

DiamondRock Hospitality Co
Form 10-Q
May 03, 2011

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 25, 2011

OR

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

Commission file number 001-32514

DIAMONDROCK HOSPITALITY COMPANY

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

**Maryland
(State of Incorporation)**

**20-1180098
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

**3 Bethesda Metro Center, Suite 1500, Bethesda,
Maryland**

20814

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(Zip Code)

(240) 744-1150

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a 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

The registrant had 167,373,785 shares of its \$0.01 par value common stock outstanding as of May 3, 2011.

Table of Contents

INDEX

	Page No.
<u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited):</u>	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 25, 2011 and December 31, 2010</u>	1
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations For the Fiscal Quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010</u>	2
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010</u>	3
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	4
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	14
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	26
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	26
<u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	27
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	27
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	27
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	27
<u>Item 4. [Removed and Reserved]</u>	27
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	27
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	28
<u>Exhibit 10.1</u>	
<u>Exhibit 31.1</u>	
<u>Exhibit 31.2</u>	
<u>Exhibit 32.1</u>	
<u>EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 SCHEMA DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	

Table of Contents**Item I. Financial Statements**

DIAMONDROCK HOSPITALITY COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
As of March 25, 2011 and December 31, 2010
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	March 25, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Property and equipment, at cost	\$ 2,474,573	\$ 2,468,289
Less: accumulated depreciation	(417,981)	(396,686)
	2,056,592	2,071,603
Deferred financing costs, net	5,099	5,492
Restricted cash	78,621	51,936
Due from hotel managers	51,228	50,715
Note receivable	57,851	57,951
Favorable lease assets, net	42,430	42,622
Prepaid and other assets	70,544	50,089
Cash and cash equivalents	186,422	84,201
Total assets	\$ 2,548,787	\$ 2,414,609
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Mortgage debt	\$ 779,143	\$ 780,880
Senior unsecured credit facility		
Total debt	779,143	780,880
Deferred income related to key money, net	19,124	19,199
Unfavorable contract liabilities, net	83,188	83,613
Due to hotel managers	36,626	36,168
Dividends declared and unpaid	13,522	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	80,628	81,232
Total other liabilities	233,088	220,212
Stockholders Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding		

Edgar Filing: DiamondRock Hospitality Co - Form 10-Q

Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 167,373,785 and 154,570,543 shares issued and outstanding at March 25, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	1,674	1,546
Additional paid-in capital	1,705,618	1,558,047
Accumulated deficit	(170,736)	(146,076)
Total stockholders' equity	1,536,556	1,413,517
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,548,787	\$ 2,414,609

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

Table of Contents

DIAMONDROCK HOSPITALITY COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For the Fiscal Quarters Ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 25, 2011 (Unaudited)	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 26, 2010 (Unaudited)
Revenues:		
Rooms	\$ 79,318	\$ 71,648
Food and beverage	37,033	35,552
Other	5,915	5,628
Total revenues	122,266	112,828
Operating Expenses:		
Rooms	22,709	20,073
Food and beverage	27,042	24,725
Management fees	3,402	3,072
Other hotel expenses	47,720	44,629
Depreciation and amortization	21,352	18,907
Hotel acquisition costs	256	
Corporate expenses	4,075	3,351
Total operating expenses	126,556	114,757
Operating loss	(4,290)	(1,929)
Other Expenses (Income):		
Interest income	(298)	(81)
Interest expense	11,143	8,126
Total other expenses	10,845	8,045
Loss before income taxes	(15,135)	(9,974)
Income tax benefit	4,091	1,628
Net loss	\$ (11,044)	\$ (8,346)
Loss per share:		

Basic and diluted loss per share	\$	(0.07)	\$	(0.07)
----------------------------------	----	--------	----	--------

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

Table of Contents

DIAMONDROCK HOSPITALITY COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Fiscal Quarters Ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 25, 2011 (Unaudited)	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 26, 2010 (Unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (11,044)	\$ (8,346)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Real estate depreciation	21,352	18,907
Corporate asset depreciation as corporate expenses	19	34
Non-cash ground rent	1,566	1,789
Non-cash financing costs as interest	393	227
Non-cash reversal of penalty interest		(3,134)
Amortization of unfavorable contract liabilities	(426)	(397)
Amortization of deferred income	(130)	(130)
Stock-based compensation	936	786
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other assets	666	1,377
Restricted cash	75	917
Due to/from hotel managers	(57)	(4,676)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(5,694)	(6,769)
Net cash provided by operating activities	7,656	585
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Hotel capital expenditures	(7,882)	(4,604)
Change in restricted cash	(21,460)	(6,763)
Cash received from mortgage loan	100	
Purchase deposits	(20,000)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(49,242)	(11,367)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Scheduled mortgage debt principal payments	(1,737)	(1,513)
Repurchase of common stock	(3,095)	(2,023)
Proceeds from sale of common stock, net	149,841	22,816
Deposit on mortgage loan financing	(1,125)	
Payment of financing costs		(153)
Payment of cash dividends	(77)	(4,323)
Net cash provided by financing activities	143,807	14,804

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	102,221	4,022
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	84,201	177,380
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 186,422	\$ 181,402

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

Cash paid for interest	\$ 11,725	\$ 11,633
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 96	\$ 30
Capitalized interest	\$ 215	\$

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

Table of Contents

DIAMONDROCK HOSPITALITY COMPANY
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Organization

DiamondRock Hospitality Company (the Company or we) is a lodging-focused real estate company that owns a portfolio of 23 premium hotels and resorts as well as a senior mortgage loan secured by another hotel. Our hotels are concentrated in key gateway cities and in destination resort locations and are all operated under a brand owned by one of the leading global lodging brand companies (Marriott International, Inc. (Marriott), Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. (Starwood) or Hilton Worldwide (Hilton)). We are an owner, as opposed to an operator, of the 23 hotels in our portfolio. As an owner, we receive all of the operating profits or losses generated by our hotels after we pay fees to the hotel managers, which are based on the revenues and profitability of the hotels.

As of March 25, 2011, we owned 23 hotels that contained 10,743 rooms, located in the following markets: Atlanta, Georgia (3); Austin, Texas; Boston, Massachusetts; Charleston, South Carolina; Chicago, Illinois (2); Fort Worth, Texas; Lexington, Kentucky; Los Angeles, California (2); Minneapolis, Minnesota; New York, New York (3); Oak Brook, Illinois; Orlando, Florida; Salt Lake City, Utah; Sonoma, California; Washington D.C.; St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands; and Vail, Colorado, and we also own a senior mortgage loan secured by a 443-room hotel located in Chicago, Illinois.

We conduct our business through a traditional umbrella partnership REIT, or UPREIT, in which our hotel properties are owned by our operating partnership, DiamondRock Hospitality Limited Partnership, or subsidiaries of our operating partnership. The Company is the sole general partner of the operating partnership and currently owns, either directly or indirectly, all of the limited partnership units of the operating partnership.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

We have condensed or omitted certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP, in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. We believe the disclosures made are adequate to prevent the information presented from being misleading. However, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2011.

In our opinion, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary to present fairly our financial position as of March 25, 2011 and the results of our operations and cash flows for our fiscal quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of full-year performance because of the impact of seasonal and short-term variations.

Our financial statements include all of the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with U.S. GAAP. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Reporting Periods

The results we report in our condensed consolidated statements of operations are based on results of our hotels reported to us by our hotel managers. Our hotel managers use different reporting periods. Marriott, the manager of most of our properties, uses a fiscal year ending on the Friday closest to December 31 and reports 12 weeks of operations for each of the first three quarters and 16 or 17 weeks for the fourth quarter of the year for its domestic managed hotels. In contrast, Marriott, for its non-domestic hotels (including Frenchman's Reef), Vail Resorts, manager of the Vail Marriott, Davidson Hotel Company, manager of the Atlanta Westin North at Perimeter, Hilton Hotels Corporation, manager of the Conrad Chicago and Hilton Minneapolis, Westin Hotel Management, L.P., manager of the Westin Boston Waterfront Hotel and Alliance Hospitality Management, manager of the Hilton Garden Inn Chelsea/New York City, report results on a monthly basis. Additionally, as a REIT, we are required by U.S. federal tax laws to report results on a calendar year basis. As a result, we have adopted the reporting periods used by Marriott for its domestic hotels, except that our fiscal year always ends on December 31 to comply with REIT rules. Our first three fiscal quarters end on the same day as Marriott's fiscal quarters but our fourth quarter ends on December 31 and the full year results, as reported in the statement of operations, always include the same number of days as the

calendar year.

- 4 -

Table of Contents

Two consequences of the reporting cycle we have adopted are: (1) quarterly start dates will usually differ between years, except for the first quarter which always commences on January 1, and (2) the first and fourth quarters of operations and year-to-date operations may not include the same number of days as reflected in prior years.

While the reporting calendar we adopted is more closely aligned with the reporting calendar used by the manager of most of our properties, one final consequence of the calendar is we are unable to report any results for Frenchman's Reef, Vail Marriott, Atlanta Westin North at Perimeter, Conrad Chicago, Westin Boston Waterfront Hotel, Hilton Minneapolis or Hilton Garden Inn Chelsea/New York City for the month of operations that ends after its fiscal quarter-end because none of Westin Hotel Management, L.P., Hilton Hotels Corporation, Davidson Hotel Company, Alliance Hospitality Management, Vail Resorts nor Marriott (with respect to Frenchman's Reef) make mid-month results available to us. As a result, our quarterly results of operations include results from Frenchman's Reef, the Vail Marriott, the Atlanta Westin North at Perimeter, the Conrad Chicago, the Westin Boston Waterfront Hotel, the Hilton Minneapolis and the Hilton Garden Inn Chelsea/New York City as follows: first quarter (January and February), second quarter (March to May), third quarter (June to August) and fourth quarter (September to December). While this does not affect full-year results, it does affect the reporting of quarterly results.

Property and Equipment

Investments in hotel properties, land, land improvements, building and furniture, fixtures and equipment and identifiable intangible assets are recorded at fair value upon acquisition. Property and equipment purchased after the hotel acquisition date is recorded at cost. Replacements and improvements are capitalized, while repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Upon the sale or retirement of a fixed asset, the cost and related accumulated depreciation is removed from the Company's accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the statements of operations.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 15 to 40 years for buildings, land improvements, and building improvements and one to ten years for furniture, fixtures and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the useful lives of the related assets.

We review our investments in hotel properties for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the hotel properties may not be recoverable. Events or circumstances that may cause a review include, but are not limited to, adverse changes in the demand for lodging at the properties due to declining national or local economic conditions and/or new hotel construction in markets where the hotels are located. When such conditions exist, management performs an analysis to determine if the estimated undiscounted future cash flows from operations and the proceeds from the ultimate disposition of a hotel exceed its carrying value. If the estimated undiscounted future cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset, an adjustment to reduce the carrying amount to the related hotel's estimated fair market value is recorded and an impairment loss recognized.

We will classify a hotel as held for sale in the period that we have made the decision to dispose of the hotel, a binding agreement to purchase the property has been signed under which the buyer has committed a significant amount of nonrefundable cash and no significant financing contingencies exist which could cause the transaction to not be completed in a timely manner. If these criteria are met, we will record an impairment loss if the fair value less costs to sell is lower than the carrying amount of the hotel and will cease recording depreciation expense. We will classify the loss, together with the related operating results, as discontinued operations on the statements of operations and classify the assets and related liabilities as held for sale on the balance sheet.

Note Receivable

We initially record acquired notes receivable at cost. Notes receivable are evaluated for collectability and if collectability of the original amounts due is in doubt, the value is adjusted for impairment. Our impairment analysis considers the anticipated cash receipts as well as the underlying value of the collateral. If collectability is in doubt, the note is placed in non-accrual status. No interest is recorded on such notes until the timing and amounts of cash receipts can be reasonably estimated. We record cash payments received on non-accrual notes receivable as a reduction in basis. We continually assess the current facts and circumstances to determine whether we can reasonably estimate cash flows. If we can reasonably estimate the timing and amount of cash flows to be collected, then income recognition becomes possible.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues from operations of the hotels are recognized when the services are provided. Revenues consist of room sales, golf sales, food and beverage sales, and other hotel department revenues, such as telephone and gift shop sales.

Table of Contents

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period plus other potentially dilutive securities such as stock grants or shares issuable in the event of conversion of operating partnership units. No adjustment is made for shares that are anti-dilutive during a period.

Stock-based Compensation

We account for stock-based employee compensation using the fair value based method of accounting. We record the cost of awards with service or market conditions based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. No compensation cost is recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite service.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities from a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period when the new rate is enacted.

We have elected to be treated as a REIT under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, which requires that we distribute at least 90% of our taxable income annually to our stockholders and comply with certain other requirements. In addition to paying federal and state taxes on any retained income, we may be subject to taxes on built-in gains on sales of certain assets. Our taxable REIT subsidiaries will generally be subject to federal, state, local, and/or foreign income taxes.

In order for the income from our hotel property investments to constitute rents from real properties for purposes of the gross income tests required for REIT qualification, the income we earn cannot be derived from the operation of any of our hotels. Therefore, we lease each of our hotel properties to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bloodstone TRS, Inc., our existing taxable REIT subsidiary, or TRS, except for the Frenchman's Reef & Morning Star Marriott Beach Resort, which is owned by a Virgin Islands corporation, which we have elected to be treated as a TRS.

We had no accruals for tax uncertainties as of March 25, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Intangible Assets and Liabilities

Intangible assets or liabilities are recorded on non-market contracts assumed as part of the acquisition of certain hotels. We review the terms of agreements assumed in conjunction with the purchase of a hotel to determine if the terms are favorable or unfavorable compared to an estimated market agreement at the acquisition date. Favorable lease assets or unfavorable contract liabilities are recorded at the acquisition date and amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the agreement. We do not amortize intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, but we review these assets for impairment annually or at interim periods if events or circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired.

Straight-Line Rent

We record rent expense on leases that provide for minimum rental payments that increase in pre-established amounts over the remaining term of the lease on a straight-line basis.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of our note receivable and cash and cash equivalents. We perform periodic evaluations of the underlying hotel property securing the note receivable. While the note receivable is currently in default, the value of the underlying hotel exceeds our carrying value of the note. See further discussion in Note 5. We maintain cash and cash equivalents with various financial institutions. We perform periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of these financial institutions and limit the amount of credit exposure with any one institution.

Table of Contents*Use of Estimates*

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with U.S GAAP 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risks and Uncertainties

The state of the overall economy can significantly impact hotel operational performance and thus, impact our financial position. Should any of our hotels experience a significant decline in operational performance, it may affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders and service debt or meet other financial obligations.

3. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment as of March 25, 2011 (unaudited) and December 31, 2010 consists of the following (in thousands):

	March 25, 2011	December 31, 2010
Land	\$ 241,145	\$ 241,145
Land improvements	7,994	7,994
Buildings	1,904,417	1,903,782
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	312,890	309,976
CIP and corporate office equipment	8,127	5,392
	2,474,573	2,468,289
Less: accumulated depreciation	(417,981)	(396,686)
	\$ 2,056,592	\$ 2,071,603

As of March 25, 2011 we had no accrued capital expenditures. As of December 31, 2010, we had accrued capital expenditures of \$2.0 million.

4. Favorable Lease Assets

In connection with the acquisition of certain hotels, we have recognized intangible assets for favorable ground leases. The favorable lease assets are recorded at the acquisition date and amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease agreement. Amortization expense for our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011, was approximately \$0.2 million. Our net favorable lease assets as of March 25, 2011 (unaudited) and December 31, 2010 consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 25, 2011	December 31, 2010
Boston Westin Waterfront	\$ 19,106	\$ 19,156
Boston Westin Waterfront Lease Right	9,513	9,513
Minneapolis Hilton	6,042	6,059
Oak Brook Hills Marriott Resort	7,769	7,894
	\$ 42,430	\$ 42,622

We own a favorable lease asset related to the right to acquire a leasehold interest in a parcel of land adjacent to the Westin Boston Waterfront Hotel for the development of a 320 to 350 room hotel (the lease right). The option expires in 2099. We do not amortize the lease right but review the asset for impairment annually or at interim periods if events or circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. No impairment loss was recorded in our fiscal quarters ended March 25, 2011 or March 26, 2010. As of March 25, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the carrying amount of the

lease right is \$9.5 million.

The U.S. GAAP fair value hierarchy assigns a level to fair value measurements based on inputs used: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities; Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; or Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. The fair value of the lease right is a Level 3 measurement and is derived from a discounted cash flow model using the favorable difference between the estimated participating rents in accordance with the lease terms and the estimated market rents. The discount rate was estimated using a risk adjusted rate of return, the estimated participating rents were estimated based on a hypothetical completed 327-room hotel comparable to our Westin Boston Waterfront Hotel, and market rents were based on comparable long-term ground leases in the City of Boston. The methodology used to determine the fair value of the lease right is consistent with the methodology used since acquisition of the lease right.

Table of Contents**5. Note Receivable**

On May 24, 2010, we acquired the \$69.0 million senior mortgage loan secured by the 443-room Allerton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois for approximately \$60.6 million. The Allerton loan matured in January 2010 and is currently in default. The Allerton loan accrues at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 692 basis points, which includes five percentage points of default interest. As of March 25, 2011, the Allerton loan had a principal balance of \$69.0 million and unrecorded accrued interest (including default interest) of approximately \$3.2 million. We continue to pursue the foreclosure proceedings initially filed in April 2010, which, if successful, would result in the Company owning the hotel. The matter may be resolved without foreclosure if the borrower repays the Allerton loan in full. We evaluate the potential impairment of the carrying value of the Allerton loan based on the underlying value of the hotel and as of March 25, 2011, there is no impairment.

Recognition of interest income on the Allerton loan is dependent upon having a reasonable expectation about the timing and amount of cash payments expected to be collected from the borrower. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and amount of cash payments expected, we placed the Allerton loan on non-accrual status. As of March 25, 2011, we have received default interest payments from the borrower of approximately \$2.8 million, of which \$0.1 million was received during our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011. These payments have been recorded as a reduction of our basis in the Allerton loan.

6. Capital Stock***Common Shares***

We are authorized to issue up to 200,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Each outstanding share of common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends out of assets legally available for the payment of dividends when authorized by our board of directors.

Follow-On Public Offering. We completed a follow-on public offering of our common stock during the quarter ended March 25, 2011. We sold 12,418,662 shares of our common stock, including the underwriter's option to purchase 1,418,662 additional shares, at an offering price of \$12.07 per share. The net proceeds to us, after deduction of offering costs, were approximately \$149.8 million.

Dividend. The Company's board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.08 per share to record holders of our common stock as of March 25, 2011. The dividend was paid on April 7, 2011.

Preferred Shares

We are authorized to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Our board of directors is required to set for each class or series of preferred stock the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications, and terms or conditions of redemption. As of March 25, 2011 and December 31, 2010, there were no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

Operating Partnership Units

Holders of operating partnership units have certain redemption rights, which enable them to cause our operating partnership to redeem their units in exchange for cash per unit equal to the market price of our common stock, at the time of redemption, or, at our option for shares of our common stock on a one-for-one basis. The number of shares issuable upon exercise of the redemption rights will be adjusted upon the occurrence of stock splits, mergers, consolidations or similar pro-rata share transactions, which otherwise would have the effect of diluting the ownership interests of the limited partners or our stockholders. As of March 25, 2011 and December 31, 2010, there were no operating partnership units held by unaffiliated third parties.

Table of Contents**7. Stock Incentive Plans**

We are authorized to issue up to 8,000,000 shares of our common stock under our 2004 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, as amended (the *Incentive Plan*), of which we have issued or committed to issue 3,167,777 shares as of March 25, 2011. In addition to these shares, additional shares of common stock could be issued related to the Market Stock Unit awards as further described below and the Stock Appreciation Rights issued in 2008.

Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock awards issued to our officers and employees generally vest over a three-year period from the date of the grant based on continued employment. We measure compensation expense for the restricted stock awards based upon the fair market value of our common stock at the date of grant. Compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period and is included in corporate expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. A summary of our restricted stock awards from January 1, 2011 to March 25, 2011 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested balance at January 1, 2011	1,548,698	\$ 5.49
Granted	302,153	11.60
Forfeited	(1,818)	4.80
Vested	(635,033)	4.87
Unvested balance at March 25, 2011	1,214,000	\$ 7.34

The remaining share awards are expected to vest as follows: 212,766 shares during 2011, 681,008 shares during 2012, 219,513 during 2013, and 100,713 during 2014. As of March 25, 2011, the unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock awards was \$6.7 million and the weighted-average period over which the unrecognized compensation expense will be recorded is approximately 27 months. For our fiscal quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010, we recorded \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, of compensation expense related to restricted stock awards.

Market Stock Units

We have awarded our executive officers market stock units (*MSUs*). MSUs are restricted stock units that vest three years from the date of grant. Each executive officer is granted a target number of MSUs (the *Target Award*). The actual number of shares of common stock issued to each executive officer at the vesting date is equal to the Target Award plus an additional number of shares of common stock to reflect dividends that would have been paid during the Performance Period on the Target Award multiplied by the percentage of total stockholder return over the Performance Period. The total stockholder return is based on the 30-trading day average closing price of our common stock calculated on the vesting date plus dividends paid and the 30-trading day average closing price of our common stock on the date of grant. There will be no payout of shares of our common stock if the total stockholder return percentage on the vesting date is less than 50%. The maximum payout to an executive officer under an MSU award is equal to 150% of the Target Award. A summary of our MSUs from January 1, 2011 to March 25, 2011 is as follows:

	Number of Units	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested balance at January 1, 2011	84,854	\$ 9.87

Granted	72,599		13.43
Unvested balance at March 25, 2011	157,453	\$	11.51

The fair values were determined using a Monte Carlo simulation. As of March 25, 2011, the unrecognized compensation cost related to the MSUs was \$1.5 million and is expected to be recognized on a straight-line basis over a weighted average period of 31 months. We recorded approximately \$89,000 and \$21,000 of compensation expense, respectively, related to the MSUs during the fiscal quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010.

Table of Contents**8. Earnings (Loss) Per Share**

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss available to common stockholders that has been adjusted for dilutive securities, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding including dilutive securities.

The following is a reconciliation of the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Fiscal Quarter Ended	
	March 25,	March 26, 2010
	2011	
Basic Loss per Share Calculation:		
Net loss	\$ (11,044)	\$ (8,346)
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding basic	163,997,743	127,747,674
Basic loss per share	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.07)

Diluted Loss per Share Calculation:

Net loss	\$ (11,044)	\$ (8,346)
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding basic	163,997,743	127,747,674
Unvested restricted common stock		
Unexercised SARs		
Unvested MSUs		
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding diluted	163,997,743	127,747,674
Diluted loss per share	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.07)

We did not include the following shares in our calculation of diluted earnings per share as they would be anti-dilutive:

	Fiscal Quarter Ended	
	March 25,	March 26, 2010
	2011	
Unvested restricted common stock	825,151	1,024,243
Unexercised SARs		
Shares related to unvested MSUs	182,743	89,503
Total	1,007,894	1,113,746

9. Debt

We have incurred limited recourse, property specific mortgage debt in conjunction with certain of our hotels. In the event of default, the lender may only foreclose on the pledged assets; however, in the event of fraud, misapplication of funds and other customary recourse provisions, the lender may seek payment from us. As of March 25, 2011, ten of our 23 hotel properties were secured by mortgage debt. Our mortgage debt contains certain property specific

covenants and restrictions, including minimum debt service coverage ratios that trigger cash trap provisions as well as restrictions on incurring additional debt without lender consent. As of March 25, 2011, the lender held approximately \$0.8 million under the cash trap on our Courtyard Manhattan/Midtown East mortgage, which is reflected in restricted cash on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. As of March 25, 2011, we were in compliance with the financial covenants of our mortgage debt.

In connection with the ongoing renovation and repositioning project at the Frenchman's Reef & Morning Star Marriott Beach Resort, we expect, in due course, to obtain the consent of the master servicer and the special servicer under the mortgage loan secured by this hotel.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's debt as of March 25, 2011 (unaudited), in thousands:

Property	Principal Balance	Interest Rate
Courtyard Manhattan / Midtown East	\$ 42,559	8.81%
Marriott Salt Lake City Downtown	31,328	5.50%
Courtyard Manhattan / Fifth Avenue	51,000	6.48%
Renaissance Worthington	56,136	5.40%
Frenchman's Reef & Morning Star Marriott Beach Resort	60,323	5.44%
Marriott Los Angeles Airport	82,600	5.30%
Orlando Airport Marriott	58,866	5.68%
Chicago Marriott Downtown Magnificent Mile	216,331	5.975%
Renaissance Austin	83,000	5.507%
Renaissance Waverly	97,000	5.503%
Senior unsecured credit facility		LIBOR + 3.00%
Total debt	\$ 779,143	
Weighted-Average Interest Rate		5.86%

On April 15, 2011, we closed on a \$100 million loan secured by a mortgage on the Hilton Minneapolis. The loan has a 10-year term, bears interest at an annual fixed interest rate of 5.464%, amortizes on a 25-year schedule and is non-recourse, subject only to standard recourse exceptions.

Senior Unsecured Credit Facility

We are party to a three-year, \$200.0 million unsecured credit facility expiring in August 2013. The maturity date of the facility may be extended for an additional year upon the payment of applicable fees and the satisfaction of certain other customary conditions. We also have the right to increase the amount of the facility to \$275 million with lender approval. Interest is paid on the periodic advances under the facility at varying rates, based upon LIBOR, plus an agreed upon additional margin amount. The applicable margin depends upon our leverage, as defined in the credit agreement, as follows:

Leverage	Applicable Margin
Less than or equal to 35%	2.75%
Greater than 35% but less than 45%	3.00%
Greater than or equal 45% but less than 50%	3.25%
Greater than or equal to 50% but less than 55%	3.50%
Greater than or equal to 55%	3.75%

The facility includes a LIBOR floor of 100 basis points. In addition to the interest payable on amounts outstanding under the facility, we are required to pay an amount equal to 0.50% of the unused portion of the facility if the unused portion of the facility is greater than 50% or 0.40% if the unused portion of the facility is less than 50%. We incurred interest and unused credit facility fees on the facility of \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million for our fiscal quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010. As of March 25, 2011, we had no outstanding borrowings under the facility.

The facility contains various corporate financial covenants. A summary of the most restrictive covenants is as follows:

	Covenant	Actual at March 25, 2011
Maximum leverage ratio(1)	60%	38.9%
Minimum fixed charge coverage ratio(2)	1.3x on or before June 29, 2012	2.2x
	1.4x on or after June 30, 2012 and on or before June 29, 2013	
	1.5x on or after June 30, 2013	
Minimum tangible net worth(3)	\$1.585 billion	\$1.954 billion

- (1) Leverage ratio is total indebtedness, as defined in the credit agreement, divided by total asset value, defined in the credit agreement as a) total cash and cash equivalents plus b) the value of our owned hotels based on (i) until March 31, 2012, appraised values and (ii) after March 31, 2012, hotel net operating income divided by an 8.5% capitalization rate, and (c) the book value of the Allerton loan.
- (2) Fixed charge coverage ratio is Adjusted EBITDA, defined in the credit agreement as EBITDA less FF&E reserves, for the most recently ending 12 fiscal months, to fixed charges, defined in the credit agreement as interest expense, all regularly scheduled principal payments and payments on capitalized lease obligations, for the same most recently ending 12 fiscal month period.
- (3) Tangible net worth, as defined in the credit agreement, is (i) total gross book value of all assets, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, less intangible assets, total indebtedness, and all other liabilities, plus (ii) 85% of net proceeds from future equity issuances.

Table of Contents

The facility requires us to maintain a specific pool of unencumbered borrowing base properties. The unencumbered borrowing base assets are subject, among other restrictions, to the following limitations and covenants:

A minimum of five properties with an unencumbered borrowing base value, as defined, of not less than \$250 million.

The unencumbered borrowing base must include the Westin Boston Waterfront, the Conrad Chicago and the Vail Marriott Mountain Resort and Spa. The Conrad Chicago and the Vail Marriott Mountain Resort and Spa may be released from the unencumbered borrowing base upon lender approval and certain conditions.

In connection with the closing of the Hilton Minneapolis mortgage loan in April 2011, we received lender approval to release the Company's subsidiaries owning the Hilton Minneapolis as guarantors under the facility.

10. Acquisitions

On January 18, 2011, we entered into a purchase and sale agreement to acquire, upon completion, a hotel property under development on West 42nd Street in Times Square, New York City. Upon completion by the third party developer, the hotel is expected to contain approximately 285 guest rooms and the contractual purchase price is approximately \$128 million, or approximately \$450,000 per guest room. If certain required permits, approvals and consents are obtained, the number of guest rooms could be increased to approximately 400 guest rooms, which would result in the contractual purchase price increasing to approximately \$178 million, or \$445,000 per guest room. The purchase and sale agreement is for a fixed-price, which varies only by total guest rooms built and the completion date for the hotel, and we are not assuming any construction risk (including not assuming the risk of construction cost overruns). We currently expect that the development of the hotel will take approximately 24 to 30 months with an anticipated opening date in 2013.

Upon entering into the purchase and sale agreement, we made a \$20.0 million deposit with a third-party escrow agent. Upon the completion of certain construction milestones, we will be required to make an additional deposit of \$5.0 million. If certain permits, approvals and consents necessary for the hotel to contain more than 250 guest rooms are obtained, we will be required to make an additional deposit equal to \$45,000 per guest room for each guest room in excess of 250. All deposits will be interest bearing. We will forfeit our deposits if we do not close on the acquisition of the hotel upon substantial completion of construction, unless we do not close as a result of the seller failing to meet certain conditions, including substantial completion of the hotel within a specified time frame and construction of the hotel within the contractual scope.

11. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities and other financial instruments as of March 25, 2011 (unaudited) and December 31, 2010, in thousands, are as follows:

	As of March 25, 2011		As of December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Note receivable	\$ 57,851	\$ 40,500	\$ 57,951	\$ 40,500
Debt	\$ 779,143	\$ 794,483	\$ 780,880	\$ 794,900

We estimate the fair value of our mortgage debt by discounting the future cash flows of each instrument at estimated market rates. We estimate the fair value of our note receivable by discounting the future cash flows related to the note at estimated market rates. The carrying value of our other financial instruments approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

Table of Contents

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

Except as described below, we are not involved in any material litigation nor, to our knowledge, is any material litigation pending or threatened against us. We are involved in routine litigation arising out of the ordinary course of business, all of which is expected to be covered by insurance and is not expected to have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

We are involved in foreclosure proceedings against the borrower under a senior mortgage loan we acquired in May 2010, which is secured by the Allerton Hotel. The proceedings were initiated in April 2010 and, if successful, would result in the Company owning the Allerton Hotel. The timing and completion of foreclosure proceedings in Cook County, Illinois is uncertain and depends on a variety of factors. No precise timeframe for completion of the foreclosure proceedings on the loan can be given and no assurances can be given that the proceedings will be successful.

A junior lender which held debt subordinated to the Allerton loan intervened in the foreclosure proceedings and recently filed a counterclaim against the Company in the proceedings. This junior lender alleges in its counterclaim that certain press releases and public statements made by the Company in connection with its acquisition of the Allerton loan were intended to and did impair or destroy the value of the junior lender's interest in its subordinated debt, which it was attempting to sell. The matter is in the early stages of litigation, and while the Company intends to vigorously defend this claim, no assurances can be given that we will be successful. We cannot presently determine the likelihood of the outcome or amount of potential loss, if any.

In addition, certain employees at the Los Angeles Airport Marriott Hotel and certain employees at other hotels in the vicinity of the Los Angeles Airport, have brought a claim against the Company and Marriott and other LAX area hotel owners and operators alleging that these hotels did not comply with an ordinance adopted by the Los Angeles City Council governing payment of service charges to certain employees at these hotels. The litigation is in the discovery phase. We cannot presently determine the likelihood of the outcome or amount of potential loss, if any.

Performance Termination Provisions Under Management Agreements

Our management agreements provide us with termination rights upon a hotel's failure to meet certain financial performance criteria. Our termination rights may, in certain cases, be extinguished if the manager of the hotel elects to cure the failure by making a cure payment. Based on our forecasts and the hotels' budgets, the Orlando Airport Marriott and Oak Brook Hills Marriott Resort are likely to fail to satisfy their performance termination criteria, which will give us the right to terminate the management agreements for these hotels, subject to the managers' right to cure. If we elect to terminate a hotel manager under the performance termination provisions we will evaluate the most appropriate action plan for the hotel. This action plan could include disposition of the hotel, rebranding the hotel, or maintaining the existing hotel brand with an independent hotel manager.

The Conrad Chicago has failed the performance criteria under our management agreement with Hilton. Hilton has the option to provide us with a cure payment to continue to manage the hotel. If Hilton does not make the cure payment, we have the right to terminate the management agreement. If we elect to terminate the management agreement, we are obligated to repay Hilton \$1.0 million of key money provided to the previous owner of the hotel.

Income Taxes

We had no accruals for tax uncertainties as of March 25, 2011 and December 31, 2010. As of March 25, 2011, all of our federal income tax returns and state tax returns for the jurisdictions in which our hotels are located remain subject to examination by the respective jurisdiction tax authorities.

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

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company intends such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and includes this statement for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions. These forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by use of the words believe, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate, project or similar expressions, whether in the negative or affirmative. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, but are not limited to, the risk factors discussed herein and other factors discussed from time to time in our periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the Company's expectations will be realized. Except as otherwise required by the federal securities laws, the Company disclaims any obligations or undertaking to publicly release any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained in this report to reflect events, circumstances or changes in expectations after the date of this report.

Overview

We are a lodging-focused real estate company that, as of May 3, 2011, owns a portfolio of 23 premium hotels and resorts that contain 10,743 guestrooms and a senior mortgage loan secured by another hotel. We are an owner, as opposed to an operator, of the 23 hotels in our portfolio. As an owner, we receive all of the operating profits or losses generated by our hotels after we pay fees to the hotel managers, which are based on the revenues and profitability of the hotels.

Our vision is to be the premier allocator of capital in the lodging industry. Our mission is to deliver long-term stockholder returns through a combination of dividends and long-term capital appreciation. Our strategy is to utilize disciplined capital allocation and focus on acquiring, owning, and measured dispositions of high quality, branded lodging properties in North America with superior long-term growth prospects in markets with high barriers-to-entry for new supply. In addition, we are committed to enhancing the value of our platform by being open and transparent in our communications with investors, monitoring our corporate overhead and following sound corporate governance practices.

Consistent with our strategy, we continue to focus on opportunistically investing in premium full-service hotels and, to a lesser extent, premium urban limited-service hotels located throughout North America. Our portfolio of 23 hotels is concentrated in key gateway cities and in destination resort locations. All of our hotels are operated under a brand owned by one of the leading global lodging brand companies (Marriott International, Inc. (Marriott), Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. (Starwood) or Hilton Worldwide (Hilton)).

We differentiate ourselves from our competitors because of our adherence to three basic principles:

- high-quality urban- and destination resort-focused branded hotel real estate;
- conservative capital structure; and
- thoughtful asset management.

High Quality Urban and Destination Resort Focused Branded Real Estate

We own 23 premium hotels and resorts in North America. These hotels and resorts are primarily categorized as upper upscale as defined by Smith Travel Research and are generally located in high barrier-to-entry markets with multiple demand generators.

Our properties are concentrated in five key gateway cities (New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston and Atlanta) and in destination resort locations (such as the U.S. Virgin Islands and Vail, Colorado). We believe that gateway cities and destination resorts will achieve higher long-term growth because they are attractive business and leisure destinations. We also believe that these locations are better insulated from new supply due to relatively high barriers-to-entry, including expensive construction costs and limited prime hotel development sites.

We believe that higher quality lodging assets create more dynamic cash flow growth and superior long-term capital appreciation.

Table of Contents

In addition, a core tenet of our strategy is to leverage global hotel brands. We strongly believe in the value of powerful global brands because we believe that they are able to produce incremental revenue and profits compared to similar unbranded hotels. Dominant global hotel brands typically have very strong reservation and reward systems and sales organizations, and all of our hotels are operated under a brand owned by one of the top global lodging brand companies (Marriott, Starwood or Hilton) and all but three of our hotels are managed by the brand company directly. Generally, we are interested in owning hotels that are currently operated under, or can be converted to, a globally recognized brand. We would, however, consider owning non-branded hotels in certain top-tier markets or unique markets if the returns on such hotels would be higher than if the hotels were operated under a globally recognized brand.

Conservative Capital Structure

Since our formation in 2004, we have been committed to a conservative capital structure with prudent leverage. All of our outstanding debt is fixed interest rate mortgage debt with no maturities until late 2014. We also maintain low financial leverage by funding a portion of our acquisitions with proceeds from the issuance of equity. We have a preference to maintain a significant portion of our portfolio as unencumbered assets in order to provide maximum balance sheet flexibility. In addition, to the extent that we incur additional debt, our preference is limited recourse secured mortgage debt. We expect that our strategy will enable us to maintain a balance sheet with a moderate amount of debt throughout all phases of the lodging cycle. We believe that it is not prudent to increase the inherent risk of a highly cyclical business through a highly levered capital structure.

We prefer a relatively simple but efficient capital structure. We have not invested in joint ventures and have not issued any operating partnership units or preferred stock. We endeavor to structure our hotel acquisitions so that they will not overly complicate our capital structure; however, we will consider a more complex transaction if we believe that the projected returns to our stockholders will significantly exceed the returns that would otherwise be available.

We believe that we maintain a reasonable amount of fixed interest rate mortgage debt. On April 15, 2011, the Company entered into a new \$100 million loan secured by a mortgage on the Hilton Minneapolis. Following the Hilton Minneapolis loan closing, we have \$875.6 million of mortgage debt outstanding with a weighted average interest rate of 5.81% and a weighted average maturity date of approximately 5.4 years. We currently have 12 hotels unencumbered by debt and no corporate-level debt outstanding. In addition, subsequent to the closing of the Hilton Minneapolis loan, we currently have over \$250 million of unrestricted corporate cash.

Thoughtful Asset Management

We believe that we are able to create significant value in our portfolio by utilizing our management team's extensive experience and our innovative asset management strategies. Our senior management team has an established broad network of hotel industry contacts and relationships, including relationships with hotel owners, financiers, operators, project managers and contractors and other key industry participants.

As the economic recovery continues, we will explore strategic options to maximize the growth of our revenue and profitability. We continue to focus our hotel managers on minimizing the increases in our property-level operating expenses and we continue to maintain modest corporate expenses. We are also continuing to work closely with our managers to optimize the mix of business at our hotels in order to maximize potential revenue.

We use our broad network of hotel industry contacts and relationships to maximize the value of our hotels. Under the federal income tax rules governing REITs, we are required to engage a hotel manager that is an eligible independent contractor through one of our subsidiaries to manage each of our hotels pursuant to a management agreement. Our philosophy is to negotiate management agreements that give us the right to exert significant influence over the management of our properties, annual budgets and all capital expenditures (to the extent permitted under the REIT rules), and then to use those rights to continually monitor and improve the performance of our properties. We cooperatively partner with the managers of our hotels in an attempt to increase operating results and long-term asset values at our hotels. In addition to working directly with the personnel at our hotels, our senior management team also has long-standing professional relationships with our hotel managers' senior executives, and we work directly with these senior executives to improve the performance of our portfolio.

We believe we can create significant value in our portfolio through innovative asset management strategies such as rebranding, renovating and repositioning. We are committed to regularly evaluating our portfolio to determine if we

can employ these value-added strategies at our hotels.

Table of Contents**Key Indicators of Financial Condition and Operating Performance**

We use a variety of operating and other information to evaluate the financial condition and operating performance of our business. These key indicators include financial information that is prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as well as other financial information that is not prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In addition, we use other information that may not be financial in nature, including statistical information and comparative data. We use this information to measure the performance of individual hotels, groups of hotels and/or our business as a whole. We periodically compare historical information to our internal budgets as well as industry-wide information. These key indicators include:

- Occupancy percentage;
- Average Daily Rate (or ADR);
- Revenue per Available Room (or RevPAR);
- Earnings Before Interest, Income Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (or EBITDA); and
- Funds From Operations (or FFO).

Occupancy, ADR and RevPAR are commonly used measures within the hotel industry to evaluate operating performance. RevPAR, which is calculated as the product of ADR and occupancy percentage, is an important statistic for monitoring operating performance at the individual hotel level and across our business as a whole. We evaluate individual hotel RevPAR performance on an absolute basis with comparisons to budget and prior periods, as well as on a company-wide and regional basis. ADR and RevPAR include only room revenue. Room revenue comprised approximately 65% of our total revenues for our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011, and is dictated by demand, as measured by occupancy percentage, pricing, as measured by ADR, and our available supply of hotel rooms.

Our ADR, occupancy percentage and RevPAR performance may be impacted by macroeconomic factors such as regional and local employment growth, personal income and corporate earnings, office vacancy rates and business relocation decisions, airport and other business and leisure travel, new hotel construction and the pricing strategies of competitors. In addition, our ADR, occupancy percentage and RevPAR performance is dependent on the continued success of the Marriott, Starwood and Hilton brands.

We also use EBITDA and FFO as measures of the financial performance of our business. See Non-GAAP Financial Matters.

Our Hotels

The following table sets forth certain operating information for each of our hotels for the period from January 1, 2011 to March 25, 2011.

Property	Location	Number of Rooms	Occupancy (%)	ADR(\$)	RevPAR(\$)	% Change from 2010 RevPAR (2)
Chicago Marriott	Chicago, Illinois	1,198	50.9%	\$ 156.15	\$ 79.48	4.3%
Los Angeles Airport Marriott	Los Angeles, California	1,004	83.3	108.43	90.38	2.4
Hilton Minneapolis (1)	Minneapolis, Minnesota	821	60.0	113.72	68.21	6.7
Westin Boston Waterfront Hotel (1)	Boston, Massachusetts	793	47.2	156.57	73.87	(2.9)
Renaissance Waverly Hotel	Atlanta, Georgia	521	67.6	133.39	90.14	(0.9)
Salt Lake City Marriott Downtown	Salt Lake City, Utah	510	57.7	126.57	73.04	(1.0)
Renaissance Worthington	Fort Worth, Texas	504	74.3	172.68	128.29	8.4
		502	78.4	275.05	215.51	(11.0)

Edgar Filing: DiamondRock Hospitality Co - Form 10-Q

Frenchman s Reef & Morning Star Marriott Beach Resort (1)	St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands					
Renaissance Austin Hotel	Austin, Texas	492	71.4	148.21	105.86	14.3
Torrance Marriott South Bay	Los Angeles County, California	487	77.8	106.05	82.55	1.9
Orlando Airport Marriott	Orlando, Florida	485	89.4	108.46	96.96	12.8
Marriott Griffin Gate Resort	Lexington, Kentucky	409	44.1	113.27	49.91	(4.4)
Oak Brook Hills Marriott Resort	Oak Brook, Illinois	386	36.7	106.48	39.04	2.6
Atlanta Westin North at Perimeter (1)	Atlanta, Georgia	372	63.9	110.15	70.40	2.6
Vail Marriott Mountain Resort & Spa (1)	Vail, Colorado	344	80.4	311.68	250.53	0.8
Marriott Atlanta Alpharetta	Atlanta, Georgia	318	67.1	136.59	91.60	10.5
Courtyard Manhattan/Midtown East	New York, New York	312	74.4	203.66	151.55	6.4
Conrad Chicago (1)	Chicago, Illinois	311	60.7	141.83	86.16	16.4
Bethesda Marriott Suites	Bethesda, Maryland	272	54.7	175.96	96.22	2.0
Courtyard Manhattan/Fifth Avenue	New York, New York	185	78.6	209.46	164.72	(2.0)
The Lodge at Sonoma, a Renaissance Resort & Spa	Sonoma, California	182	52.9	167.88	88.78	22.7
Hilton Garden Inn Chelsea/New York City (1)	New York, New York	169	83.6	150.89	126.13	3.2
Renaissance Charleston	Charleston, South Carolina	166	75.6	158.29	119.72	13.2
TOTAL/WEIGHTED AVERAGE		10,743	65.5%	\$ 148.01	\$ 96.94	3.3%

- (1) These hotels report operations on a calendar month and year basis. The period from January 1, 2011 to March 25, 2011 includes the operations for the period from January 1, 2011 to February 28, 2011 for these hotels.
- (2) The percentage change from 2010 RevPAR assumes we owned our 2010 acquisitions for the entire year of 2010.

Table of Contents**2011 Highlights**

Times Square Development. On January 18, 2011, we entered into a purchase and sale agreement to acquire, upon completion, a hotel property under development on West 42nd Street in Times Square, New York City. Upon completion by the third party developer, the hotel is expected to contain approximately 285 guest rooms and the contractual purchase price is approximately \$128 million, or approximately \$450,000 per guest room. If certain required permits, approvals and consents are obtained, the number of guest rooms could be increased to approximately 400 guest rooms, which would result in the contractual purchase price increasing to approximately \$178 million, or \$445,000 per guest room. The purchase and sale agreement is for a fixed-price, which varies only by total guest rooms built and the completion date for the hotel, and we are not assuming any construction risk (including not assuming the risk of construction cost overruns). We currently expect that the development of the hotel will take approximately 24 to 30 months with an anticipated opening date in 2013.

Upon entering into the purchase and sale agreement, we made a \$20.0 million deposit with a third-party escrow agent. Upon the completion of certain construction milestones, we will be required to make an additional deposit of \$5.0 million. If certain permits, approvals and consents necessary for the hotel to contain more than 250 guest rooms are obtained, we will be required to make an additional deposit equal to \$45,000 per guest room for each guest room in excess of 250. All deposits will be interest bearing. We will forfeit our deposits if we do not close on the acquisition of the hotel upon substantial completion of construction, unless we do not close as a result of the seller failing to meet certain conditions, including substantial completion of the hotel within a specified time frame and construction of the hotel within the contractual scope.

Follow-on Public Offering. We completed a follow-on public offering of our common stock during the fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011. We sold 12,418,662 shares of our common stock, including the underwriter's option to purchase 1,418,662 additional shares, at an offering price of \$12.07 per share. The net proceeds to us, after deduction of offering costs, were approximately \$149.8 million.

Dividends. The Company's board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.08 per share to record holders of our common stock as of March 25, 2011. The dividend was paid on April 7, 2011.

Hilton Minneapolis Mortgage Loan. On April 15, 2011, we entered into a new \$100 million loan secured by a mortgage on the Hilton Minneapolis. The loan has a term of 10 years, bears interest at an annual fixed rate of 5.464%, amortizes based on a 25-year amortization schedule and is non-recourse, subject only to standard recourse exceptions. We anticipate using the proceeds of the debt for hotel acquisitions and general corporate purposes.

Conrad Chicago Performance Termination. The Conrad Chicago has failed the performance criteria under our management agreement with Hilton. Hilton has the option to provide us with a cure payment to continue to manage the hotel. If Hilton does not make the cure payment, we have the right to terminate the management agreement. If we choose to terminate the management agreement, we are obligated to repay Hilton \$1.0 million of key money they provided to the previous owner of the hotel.

Results of Operations

Comparison of our Fiscal Quarter Ended March 25, 2011 to our Fiscal Quarter Ended March 26, 2010

Our net loss for our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011 was \$11.0 million compared to \$8.3 million for our fiscal quarter ended March 26, 2010.

Revenue. Revenue consists primarily of the room, food and beverage and other operating revenues from our hotels. Our total revenues increased \$9.5 million from \$112.8 million for our fiscal quarter ended March 26, 2010 to \$122.3 million for our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011. This increase includes amounts that are not comparable quarter-over-quarter as follows:

\$6.1 million increase from the Minneapolis Hilton, which was purchased on June 16, 2010;

\$2.1 million increase from the Charleston Renaissance, which was purchased on August 6, 2010.

\$1.3 million increase from the Hilton Garden Inn Chelsea/New York City, which was purchased on September 8, 2010.

Table of Contents

Individual hotel revenues for our fiscal quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010, respectively, consist of the following (in millions):

	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 25, 2011	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 26, 2010	% Change
Chicago Marriott	\$ 12.4	\$ 12.1	2.5%
Los Angeles Airport Marriott	12.3	12.3	0.0
Frenchman s Reef & Morning Star Marriott Beach Resort (1)	9.6	10.7	(10.3)
Renaissance Worthington	8.4	7.9	6.3
Renaissance Austin Hotel	7.8	7.1	9.9
Renaissance Waverly Hotel	7.4	7.8	(5.1)
Vail Marriott Mountain Resort & Spa (1)	6.5	6.6	(1.5)
Westin Boston Waterfront Hotel (1)	6.2	6.9	(10.1)
Hilton Minneapolis (1)	6.1		100.0
Orlando Airport Marriott	6.0	5.5	9.1
Salt Lake City Marriott Downtown	4.8	5.1	(5.9)
Torrance Marriott South Bay	4.7	4.5	4.4
Courtyard Manhattan/Midtown East	4.2	4.0	5.0
Marriott Atlanta Alpharetta	3.7	3.4	8.8
Marriott Griffin Gate Resort	3.3	3.8	(13.2)
Bethesda Marriott Suites	3.1	3.0	3.3
Oak Brook Hills Marriott Resort	2.6	2.9	(10.3)
Courtyard Manhattan/Fifth Avenue	2.6	2.7	(3.7)
The Lodge at Sonoma, a Renaissance Resort & Spa	2.6	2.3	13.0
Atlanta Westin North at Perimeter (1)	2.5	2.4	4.2
Conrad Chicago (1)	2.1	1.8	16.7
Renaissance Charleston	2.1		100.0
Hilton Garden Inn Chelsea/New York City (1)	1.3		100.0
Total	\$ 122.3	\$ 112.8	8.4%

(1) These hotels report operations on a calendar month and year basis. Our fiscal quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010 include the operations for the period from January 1, 2011 to February 28, 2011 and January 1, 2010 to February 28, 2010, respectively, for these hotels.

The following pro forma key hotel operating statistics for our hotels for our fiscal quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010, respectively, include the prior year operating statistics for the comparable prior year period to our 2011 ownership period.

	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 25, 2011	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 26, 2010	% Change
Occupancy %	65.5%	65.5%	
ADR	\$ 148.01	\$ 143.16	3.4%
RevPAR	\$ 96.94	\$ 93.83	3.3%

The increase in ADR is attributable to a change in mix between our primary customer segments that resulted in a shift away from the leisure and other business to higher-rated business transient business. Revenue from the business

transient segment, traditionally the most profitable segment for hotels, increased 11.4% from the prior year. Group revenue was slightly higher than the prior year. Although the group room nights declined from the prior year, this was more than offset by an increase in the group ADR. As of the end of the first quarter, our group revenue booking pace was 2% higher than at the same time last year and is showing growth in both ADR and occupancy.

Food and beverage revenues increased \$1.5 million from the comparable period in 2010, which is partially due to \$2.7 million of revenues from our 2010 acquisitions. The increase from our acquisitions is partially offset by a decrease of \$1.2 million at our comparable hotels, which is driven by both lower outlet revenue and lower banquet revenue. The lower banquet and outlet revenue is primarily attributable to the lower group room nights. Other revenues, which primarily represent spa, golf, parking and attrition and cancellation fees, increased \$0.3 million, which is primarily due to \$0.6 million of revenues from our 2010 acquisitions offset by a decrease of \$0.3 million at our comparable hotels driven by lower attrition and cancellation fees.

Table of Contents

Hotel operating expenses. Hotel operating expenses consist primarily of operating expenses of our hotels, including non-cash ground rent expense. Our hotel operating expenses increased \$8.4 million, or 9.1 percent, from \$92.5 million for our fiscal quarter ended March 26, 2010 to \$100.9 million for our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011.

The operating expenses for our fiscal quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010 consists of the following (in millions):

	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 25, 2011	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 26, 2010	% Change
Rooms departmental expenses	\$ 22.7	\$ 20.1	12.9%
Food and beverage departmental expenses	27.0	24.7	9.3
Other departmental expenses	3.8	3.7	2.7
General and administrative	12.0	11.1	8.1
Utilities	5.3	5.0	6.0
Repairs and maintenance	6.7	6.1	9.8
Sales and marketing	9.9	8.5	16.5
Base management fees	3.2	3.0	6.7
Incentive management fees	0.2	0.1	100.0
Property taxes	5.2	6.2	(16.1)
Other fixed charges	2.0	1.8	27.8
Ground rent Contractual	1.3	0.4	225.0
Ground rent Non-cash	1.6	1.8	(11.1)
Total hotel operating expenses	\$ 100.9	\$ 92.5	9.1%

The increase in hotel operating expenses includes amounts that are not comparable quarter-over-quarter as follows:

\$5.2 million increase from the Minneapolis Hilton, which was purchased on June 16, 2010;

\$1.5 million increase from the Charleston Renaissance, which was purchased on August 6, 2010; and

\$1.0 million increase from the Hilton Garden Inn Chelsea/New York City, which was purchased on September 8, 2010.

The remaining increase in operating expenses of \$0.7 million at our comparable hotels is due primarily to higher rooms departmental expenses and support costs, specifically repairs and maintenance and sales and marketing expenses. Property taxes decreased as a result of a number of successful multi-year real estate tax appeals as well as lower real estate tax assessments at certain hotels. The increase in contractual ground rent noted in the table above is attributable to our acquisition of the Hilton Minneapolis in June 2010, which is subject to a ground lease.

Base management fees are calculated as a percentage of total revenues and incentive management fees are based on the level of operating profit at certain hotels. Therefore, the increase in base management fees is due to the overall increase in revenues at our hotels. The increase in incentive management fees from the comparable period in 2010 is due to the increased profit at certain of our hotels and a higher number of hotels earning an incentive management fee in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization is recorded on our hotel buildings over 40 years for the periods subsequent to acquisition. Depreciable lives of hotel furniture, fixtures and equipment are estimated as the time period between the acquisition date and the date that the hotel furniture, fixtures and equipment will be replaced. Our depreciation and amortization expense increased \$2.4 million from the first fiscal quarter in 2010 to the first fiscal quarter in 2011. This increase includes amounts that are not comparable for the year-over-year quarters as follows:

\$1.7 million increase from the Minneapolis Hilton, which was purchased on June 16, 2010;

\$0.3 million increase from the Renaissance Charleston, which was purchased on August 6, 2010; and

\$0.4 million increase from the Hilton Garden Inn Chelsea/New York City, which was purchased on September 8, 2010.

Corporate expenses. Our corporate expenses increased \$0.7 million, from \$3.4 million for our fiscal quarter ended March 26, 2010 to \$4.1 million for our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011. Corporate expenses principally consist of employee-related costs, including base payroll, bonus and restricted stock. Corporate expenses also include corporate operating costs, professional fees and directors' fees. The increase in corporate expenses is due primarily to higher employee-related expenses due to additional employees being hired in late 2010 and 2011.

Table of Contents

Hotel acquisition costs. We incurred \$0.3 million of hotel acquisition costs during the quarter ended March 26, 2011 associated with the agreement to acquire the to-be-developed hotel in Times Square and the acquisition of the JW Marriott Denver at Cherry Creek which is expected to occur during the second quarter, subject to the satisfaction of closing conditions. We did not incur any acquisition costs during the fiscal quarter ended March 26, 2010.

Interest expense. Our interest expense was \$11.1 million and \$8.1 million for our fiscal quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010, respectively. The increase in interest expense is primarily attributable to the reversal of the \$3.1 million of penalty interest accrual during the first quarter of 2010, related to the event of default on the Frenchman's Reef mortgage loan.

The interest expense for our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011 was comprised of mortgage debt (\$10.7 million), amortization of deferred financing costs (\$0.4 million), and unused fees on our credit facility (\$0.2 million), which is partially offset by capitalized interest of \$0.2 million. The interest expense for our fiscal quarter ended March 26, 2010 was comprised of mortgage debt (\$10.9 million), amortization of deferred financing costs (\$0.2 million) and interest and unused facility fees on our credit facility (\$0.1 million), which was offset by the \$3.1 million reversal of accrued penalty interest on the Frenchman's Reef mortgage loan. As of March 25, 2011, we had property-specific mortgage debt outstanding on ten of our hotels. All of our mortgage debt is fixed-rate secured debt bearing interest at rates ranging from 5.30 percent to 8.81 percent per year. Our weighted-average interest rate on all debt as of March 25, 2011 was 5.86 percent.

Interest income. Interest income increased \$0.2 million from \$0.1 million for our fiscal quarter ended March 26, 2010 to \$0.3 million for our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011. The increase is due to our corporate cash balances being slightly higher in 2011, as well as the interest rates earned on corporate cash having increased since 2010.

Income taxes. We recorded an income tax benefit of \$4.1 million for our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011 and \$1.6 million for our fiscal quarter ended March 26, 2010. The first quarter 2011 income tax benefit includes \$4.2 million of income tax benefit incurred on the \$10.6 million pre-tax loss of our taxable REIT subsidiary, or TRS, offset by foreign income tax expense of \$0.1 million, incurred on the \$0.7 million of pre-tax income of the taxable REIT subsidiary that owns Frenchman's Reef. The first quarter 2010 income tax benefit was recorded on the \$7.7 million pre-tax loss of our TRS for our fiscal quarter ended March 26, 2010, offset by a foreign income tax expense of \$1.4 million related to the taxable REIT subsidiary that owns Frenchman's Reef. The decrease in foreign tax expense is primarily attributable to the extension of the USVI tax agreement in late 2010, which reduced the income tax rate to 7.11%.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our short-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to fund distributions to our stockholders to maintain our REIT status as well as to pay for operating expenses and other expenditures directly associated with our hotels, including capital expenditures, funding of the renovation escrow account, and scheduled debt payments of interest and principal. We currently expect that our available cash flows generally provided through net cash provided by hotel operations, existing cash balances and, if necessary, short-term borrowings under our credit facility, will be sufficient to meet our short-term liquidity requirements. Some of our mortgage debt agreements contain cash trap provisions that are triggered when the hotel's operating results fall below a certain debt service coverage ratio. When these provisions are triggered, all of the excess cash flow generated by the hotel is deposited directly into cash management accounts for the benefit of our lenders until a specified debt service coverage ratio is reached and maintained for a certain period of time. Such provisions do not allow the lender the right to accelerate repayment of the underlying debt.

Our long-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for the costs of acquiring additional hotels, renovations, expansions and other capital expenditures that need to be made periodically to our hotels, scheduled debt payments and making distributions to our stockholders. We expect to meet our long-term liquidity requirements through various sources of capital, including cash provided by operations, borrowings, issuances of additional equity or debt securities and proceeds from property dispositions. Our ability to incur additional debt is dependent upon a number of factors, including the state of the credit markets, our degree of leverage, the value of our unencumbered assets and borrowing restrictions imposed by existing lenders. Our ability to raise capital through the issuance of additional equity and/or debt securities is also dependent on a number of factors including the current state

of the capital markets, investor sentiment and use of proceeds. We may need to raise additional capital if we identify acquisition opportunities that meet our investment objectives.

Table of Contents***Our Financing Strategy***

Since our formation in 2004, we have been committed to a conservative capital structure with prudent leverage. All of our outstanding debt is fixed interest rate mortgage debt with no maturities until late 2014. We also maintain low financial leverage by funding a portion of our acquisitions with proceeds from the issuance of equity. We have a preference to maintain a significant portion of our portfolio as unencumbered assets in order to provide maximum balance sheet flexibility. In addition, to the extent that we incur additional debt, our preference is limited recourse secured mortgage debt. This strategy enables us to maintain a balance sheet with a moderate amount of debt during the lodging cycle. We believe that it is not prudent to increase the inherent risk of a highly cyclical business through a highly levered capital structure.

We prefer a relatively simple but efficient capital structure. We have not invested in joint ventures and have not issued any operating partnership units or preferred stock. We endeavor to structure our hotel acquisitions so that they will not overly complicate our capital structure; however, we will consider a more complex transaction if we believe that the projected returns to our stockholders will significantly exceed the returns that would otherwise be available.

We believe that we maintain a reasonable amount of fixed interest rate mortgage debt. On April 15, 2011, we closed on a new \$100 million loan secured by a mortgage on the Hilton Minneapolis. Following the Hilton Minneapolis loan closing, we have \$875.6 million of mortgage debt outstanding with a weighted average interest rate of 5.81% and a weighted average maturity date of approximately 5.4 years. We currently have 12 hotels unencumbered by debt and no corporate-level debt outstanding. In addition, subsequent to the closing of the Hilton Minneapolis loan, we currently have over \$250 million of unrestricted corporate cash.

Short-Term Borrowings

Other than periodic borrowings under our senior unsecured credit facility, we do not utilize short-term borrowings to meet liquidity requirements. We did not have any borrowings under our senior unsecured credit facility during our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011.

Senior Unsecured Credit Facility

We are party to a three-year, \$200.0 million unsecured credit facility expiring in August 2013. The maturity date of the facility may be extended for an additional year upon the payment of applicable fees and the satisfaction of certain other customary conditions. We also have the right to increase the amount of the facility to \$275 million with lender approval. Interest is paid on the periodic advances under the facility at varying rates, based upon LIBOR, plus an agreed upon additional margin amount. The applicable margin depends upon our leverage, as defined in the credit agreement, as follows:

Leverage	Applicable Margin
Less than or equal to 35%	2.75%
Greater than 35% but less than 45%	3.00%
Greater than or equal to 45% but less than 50%	3.25%
Greater than or equal to 50% but less than 55%	3.50%
Greater than or equal to 55%	3.75%

The facility includes a LIBOR floor of 100 basis points. In addition to the interest payable on amounts outstanding under the facility, we are required to pay an amount equal to 0.50% of the unused portion of the facility if the unused portion of the facility is greater than 50% or 0.40% if the unused portion of the facility is less than 50%. We incurred interest and unused credit facility fees on the facility of \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million for our fiscal quarters ended March 25, 2011 and March 26, 2010, respectively. As of March 25, 2011, we had no outstanding borrowings under the facility.

The facility contains various corporate financial covenants. A summary of the most restrictive covenants is as follows:

**Actual
at**

	Covenant	March 25, 2011
Maximum leverage ratio(1)	60%	38.9%
Minimum fixed charge coverage ratio(2)	1.3x on or before June 29, 2012	2.2x
	1.4x on or after June 30, 2012 and on or before June 29, 2013	
	1.5x on or after June 30, 2013	
Minimum tangible net worth(3)	\$1.585 billion	\$1.954 billion

- (1) Leverage ratio is total indebtedness, as defined in the credit agreement, divided by total asset value, defined in the credit agreement as a) total cash and cash equivalents plus b) the value of our owned hotels based on (i) until March 31, 2012, appraised values and (ii) after March 31, 2012, hotel net operating income divided by an 8.5% capitalization rate, and (c) the book value of the Allerton loan.
- (2) Fixed charge coverage ratio is Adjusted EBITDA, defined in the credit agreement as EBITDA less FF&E reserves, for the most recently ending 12 fiscal months, to fixed charges, defined in the credit agreement as interest expense, all regularly scheduled principal payments and payments on capitalized lease obligations, for the same most recently ending 12 fiscal month period.
- (3) Tangible net worth, as defined in the credit agreement, is (i) total gross book value of all assets, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, less intangible assets, total indebtedness, and all other liabilities, plus (ii) 85% of net proceeds from future equity issuances.

Table of Contents

The facility requires us to maintain a specific pool of unencumbered borrowing base properties. The unencumbered borrowing base assets are subject, among other restrictions, to the following limitations and covenants:

A minimum of five properties with an unencumbered borrowing base value, as defined, of not less than \$250 million.

The unencumbered borrowing base must include the Westin Boston Waterfront, the Conrad Chicago and the Vail Marriott Mountain Resort and Spa. The Conrad Chicago and the Vail Marriott Mountain Resort and Spa may be released from the unencumbered borrowing base upon lender approval and certain conditions.

In connection with the closing of the Hilton Minneapolis mortgage loan in April 2011, we received lender approval to release the Company's subsidiaries owning the Hilton Minneapolis as guarantors under the facility.

Sources and Uses of Cash

Our principal sources of cash are net cash flow from hotel operations, borrowings under mortgage debt and our credit facility and the proceeds from our equity offerings. Our principal uses of cash are acquisitions of hotel properties and notes, debt service, capital expenditures, operating costs, corporate expenses and dividends. As of March 25, 2011, we had \$186.4 million of unrestricted corporate cash and \$78.6 million of restricted cash.

Our net cash provided by operations was \$7.7 million for the period from January 1, 2011 to March 25, 2011. Our cash from operations generally consists of the net cash flow from hotel operations offset by cash paid for corporate expenses, cash paid for interest, funding of lender escrow reserves and other working capital changes.

Our net cash used in investing activities was \$49.2 million for the period from January 1, 2011 to March 25, 2011 primarily as a result of the deposit on the to-be-developed hotel in Time Square (\$20.0 million) and the funding of a renovation escrow account for the Frenchman's Reef renovation project (\$24.5 million). In addition, we made certain capital expenditures at our other hotels and funded restricted cash reserves for capital expenditures.

Our net cash provided by financing activities was \$143.8 million for the period from January 1, 2011 to March 25, 2011. The following table summarizes the significant financing activities since January 1, 2011 (in millions):

Transaction Date	Description of Transaction	Amount
January	Proceeds from follow-on public offering	\$ 149.8
February	Repurchase of shares for employee taxes	\$ (3.1)
April	Dividends	\$ (13.4)
April	Proceeds from Hilton Minneapolis mortgage loan	\$ 100.0
April	Payment of financing costs	\$ (0.6)

Dividend Policy

We intend to distribute to our stockholders dividends at least equal to our REIT taxable income so as to avoid paying corporate income tax and excise tax on our earnings (other than the earnings of our TRS and TRS lessees, which are all subject to tax at regular corporate rates) and to qualify for the tax benefits afforded to REITs under the Code. In order to qualify as a REIT under the Code, we generally must make distributions to our stockholders each year in an amount equal to at least:

90% of our REIT taxable income determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction, plus
 90% of the excess of our net income from foreclosure property over the tax imposed on such income by the Code, minus
 any excess non-cash income.

Table of Contents

The timing and frequency of distributions will be authorized by our board of directors and declared by us based upon a variety of factors, including our financial performance, restrictions under applicable law and our current and future loan agreements, our debt service requirements, our capital expenditure requirements, the requirements for qualification as a REIT under the Code and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time.

The Company's board of directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.08 per share to record holders of our common stock as of March 25, 2011. The dividend was paid on April 7, 2011.

Capital Expenditures

The management and franchise agreements for each of our hotels provide for the establishment of separate property improvement funds to cover, among other things, the cost of replacing and repairing furniture and fixtures at our hotels. Contributions to the property improvement fund are calculated as a percentage of hotel revenues. In addition, we may be required to pay for the cost of certain additional improvements that are not permitted to be funded from the property improvement fund under the applicable management or franchise agreement. As of March 25, 2011, we have set aside \$69.6 million for capital projects in property improvement funds, which are included in restricted cash. Funds held in property improvement funds for one hotel are typically not permitted to be applied to any other property.

Although we significantly curtailed capital expenditures at our hotels in the last several years, we continue to benefit from the extensive capital investments made from 2006 to 2008, during which time many of our hotels were fully renovated. During 2011, we plan to commence or complete approximately \$65 million of capital improvements, approximately \$40 million of which will be funded from corporate cash and the remainder from reserves held by our manager. Our estimated 2011 capital expenditures include approximately \$37 million for the 2011 portion of the Frenchman's Reef capital investment program (\$31.7 million from corporate cash and existing property reserves and \$5.3 million from Marriott). We spent approximately \$7.9 million on capital improvements during our fiscal quarter ended March 25, 2011, of which approximately \$4.8 million was funded from corporate cash.

The most significant 2011 capital projects are as follows:

Frenchman's Reef Repositioning: We are continuing to execute on the comprehensive \$45 million capital investment program at Frenchman's Reef. The majority of the renovation and repositioning program is expected to occur during the summer of 2011 when two of the resort's four buildings (representing approximately 300 guestrooms) will close during the seasonally slow period between May and September. During this time, we expect renovation disruption to operations resulting from the partial closure, decreasing our revenues by approximately \$14 million and EBITDA by approximately \$5.5 million compared to the comparable period in 2010.

We will fund the majority of the renovation and repositioning program from available corporate cash and, if necessary, borrowings under its credit facility. Marriott has agreed to contribute \$5.3 million to the program, demonstrating its commitment to Frenchman's Reef. In addition to funding from Marriott and existing escrow reserves, we expect our total cash expenditure to be approximately \$35 million over the next two years. During the first quarter we deposited \$29.8 million into a renovation escrow account, of which \$5.3 million was contributed by Marriott, and is classified as restricted cash.

Room Renovations: We plan to complete soft-goods renovations at the Renaissance Waverly and the Courtyard Manhattan/Fifth Avenue.

Lobby Renovation: We plan to complete a renovation of the lobby at the Lodge at Sonoma. The renovation will consist of a redesign of the current lobby and pool patio, as well as the addition of a retail wine market.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We use the following two non-GAAP financial measures that we believe are useful to investors as key measures of our operating performance: (1) EBITDA and (2) FFO. These measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with GAAP.

Table of Contents

EBITDA represents net (loss) income excluding: (1) interest expense; (2) provision for income taxes, including income taxes applicable to sale of assets; and (3) depreciation and amortization. We believe EBITDA is useful to an investor in evaluating our operating performance because it helps investors evaluate and compare the results of our operations from period to period by removing the impact of our capital structure (primarily interest expense) and our asset base (primarily depreciation and amortization) from our operating results. In addition, covenants included in our indebtedness use EBITDA as a measure of financial compliance. We also use EBITDA as one measure in determining the value of hotel acquisitions and dispositions.

	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 25, 2011	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 26, 2010
	(in thousands)	
Net loss	\$ (11,044)	\$ (8,346)
Interest expense	11,143	8,126
Income tax benefit	(4,091)	(1,628)
Real estate related depreciation and amortization	21,352	18,907
EBITDA	\$ 17,360	\$ 17,059

We compute FFO in accordance with standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, which defines FFO as net (loss) income (determined in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains (losses) from sales of property, plus depreciation and amortization. We believe that the presentation of FFO provides useful information to investors regarding our operating performance because it is a measure of our operations without regard to specified non-cash items, such as real estate depreciation and amortization and gain or loss on sale of assets. We also use FFO as one measure in assessing our results.

	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 25, 2011	Fiscal Quarter Ended March 26, 2010
	(in thousands)	
Net loss	\$ (11,044)	\$ (8,346)
Real estate related depreciation and amortization	21,352	18,907
FFO	\$ 10,308	\$ 10,561

Critical Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the DiamondRock Hospitality Company and all consolidated subsidiaries. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. While we do not believe the reported amounts would be materially different, application of these policies involves the exercise of judgment and the use of assumptions as to future uncertainties and, as a result, actual results could differ materially from these estimates. We evaluate our estimates and judgments, including those related to the impairment of long-lived assets, on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. All of our

significant accounting policies are disclosed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements. The following represent certain critical accounting policies that require us to exercise our business judgment or make significant estimates:

Investment in Hotels. Acquired hotels, land improvements, building and furniture, fixtures and equipment and identifiable intangible assets are initially recorded at fair value. Additions to property and equipment, including current buildings, improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment are recorded at cost. Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 15 to 40 years for buildings and land improvements and one to ten years for furniture and equipment. Identifiable intangible assets are typically related to contracts, including ground lease agreements and hotel management agreements, which are recorded at fair value. Above-market and below-market contract values are based on the present value of the difference between contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the contracts acquired and our estimate of the fair market contract rates for corresponding contracts. Contracts acquired that are at market do not have significant value. We typically enter into a new hotel management agreement based on market terms at the time of acquisition. Intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining non-cancelable term of the related agreements. In making estimates of fair values for purposes of allocating purchase price, we may utilize a number of sources that may be obtained in connection with the acquisition or financing of a property and other market data. Management also considers information obtained about each property as a result of its pre-acquisition due diligence in estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired.

Table of Contents

We review our investments in hotels for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the investments in hotels may not be recoverable. Events or circumstances that may cause us to perform a review include, but are not limited to, adverse changes in the demand for lodging at our properties due to declining national or local economic conditions and/or new hotel construction in markets where our hotels are located. When such conditions exist, management performs an analysis to determine if the estimated undiscounted future cash flows from operations and the proceeds from the ultimate disposition of an investment in a hotel exceed the hotel's carrying value. If the estimated undiscounted future cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset, an adjustment to reduce the carrying value to the estimated fair market value is recorded and an impairment loss is recognized.

While our hotels have experienced improvement in certain key operating measures as the general economic conditions improve, the operating performance at certain of our hotels has not achieved our expected levels. As part of our overall capital allocation strategy, we assess underperforming hotels for possible disposition, which could result in a reduction in the carrying values of these properties.

Revenue Recognition. Hotel revenues, including room, golf, food and beverage, and other hotel revenues, are recognized as the related services are provided. Additionally, our operators collect sales, use, occupancy and similar taxes at our hotels which are excluded from revenue in our consolidated statements of operations (revenue is recorded net of such taxes).

Stock-based Compensation. We account for stock-based employee compensation using the fair value based method of accounting. We record the cost of awards with service conditions and market conditions based on the grant-date fair value of the award. For awards based on market conditions, the grant-date fair value is derived using an open form valuation model. The cost of the award is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. No compensation cost is recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite service.

Income Taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities from a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period when the new rate is enacted.

We have elected to be treated as a REIT under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and, as such, are not subject to federal income tax, provided we distribute all of our taxable income annually to our stockholders and comply with certain other requirements. In addition to paying federal and state income tax on any retained income, we are subject to taxes on built-in-gains on sales of certain assets. Additionally, our taxable REIT subsidiaries are subject to federal, state and foreign income tax.

Notes Receivable. We initially record acquired notes receivable at cost. Notes receivable are evaluated for collectability and if collectability of the original amounts due is in doubt, the value is adjusted for impairment. If collectability is in doubt, the note is placed in non-accrual status. No interest is recorded on such notes until the timing and amounts of cash receipts can be reasonably estimated. We record cash payments received on non-accrual notes receivable as a reduction in basis. We continually assess the current facts and circumstances to determine whether we can reasonably estimate cash flows. If we can reasonably estimate the timing and amount of cash flows to be collected, then income recognition becomes possible.

Inflation

Operators of hotels, in general, possess the ability to adjust room rates daily to reflect the effects of inflation. However, competitive pressures may limit the ability of our management companies to raise room rates.

Seasonality

The operations of hotels historically have been seasonal depending on location, and accordingly, we expect some seasonality in our business. Historically, we have experienced approximately two-thirds of our annual income in the second and fourth fiscal quarters.

New Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Implemented

There are no new unimplemented accounting pronouncements that are expected to have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk includes risks that arise from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that affect market sensitive instruments. In pursuing our business strategies, the primary market risk to which we are currently exposed, and, to which we expect to be exposed in the future, is interest rate risk. As of March 25, 2011, all of our debt was fixed rate and therefore not exposed to interest rate risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company's management has evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)), as required by paragraph (b) of Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, and has concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to give reasonable assurances that information we disclose in reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II

Item 1. *Legal Proceedings*

Except as described below, we are not involved in any material litigation nor, to our knowledge, is any material litigation pending or threatened against us. We are involved in routine litigation arising out of the ordinary course of business, all of which is expected to be covered by insurance and is not expected to have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

We are involved in foreclosure proceedings against the borrower under a senior mortgage loan we acquired in May 2010, which is secured by the Allerton Hotel. The proceedings were initiated in April 2010 and, if successful, would result in the Company owning the Allerton Hotel. The timing and completion of foreclosure proceedings in Cook County, Illinois is uncertain and depends on a variety of factors. No precise timeframe for completion of the foreclosure proceedings on the loan can be given and no assurances can be given that the proceedings will be successful.

A junior lender which held debt subordinated to the Allerton loan intervened in the foreclosure proceedings and recently filed a counterclaim against the Company in the proceedings. This junior lender alleges in its counterclaim that certain press releases and public statements made by the Company in connection with its acquisition of the Allerton loan were intended to and did impair or destroy the value of the junior lender's interest in its subordinated debt, which it was attempting to sell. The matter is in the early stages of litigation, and while the Company intends to vigorously defend this claim, no assurances can be given that we will be successful. We cannot presently determine the likelihood of the outcome or amount of potential loss, if any.

In addition, certain employees at the Los Angeles Airport Marriott Hotel and certain employees at other hotels in the vicinity of the Los Angeles Airport, have brought a claim against the Company and Marriott and other LAX area hotel owners and operators alleging that these hotels did not comply with an ordinance adopted by the Los Angeles City Council governing payment of service charges to certain employees at these hotels. The litigation is in the discovery phase. We cannot presently determine the likelihood of the outcome or amount of potential loss, if any.

Item 1A. *Risk Factors*

There have been no material changes in the risk factors described in Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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

None.

Item 3. *Defaults Upon Senior Securities*

Not applicable.

Item 4. *[Removed and Reserved]*

Item 5. *Other Information*

None.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of this Form 10-Q:

Exhibit

- 3.1.1 Articles of Amendment and Restatement of the Articles of Incorporation of DiamondRock Hospitality Company (*incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-11 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (File no. 333-123065)*)
- 3.1.2 Amendment to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of the Articles of Incorporation of DiamondRock Hospitality Company (*incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 10, 2007*)
- 3.2 Third Amended and Restated Bylaws of DiamondRock Hospitality Company (*incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 17, 2009*)
- 4.1 Form of Certificate for Common Stock for DiamondRock Hospitality Company (*incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 5, 2010*)
- 10.1* Form of Amendment to Severance Agreement, dated as of December 17, 2010
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Required by Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Required by Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Exhibit is management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

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

DiamondRock Hospitality Company

May 3, 2011

/s/ Sean M. Mahoney

/s/ William J. Tennis

Sean M. Mahoney
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

William J. Tennis
Executive Vice President,
General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

- 29 -