471	(87
Total equity	136,636	14,894
Total liabilities and equity	\$166,991	\$49,230
Our ownership interest in Ashford Inc.	\$6,616	\$7,099

Ashford Inc.

Condensed Statements of Operations

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Total revenue	\$58,981	\$17,288	\$960
Total expenses	(60,332	) (63,586	) (48,672
Operating loss	(1,351	) (46,298	) (47,712
Unrealized loss on investment in unconsolidated entity	(2,141) —	—
Unrealized loss on investments	(2,490) —	—
Realized loss on investments	(5,110) —	—
Other	1,114	—	—
Income tax expense	(2,066	) (783	) (7
Net loss	(12,044	) (47,081	) (47,719
Loss from consolidated entities attributable to noncontrolling interests	10,852	647	—
Net loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in Ashford LLC	2	24	—
Net loss attributable to Ashford Inc.	\$(1,190	) \$(46,410	) \$(47,719
Our equity in loss of Ashford Inc.	\$(483	) \$(3,245) \$—

REHE Fund

In June 2015, for consideration of certain marketable securities, we obtained a 52.4% ownership interest in the REHE Fund. The REHE Fund is managed by Ashford Investment Management, LLC ("AIM"), an indirect subsidiary of Ashford Inc. As of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, the REHE Fund was consolidated by Ashford Inc. The REHE Fund invests substantially all of its assets in the AIM Real Estate Hedged Equity Master Fund, LP (the "Master Fund"), and as a consequence of our investment in the REHE Fund, we obtained an indirect interest in the Master Fund. Our maximum exposure of loss is limited to our investment in the REHE Fund.

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following tables summarize the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015 and the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015 of the REHE Fund (in thousands):

AIM Real Estate Hedged Equity (U.S.) Fund, LP
Condensed Balance Sheet

	December 31, 2015
Total assets	\$ 106,792
Total liabilities	—
Partners' capital	106,792
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$ 106,792
Our ownership interest in the REHE Fund	\$ 55,952

AIM Real Estate Hedged Equity (U.S.) Fund, LP
Condensed Statement of Operations

	December 31, 2015
Total investment income	\$ 1,266
Net expenses	(273)
Net investment income	993
Net unrealized loss on investments	(2,308)
Net realized gain on investments	(5,103)
Net loss attributable to the REHE Fund	\$(6,418)
Our equity in loss of the REHE Fund	\$(3,386)

The Master Fund generally invests in publicly traded equity securities and put and call options on publicly traded equity securities. The REHE Fund records its investment in the Master Fund at its proportionate share of net assets. Income (loss) and distributions are allocated to the REHE Fund's partners based on their ownership percentage of the REHE Fund. Our equity in loss in the REHE Fund represents our share of the REHE Fund's loss from June 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015. We generally may redeem our investment in the REHE Fund on the last business day of the month after providing written notice. As of December 31, 2015, we have no unfunded commitments. We are not obligated to pay any portion of the management fee or the performance allocation in favor of the REHE Fund's investment manager and general partner, respectively, but do share pro rata in all other applicable expenses of the REHE Fund. As of December 31, 2015, we owned an approximate 52.4% ownership interest in the REHE Fund.

Other

Additionally, as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, 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.

6. Hotel Dispositions and Impairment Charges

Hotel Dispositions

Effective January 1, 2015, discontinued operations according to ASU 2014-08 are defined as the disposal of components of an entity that represent strategic shifts that have (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. As a result, operations of hotels sold subsequent to December 31, 2014, that are not considered strategic shifts, will continue to be reported in continuing operations, while gains/losses on disposition will be included in gain/loss on sale of property, after continuing operations. For transactions that have been classified as discontinued operations for periods prior to ASU 2014-08, we continue to present the operating results as discontinued operations in the statements of operations for all applicable periods presented.

In March 2015, we completed the sale of the Hampton Inn hotel in Terre Haute, Indiana. Upon disposition we recognized a loss of \$1.1 million on the sale of the hotel property, which is included in "gain on acquisition of PIM Highland JV and sale of hotel properties." We included operations for this hotel through the date of disposition in income (loss) from continuing operations as shown in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, as disposition of this hotel does not represent a strategic shift in our business.

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table includes condensed financial information from this hotel (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Total hotel revenue	\$361	\$2,719	\$2,529
Total hotel operating expenses	(308)	) (1,868	) (1,755
Operating income	53	851	774
Property taxes, insurance and other	(40)	) (128	) (53
Depreciation and amortization	(164)	) (724	) (407
Interest expense and amortization of loan costs	—	(292	) (528
Loss from continuing operations	(151)	) (293	) (214
Loss on sale of hotel property	(1,130)) —	—
Net loss	(1,281)	) (293	) (214
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	147	38	27
Loss from continuing operations attributable to the Company	\$(1,134	) \$(255	) \$(187

In July 2015, as previously discussed, we announced that our board of directors declared the distribution (1) to our stockholders of approximately 4.1 million shares of common stock of Ashford Prime to be received by Ashford Trust upon redemption of Ashford Prime OP common units and (2) to the common unitholders of Ashford Trust OP of our remaining common units of Ashford Prime OP. As a result of the distribution, we no longer retain an interest in Ashford Prime. The previously deferred gain of \$599,000 from the sale of the Pier House Resort in March 2014 was recognized during the year ended December 31, 2015.

In November 2014, we completed the sale of the Homewood Suites hotel in Mobile, Alabama. Since this hotel sold prior to our adoption of ASU 2014-08, we will continue to present the operating results as discontinued operations in the statements of operations for all applicable periods presented. The following table includes condensed financial information from this hotel for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Hotel revenues	\$2,479	\$2,733
Hotel operating expenses	(1,678	) (1,791
Operating income	801	942
Property taxes, insurance and other	(109	) (130
Depreciation and amortization	(278	) (306
Interest expense and amortization of loan costs	(332	) (604
Loss on sale of hotel property	(49) —
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	33	(98
(Income) loss from discontinued operations attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests in operating partnership	(4	) 12
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to the Company	\$29	\$(86

Hotel Impairments

In 2015, we announced a plan to commence the process to list for sale 24 select-service hotels. While we have determined this announcement does not meet the criteria to classify the 24 select-service hotels as held for sale, we have concluded that these properties were not to be held long-term. Based on our impairment assessment of individual properties, we recorded an impairment charge of \$19.9 million related to two hotel properties in the second quarter of 2015. The impairment charge occurred at the Residence Inn in Las Vegas, Nevada and the SpringHill Suites in Gaithersburg, Maryland, in the amounts of \$17.1 million and \$2.8 million, respectively. The impairment charges were based on methodologies discussed in note 2, which are considered Level 3 valuation techniques. Our estimates of fair

value reduced the respective carrying values of the Residence Inn in Las Vegas, Nevada and the SpringHill Suites in Gaithersburg, Maryland to \$37.5 million and \$15.3 million, respectively.

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Note Receivable Impairment

We review notes receivable for impairment in each reporting period pursuant to the applicable authoritative accounting guidance. A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms. 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. If a loan is deemed to be impaired, we record a valuation allowance through a charge to earnings for any shortfall. Our assessment of impairment is based on considerable judgment and estimates.

In February 2010, the mezzanine loan secured by the Ritz-Carlton hotel property in Key Biscayne, Florida, with a principal amount of \$38.0 million and a net carrying value of \$23.0 million at December 31, 2009 was restructured. In connection with the restructuring, we received a cash payment of \$20.2 million and a \$4.0 million note receivable. We recorded a net impairment charge of \$10.7 million in 2009 on the original mezzanine loan. The restructured note bears an interest rate of 6.09% and matures in June 2017 with interest only payments through maturity. The note was recorded at its net present value of \$3.0 million at restructuring, based on its future cash flows. The interest payments are recorded as reductions of the principal of the note receivable, and the valuation adjustments to the net carrying amount of this note are recorded as a credit to impairment charges.

The following table summarizes the changes in allowance for losses for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	2015	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$7,522	\$7,937	\$8,333
Impairment charges	—	—	—
Valuation adjustments (credits to impairment charges)	(439	) (415	) (396
Charge-offs	—	—	—
Balance at end of period	\$7,083	\$7,522	\$7,937

7. Deferred Costs, net

Deferred costs, net consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Deferred franchise fees	\$5,086	\$3,168
Deferred loan costs	638	—
Total costs	5,724	3,168
Accumulated amortization	(1,877	) (1,550
Deferred costs, net	\$3,847	\$1,618

As previously discussed in note 2, we elected to early adopt ASU 2015-03 to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs. This change in accounting principle was adopted in the fourth quarter of 2015 and applied retrospectively. Debt issuance costs are reflected as a direct reduction to the related debt obligation rather than as an asset on our consolidated balance sheets. Additionally, we applied the guidance in ASU 2015-15, and as a result debt issuance costs associated with our secured revolving credit facility will continue to be presented as an asset on our consolidated balance sheet.

Table of Contents

8. Intangible Assets, net and Intangible Liabilities, net

Intangible assets, net and intangible liabilities, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Intangible Assets, net		Intangible Liability, net	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Cost	\$11,499	\$—	\$16,817	\$—
Accumulated amortization	(156	) —	(323) —
	\$11,343	\$—	\$16,494	\$—

The intangible assets and intangible liabilities noted above represent the above-market rate leases (liability) and below-market rate leases (asset) that were determined based on the comparison of rent due under the ground lease contracts assumed in the acquisitions to market rates for the remaining duration of the lease contracts and are amortized over their respective ground lease terms with expiration dates ranging from 2024 to 2102. For the year ended December 31, 2015, net amortization related to intangibles was a reduction in lease expense of \$167,000. Estimated future net amortization expense for intangible assets and intangible liabilities for each of the next five years is as follows (in thousands):

	Intangible Assets	Intangible Liabilities
2016	\$197	\$395
2017	197	395
2018	197	395
2019	197	395
2020	197	395
Thereafter	10,358	14,519
Total	\$11,343	\$16,494

Table of Contents

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

9. Indebtedness, net

Indebtedness of our continuing operations and the carrying values of related collateral were as follows at December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

Indebtedness	Collateral	Maturity	Interest Rate	December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
				Debt Balance	Book Value of Collateral	Debt Balance	Book Value of Collateral
Mortgage loan	10 hotels	July 2015	5.22%	—	—	145,278	177,769
Mortgage loan ⁽³⁾	5 hotels	November 2015	Greater of 6.40% or LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 6.15%	—	—	211,000	308,427
Mortgage loan	8 hotels	December 2015	5.70%	—	—	92,772	75,959
Mortgage loan	5 hotels	February 2016	5.53%	—	—	105,164	128,380
Mortgage loan	5 hotels	February 2016	5.53%	—	—	75,546	100,203
Mortgage loan ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾	5 hotels	February 2016	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.75%	200,000	209,550	200,000	210,974
Mortgage loan ⁽⁴⁾	7 hotels	August 2016	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.35%	301,000	193,777	301,000	190,072
Mortgage loan ⁽⁴⁾	5 hotels	August 2016	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.38%	62,900	85,463	62,900	99,539
Mortgage loan ⁽⁴⁾	1 hotel	August 2016	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.20%	37,500	46,335	37,500	48,926
Secured revolving credit facility ⁽⁶⁾	Various	October 2016	Base Rate ⁽²⁾ + 2.00% or LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 3.00%	—	—	—	—
Mortgage loan ⁽⁴⁾	8 hotels	January 2017	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.95%	376,800	366,160	—	—
Mortgage loan ⁽⁷⁾	24 hotels	April 2017	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.39%	1,070,560	1,301,840	—	—
Mortgage loan ⁽⁴⁾	1 hotel	April 2017	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.95%	33,300	42,273	—	—
Mortgage loan	5 hotels	April 2017	5.95%	110,302	124,038	111,869	123,891
Mortgage loan	5 hotels	April 2017	5.95%	99,144	118,946	100,552	116,132
Mortgage loan	5 hotels	April 2017	5.95%	150,860	156,217	153,002	155,234
Mortgage loan	7 hotels	April 2017	5.95%	120,671	140,860	122,384	146,209
Mortgage loan ⁽⁴⁾	1 hotel	May 2017	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 5.10%	25,100	33,938	—	—
Mortgage loan ⁽⁴⁾	1 hotel	June 2017	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 5.10%	43,750	61,197	—	—
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	June 2017	5.98%	16,002	26,668	—	—
Mortgage loan ⁽⁴⁾	8 hotels	July 2017	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.09%	144,000	182,139	—	—
Mortgage loan ⁽⁴⁾	1 hotel	July 2017	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.15%	35,200	38,623	—	—

Edgar Filing: ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST INC - Form 10-K

Mortgage loan ⁽⁴⁾	1 hotel	July 2017	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 5.10%	40,500	55,600	—	—
Mortgage loan ⁽⁷⁾	17 hotels	December 2017	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.87%	375,000	295,020	—	—
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	January 2018	4.38%	98,016	193,321	—	—
Mortgage loan	2 hotels	January 2018	4.44%	107,054	232,247	—	—
Mortgage loan ⁽⁸⁾	1 hotel	July 2018	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.50%	21,200	23,222	—	—
Mortgage loan ⁽⁸⁾	1 hotel	August 2018	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 4.95%	12,000	14,978	—	—
Mortgage loan ⁽⁹⁾	1 hotel	July 2019	LIBOR ⁽¹⁾ + 3.75%	5,524	8,320	5,525	7,742
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	November 2020	6.26%	98,420	114,480	99,780	112,278
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	May 2023	5.46%	55,524	87,692	—	—
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	January 2024	5.49%	10,529	15,655	10,673	16,460
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	January 2024	5.49%	7,214	10,698	7,313	9,161
Mortgage loan	1 hotel	May 2024	4.99%	6,745	8,528	6,845	8,525
Mortgage loan	3 hotels	August 2024	5.20%	67,520	46,358	67,520	47,706
Mortgage loan	2 hotels	August 2024	4.85%	12,500	9,223	12,500	9,698
Mortgage loan	3 hotels	August 2024	4.90%	24,980	15,880	24,980	16,132
Mortgage loan	3 hotels	February 2025	4.45%	54,110	70,637	—	—
Mortgage loan	2 hotels	February 2025	4.45%	24,147	28,739	—	—
Mortgage loan	2 hotels	February 2025	4.45%	20,919	11,807	—	—
				3,868,991	4,370,429	1,954,103	2,109,417
Premiums, net				5,626	—	—	—
Deferred loan costs, net				(34,000)	—	(10,970)	—
Total				\$3,840,617	\$4,370,429	\$1,943,133	\$2,109,417

Table of Contents

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

- (1) LIBOR rates were 0.430% and 0.171% at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
- (2) Base Rate, as defined in the secured revolving credit facility agreement is the greater of (i) the prime rate set by Bank of America, (ii) federal funds rate + 0.5% or (iii) LIBOR + 1.0%.
- (3) This mortgage loan had three one-year extension options subject to satisfaction of certain conditions. The first one-year extension period began in November 2014.
- (4) This mortgage loan has three one-year extension options subject to satisfaction of certain conditions.
- (5) This mortgage loan has a LIBOR floor of 0.20%.
- (6) Our borrowing capacity under our secured revolving credit facility is \$100.0 million.
- (7) This mortgage loan has four one-year extension options subject to satisfaction of certain conditions.
- (8) This mortgage loan has two one-year extension options subject to satisfaction of certain conditions.
- (9) This mortgage loan provides for an interest rate of LIBOR + 3.75% with a 0.25% LIBOR floor for the first 18 months and is fixed at 4.0% thereafter.

As previously discussed in note 2, we elected to early adopt ASU 2015-03 to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs. This change in accounting principle was adopted in the fourth quarter of 2015 and applied retrospectively. Debt issuance costs are reflected as a direct reduction to the related debt obligation rather than as an asset on our consolidated balance sheets. Additionally, we applied the guidance in ASU 2015-15, and as a result debt issuance costs associated with our secured revolving credit facility will continue to be presented as an asset on our consolidated balance sheet.

On December 2, 2015, we refinanced three mortgage loans totaling \$273.5 million. The refinance included our \$92.8 million mortgage loan due December 2015, which had an outstanding balance of \$90.7 million, our \$105.2 million mortgage loan due February 2016, which had an outstanding balance of \$102.7 million, and our \$75.5 million mortgage loan due February 2016, which had an outstanding balance of \$73.8 million. The new loan is a \$375.0 million mortgage loan due December 2017. The \$375.0 million mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.87%. The stated maturity is December 2017, with four one-year extension options. The new loan continues to be secured by 17 of 18 hotel properties. The SpringHill Suites in Jacksonville, Florida is now unencumbered.

On November 10, 2015, we assumed a mortgage loan with a fair value of \$57.7 million, and a principal balance of \$55.5 million, secured by the W Minneapolis. The mortgage loan carries a fixed rate of 5.46%. The stated maturity is May 2023.

On October 30, 2015, we obtained a new \$100.0 million secured revolving credit facility which matures in October 2016. The credit facility provides for a one-year revolving line of credit priced at 200 to 300 basis points over LIBOR or the base rate. The credit facility also contains customary financial covenant tests with respect to minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and maximum leverage tests allowable. No amounts were drawn under the credit facility as of December 31, 2015.

On October 15, 2015, we assumed a mortgage loan with a fair value of \$16.6 million, and a principal balance of \$16.0 million, secured by the Indigo Atlanta. The mortgage loan carries a fixed rate of 5.98%. The stated maturity is June 2017.

On August 5, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$12.0 million mortgage loan, secured by the Hilton Garden Inn - Wisconsin Dells. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.95%. The stated maturity is August 2018, with two one-year extension options.

On July 1, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$40.5 million mortgage loan, secured by the W Atlanta. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 5.10%. The stated maturity is July 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On June 24, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$21.2 million mortgage loan, secured by the Hampton Inn Gainesville. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.50%. The stated maturity is July 2018, with two one-year extension options.

On June 17, 2015, we completed the financing of two mortgage loans totaling \$179.2 million, secured by the Rockbridge Portfolio. The financing includes a \$144.0 million mortgage loan, secured by eight of the nine hotel properties. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.09%. The stated maturity is July 2017, with three one-year extension options. The financing also includes a \$35.2 million mortgage loan, secured by the Sheraton Ann Arbor hotel in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating rate of LIBOR + 4.15%. The stated maturity is July 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On June 3, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$43.8 million mortgage loan, secured by the Le Pavillon. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 5.10%. The stated maturity is June 2017, with three one-year extension options.

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

On April 17, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$25.1 million mortgage loan, secured by the Lakeway Resort. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 5.10%. The stated maturity is May 2017, with three one-year extension options.

On March 25, 2015, we completed the financing of a \$33.3 million mortgage loan, secured by the Memphis Marriott. The mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.95%. The stated maturity is April 2017, with three one-year extension options.

As previously discussed in note 1, pursuant to the Agreement, we acquired the remaining approximate 28.26% interest in the PIM Highland JV. The transaction closed on March 6, 2015. Subsequent to the close of the transaction, \$907.6 million of assumed mortgage loans due March 2015 were refinanced with a \$1.07 billion non-recourse mortgage loan due April 2017. The new loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR plus 4.39%.

Additionally we assumed two mortgage loans which include a \$99.3 million mortgage due January 2018 with a fixed interest rate of 4.38% and a \$108.6 million mortgage loan due January 2018 with a fixed interest rate of 4.44%.

On January 2, 2015, we refinanced two mortgage loans totaling \$356.3 million. The refinance included our \$211.0 million mortgage loan due November 2015 and the \$145.3 million mortgage loan due July 2015. The new loans initially totaled \$477.3 million. The new loans included a \$376.8 million mortgage loan due January 2017, a \$54.8 million mortgage loan due February 2025, a \$24.5 million mortgage loan due February 2025 and a \$21.2 million mortgage loan due February 2025. The \$376.8 million mortgage loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of LIBOR + 4.95%. The stated maturity is January 2017, with three one-year extension options. The three mortgage loans totaling \$100.5 million due February 2025 bear interest at a fixed rate of 4.45%. The stated maturity date for each of these loans is February 2025. The new loans continue to be secured by the same 15 hotel properties. On August 6, 2014, to fund a portion of the acquisition of the Fremont Marriott Silicon Valley hotel, we completed the financing of a \$37.5 million mortgage loan. The mortgage loan bears interest at a rate of LIBOR + 4.20%. The stated maturity is August 2016, with three one-year extension options. The mortgage loan is secured by the Fremont Marriott Silicon Valley hotel.

On July 31, 2014, to fund a portion of the acquisition of the Ashton hotel, we completed the financing of a \$5.5 million mortgage loan. The mortgage loan bears interest at a rate of LIBOR + 3.75% (with a 0.25% LIBOR floor) for the first 18 months and a fixed rate of 4.0% thereafter. The stated maturity is July 2019, with no extension options. The mortgage loan is secured by the Ashton hotel.

On July 25, 2014, we refinanced three mortgage loans, including our \$135.0 million mortgage loan due May 2015, our \$102.3 million mortgage loan due December 2014, which had an outstanding balance of \$101.1 million, and our \$89.3 million mortgage loan due February 2016, which had an outstanding balance of \$88.5 million. The new loans total \$468.9 million. As a result of the refinancing, the Homewood Suites Mobile and the Hampton Inn Terre Haute, Indiana are now unencumbered by debt. Other than the properties noted above, the new loans continue to be secured by the same hotel properties.

On May 1, 2014, we refinanced our \$5.1 million loan due May 2014 with a \$6.9 million loan due May 2024, with no extension options. The new loan provides for a fixed interest rate of 4.99%. The new loan continues to be secured by the same hotel property, the Courtyard Hartford-Manchester in Manchester, Connecticut.

On January 24, 2014, we refinanced our \$164.4 million loan due March 2014 with a \$200.0 million loan due February 2016, with three one-year extension options, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The new loan provides for an interest rate of LIBOR + 4.75%, with a LIBOR floor of 0.20%. The new loan continues to be secured by the same five hotels that secured the original loan, including: the Embassy Suites Philadelphia Airport, Embassy Suites Walnut Creek, Sheraton Mission Valley San Diego, Sheraton Anchorage and the Hilton Minneapolis/St Paul Airport Mall of America.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized premium amortization of \$1.4 million. The amortization of the premium is computed using a method that approximates the effective interest method, which is included in interest expense and amortization of loan costs in the consolidated statements of operations.

We are required to maintain certain financial ratios under various debt and related agreements. If we violate covenants in any debt or related 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. 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 Trust or Ashford Trust OP, our operating partnership, and the liabilities of such subsidiaries do not constitute the obligations of Ashford Trust or Ashford Trust OP. 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

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

overall minimum total assets. As of December 31, 2015, we were in compliance in all material respects with all covenants or other requirements set forth in our debt and related agreements as amended.

Maturities and scheduled amortizations of indebtedness of our continuing operations as of December 31, 2015 for each of the five following years and thereafter are as follows (in thousands):

2016	\$ 580,045
2017	2,644,079
2018	237,175
2019	49,648
2020	96,800
Thereafter	261,244
Total	\$ 3,868,991

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 and interest rate floors to hedge our debt and our cash flows. The interest rate derivatives currently include interest rate caps and interest rate floors. These derivatives are subject to master netting settlement arrangements. As of December 31, 2015, maturities on these instruments range from February 2016 to July 2020. To mitigate the nonperformance risk, we routinely use a third party’s analysis of the creditworthiness of the counterparties to support our belief that the counterparties’ nonperformance risk is limited. All derivatives are recorded at fair value.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, we entered into interest rate caps with notional amounts totaling \$2.2 billion and strike rates ranging from 1.50% to 3.00%. These interest rate caps had effective dates from January 2015 to December 2015, and maturity dates from January 2017 to August 2018, for a total cost of \$2.2 million. These instruments were not designated as cash flow hedges. These instruments cap the interest rate on our mortgage loans with principal balances of \$2.2 billion and maturity dates from January 2017 to August 2018. The net carrying value of our interest rate caps was an asset of \$360,000 as of December 31, 2015, which are included in “derivative assets, net” in the consolidated balance sheets. We also entered into interest rate floors with notional amounts totaling \$6.0 billion and strike rates ranging from (0.25)% to zero percent. These interest rate floors had effective dates from April 2015 to July 2015, and maturity dates from April 2020 to July 2020, for a total cost of \$9.4 million. The net carrying value of our interest rate floors was an asset of \$1.7 million as of December 31, 2015, which are included in “derivative assets, net” in the consolidated balance sheets.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we entered into interest rate caps with notional amounts totaling \$947.1 million and strike rates ranging from 2.00% to 3.69%. These interest rate caps had effective dates from January 2014 to November 2014, and maturity dates from May 2015 to August 2016, for a total cost of \$666,000. These instruments were not designated as cash flow hedges. At December 31, 2014, we had instruments capping the interest rates on our mortgage loans with principal balances totaling \$812.4 million and maturity dates from February 2016 to August 2016.

Credit Default Swap Derivatives – 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 \$4.7 million as of December 31, 2015. 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 in our

consolidated balance sheets. The change in market value of credit default swaps is settled net through posting cash collateral or reclaiming cash collateral between us and our counterparty when the change in market value is over \$250,000.

In October 2015, April 2015, February 2015 and August 2011, we entered into credit default swap transactions for notional amounts of \$50.0 million, \$45.0 million, \$45.0 million and \$100.0 million, respectively, to hedge financial and capital market risk for upfront costs of \$500,000, \$1.1 million, \$1.6 million and \$8.2 million, respectively, that was subsequently returned to us as collateral by our counterparties. The net carrying value of our credit default swaps was an asset of \$1.1 million and a liability of \$184,000 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which are included in “derivative assets, net” and “liabilities associated with marketable securities and other”, respectively, in the consolidated balance sheets. We recognized an unrealized gain of \$2.6

Table of Contents

ASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

and an unrealized loss of \$616,000 and \$1.9 million, respectively, which are included in “unrealized loss on derivatives” in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013. We recognized a realized loss of \$2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, which is included in “other income (expense)” in the consolidated statements of operations.

Futures Contracts—In September 2015, we purchase options on Eurodollar futures for upfront costs, including commissions, of \$743,000 and maturity dates ranging from September 2016 to March 2017. The carrying value of these futures contracts was an asset of \$234,000 as of December 31, 2015, which are included in “derivative assets, net” in the consolidated balance sheets. We recognized an unrealized loss of \$391,000 which is included in “unrealized loss on derivatives” in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015. No futures contracts were purchased prior to 2015.

Marketable Securities and Liabilities Associated with Marketable Securities and Other – We invested in publicly traded equity securities and put and call options on certain publicly traded equity securities, which were considered derivatives. At December 31, 2015, we had no investments in these derivatives. At December 31, 2014, we had investments in these derivatives totaling \$654,000 and liabilities of \$997,000.

11. Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value Hierarchy – For disclosure purposes, financial instruments, whether measured at fair value on a recurring or nonrecurring basis or not measured at fair value, are classified in a hierarchy consisting of three levels based on the observability of valuation 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.

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. 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. 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 non-performance risk and the respective counterparty’s non-performance risk.

Fair values of credit default swaps are 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.

Fair values of interest rate floors are determined by obtaining the last market bid prices from several counterparties for a similar investment as of the measurement date. The bids (the Level 2 inputs) used in the calculation of fair value are reviewed across each counterparty and are accessed individually to determine the relevant fair value of each floor.

Fair values of futures contracts are valued at their last reported settlement price as of the measurement date (Level 1 inputs). The fair value of futures contracts have minimal counterparty risk since futures contracts are exchange-traded and the exchange’s clearinghouse, as the counterparty to all exchange-traded futures, guarantees the futures against

default.

Fair values of marketable securities and liabilities associated with marketable securities, including public equity securities, equity put and call options, and other investments, are based on their closing prices (Level 1 inputs).

108

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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 counter-parties, 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 December 31, 2015, the LIBOR interest rate forward curve (Level 2 inputs) assumed an uptrend from 0.43% to 1.75% for the remaining term of our derivatives. Credit spreads (Level 3 inputs) used in determining the fair values of 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):

	Quoted Market Prices (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Counter-party and Cash Collateral Netting ⁽⁴⁾	Total	
December 31, 2015:						
Assets						
Derivative assets:						
Interest rate derivatives – non-hedge	\$—	\$2,108	\$—	\$—	\$2,108	(1)
Credit default swaps	—	5,152	—	(4,059)	1,093	(1)
Futures contracts	234	—	—	—	234	(1)
Total	234	7,260	—	(4,059)	3,435	
December 31, 2014:						
Assets						
Derivative assets:						
Interest rate derivatives – non-hedge	\$—	\$182	\$—	\$—	\$182	(1)
Equity put and call options	654	—	—	—	654	(2)
Non-derivative assets:						
Equity securities	62,563	—	—	—	62,563	(2)
Total	63,217	182	—	—	63,399	
Liabilities						
Derivative liabilities:						
Credit default swaps	—	379	—	(563)	(184)	(3)
Short equity put options	(216)	) —	—	—	(216)	(3)
Short equity call options	(781)	) —	—	—	(781)	(3)
Non-derivative liabilities:						
Short equity securities	(17)	) —	—	—	(17)	(3)
Margin account balance	(5,003)	) —	—	—	(5,003)	(3)
Total	(6,017)	) 379	—	(563)	(6,201)	
Net	\$57,200	\$561	\$—	\$(563)	\$57,198	

(1) Reported net as “derivative assets, net” in the consolidated balance sheets.

- (2) Reported as “marketable securities” in the consolidated balance sheets.
- (3) Reported as “liabilities associated with marketable securities and other” in the consolidated balance sheets.
- (4) Represents cash collateral posted by our counterparty.

Table of ContentsASHFORD HOSPITALITY TRUST, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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 (in thousands):

	Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income			Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Interest Expense		
	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
Assets						
Derivative assets:						
Interest rate derivatives	\$(9,641)	\$(484)	\$(10,778)	\$—	\$100	\$101
Credit default swaps	171 ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	—
Futures contracts	(391)	—	—	—	—	—
Equity put options	26	—	—	—	—	—
Equity call options	(1,717)	(3,942)	(1,388)	—	—	—
Non-derivative assets:						
Equity - American Depositary Receipt	(150)	—	—	—	—	—
Equity	1,072	7,932	5,779	—	—	—