

STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC
Form 10-Q
November 04, 2010
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010

or

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

For the Transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-32223

STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Maryland
(State of Incorporation)

33-1082757
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

200 West Madison Street, Suite 1700, Chicago, Illinois
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

60606-3415
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (312) 658-5000

Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report:

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 the definitions 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

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

The number of shares of common stock (par value \$0.01 per share) of the registrant outstanding as of November 3, 2010 was 151,305,314.

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STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

FORM 10-Q

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

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We maintain a website at www.strategichotels.com. Through our website, we make available, free of charge, our annual proxy statement, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SEC maintains a website that contains these reports at www.sec.gov.

This report (and Exhibit 99.1 hereto) contains registered trademarks that are the exclusive property of their respective owners, which are companies other than us, including Fairmont®, Four Seasons®, Hilton®, Hyatt®, InterContinental®, Loews®, Marriott®, Renaissance®, Ritz-Carlton® and Westin®. None of the owners of these trademarks, their affiliates or any of their respective officers, directors, agents or employees has or will have any liability or responsibility for any financial statements, projections or other financial information or other information contained in this report.

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.****STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES (SHR)****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In Thousands, Except Share Data)**

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets		
Investment in hotel properties, net	\$ 1,970,242	\$ 2,162,584
Goodwill	40,359	75,758
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$6,006 and \$4,400	33,352	34,046
Assets held for sale	159,902	
Investment in joint ventures	48,754	46,745
Cash and cash equivalents	65,841	116,310
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	39,512	22,829
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,096 and \$2,657	48,648	54,524
Deferred financing costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$14,176 and \$12,543	4,915	11,225
Deferred tax assets	32,548	34,244
Other assets	38,407	39,878
Total assets	\$ 2,482,480	\$ 2,598,143
Liabilities and Equity		
Liabilities:		
Mortgages payable	\$ 1,119,131	\$ 1,300,745
Exchangeable senior notes, net of discount		169,452
Bank credit facility	36,000	178,000
Liabilities of assets held for sale	166,668	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	283,159	236,269
Deferred tax liabilities	1,722	16,940
Deferred gain on sale of hotels	93,206	101,852
Total liabilities	1,699,886	2,003,258
Noncontrolling interests in SHR s operating partnership	4,047	2,717
Equity:		
SHR s shareholders equity:		
8.50% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (\$0.01 par value per share; 4,488,750 shares issued and outstanding; liquidation preference \$25.00 per share and \$128,911 in the aggregate)	108,206	108,206
8.25% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (\$0.01 par value per share; 4,600,000 shares issued and outstanding; liquidation preference \$25.00 per share and \$131,603 in the aggregate)	110,775	110,775
8.25% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (\$0.01 par value per share; 5,750,000 shares issued and outstanding; liquidation preference \$25.00 per share and \$164,504 in the aggregate)	138,940	138,940
Common shares (\$0.01 par value per share; 250,000,000 common shares authorized; 151,301,562 and 75,253,252 common shares issued and outstanding)	1,513	752
Additional paid-in capital	1,554,677	1,233,856

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Accumulated deficit	(1,058,181)	(954,208)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(101,467)	(69,341)
Total SHR s shareholders equity	754,463	568,980
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated affiliates	24,084	23,188
Total equity	778,547	592,168
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,482,480	\$ 2,598,143

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES (SHR)
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues:				
Rooms	\$ 105,771	\$ 97,895	\$ 295,647	\$ 281,776
Food and beverage	55,987	52,489	177,830	162,017
Other hotel operating revenue	19,065	19,233	58,049	67,736
	180,823	169,617	531,526	511,529
Lease revenue	1,108	1,224	3,383	3,513
Total revenues	181,931	170,841	534,909	515,042
Operating Costs and Expenses:				
Rooms	29,191	28,070	83,003	80,057
Food and beverage	42,481	40,505	128,273	121,145
Other departmental expenses	51,602	49,017	151,340	148,652
Management fees	5,866	6,030	18,583	19,553
Other hotel expenses	12,971	12,926	40,798	39,168
Lease expense	4,182	4,355	12,311	12,480
Depreciation and amortization	32,779	34,421	99,906	98,047
Impairment losses and other charges				50,214
Corporate expenses	8,904	5,020	22,484	19,996
Total operating costs and expenses	187,976	180,344	556,698	589,312
Operating loss	(6,045)	(9,503)	(21,789)	(74,270)
Interest expense	(22,118)	(24,635)	(68,488)	(70,674)
Interest income	68	176	373	628
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(39)		(925)	(883)
Loss on early termination of derivative financial instruments			(18,263)	
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	3,001	1,573	2,900	2,144
Foreign currency exchange loss	(134)	(379)	(1,399)	(1,233)
Other income, net	1,605	125	2,299	168
Loss before income taxes and discontinued operations	(23,662)	(32,643)	(105,292)	(144,120)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(407)	236	(1,359)	(2,515)
Loss from continuing operations	(24,069)	(32,407)	(106,651)	(146,635)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(6,717)	(33,481)	2,692	(34,087)
Net Loss	(30,786)	(65,888)	(103,959)	(180,722)
Gain on currency translation adjustments	7,024	7,304	2,713	12,079
(Loss) gain on mark to market of derivatives	(11,707)	(27,412)	(34,839)	6,032

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Comprehensive Loss	(35,469)	(85,996)	(136,085)	(162,611)
Comprehensive loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests in SHR s operating partnership	221	1,099	1,216	2,067
Comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrolling interests in consolidated affiliates	(1,086)	(696)	(858)	(1,044)
Comprehensive Loss Attributable to SHR	\$ (36,334)	\$ (85,593)	\$ (135,727)	\$ (161,588)
Net Loss	\$ (30,786)	\$ (65,888)	\$ (103,959)	\$ (180,722)
Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests in SHR s operating partnership	192	844	879	2,297
Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interests in consolidated affiliates	(1,086)	(696)	(858)	(1,044)
Net Loss Attributable to SHR	(31,680)	(65,740)	(103,938)	(179,469)
Preferred shareholder dividends	(7,721)	(7,721)	(23,164)	(23,164)
Net Loss Attributable to SHR Common Shareholders	\$ (39,401)	\$ (73,461)	\$ (127,102)	\$ (202,633)
Amounts Attributable to SHR:				
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (25,006)	\$ (32,684)	\$ (106,580)	\$ (145,815)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(6,674)	(33,056)	2,642	(33,654)
Net loss	\$ (31,680)	\$ (65,740)	\$ (103,938)	\$ (179,469)
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share:				
Loss from continuing operations attributable to SHR common shareholders	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.53)	\$ (1.14)	\$ (2.24)
(Loss) income from discontinued operations attributable to SHR common shareholders	(0.04)	(0.44)	0.02	(0.45)
Net loss attributable to SHR common shareholders	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.97)	\$ (1.12)	\$ (2.69)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	151,635	75,441	113,237	75,265

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES (SHR)****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In Thousands)**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (103,959)	\$ (180,722)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities (including discontinued operations):		
Deferred income tax benefit	(236)	(1,308)
Depreciation and amortization	103,607	107,678
Amortization of deferred financing costs, discount and interest rate swap costs	30,347	23,033
Non-cash impairment losses and other charges		81,009
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	925	883
Loss on early termination of derivative financial instruments	18,263	
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	(2,900)	(2,144)
Share-based compensation	8,402	5,532
Gain on sale of assets	(1,237)	(29)
Foreign currency exchange (gain) loss	(6,096)	287
Recognition of deferred gains	(3,477)	(3,607)
Mark to market of derivative financial instruments	9,778	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(130)	5,766
Increase in other assets	(483)	(1,577)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,523	(4,147)
Net cash provided by operating activities	57,327	30,654
Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from sales of assets	1,850	83
Decrease in escrow deposits		1,000
Cash received from joint venture	964	718
Decrease in security deposits related to sale-leasebacks	308	5,542
Capital expenditures	(26,500)	(63,602)
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash and cash equivalents	(18,636)	18,579
Other investing activities		359
Net cash used in investing activities	(42,014)	(37,321)
Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	349,140	
Equity issuance costs	(17,308)	
Borrowings under bank credit facility	100,500	125,500
Payments on bank credit facility	(242,500)	(62,500)
Exchangeable senior notes tender	(180,000)	
Payments on mortgages	(32,501)	
Debt financing costs	(175)	(8,305)
Distributions to holders of noncontrolling interests in consolidated affiliates	(16)	(4,793)
Interest rate swap costs	(35,152)	(37,210)

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Other financing activities	(678)	(409)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(58,690)	12,283
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(3,124)	1,911
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(46,501)	7,527
Cash of assets held for sale	(3,968)	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	116,310	80,954
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 65,841	\$ 88,481

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES (SHR)****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS** Continued

(In Thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Supplemental Schedule of Non-Cash Activities:		
Loss (gain) on mark to market of derivative instruments (see notes 2 and 10)	\$ 34,839	\$ (6,032)
Increase (decrease) in capital expenditures recorded as liabilities	\$ 94	\$ (7,446)
Cash Paid For (Receipts Of):		
Interest, net of interest capitalized	\$ 38,733	\$ 54,165
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 1,982	\$ (291)

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL

Strategic Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (SHR and, together with its subsidiaries, the Company) was incorporated in January 2004 to acquire and asset-manage upper upscale and luxury hotels that are subject to long-term management contracts. As of September 30, 2010, the Company's portfolio included 17 full-service hotel interests located in urban and resort markets in: the United States; Paris, France; Punta Mita, Nayarit, Mexico; Hamburg, Germany; London, England; and Prague, Czech Republic. The Company operates in one reportable business segment, hotel ownership.

SHR operates as a self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust (REIT), which means that it is managed by its board of directors and executive officers. A REIT is a legal entity that holds real estate interests and, through payments of dividends to stockholders, is permitted to reduce or avoid federal income taxes at the corporate level. For SHR to continue to qualify as a REIT, it cannot operate hotels; instead it employs internationally known hotel management companies to operate its hotels under management contracts. SHR conducts its operations through its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including its operating partnership, Strategic Hotel Funding, L.L.C. (SH Funding), which currently holds substantially all of the Company's assets. SHR is the sole managing member of SH Funding and holds approximately 99% of its membership units as of September 30, 2010. SHR manages all business aspects of SH Funding, including the sale and purchase of hotels, the investment in these hotels and the financing of SH Funding and its assets.

As of September 30, 2010, SH Funding owned or leased the following 17 hotels:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Fairmont Chicago | 10. Loews Santa Monica Beach Hotel |
| 2. Fairmont Scottsdale ⁽¹⁾ | 11. Marriott Champs Elysees Paris (Paris Marriott) ⁽⁵⁾ |
| 3. Four Seasons Punta Mita Resort | 12. Marriott Hamburg ⁽⁵⁾ |
| 4. Four Seasons Washington, D.C. | 13. Marriott Lincolnshire ⁽⁶⁾ |
| 5. Hotel del Coronado ⁽²⁾ | 14. Marriott London Grosvenor Square ⁽⁶⁾ |
| 6. Hyatt Regency La Jolla ⁽³⁾ | 15. Ritz-Carlton Half Moon Bay |
| 7. InterContinental Chicago ⁽³⁾ | 16. Ritz-Carlton Laguna Niguel |
| 8. InterContinental Miami | 17. Westin St. Francis |
| 9. InterContinental Prague ⁽⁴⁾ | |

- (1) The Company has a ground lease interest in one land parcel at this property.
 (2) This property is owned by an unconsolidated affiliate in which the Company indirectly holds a 45% interest.
 (3) These properties are owned by consolidated affiliates in which the Company indirectly holds 51% interests.
 (4) On September 22, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement to sell this hotel (see note 5).
 (5) The Company has leasehold interests in these properties.
 (6) These properties are subject to ground lease arrangements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and in conformity with the rules and regulations of the SEC applicable to interim financial information. As such, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. In the opinion of management, the

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accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company and its results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The Company believes the disclosures made are adequate to prevent the information presented from being misleading. However, the

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STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements included in SHR's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of SHR, its subsidiaries and other entities in which the Company has a controlling interest.

If the Company determines that it is the holder of a variable interest in a variable interest entity (VIE) within the meaning of the new accounting guidance adopted on January 1, 2010, which amends the consolidation guidance of VIEs, and is the primary beneficiary under this new guidance, then the Company will consolidate the entity. For entities that are not considered VIEs, the Company consolidates those entities it controls. It accounts for those entities over which it has a significant influence but does not control using the equity method of accounting. At September 30, 2010, SH Funding owned the following interests in joint ventures, which are accounted for using the equity method of accounting: a 50% interest in BuyEfficient, L.L.C. (BuyEfficient); a 45% interest in the joint ventures that own the Hotel del Coronado and an associated condominium-hotel development adjacent to the Hotel del Coronado; and a 31% interest in the joint venture that owns the Four Seasons Residence Club Punta Mita (RCPM) (see note 6). At September 30, 2010, SH Funding also owned 51% controlling interests in each of the entities that own the InterContinental Chicago and the Hyatt Regency La Jolla hotels, which are consolidated in the accompanying financial statements.

All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain amounts included in the financial statements for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current financial statement presentation.

Use of Estimates:

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with 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 periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents:

At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, restricted cash and cash equivalents included \$16,196,000 and \$15,829,000, respectively, that will be used for property and equipment replacement in accordance with hotel management or lease agreements. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, restricted cash and cash equivalents also included reserves of \$23,316,000 and \$7,000,000, respectively, required by loan and other agreements.

Income Taxes:

SHR has elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Tax Code). As a REIT, SHR generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax if it distributes 100% of its annual taxable income to its shareholders. As a REIT, SHR is subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements. If it fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, SHR will be subject to U.S. federal income tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) on its taxable income at regular corporate tax rates. Even if it qualifies for taxation as a REIT, it may be subject to foreign, state and local income taxes and to U.S. federal income tax and excise tax on its undistributed income. In addition, taxable income from SHR's taxable REIT subsidiaries is subject to federal, foreign, state and local income taxes. Also, the foreign countries where the Company has operations do not recognize REITs under their respective tax laws. Accordingly, the Company is subject to tax in those jurisdictions.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are established for net operating loss carryforwards and temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities at the enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when the net operating loss carryforwards are utilized and when the temporary differences reverse. The Company evaluates uncertain tax positions in accordance with accounting guidance. A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is provided if the Company believes all or some portion of the

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deferred tax asset may not be realized. Any increase or decrease in the valuation allowance that results from a change in circumstances that causes a change in the estimated realizability of the related deferred tax asset is included in income.

The Company completed an equity offering during the second quarter of 2010 (see note 9), which resulted in an ownership change under Section 382 of the Tax Code. As a result, some of the Company's net operating loss carryforwards were reduced or eliminated in accordance with the provisions of Section 382. Prior to the equity offering and as of September 30, 2010, the Company provided a full valuation reserve against these net operating loss carryforwards due to uncertainty of realization. Therefore, the ownership change had no impact to the statements of operations.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, income tax (expense) benefit related to continuing operations is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Current tax (expense) benefit:				
Europe	\$	\$	\$ (27)	\$ 26
Mexico	(214)	(143)	(1,232)	(771)
United States	(10)	(60)	(10)	(87)
	(224)	(203)	(1,269)	(832)
Deferred tax (expense) benefit:				
Europe	(339)	(375)	(1,036)	(1,091)
Mexico	718	1,001	535	(1,051)
United States	(562)	(187)	411	459
	(183)	439	(90)	(1,683)
Total income tax (expense) benefit	\$ (407)	\$ 236	\$ (1,359)	\$ (2,515)

Per Share Data:

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss attributable to SHR common shareholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss attributable to SHR common shareholders as adjusted for the impact of dilutive securities, if any, by the weighted average common shares outstanding plus potentially dilutive securities. Dilutive securities may include restricted stock units (RSUs), options to purchase shares of SHR common stock (Options), exchangeable debt securities and noncontrolling interests that have an option to exchange their interests to shares. No effect is shown for securities that are anti-dilutive. The following table sets forth the components of the calculation of loss from continuing operations attributable to SHR common shareholders for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Numerator:				

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Loss from continuing operations attributable to SHR	\$ (25,006)	\$ (32,684)	\$ (106,580)	\$ (145,815)
Preferred shareholder dividends	(7,721)	(7,721)	(23,164)	(23,164)
Loss from continuing operations attributable to SHR common shareholders	\$ (32,727)	\$ (40,405)	\$ (129,744)	\$ (168,979)
Denominator:				
Weighted average common shares basic and diluted	151,635	75,441	113,237	75,265

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STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Securities that could potentially dilute basic loss per share in the future that are not included in the computation of diluted loss per share because they are anti-dilutive at September 30, 2010 and 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	Computation For Three Months Ended September 30, 2010		Computation For Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	
Noncontrolling interests	955	971	955	971
Options and RSUs	1,726	1,511	1,726	1,511

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss:

The Company's accumulated other comprehensive loss (OCL) results from mark to market of certain derivative financial instruments and unrealized gains or losses on foreign currency translation adjustments (CTA). The following tables provide the components of accumulated OCL for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	Derivative and Other Adjustments	CTA	Accumulated OCL
Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ (81,449)	\$ 12,108	\$ (69,341)
Mark to market of derivative instruments	(34,912)		(34,912)
Reclassification to equity in earnings of joint ventures	73		73
CTA activity		2,713	2,713
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$ (116,288)	\$ 14,821	\$ (101,467)

	Derivative and Other Adjustments	CTA	Accumulated OCL
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ (98,594)	\$ 4,957	\$ (93,637)
Mark to market of derivative instruments	5,890		5,890
Reclassification to equity in earnings of joint ventures	142		142
CTA activity		12,079	12,079
Balance at September 30, 2009	\$ (92,562)	\$ 17,036	\$ (75,526)

New Accounting Guidance:

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) revised its guidance regarding fair value measurement disclosures. The guidance requires new disclosure about transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy as well as expanded disclosure regarding activity within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2010 and determined that this new guidance

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did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance, which amends the consolidation guidance applicable to VIEs. The new guidance allows for a qualitative rather than a quantitative analysis to determine the primary beneficiary of a VIE, requires continuous assessment of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, and requires enhanced disclosures about an enterprise's involvement with a VIE. The new guidance is

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effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. The Company adopted this new guidance on January 1, 2010 and determined that this new guidance did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

3. INVESTMENT IN HOTEL PROPERTIES, NET

The following summarizes the Company's investment in hotel properties as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, excluding unconsolidated joint ventures and assets held for sale as of September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Land	\$ 324,261	\$ 362,288
Land held for development	110,589	110,589
Leasehold interest	11,633	11,633
Buildings	1,489,368	1,569,848
Building and leasehold improvements	104,365	101,621
Site improvements	53,068	53,488
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	445,994	437,855
Improvements in progress	11,394	13,280
Total investment in hotel properties	2,550,672	2,660,602
Less accumulated depreciation	(580,430)	(498,018)
Total investment in hotel properties, net	\$ 1,970,242	\$ 2,162,584
Consolidated hotel properties	15	16
Consolidated hotel rooms	6,873	7,245

4. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES AND OTHER CHARGES*Goodwill Impairment Losses*

An impairment test of goodwill was performed for the InterContinental Prague at September 30, 2010 as a result in a change in the anticipated holding period for that hotel. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company did not record any goodwill impairment losses. However, deterioration in economic and market conditions may present a potential for additional impairment charges on the Company's goodwill subsequent to September 30, 2010. The Company performed an interim test for impairment of goodwill at June 30, 2009. Based on its impairment test, the Company recorded non-cash goodwill impairment losses of \$41,869,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, which related to the Four Seasons Washington, D.C. (\$23,900,000), the Ritz-Carlton Half Moon Bay (\$15,483,000) and the Marriott London Grosvenor Square (\$2,486,000) hotels.

Long-Lived Asset Impairment Losses

An impairment test of long-lived assets was performed for the InterContinental Prague at September 30, 2010 as a result in a change in the anticipated holding period for that hotel. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company did not record any long-lived asset impairment losses. However, deterioration in economic and market conditions may present a potential for additional impairment charges on the Company's hotel properties subsequent to September 30, 2010. Any such adjustments could be material, but will be non-cash. An

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impairment test of the Company's long-lived assets was performed at June 30, 2009. The Company did not record any impairment losses of long-lived assets included in loss from continuing operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Table of Contents**STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Fair Value of Assets Measured on a Nonrecurring Basis*

The following table presents information related to assets that were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 (in thousands):

Description	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		Total Losses
Goodwill	\$		\$ (41,869)

Other Charges

There were no other charges recorded during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010. The Company recorded a charge of approximately \$0 and \$8,139,000 to write off costs and deposits related to capital projects that management decided to abandon during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively.

The Company's interest in the Luxury Leisure Properties International, L.L.C. (LLPI) venture was redeemed in May 2009. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company recorded a charge of \$206,000 to write off its investment in LLPI.

5. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The results of operations of hotels that have been sold or are held for sale are classified as discontinued operations and segregated in the consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented. The following is a summary of (loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Hotel operating revenues	\$ 6,457	\$ 16,142	\$ 18,843	\$ 45,163
Operating costs and expenses	4,427	11,951	13,807	35,493
Depreciation and amortization	1,289	3,943	3,702	9,631
Impairment losses		30,795		30,795
Total operating costs and expenses	5,716	46,689	17,509	75,919
Operating income (loss)	741	(30,547)	1,334	(30,756)
Interest expense	(2,378)	(2,268)	(7,716)	(6,454)
Interest income	4	26	15	86

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Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain	(5,094)	(814)	7,495	946
Income tax benefit	10	122	327	2,091
Gain on sale			1,237	
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (6,717)	\$ (33,481)	\$ 2,692	\$ (34,087)

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During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company sold the following hotels:

Hotel	Location	Date Sold	Net Sales Proceeds
Renaissance Paris Hotel Le Parc Trocadero (Renaissance Paris)	Paris, France	December 21, 2009	\$ 50,275,000
Four Seasons Mexico City	Mexico City, Mexico	October 29, 2009	\$ 52,156,000

InterContinental Prague

On September 22, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement to sell the InterContinental Prague hotel for a total estimated consideration on the signing date of approximately \$110,600,000. The consideration includes (i) the assignment or repayment of the existing indebtedness under the loan and (ii) the assignment of the Company's interest rate swap liability related to the loan which was estimated to be approximately \$9,000,000 as of August 31, 2010 (and which valuation fluctuates based on market conditions). As of September 30, 2010, the interest rate swap liability was approximately \$6,000,000 (\$8,000,000 based on the foreign exchange rate at September 30, 2010). In addition, pursuant to the agreement, approximately \$2,000,000 of restricted cash related to the property will be released to the Company. The sale, subject to certain closing contingencies, is scheduled to close in the fourth quarter of 2010. The Company anticipates recording a gain on sale of the property due to the reversal of the deferred tax liability and the reversal of currency translation and mark to market of interest rate swap balances currently recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

The hotel's assets and liabilities have been classified as held for sale on the accompanying balance sheet as of September 30, 2010. The significant components of assets held for sale and liabilities of assets held for sale at September 30, 2010 consist of (in thousands):

Investment in hotel properties, net	\$ 114,113
Goodwill	36,233
Cash	3,968
Restricted cash	1,954
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	2,196
Deferred financing costs, net of accumulated amortization	120
Other assets	1,318
 Assets held for sale	 \$ 159,902
 Accounts payable and accrued expenses	 \$ 12,671
Deferred tax liability	15,486
Mortgage payable (a)	138,511
 Liabilities of assets held for sale	 \$ 166,668

- (a) To calculate the estimated fair value of the variable-rate mortgage debt as of September 30, 2010, the Company estimated that in the current market the spread over EURIBOR would be in the range of 400 to 600 basis points as compared to the current contractual spread as disclosed (see note 8). Using these estimated market spreads, the Company estimated the fair value of the variable-rate mortgage debt

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recorded in liabilities of assets held for sale to be approximately \$12,000,000 to \$23,000,000 lower than the total carrying value of \$138,511,000. For every 100 basis point change in the assumed market spread, the corresponding change in the fair value of the total variable-rate debt would be approximately \$5,000,000.

Hyatt Regency New Orleans

On December 28, 2007, the Company sold the Hyatt Regency New Orleans for a gross sales price of \$32,000,000, of which \$23,000,000 was received in cash at closing and \$9,000,000 was received in the form of a promissory note from the purchaser with a \$6,000,000 tranche and a \$3,000,000 tranche. The Company initially deferred recognition of the gain on sale of the hotel and recorded it as an offset to the promissory note. In March 2008, the Company received payment on the \$6,000,000 tranche and recognized \$416,000 of the

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gain. In the second quarter of 2010, the Company agreed to accept payment of \$1,850,000 to settle the remaining obligation. The Company recognized the deferred gain in the second quarter of 2010 and subsequently received the payment on July 2, 2010.

Renaissance Paris Impairment

An impairment test of long-lived assets was performed for the Renaissance Paris at September 30, 2009 as a result in a change in the anticipated holding period for that hotel. The Company determined that the hotel's long-lived assets' carrying value exceeded the fair value of \$51,954,000, with fair value determined based on estimated future discounted cash flows or the relevant data as to the fair value of the asset (Level 3 inputs). As a result of this test, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$30,795,000 related to the Renaissance Paris hotel, which is included in loss from discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

6. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES

Investment in joint ventures as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 included the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Hotel del Coronado and North Beach Ventures (a)	\$ 38,323	\$ 36,458
RCPM (b)	3,860	3,607
BuyEfficient (c)	6,571	6,680
Total investment in joint ventures	\$ 48,754	\$ 46,745

(a) The Company owns 45% joint venture ownership interests in SHC KSL Partners, LP (Hotel Venture), the existing owner of the Hotel del Coronado, and in HdC North Beach Development, LLLP (North Beach Venture), the owner of an adjacent residential condominium-hotel development. The Hotel Venture and North Beach Venture are collectively referred to as the Partnerships.

In January 2006, the Hotel Venture entered into non-recourse mortgage and mezzanine loans with principal amounts aggregating to \$610,000,000. The loans accrue interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a blended spread of 2.08%. In addition, the Hotel Venture entered into a \$20,000,000 non-recourse revolving credit facility that bears interest at LIBOR plus 2.50%. Principal on the loans and revolving credit facility have a maturity date of January 7, 2011. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, there was a balance of \$18,500,000 on the revolving credit facility. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, there were letters of credit outstanding of \$800,000 and \$1,500,000, respectively, which are secured by the revolving credit facility. The Hotel Venture is in the process of negotiating the restructuring of its mortgage and mezzanine loans. Due to the severe contraction in the credit markets, the reduction in real estate values generally across the luxury hospitality market, and the size and complexity of this existing financing, there can be no assurance that the Hotel Venture, of which the Company is the general partner, will be able to refinance or restructure this indebtedness or cure or receive a waiver for an event of default if one were to occur. In such an instance, the Company could lose its investment in the Partnerships.

The Company earns asset management, development and financing fees under agreements with the Partnerships. The Company recognizes income of 55% of these fees, representing the percentage of the Partnerships not owned by the Company. These fees amounted to \$220,000 and \$203,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$527,000 and \$508,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and are included in other income, net on the consolidated statements of operations.

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- (b) The Company owns a 31% interest in and acts as asset manager for a joint venture with two unaffiliated parties that is developing the RCPM, a luxury vacation home product that is being sold in fractional

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ownership interests on the property adjacent to the Company's Four Seasons Punta Mita Resort in Mexico. The Company earns asset management fees and recognizes income of 69% of these fees, representing the percentage not owned by the Company. These fees amounted to \$13,000 and \$9,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$89,000 and \$55,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and are included in other income, net on the consolidated statements of operations.

- (c) On December 7, 2007, the Company acquired a 50% interest in BuyEfficient for \$6,346,000. BuyEfficient is an electronic purchasing platform that allows members to procure food, operating supplies, furniture, fixtures and equipment.

Condensed Combined Financial Information of Investment in Joint Ventures

The following is summarized financial information for the Company's joint ventures as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets		
Investment in hotel properties, net	\$ 300,706	\$ 313,323
Goodwill	23,401	23,401
Intangible assets, net	49,000	49,000
Cash and cash equivalents	36,234	23,993
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	11,673	8,391
Other assets	23,075	21,939
Total assets	\$ 444,089	\$ 440,047
Liabilities and Partners' Deficit		
Mortgage and other debt payable	\$ 630,343	\$ 634,670
Other liabilities	35,393	31,877
Partners' deficit	(221,647)	(226,500)
Total liabilities and partners' deficit	\$ 444,089	\$ 440,047

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	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues				
Hotel operating revenue	\$ 39,683	\$ 38,423	\$ 94,167	\$ 96,620
Residential sales	1,153	823	8,026	5,020
Other	1,266	1,422	3,689	3,923
Total revenues	42,102	40,668	105,882	105,563
Expenses				
Hotel operating expenses	24,088	24,149	63,321	64,399
Residential costs of sales	600	429	4,178	2,618
Depreciation and amortization	4,347	4,185	12,952	12,446
Other operating expenses	1,575	2,248	6,230	6,201
Total operating expenses	30,610	31,011	86,681	85,664
Operating income	11,492	9,657	19,201	19,899
Interest expense, net	(4,574)	(4,353)	(13,307)	(13,571)
Other expenses, net	(193)	(1,179)	(36)	(1,347)
Net income	\$ 6,725	\$ 4,125	\$ 5,858	\$ 4,981
Equity in earnings in joint ventures				
Net income	\$ 6,725	\$ 4,125	\$ 5,858	\$ 4,981
Joint venture partners' share of income of joint ventures	(3,687)	(2,232)	(3,269)	(2,759)
Adjustments for basis differences, taxes and intercompany eliminations	(37)	(320)	311	(78)
Total equity in earnings of joint ventures	\$ 3,001	\$ 1,573	\$ 2,900	\$ 2,144

To the extent that the Company's cost basis is different than the basis reflected at the joint venture level, the basis difference, excluding amounts attributable to land and goodwill, is amortized over the life of the related asset and included in the Company's share of equity in earnings of the unconsolidated affiliates.

7. OPERATING LEASE AGREEMENTS

In June 2004, the Company recorded a sale of the Marriott Hamburg and a subsequent leaseback was reflected as an operating lease. A deferred gain that was recorded in conjunction with the sale is being recognized as a reduction of lease expense over the life of the lease. The Company recognized \$51,000 and \$55,000 of the deferred gain for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$154,000 and \$159,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the deferred gain on the sale of the Marriott Hamburg recorded on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets amounted to \$4,030,000 and \$4,319,000, respectively. On a monthly basis, the Company makes minimum rent payments aggregating to an annual total of \$3,603,000 (adjusting by an index formula) (\$4,912,000 based on the foreign exchange rate as of September 30, 2010) and pays additional rent based upon the performance of the hotel, which are recorded as lease expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. A euro-denominated security deposit at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was \$2,590,000 and \$7,158,000, respectively, and is included in other assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The Company subleases its interest in the Marriott Hamburg to a third party. The Company has reflected the

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sublease arrangement as an operating lease and records lease revenue.

In June 2004, the Company recorded a sale of the Paris Marriott and a subsequent leaseback was reflected as an operating lease. A deferred gain that was recorded in conjunction with the sale is being recognized as a reduction of lease expense over the life of the lease. The Company recognized \$1,088,000 and \$1,202,000 of the deferred gain for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$3,321,000 and \$3,448,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the deferred gain on the sale of the Paris Marriott recorded on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets amounted to \$89,176,000 and \$97,533,000, respectively. On a monthly basis, the Company makes minimum rent payments aggregating to an annual total of 12,185,000 (adjusting by an index

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formula) (\$16,612,000 based on the foreign exchange rate as of September 30, 2010) and pays additional rent based upon the performance of the hotel, which are recorded as lease expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. A euro-denominated security deposit at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was \$14,137,000 and \$10,720,000, respectively, and is included in other assets on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

8. INDEBTEDNESS**Mortgages Payable:**

Certain subsidiaries of SHR are the borrowers under various financing arrangements. These subsidiaries are separate legal entities and their respective assets and credit are not available to satisfy the debt of SHR or any of its other subsidiaries.

Mortgages payable at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 consisted of the following (in thousands):

Debt	Spread (a) (basis points)	Maturity	Balance Outstanding at	
			September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Loews Santa Monica Beach Hotel	63	March 2011(b)	\$ 118,250	\$ 118,250
Ritz-Carlton Half Moon Bay	67	March 2011(b)	76,500	76,500
Fairmont Scottsdale	56	September 2011	180,000	180,000
InterContinental Chicago	106	October 2011	121,000	121,000
InterContinental Miami	73	October 2011	90,000	90,000
Hyatt Regency La Jolla	100	September 2012	97,500	97,500
Marriott London Grosvenor Square (c)	110	October 2013	118,131	124,859
InterContinental Prague (d)	120	March 2015		148,886
Westin St. Francis (c)(e)	Fixed	June 2017	220,000	220,000
Fairmont Chicago (c)(e)	Fixed	June 2017	97,750	123,750
Total mortgages payable			\$ 1,119,131	\$ 1,300,745

- (a) Interest is paid monthly at the applicable spread over LIBOR (0.26% at September 30, 2010) for all loans except for those secured by the InterContinental Prague, the Marriott London Grosvenor Square, the Westin St. Francis, and the Fairmont Chicago. Interest on the InterContinental Prague loan is paid quarterly at the applicable spread over three-month EURIBOR (0.89% at September 30, 2010). Interest on the Marriott London Grosvenor Square loan is paid quarterly at the applicable spread over three-month GBP LIBOR (0.73% at September 30, 2010). Interest on the Westin St. Francis and Fairmont Chicago loans is paid monthly at an annual fixed rate of 6.09%.
- (b) These loans have one one-year extensions remaining at the option of the Company or its consolidated affiliates. The maturity dates exclude the one remaining one-year extension options. The Company anticipates exercising these remaining extension options.
- (c) These loan agreements require maintenance of financial covenants, all of which the Company was in compliance with at September 30, 2010.

- (d) As of December 31, 2009, the Company was in violation of certain loan to value and interest cover ratio covenants under the InterContinental Prague loan agreement. The lender provided the Company with a waiver through March 15, 2010 to comply with these loan covenants. In February 2010, the Company entered into an amended and restated loan agreement with the lender. Under the amended terms, the maturity date of the loan was extended to March 2015. Interest remains payable quarterly and is equal to EURIBOR plus 1.20% through March 2012 and subsequently increases to EURIBOR plus 1.80% through loan maturity. Additionally, the amended and restated loan agreement a) waived the loan to value and interest cover ratio covenants through March 2012 and reintroduces the ratio covenants with increased thresholds subsequent to March 2012 through maturity, b) postponed the amortization of principal

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payments, c) established a 2,000,000 liquidity reserve to cover potential shortfalls in debt service, d) allows accrued and unpaid interest up to 2,000,000 to be added to the principal balance under certain circumstances, and e) required that the Company use the net proceeds from the prior sale of two apartment buildings in Prague that were previously part of the lender's security for the loan to pay down the principal amount of the loan by 2,400,000. On September 22, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement to sell the InterContinental Prague hotel and the mortgage debt outstanding as of September 30, 2010 has been reclassified to liabilities of assets held for sale (see note 5).

- (e) On May 5, 2010, the Company refinanced the loans secured by these hotels. Prior to the refinancing, the two loans included a \$220,000,000 loan secured by the Westin St. Francis hotel and a \$123,750,000 loan secured by the Fairmont Chicago hotel. The refinanced loans are cross-collateralized with a total principal amount of \$317,750,000, allocated \$220,000,000 to the Westin St. Francis and \$97,750,000 to the Fairmont Chicago. Principal of \$26,000,000 related to the Fairmont Chicago was repaid at the time of the refinancing. The loans were converted from LIBOR-based variable-rate loans to fixed-rate loans. There is an approximate 18-month interest-only period followed by scheduled principal payments based on a 20-year amortization schedule. At the time the refinancing was completed, a \$5,500,000 reserve account included in restricted cash on the consolidated balance sheet was established, which can be released in the future if certain thresholds prescribed in the loan agreement are met.

Other Debt:

In connection with the acquisition of a 60-acre oceanfront land parcel in Punta Mita, Nayarit, Mexico, the Company executed two \$17,500,000 non-interest bearing promissory notes. The Company recorded these notes at their present value based on an imputed interest rate of 9.5% and amortized the resulting discount over the life of the promissory notes. On September 30, 2008, the Company paid the first of the \$17,500,000 non-interest bearing promissory notes. The second note was due August 31, 2009. In August 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with the holder of the promissory note whereby the holder released the Company from its final installment payment of \$17,500,000 that was due in August 2009 in exchange for the Company agreeing to provide the note holder with the right to an interest in the property. The Company will receive a preferred position which will entitle it to receive the first \$12,000,000 of distributions generated from the property with any excess distributions split equally among the partners. The Company's obligations under this agreement, recorded as other liabilities in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the Company's consolidated balance sheets, are subject to the note holder being able to obtain certain permits and licenses to develop the land. If they are unable to obtain such permits and licenses within a prescribed time period, the Company would have the right to a full refund of the amounts previously paid to purchase the property, and the land ownership would revert back to the seller.

Exchangeable Notes:

On April 4, 2007, SH Funding issued \$150,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of 3.50% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2012 (Exchangeable Notes) and on April 25, 2007 issued an additional \$30,000,000 of Exchangeable Notes in connection with the exercise by the initial purchasers of their over-allotment option. The 3.50% Exchangeable Notes were issued at 99.5% of par value. The Company received proceeds of \$175,593,000, net of underwriting fees and expenses and original issue discount. On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the provisions of new guidance on accounting for convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion, including partial cash settlements, and retrospectively recorded an additional discount on the Exchangeable Notes of \$20,978,000 as of the issuance date. The Exchangeable Notes paid interest in cash semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year beginning October 1, 2007.

The Exchangeable Notes could be exchanged for cash or shares of SHR's common stock or a combination thereof, at the Company's option, based on the applicable exchange rate prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the stated maturity date at any time on or after November 1, 2011 and also under certain circumstances. The Exchangeable Notes may be exchanged based on an initial exchange rate of 36.1063 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of the Exchangeable Notes. Upon exchange, at the Company's election, a holder would receive an amount in cash equal to the lesser of (i) the principal amount of such holder's Exchangeable Notes, or (ii) the exchange value, as defined.

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On May 10, 2010, the Company announced a cash tender offer to purchase any and all of the Exchangeable Notes outstanding. On June 7, 2010, the Company completed the tender offer and accepted for purchase, at par, \$180,000,000 of the principal amount of its outstanding Exchangeable Notes. The aggregate consideration for the Exchangeable Notes accepted for purchase was approximately \$181,208,000, which included accrued and unpaid interest of approximately \$1,208,000. The Company allocated \$169,939,000 of the consideration to the settlement of the liability and \$10,061,000 to equity. This allocation was based on the fair value of the Exchangeable Notes excluding the conversion feature using unobservable (Level 3) inputs, which included a discount cash flow analysis and the Company's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate. The Company recognized a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$39,000 and \$925,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively.

In connection with the issuance of the Exchangeable Notes, the Company purchased call options for \$9,900,000, which was recorded in additional paid-in capital, to purchase approximately 928,000 shares of SHR's common stock at a strike price of \$27.70 up to a cap price of \$32.31 per share (subject to adjustment in certain circumstances).

The tables below present the effect of the Exchangeable Notes on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2009 and on the consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009
Balance Sheet:	
Principal amount of liability	\$ 180,000
Unamortized discount	(10,548)
Carrying amount of liability component	\$ 169,452
Carrying amount of equity component	\$ 20,978

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Statements of Operations:				
Coupon interest	\$	\$ 1,575	\$ 2,783	\$ 4,736
Discount amortization		1,043	1,865	3,129
Total interest	\$	\$ 2,618	\$ 4,648	\$ 7,865
Effective interest rate	0.00%	6.25%	6.25%	6.25%
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	\$ 39	\$	\$ 925	\$

Bank Credit Facility:

In February 2009, SH Funding entered into the third amendment to the bank credit facility, which, among other things, reduced the maximum facility size to \$400,000,000 but provides the Company with additional flexibility with respect to its financial covenants and related financial

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calculations. The amended interest rate on the facility is LIBOR plus a margin of 3.75% in the case of each LIBOR loan and base-rate plus a margin of 2.75% in the case of each base rate loan and a commitment fee of 0.50% per annum based on the unused revolver balance. The maturity date of the facility is March 9, 2011, with a one-year extension option conditioned upon compliance with a corporate fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.15 times for the year ending December 31, 2010. In connection with this amendment, the Company wrote off \$883,000 of unamortized deferred financing costs during the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Other terms and conditions exist including provisions to release assets from the borrowing base and limitations on the Company's ability to incur costs for discretionary capital programs. Under the agreement, SH Funding has a letter of credit sub-facility of \$75,000,000, which is secured by the amended \$400,000,000 bank credit facility. Letters of credit reduce the borrowing capacity under the facility.

Table of Contents**STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The weighted average interest rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 was 4.10% and 4.51%, respectively. As noted above, maximum availability is determined by the lesser of a 1.3 times debt service coverage on the borrowing base assets or a 45% advance rate against the appraised value of the borrowing base assets. Based on these requirements, the Company had \$243,900,000 available under the bank credit facility at September 30, 2010. At September 30, 2010, there was \$36,000,000 of borrowings outstanding under the bank credit facility and outstanding letters of credit of \$2,750,000 (see note 13). The agreement also requires maintenance of financial covenants, all of which SH Funding and SHR were in compliance with at September 30, 2010.

If current financial market conditions worsen and the Company's business significantly deteriorates, the Company may breach one or more of its financial covenants or the maximum availability under the bank credit facility may fall below the Company's short-term borrowing needs. A default under the bank credit facility would allow the lenders to declare all amounts outstanding under the facility to become due and payable. Additionally, such an acceleration event would allow for acceleration of the interest rate swaps.

Debt Maturity:

The following table summarizes the aggregate maturities (assuming all extension options exercised, excluding the conditional option to extend the bank credit facility) as of September 30, 2010 for all mortgage debt (excluding mortgage debt recorded in liabilities of assets held for sale (see note 5)) and the Company's bank credit facility (in thousands):

Years ending	Amounts
December 31,	
2010 (remainder)	\$
2011	430,237
2012	303,884
2013	120,580
2014	9,482
Thereafter	290,948
Total	\$ 1,155,131

Interest Expense:

Total interest expense includes a reduction related to capitalized interest of \$160,000 and \$301,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$488,000 and \$1,519,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Total interest expense in continuing and discontinued operations includes amortization of deferred financing costs of \$1,599,000 and \$1,835,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$5,100,000 and \$4,857,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Table of Contents**STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****9. EQUITY AND DISTRIBUTION ACTIVITY****Common Shares:**

In May 2010, the Company's board of directors increased the authorization for shares of SHR common stock from 150,000,000 to 250,000,000.

The following table presents the changes in the issued and outstanding shares of SHR common stock since December 31, 2009 (excluding 954,571 units and 954,746 units of SH Funding outstanding at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, which are exchangeable for shares of SHR common stock on a one-for-one basis, or the cash equivalent thereof, subject to certain restrictions and at the option of SH Funding) (in thousands):

Outstanding at December 31, 2009	75,253
RSUs redeemed for shares of SHR common stock	149
Common stock issued	75,900
Outstanding at September 30, 2010	151,302

As of September 30, 2010, no shares of SHR common stock have been repurchased under the \$50,000,000 share repurchase program.

Common Stock Offering:

On May 19, 2010, SHR completed a public offering of common stock by issuing 75,900,000 shares at a price of \$4.60 per share. After discounts, commissions, and expenses, SHR raised net proceeds of approximately \$331,832,000. These proceeds were used to fund the cash tender offer of the Exchangeable Notes (see note 8) and repay existing indebtedness under the Company's bank credit facility.

Distributions:

On November 4, 2008, SHR's board of directors elected to suspend the quarterly dividend to holders of shares of SHR common stock.

Distributions are declared quarterly to holders of shares of SHR preferred stock. In February 2009, SHR's board of directors elected to suspend the quarterly dividend beginning with the first quarter of 2009 to holders of shares of 8.50% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, 8.25% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, and 8.25% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock. Dividends on the preferred stock are cumulative. As of September 30, 2010, unpaid cumulative dividends on the 8.50% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, 8.25% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, and the 8.25% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock were \$16,693,000 in the aggregate or \$3.72 per share, \$16,603,000 in the aggregate or \$3.61 per share, and \$20,754,000 in the aggregate or \$3.61 per share, respectively. Pursuant to the articles supplementary governing the preferred stock, if the Company does not pay quarterly dividends on its preferred stock for six quarters, whether or not consecutive, the size of its board of directors will be increased by two and the holders of the preferred stock will have the right to elect two additional directors to the board. As of September 30, 2010, the Company did not pay quarterly dividends for seven quarters. There have been no new directors added to the board.

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The following tables reflect the reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the equity attributable to SHR and the noncontrolling owners (in thousands):

	SHR Shareholders Equity	Nonredeemable Noncontrolling Interests	Total Permanent Shareholders Equity	Total Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests (Temporary Equity) (a)
Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ 568,980	\$ 23,188	\$ 592,168	\$ 2,717
Common shares issued	330,338		330,338	2,128
Tender of Exchangeable Notes	(10,126)		(10,126)	
RSUs redeemed for common shares	2		2	
Net (loss) income	(103,938)	858	(103,080)	(879)
Gain on currency translation adjustments	2,693		2,693	20
Loss on mark to market of derivatives	(34,481)		(34,481)	(358)
Share-based compensation	1,437		1,437	12
Distributions	(35)	(15)	(50)	
Change in redemption value	(1,499)		(1,499)	1,499
Other	1,092	53	1,145	(1,092)
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$ 754,463	\$ 24,084	\$ 778,547	\$ 4,047

	SHR Shareholders Equity	Nonredeemable Noncontrolling Interests	Total Permanent Shareholders Equity	Total Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests (Temporary Equity) (a)
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 783,539	\$ 27,203	\$ 810,742	\$ 5,330
RSUs redeemed for common shares	8		8	
Net (loss) income	(179,469)	1,044	(178,425)	(2,297)
Gain on currency translation adjustments	11,926		11,926	153
Gain on mark to market of derivatives	5,955		5,955	77
Share-based compensation	5,171		5,171	64
Distributions		(4,793)	(4,793)	
Other	(137)	304	167	137
Balance at September 30, 2009	\$ 626,993	\$ 23,758	\$ 650,751	\$ 3,464

(a)

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The historical cost of the redeemable noncontrolling interests is based on the proportional relationship between the carrying value of equity associated with SHR's common shareholders relative to that of the unitholders of SH Funding, as SH Funding units may be exchanged into SHR common stock on a one-for-one basis. The interests held by the noncontrolling partners are stated at the greater of carrying value or their redemption value.

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the redeemable noncontrolling interests had a redemption value of approximately \$4,047,000 (based on the September 30, 2010 SHR common share price of \$4.24) and \$1,776,000 (based on the December 31, 2009 SHR common share price of \$1.86), respectively. As of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the redeemable noncontrolling interests had a redemption value of approximately \$2,514,000 (based on the September 30, 2009 SHR common share price of \$2.59) and \$1,639,000 (based on the December 31, 2008 SHR common share price of \$1.68), respectively.

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STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. DERIVATIVES

The Company manages its interest rate risk by varying its exposure to fixed and variable rates while attempting to minimize its interest costs. The Company manages its fixed interest rate and variable interest rate risk through the use of interest rate caps and swaps. The Company enters into interest rate caps and swaps with high credit quality counterparties and diversifies its positions among such counterparties in order to reduce its exposure to credit losses. The caps limit the Company's exposure on its variable-rate debt that would result from an increase in interest rates. The Company's lenders, as stipulated in the respective loan agreements, generally require such caps. Upon extinguishment of debt, income effects of cash flow hedges are reclassified from accumulated OCL to interest expense, equity in earnings of joint ventures, loss on early extinguishment of debt, or (loss) income from discontinued operations, as appropriate. The Company recognizes all derivatives at fair value as either assets or liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as either other assets or in accounts payable and accrued expenses.

The valuation of the interest rate swaps and caps is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities. The Company incorporates credit valuation adjustments (CVA) to appropriately reflect its own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk. When assessing nonperformance risk, the Company has considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts, and guarantees.

Except for the CVA noted below, all inputs used to measure fair value of the derivative financial instruments are Level 2 inputs. The Company has concluded that the inputs used to measure its CVA are Level 3 inputs. If the inputs used to measure fair value fall in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls shall be determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company assessed the impact of the CVA on the overall fair value of its derivative instruments and concluded that the CVA has a significant impact to the fair values as of September 30, 2010. As of September 30, 2010, all derivative liabilities are categorized as Level 3.

Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk:

The Company's objectives in using interest rate derivatives are to add stability to interest expense and to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. To accomplish this objective, the Company primarily uses interest rate swaps and caps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable-rate amounts from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and that qualify as cash flow hedges is recorded in accumulated OCL and is subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period that the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, such derivatives were used to hedge the variable cash flows associated with existing variable-rate debt. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the derivatives is recognized directly in earnings.

Amounts reported in accumulated OCL related to derivatives, excluding liabilities of assets held for sale, will be reclassified to interest expense as interest payments are made on the Company's variable-rate debt. During the next twelve months, the Company estimates that an additional \$37,881,000 will be reclassified as an increase to interest expense.

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As of September 30, 2010, the Company had the following outstanding interest rate derivatives that were designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk:

Interest Rate Derivative	Number of Instruments	Notional Amount (in thousands)
Interest rate swaps	12	\$ 775,000
Interest rate swap	1	£ 75,190
Interest rate swap	1	101,600

At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the aggregate notional amount of the Company's domestic interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges was \$775,000,000 and \$1,250,000,000, respectively. Of these amounts, \$200,000,000 and \$275,000,000 at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, relate to forward-starting swaps where the Company is not currently required to make or receive swap payments. These forward-starting swaps have effective dates of December 2010 and February 2011, fixed pay rates against LIBOR of 5.23% and 5.27% and maturity dates of December 2015 and February 2016. These outstanding forward-starting interest rate swaps will hedge the future interest payments of debt that are currently hedged by interest rate swaps that will mature on the dates that these swaps become effective. The Company's remaining swaps have fixed pay rates against LIBOR ranging from 0.45% to 5.42% and maturity dates ranging from December 2010 to April 2015.

In addition, at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had a GBP LIBOR interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of £75,190,000 and £77,250,000, respectively. The swap has a current fixed pay rate against GBP LIBOR of 3.22%, increasing to 5.72% for the periods subsequent to January 2011, and a maturity date of October 2013. The Company also has a EURIBOR interest rate swap agreement with a notional amount of 101,600,000 related to the InterContinental Prague mortgage loan (see note 5). The swap has a fixed pay rate against EURIBOR of 3.32% and a maturity date of March 2015.

Termination and De-designation of Cash Flow Hedges

In May and June 2010, the Company paid \$7,212,000 to terminate five interest rate swaps with a combined notional amount of \$300,000,000. The interest rate swaps were originally entered into to hedge the Company's forecasted LIBOR-based debt. However, the Company concluded that it was not probable that the originally forecasted levels of LIBOR-based debt would occur as a result of the conversion of the Westin St. Francis and Fairmont Chicago loans to fixed-rate (see note 8) and the use of proceeds from an equity offering to pay down the bank credit facility (see note 9). Therefore, the Company terminated the five interest rate swaps and recorded a charge of \$18,263,000, which included the immediate write-off of amounts previously recorded in accumulated OCL related to these swaps. The charge was recorded in loss on early termination of derivative financial instruments in the consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

In addition, based on changes in the forecasted levels of LIBOR-based debt, the Company de-designated one interest swap as a cash flow hedge as discussed below. Amounts previously reported in accumulated OCL related to this swap will be reclassified into earnings over the life of the swap and changes in the market value of the interest swap will be recorded in earnings subsequent to the de-designation.

Table of Contents**STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Non-designated Hedges:**

Derivatives not designated as hedges are not speculative and are used to manage the Company's exposure to interest rate movements and other identified risks but do not meet the strict hedge accounting requirements. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated in hedging relationships are recorded directly in earnings. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had the following outstanding interest rate derivatives that were non-designated hedges:

Interest Rate Derivative	Number of Instruments	Notional Amount (in thousands)
Interest rate swap	1	\$ 100,000
Interest rate caps	9	\$ 594,750

During the second quarter of 2010, the Company de-designated one interest rate swap as a cash flow hedge with a notional amount of \$100,000,000. The swap has a fixed pay rate against LIBOR of 0.45%, increasing to 4.96% beginning December 2010, and a maturity date of December 2014.

At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the aggregate notional amount of the Company's purchased and sold interest rate cap agreements was \$594,750,000. These caps have LIBOR strike rates ranging from 5.00% to 7.50% and maturity dates ranging from January 2011 to October 2011.

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments:

The table below presents the fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments as well as their classification on the consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value as of	
		September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate swaps (a)	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ (92,888)	\$ (63,755)
Interest rate swap (b)	Liabilities of assets held for sale	\$ (8,068)	\$
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate swap (a)	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ (13,038)	\$
Interest rate caps	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	\$

(a) These liabilities are based on an aggregate termination value of \$(120,721,000) and \$(98,840,000) excluding accrued interest and includes a CVA of \$14,795,000 and \$35,085,000 as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(b) This liability is based on an aggregate termination value of \$ (9,668,000) excluding accrued interest and includes a CVA of \$1,600,000 as of September 30, 2010 (see note 5).

Table of Contents**STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The Company does not have any fair value measurements using inputs based on quoted prices in active markets (Level 1 or Level 2) as of September 30, 2010 or December 31, 2009. The following table reflects changes in interest rate swap liabilities categorized as Level 3 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

Balance as of January 1, 2010	\$ (63,755)
Interest rate swap transactions (c)	35,275
Unrealized losses	(85,514)
Less liabilities of assets held for sale	8,068
Balance as of September 30, 2010	\$ (105,926)
Balance as of January 1, 2009	\$ (98,089)
Interest rate swap transactions (c)	37,280
Unrealized losses	(9,026)
Balance as of September 30, 2009	\$ (69,835)

(c) During the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, the Company paid transaction fees of \$24,672,000 and \$32,220,000, respectively, to buy down certain domestic interest rate swap fixed pay rates to current market rates. The modified swaps had effective dates of February 15, 2010 and March 15, 2009 and were designated as cash flow hedges at the time of the buy down transactions. The transaction fees will be reclassified into earnings over the life of the swaps. In May and June 2010, the Company paid \$7,212,000 to terminate certain of these modified domestic swaps, and the Company recognized immediately into earnings the portion of transaction fees recorded in accumulated OCL related to these terminated swaps. The accumulated OCL related to the remaining modified swaps will continue to be reclassified into earnings over the life of the swaps.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company paid \$3,268,000 to buy down the EURIBOR interest rate swap fixed pay rate from 4.53% to 3.32% for the period from March 2010 through March 2015. The modified swap will remain designated as a cash flow hedge and any amounts in accumulated OCL existing from the original transaction will be reclassified into earnings over the life of the swap.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company paid \$5,060,000 to buy down the GBP LIBOR interest rate swap fixed pay rate from 5.72% to 3.22% for the period from January 15, 2009 through January 17, 2011. The modified swap will remain designated as a cash flow hedge and any amounts in accumulated OCL existing from the original transaction will be reclassified into earnings over the life of the swap.

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The tables below present the effect of the Company's derivative financial instruments on the statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
<i>Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships</i>				
Interest rate swaps:				
Effective portion of loss recognized in accumulated OCL	\$ (22,669)	\$ (41,539)	\$ (87,757)	\$ (35,116)
Effective portion of loss reclassified into interest expense	\$ (8,866)	\$ (12,828)	\$ (31,768)	\$ (38,252)
Effective portion of loss reclassified into interest expense discontinued operations	\$ (1,990)	\$ (1,299)	\$ (5,451)	\$ (2,896)
Effective portion of loss reclassified to loss on early termination of derivative financial instruments	\$	\$	\$ (15,542)	\$
Ineffective portion of loss recognized in interest expense	\$ (393)	\$ (990)	\$ (1,238)	\$ (1,135)
Ineffective portion of loss recognized in interest expense discontinued operations	\$ (27)	\$	\$ (980)	\$
Mark to market loss recognized in loss on early termination of derivative financial instruments	\$	\$	\$ (2,721)	\$
	Three Months Ended September 30,	2009	Nine Months Ended September 30,	2009
<i>Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments</i>				
Interest rate swap:				
Mark to market loss recognized in interest expense	\$ (3,374)	\$	\$ (4,547)	\$
Interest rate caps:				
(Loss) gain recognized in other income, net	\$ (110)	\$ 4	\$ (161)	\$ 5
Loss recognized in equity in earnings of joint ventures	\$ (105)	\$ (46)	\$ (226)	\$ (229)
Credit-risk-related Contingent Features:				

The Company has agreements with each of its derivative counterparties that contain a provision where if the Company defaults and its indebtedness is accelerated or declared due or capable of being accelerated or declared due, then the Company could also be declared in default on its derivative obligations associated with the relevant indebtedness.

As of September 30, 2010, the fair value of derivatives in a net liability position (including derivatives recorded in liabilities of assets held for sale), which includes accrued interest but excludes any adjustment for nonperformance risk, related to these agreements was \$(131,408,000). As of September 30, 2010, the Company has not posted any collateral related to these agreements. If the Company had breached any of these provisions at September 30, 2010, it would have been required to settle its obligations under the agreements at their termination value of \$(131,408,000). The Company has not breached any of the provisions as of September 30, 2010.

11. SHARE-BASED EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION PLANS

On June 21, 2004, the Company adopted the 2004 Incentive Plan (the Plan). The Plan provided for the grant of equity-based awards in the form of, among others, Options, RSUs, and stock appreciation rights (SARs), which are collectively referred to as the Awards. On May 22, 2008, SHR's shareholders approved SHR's Amended and Restated 2004 Incentive Plan (the Amended Plan). The Amended Plan: (a) added units of SH Funding as an additional type of award (OP Units); (b) adjusted the number of authorized shares from 3,000,000 shares of SHR common stock

to 4,200,000 shares of SHR common stock or OP Units; (c) limited

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

the maximum term of Options and SARs to no more than 10 years and prohibited the repricing of Options and SARs; and (d) established minimum vesting periods for certain awards.

RSUs and Options:

During the first quarter of 2009, the compensation committee approved the acceleration of vesting of certain RSUs issued prior to December 31, 2008. Effective March 31, 2009, the vesting of approximately 295,000 shares was accelerated. The Company recorded compensation expense of \$435,000 and \$359,000 related to RSUs and Options (net of estimated forfeitures) for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$1,530,000 and \$5,484,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The compensation expense is recorded in corporate expenses on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. As of September 30, 2010, there was unrecognized compensation expense of \$2,043,000 related to nonvested RSUs, \$34,000 related to performance-based RSUs and \$163,000 related to Options granted under the Amended Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.3 years for nonvested RSUs, 0.3 years for performance-based RSUs and 0.3 years for Options.

Value Creation Plan:

On August 27, 2009, the Company adopted the Value Creation Plan to further align the interests and efforts of key employees to the interests of the Company's stockholders in creating stockholder value and providing key employees an added incentive to work towards the Company's growth and success. The Value Creation Plan provides for up to 2.5% of the Company's market capitalization (limited to a maximum market capitalization based on a common stock price of \$20.00 per share) to be provided to participants in the Value Creation Plan in 2012 if the highest average closing price of SHR's common stock during certain consecutive twenty trading day periods in 2012 is at least \$4.00 (Normal Distribution Amount). In addition, if a change of control occurs any time prior to December 31, 2012, participants in the Value Creation Plan will generally not be entitled to the Normal Distribution Amount and will instead be entitled to receive 2.5% of the Company's market capitalization based on the value of a share of SHR's common stock upon the change of control (Change of Control Price), regardless of whether the Change of Control Price is at least \$4.00 or greater than \$20.00. A total of up to one million units (representing an opportunity to earn an amount equal to 2.5% of the Company's market capitalization) can be allocated under the Value Creation Plan to key employees. As of September 30, 2010, 970,000 units have been granted under the Value Creation Plan. Payments upon a unit of distribution may be made in cash, in shares of SHR's common stock (subject to approval by the stockholders of the Company), in some combination thereof or in any other manner approved by the committee of the board administering the Value Creation Plan.

The Company has accounted for the Value Creation Plan as a liability award and has recorded the liability in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets. The fair value of the Value Creation Plan will be re-measured at the end of each reporting period, and the Company will make adjustments to the compensation expense and liability to reflect the fair value. The fair value of the liability at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was \$6,980,000 and \$108,000, respectively. The compensation expense recognized for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$3,845,000 and \$48,000, respectively, and \$6,872,000 and \$48,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On August 16, 2007, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Sir David M.C. Michels, a member of SHR's board of directors. On August 21, 2008, the Company amended the agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Michels provided certain consulting services to the Company relating to its European strategy.

On August 5, 2009, the Company and Mr. Michels agreed to terminate the consulting agreement dated August 16, 2007, as amended on August 21, 2008 (collectively, the Consulting Agreement). Pursuant to the termination agreement dated August 5, 2009 between the parties (the Termination Agreement, and together

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

with the Consulting Agreement, the Agreements), Mr. Michels served as a consultant to the Company until December 31, 2009 (the Termination Date) and received \$125,000, in consideration of (i) Mr. Michels' consulting services through the Termination Date and (ii) contractually provided termination fees and the waiver of certain other benefits to which Mr. Michels was otherwise entitled to under the terms of the Consulting Agreement. Mr. Michels shall not receive any additional compensation or equity grants under the terms of the Agreements. All prior grants made by the Company to Mr. Michels pursuant to the Consulting Agreement shall continue to vest provided the conditions to such vesting contained in the Consulting Agreement are satisfied. For the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, the Company recognized expense of \$24,000 and \$58,000, respectively, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 recognized expense of \$64,000 and \$132,000, respectively, related to the Consulting Agreement.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental Matters:

Generally, the properties acquired by the Company have been subjected to environmental reviews. While some of these assessments have led to further investigation and sampling, none of the environmental assessments have revealed, nor is the Company aware of any environmental liability that it believes would have a material adverse effect on its business or financial statements.

Litigation:

The Company is party to various claims and routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. Based on discussions with legal counsel, the Company does not believe that the results of these claims and litigation, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on its business or financial statements.

Letters of Credit:

As of September 30, 2010, the Company provided \$750,000 in letters of credit related to its corporate office space lease and \$2,000,000 in connection with the Four Seasons Mexico City hotel purchase and sale agreement to secure the indemnity obligations of the seller thereunder.

14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the carrying amounts of certain financial instruments employed by the Company, including cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued expenses were representative of their fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

At September 30, 2010, the fair value of the fixed-rate mortgage debt approximated the carrying value of \$317,750,000. At December 31, 2009, there was no fixed-rate mortgage debt.

To calculate the estimated fair value of the variable-rate mortgage debt (excluding mortgage debt recorded in liabilities of assets held for sale (see note 5)) and bank credit facility as of September 30, 2010, the Company estimated that in the current market the spread over the applicable index (LIBOR or GBP LIBOR, as applicable) would be in the range of 400 to 600 basis points as compared to the current contractual spread as disclosed (see note 8). Using these estimated market spreads, the Company estimated the fair value of the variable-rate mortgage debt (excluding mortgage debt recorded in liabilities of assets held for sale (see note 5)) and bank credit facility to be approximately \$36,000,000 to \$60,000,000 lower than the total carrying value of \$837,000,000. For every 100 basis point change in the assumed market spread, the corresponding change in the fair value of the total variable-rate debt would be approximately \$12,000,000.

To calculate the estimated fair value of the variable-rate mortgage debt and bank credit facility as of December 31, 2009, the Company estimated that in the current market the spread over the applicable index (LIBOR, EURIBOR, or GBP LIBOR, as applicable) would be in the range of 400

to 600 basis points as compared to the

Table of Contents**STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

current contractual spread as disclosed above (see note 8). Using these estimated market spreads, the Company estimated the fair value of the mortgage debt and bank credit facility to be approximately \$82,000,000 to \$139,000,000 lower than the carrying value of \$1,479,000,000. To calculate the fair value of the Exchangeable Notes as of December 31, 2009, the Company assumed a market spread between 400 to 600 basis points and estimated the fair value to be approximately \$8,000,000 to \$15,000,000 lower than the face value of \$180,000,000. For every 100 basis point change in the assumed market spread, the corresponding change in the fair value of the total debt would be approximately \$32,000,000.

15. GEOGRAPHIC AND BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in one reportable business segment, hotel ownership. As of September 30, 2010, the Company's foreign operations and long-lived assets (excluding assets held for sale) consisted of one Mexican hotel property, two Mexican development sites, a 31% interest in a Mexican joint venture, and three European properties, including leasehold interests in each a French and a German hotel property.

The following table presents revenues (excluding unconsolidated joint ventures and discontinued operations) and long-lived assets (excluding assets held for sale as of September 30, 2010) for the geographical areas in which the Company operates (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Revenues:				
United States	\$ 152,744	\$ 143,753	\$ 445,532	\$ 433,426
Europe	23,569	21,483	61,151	54,052
Mexico	5,618	5,605	28,226	27,564
Total	\$ 181,931	\$ 170,841	\$ 534,909	\$ 515,042

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Long-lived Assets:		
United States	\$ 1,755,851	\$ 1,817,698
Europe	114,017	277,190
Mexico	174,085	177,500
Total	\$ 2,043,953	\$ 2,272,388

16. MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

In January 2010 and December 2009, the Company amended terms of various management agreements with Marriott and Westin. Consideration resulting from these amendments and amendments in prior years, including amounts previously recognized as termination liabilities, are classified as deferred credits and will be recognized ratably in earnings (as an offset to management fee expense) over the expected remaining terms of the respective management agreements. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, deferred credits of \$14,296,000 and \$9,120,000, respectively, were included in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets.

Asset Management Agreements

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In May 2010 and April 2009, the Company entered into asset management agreements with unaffiliated third parties to provide asset management services to four hotels not owned by the Company. Under the agreements, the Company earns base management fees, in the aggregate of \$750,000 per year, and has the potential to earn additional incentive fees. The Company recognized fees of \$238,000 and \$75,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and fees of \$794,000 and \$135,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, under these agreements, which are included in other income, net in the consolidated statements of operations.

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**ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.
Note on Forward-Looking Statements**

On one or more occasions, we may make statements regarding our assumptions, projections, expectations, targets, intentions or beliefs about future events. All statements other than statements of historical facts included or incorporated by reference in this Form 10-Q are 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 Exchange Act).

Such terms and phrases as intends, intend, intended, goal, estimate, estimates, expects, expect, expected, project, projected, predicts, potential, seeks, anticipates, anticipated, should, could, may, will, designed to, foreseeable future, believe, be, similar expressions or the negative of these words or phrases identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect our current views about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and changes in circumstances that may cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement. We caution that while we make such statements in good faith and we believe such statements are based on reasonable assumptions, including without limitation, management's examination of historical operating trends, data contained in records and other data available from third parties, we cannot assure you that our projections will be achieved.

Some important factors that could cause actual results or outcomes for us to differ materially from these forward-looking statements are discussed in the cautionary statements contained in Exhibit 99.1 to this Form 10-Q, which are incorporated herein by reference. In assessing forward-looking statements contained herein, readers are urged to read carefully all cautionary statements contained in this Form 10-Q.

Overview

We were incorporated in Maryland in January 2004 to acquire and asset-manage upper upscale and luxury hotels (as defined by Smith Travel Research). Our accounting predecessor, Strategic Hotel Capital, L.L.C. (SHC LLC) was founded in 1997 by Laurence Geller, our president and chief executive officer, Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s Whitehall Fund and others. We made an election to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (REIT) under the Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Tax Code). On June 29, 2004, we completed our initial public offering (IPO) of our common stock. Prior to the IPO, 21 hotel interests were owned by SHC LLC. Concurrent with and as part of the transactions relating to the IPO, a reverse spin-off distribution to shareholders separated SHC LLC into two companies, a new, privately-held SHC LLC, with interests, at that time, in seven hotels and Strategic Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (SHR), a public entity with interests, at that time, in 14 hotels. See Item 1. Financial Statements 1. General for the hotel interests owned by us as of September 30, 2010.

We operate as a self-administered and self-managed REIT, which means that we are managed by our board of directors and executive officers. A REIT is a legal entity that holds real estate interests and, through payments of dividends to stockholders, is permitted to reduce or avoid federal income taxes at the corporate level. For us to continue to qualify as a REIT, we cannot operate hotels; instead we employ internationally known hotel management companies to operate our hotels for us under management contracts. We conduct our operations through our direct and indirect subsidiaries including our operating partnership, Strategic Hotel Funding, L.L.C. (SH Funding), which currently holds substantially all of our assets. We are the managing member of SH Funding and hold approximately 99% of its membership units as of September 30, 2010. We manage all business aspects of SH Funding, including the sale and purchase of hotels, the investment in these hotels and the financing of SH Funding and its assets.

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Throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section, references to we, our, and us are references to SHR together, except as the context otherwise requires, with its consolidated subsidiaries, including SH Funding (the Company).

When presenting the dollar equivalent amount for any amounts expressed in a foreign currency, the dollar equivalent amount has been computed based on the exchange rate on the date of the transaction or the exchange rate prevailing on September 30, 2010, as applicable, unless otherwise noted.

Outlook

For the second consecutive quarter our key operating metrics were positive in the third quarter as we continued to see improvement in demand across the entire spectrum of our customer base.

In North America, occupancy in the third quarter increased 1.3 percentage points year-over-year, with most of the improvement concentrated in group business. Most importantly, our demand growth was concentrated in the highest rated segments of our business, particularly the premium transient channel where occupied room nights increased 35%. This segment yielded an average daily rate (ADR) nearly \$170.00 higher than our overall average rate of \$212.00 during the quarter. Transient occupied room nights increased 0.2% in the quarter, driven importantly by a 35% increase in higher-rated premium room nights and a 7% increase in corporate negotiated room nights offset by a 12% decline in discounted room nights, which are typically sold through internet channels.

ADR increased 5.4% during the quarter, driven by an 8.5% increase in transient rate. Group rate increased 0.5% during the third quarter, driven by a 9.6% increase in association room rates. However, growth in group rate is still being constrained by room nights booked at lower rates at the depths of the lodging cycle in 2009 for this year. In contrast, rooms being booked this year for 2011 are at rates significantly higher than 2010.

Revenue per available room (RevPAR) at our European hotels increased 10.5% in the third quarter, or 18.9% on a constant U.S. dollar basis. London and Paris were particularly strong markets during the quarter.

During the lodging downturn, we implemented hotel specific contingency plans designed to reduce costs and maximize efficiency at each hotel. These include, but are not limited to, adjusting variable labor, eliminating fixed labor, and reducing the hours of room service operations and other food and beverage outlets. We believe the cost structures of our hotels have been fundamentally redesigned to sustain many of the cost reductions, even during periods of rising lodging demand. Therefore, we are optimistic that improving lodging demand will lead to increases in ADR and drive significant profit margin expansion throughout our portfolio.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Sale of Interests in Hotel Properties. On September 22, 2010, we entered into an agreement to sell the InterContinental Prague hotel for total estimated consideration on the signing date of approximately 110.6 million. The sale, subject to certain closing contingencies, is scheduled to close in the fourth quarter of 2010. This property has been classified as held for sale as of September 30, 2010, and the results of operations for this property have been classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

In 2009, we sold the Four Seasons Mexico City and Renaissance Paris Hotel Le Parc Trocadero (Renaissance Paris) hotels for net sales proceeds, after proration adjustments related to assets and liabilities of the hotels and closing costs, of \$52.2 million and \$50.3 million, respectively. The results of operations for these properties have been classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

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Total Portfolio Definition. We define our Total Portfolio as properties that we wholly or partially own or lease and whose operations are included in our consolidated operating results. The Total Portfolio excludes all properties included in discontinued operations.

Revenues. Substantially all of our revenue is derived from the operation of our hotels. Specifically, our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 consisted of:

	Total Portfolio	
	% of Total Revenues	
	2010	2009
Revenues:		
Rooms	55.3%	54.7%
Food and beverage	33.2%	31.5%
Other hotel operating revenue	10.9%	13.1%
	99.4%	99.3%
Lease revenue	0.6%	0.7%
Total revenues	100.0%	100.0%

Rooms revenue. Occupancy and ADR are the major drivers of rooms revenue.

Food and beverage revenue. Occupancy, local catering, and banquet events are the major drivers of food and beverage revenue.

Other hotel operating revenue. Other hotel operating revenue consists primarily of cancellation fees, spa, telephone, parking, golf course, Internet access, space rentals, retail, and other guest services and is also driven by occupancy.

Lease revenue. We sublease our interest in the Marriott Hamburg to a third party and earn annual base rent plus additional rent contingent on the hotel meeting performance thresholds.

Changes in our revenues are most easily explained by performance indicators that are used in the hotel real estate industry:

average daily occupancy;

ADR;

RevPAR, which is the product of ADR and average daily occupancy, but does not capture food and beverage revenue or other hotel operating revenue; and

Total RevPAR, which captures food and beverage and other hotel operating revenue.

We generate a significant portion of our revenue from two broad categories of customers, transient and group.

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Our transient customers include individual or group business and leisure travelers that occupy less than 10 rooms per night. Transient customers accounted for approximately 58.5% and 62.0% of the rooms sold during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We divide our transient customers into the following subcategories:

Transient Leisure This category generates the highest room rates and includes travelers that receive published rates offered to the general public that do not have access to negotiated or discounted rates.

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Transient Negotiated This category includes travelers, who are typically associated with companies and organizations that generate high volumes of business, that receive negotiated rates that are lower than the published rates offered to the general public.

Our group customers include groups of 10 or more individuals that occupy 10 or more rooms per night. Group customers accounted for approximately 41.5% and 38.0% of the rooms sold during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We divide our group customers into the following subcategories:

Group Association This category includes group bookings related to national and regional association meetings and conventions.

Group Corporate This category includes group bookings related to corporate business.

Group Other This category generally includes group bookings related to social, military, education, religious, fraternal, and youth and amateur sports teams.

Fluctuations in revenues, which, for our domestic hotels, tend to correlate with changes in the United States gross domestic product (U.S. GDP), are driven largely by general economic and local market conditions as well as general health and safety concerns, which in turn affect levels of business and leisure travel. Guest demographics also affect our revenues. The U.S. GDP has improved during the first three quarters of 2010 leading to increased hotel demand over the prior year. The increase in demand has come from both our Transient and Group Corporate categories. However, total hotel demand is still well below levels reached before the recent economic downturn; therefore, the ADR for our hotels remains depressed.

In addition to economic conditions, supply is another important factor that can affect revenues. Room rates and occupancy tend to fall when supply increases unless the supply growth is offset by an equal or greater increase in demand. One reason we target upper upscale and luxury hotels in select urban and resort markets, including major business centers and leisure destinations, is because they tend to be in locations that have greater supply constraints such as lack of available land, high development costs, long development and entitlement lead times, and brand trade area restrictions that prevent the addition of a certain brand or brands in close proximity. Nevertheless, our hotels are not insulated from competitive pressures and our hotel operators will lower room rates to compete more aggressively for guests in periods when occupancy declines.

For purposes of calculating our Total Portfolio RevPAR for 2010 and 2009, we exclude unconsolidated joint ventures, discontinued operations, and the Marriott Hamburg because we sublease the operations of the hotel and only record lease revenue. This method for calculating RevPAR each period is consistently applied through the remainder of this Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and should be taken into consideration wherever RevPAR results are disclosed.

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Hotel Operating Expenses. Our hotel operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 consisted of the costs and expenses to provide hotel services, including:

	Total Portfolio % of Total Hotel Operating Expenses	
	2010	2009
Hotel operating expenses:		
Rooms	19.7%	19.6%
Food and beverage	30.4%	29.6%
Other departmental expenses	35.8%	36.4%
Management fees	4.4%	4.8%
Other hotel expenses	9.7%	9.6%
Total hotel operating expenses	100.0%	100.0%

Rooms expense. Occupancy is a major driver of rooms expense, which has a significant correlation with rooms revenue.

Food and beverage expense. Occupancy, local catering, and banquet events are the major drivers of food and beverage expense, which has a significant correlation with food and beverage revenue.

Other departmental expenses. Other departmental expenses consist of general and administrative, marketing, repairs and maintenance, utilities and expenses related to earning other operating revenue.

Management fees. We pay base and incentive management fees to our hotel operators. Base management fees are computed as a percentage of revenue. Incentive management fees are incurred when operating profits exceed levels prescribed in our management agreements.

Other hotel expenses. Other hotel expenses consist primarily of insurance costs and property taxes.

Salaries, wages and related benefits are included within the categories of hotel operating expenses described above and represented approximately 47.9% and 48.0% of the total hotel operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Most categories of variable operating expenses, such as utilities and certain labor such as housekeeping, fluctuate with changes in occupancy. Increases in RevPAR attributable to increases in occupancy are accompanied by increases in most categories of variable operating costs and expenses while increases in RevPAR attributable to increases in ADR typically only result in increases in limited categories of operating costs and expenses, such as management fees charged by our operators, which are based on hotel revenues. Thus, changes in ADR have a more significant impact on operating margins.

Lease expense. As a result of sale and leaseback transactions applicable to the Paris Marriott and Marriott Hamburg hotels, we recorded lease expense in our statements of operations. In conjunction with the sale and leaseback transactions, we also recorded a deferred gain. Net lease expense includes an offset for the amortization of the deferred gain of \$1.2 million for each of the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, and \$3.5 million and \$3.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Corporate expenses. Corporate level expenses include payroll and related costs, professional fees, travel expenses and office rent.

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Recent Events. We expect that the following events will cause our future results of operations to differ from our historical performance:

Termination and De-Designation of Cash Flow Hedges. In May and June 2010, we paid approximately \$7.2 million to terminate five interest rate swaps with a combined notional amount of \$300.0 million. The interest rate swaps were originally entered into to hedge our forecasted LIBOR-based debt. However, we concluded that it was not probable that the originally forecasted levels of LIBOR-based debt would occur as a result of the conversion of the Westin St. Francis and Fairmont Chicago loans to fixed-rate and the use of proceeds from an equity offering to pay down the bank credit facility. Therefore, we terminated the five interest rate swaps and recorded a charge of \$18.3 million, which included the immediate write-off of amounts previously recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss (OCL) related to these swaps. The charge was recorded in loss on early termination of derivative financial instruments on the consolidated statements of operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

In addition, based on changes in the forecasted levels of LIBOR-based debt, we de-designated one interest rate swap as a cash flow hedge. Amounts in accumulated OCL related to this swap will be reclassified into earnings over the life of the swap and subsequent changes in the market value of the interest swap will be recorded in earnings.

Common Stock Offering. On May 19, 2010, we completed a public offering of 75.9 million shares of common stock at a price of \$4.60 per share. After discounts, commissions, and estimated expenses, we raised net proceeds of approximately \$331.8 million. These proceeds were used to fund the cash tender offer of the 3.50% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2012 (Exchangeable Notes) and repay existing indebtedness under the bank credit facility.

Cash Tender Offer of Exchangeable Notes. On May 10, 2010, we announced a cash tender offer to purchase any and all of the Exchangeable Notes outstanding. On June 7, 2010, we completed the tender offer and accepted for purchase, at par, \$180.0 million of the principal amount of our outstanding Exchangeable Notes. The aggregate consideration for the Exchangeable Notes accepted for purchase was approximately \$181.2 million, which included accrued and unpaid interest of approximately \$1.2 million. We recognized a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$0.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Loan Modifications. On May 5, 2010, we refinanced the loans secured by the Fairmont Chicago and Westin St. Francis hotels. Prior to the refinancing, the two loans included a \$220.0 million loan secured by the Westin St. Francis hotel and a \$123.8 million loan secured by the Fairmont Chicago hotel. The refinanced loans are cross-collateralized with a total principal amount of \$317.8 million, allocated \$220.0 million to the Westin St. Francis and \$97.8 million to the Fairmont Chicago. Principal of \$26.0 million related to the Fairmont Chicago was repaid at the time of the refinancing. The loans were converted from LIBOR-based variable-rate loans to fixed-rate loans with interest payable monthly at an annual interest rate of 6.09%. The maturities of the loans have been extended until 2017. There is an approximate 18-month interest-only period followed by scheduled principal payments based on a 20-year amortization schedule. At the time the refinancing was completed, a \$5.5 million reserve account included in restricted cash on our balance sheet was established, which can be released in the future if certain thresholds prescribed in the loan agreement are met.

In February 2010, we entered into an amended and restated loan agreement with the lender of the InterContinental Prague. Under the amended terms, the maturity date of the loan was extended to March 2015. Interest remains payable quarterly and is equal to EURIBOR plus 1.20% through March 2012 and subsequently increases to EURIBOR plus 1.80% through loan maturity. Additionally, the amended and restated loan agreement a) waived the loan to value and interest cover ratio covenants through March 2012 and reintroduces the ratio covenants with increased thresholds subsequent to March 2012 through maturity, b) postponed the amortization of principal payments, c) established a 2.0 million liquidity reserve to cover potential shortfalls in debt service, and d) allows accrued and unpaid interest up to 2.0 million to be added to the principal balance under certain circumstances.

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Impairment Losses. During the second quarter of 2009, we concluded that indicators of potential impairment were present and that evaluations of carrying values of goodwill and intangible assets were therefore required based on the continued deterioration of economic and credit market conditions and declines in our revenues, operating profits, forecasted performance and market capitalization from previous levels. We performed an interim test for impairment of goodwill at June 30, 2009. Based on our impairment test, we recorded non-cash goodwill impairment losses of \$41.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

An impairment test of long-lived assets was performed for the Renaissance Paris hotel at September 30, 2009 as a result of a change in the anticipated holding period for that hotel. As a result of this test, we recorded an impairment charge of \$30.8 million related to the Renaissance Paris hotel during the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Acceleration of Restricted Stock Units (RSUs). During the first quarter of 2009, the compensation committee approved the acceleration of vesting of certain RSUs issued prior to December 31, 2008. Effective March 31, 2009, the vesting of approximately 295,000 shares was accelerated resulting in a one-time charge of \$3.6 million in the first quarter of 2009 to recognize the remaining unamortized deferred compensation costs related to these vested RSUs.

Suspension of Preferred Stock Dividends. On February 24, 2009, the board of directors elected to suspend the quarterly dividend to holders of shares of our preferred stock. We are currently seven quarters in arrears on the preferred stock dividends.

Table of Contents**Comparison of Three Months Ended September 30, 2010 to Three Months Ended September 30, 2009****Operating Results**

The following table presents the operating results for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, including the amount and percentage change in these results between the two periods of our Total Portfolio (in thousands, except operating data).

	2010	2009	Total Portfolio Change (\$) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	Change (%) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Rooms	\$ 105,771	\$ 97,895	\$ 7,876	8.0%
Food and beverage	55,987	52,489	3,498	6.7%
Other hotel operating revenue	19,065	19,233	(168)	(0.9)%
	180,823	169,617	11,206	6.6%
Lease revenue	1,108	1,224	(116)	(9.5)%
Total revenues	181,931	170,841	11,090	6.5%
Operating Costs and Expenses:				
Hotel operating expenses	142,111	136,548	(5,563)	(4.1)%
Lease expense	4,182	4,355	173	4.0%
Depreciation and amortization	32,779	34,421	1,642	4.8%
Corporate expenses	8,904	5,020	(3,884)	(77.4)%
Total operating costs and expenses	187,976	180,344	(7,632)	(4.2)%
Operating loss	(6,045)	(9,503)	3,458	36.4%
Interest expense, net	(22,050)	(24,459)	2,409	9.8%
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(39)		(39)	(100.0)%
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	3,001	1,573	1,428	90.8%
Foreign currency exchange loss	(134)	(379)	245	64.6%
Other income, net	1,605	125	1,480	1,184.0%
Loss before income taxes and discontinued operations	(23,662)	(32,643)	8,981	27.5%
Income tax (expense) benefit	(407)	236	(643)	(272.5)%
Loss from continuing operations	(24,069)	(32,407)	8,338	25.7%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(6,717)	(33,481)	26,764	79.9%
Net loss	(30,786)	(65,888)	35,102	53.3%
Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests in SHR's operating partnership	192	844	(652)	(77.3)%
Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interests in consolidated affiliates	(1,086)	(696)	(390)	(56.0)%
Net loss attributable to SHR	\$ (31,680)	\$ (65,740)	\$ 34,060	51.8%

Operating Data (1):

Number of hotels	15	15
Number of rooms	6,873	6,873

(1) Operating data includes leased properties and excludes unconsolidated joint ventures and properties included in discontinued operations. We entered into an agreement to sell the InterContinental Prague hotel in the third quarter of 2010 and have classified the hotel as held for sale. We sold the Four Seasons Mexico City and Renaissance Paris hotels during the fourth quarter of 2009. The results of operations for these hotels are included in loss from discontinued operations, net of tax for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

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Rooms. Rooms revenue increased \$7.9 million, or 8.0%, for the three months ended September 30, 2010 from the three months ended September 30, 2009. RevPAR for the three months ended September 30, 2010 increased by 8.0% from the three months ended September 30, 2009. The components of RevPAR from our Total Portfolio for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Occupancy	74.33%	72.70%
ADR	\$ 235.72	\$ 223.08
RevPAR	\$ 175.22	\$ 162.18

Rooms revenue increased across most of our hotels when compared to same period in the prior year. The increase in rooms revenue was driven by higher group and transient demand. Higher demand led to higher transient ADR. Hotels that had declines in rooms revenue include the Fairmont Scottsdale, due to declining group demand, and the Four Seasons Punta Mita, due to declining demand as a result of travel safety concerns in Mexico.

Food and Beverage. Food and beverage revenue increased \$3.5 million, or 6.7%, for the three months ended September 30, 2010 from the three months ended September 30, 2009. Food and beverage revenue increased at most of the hotels primarily due to an increase in group occupancy, which generated significantly more banquet revenue when compared to the prior year.

Hotel Operating Expenses. The following table presents the components of our hotel operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, including the amount and percentage changes in these expenses between the two periods (in thousands):

	Total Portfolio			Change
	2010	2009	Change(\$) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	(%) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Hotel operating expenses:				
Rooms	\$ 29,191	\$ 28,070	\$ (1,121)	(4.0)%
Food and beverage	42,481	40,505	(1,976)	(4.9)%
Other departmental expenses	51,602	49,017	(2,585)	(5.3)%
Management fees	5,866	6,030	164	2.7%
Other hotel expenses	12,971	12,926	(45)	(0.3)%
Total hotel operating expenses	\$ 142,111	\$ 136,548	\$ (5,563)	(4.1)%

Hotel operating expenses increased by \$5.6 million, or 4.1%. Hotel operating expenses were impacted by higher payroll costs due to overall wage and bonus increases and higher food and beverage costs due to increased food and beverage consumption. In addition, credit card and travel agent commissions increased due to higher occupancy and rates, and more group business paying with credit cards. These increases were partially offset by lower utility, real estate tax and insurance costs, and lower management fees due to management agreement amendments at certain of our hotels.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization decreased \$1.6 million, or 4.8%, for the three months ended September 30, 2010 when compared to the same period in 2009. The decline in depreciation and amortization is primarily due to a portion of furniture, fixtures, and equipment at the InterContinental Chicago and InterContinental Miami hotels that became fully depreciated earlier in the current year.

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Corporate Expenses. Corporate expenses increased \$3.9 million, or 77.4%, for the three months ended September 30, 2010 when compared to the same period in 2009. These expenses consist primarily of payroll and related costs, professional fees, travel expenses and office rent. The increase in corporate expenses is primarily due to a \$3.8 million charge related to the Value Creation Plan (see Item 1. Financial Statements 11. Share-Based Employee Compensation Plans for a description of the Value Creation Plan) which increased as a result of the May 2010 equity offering and increased volatility in the stock price.

Interest Expense, Net. The \$2.4 million, or 9.8%, decrease in net interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2010 when compared to the three months ended September 30, 2009 was primarily due to:

a \$6.3 million decrease attributable to lower average borrowings,

a \$0.2 million decrease in amortization of deferred financing costs, and

a \$0.1 million decrease attributable to lower average interest rates, partially offset by

a \$4.0 million increase in expense related to the mark to market of certain interest rate swaps,

a \$0.1 million decrease in capitalized interest, and

a \$0.1 million decrease in interest income.

The components of net interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2010	2009
Mortgages and other debt	\$ (9,304)	\$ (10,227)
Bank credit facility	(898)	(3,113)
Exchangeable Notes		(1,575)
Amortization of Exchangeable Notes discount		(1,043)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(1,581)	(1,815)
Amortization of interest rate swap costs	(5,512)	(6,173)
Mark to market of certain interest rate swaps	(4,983)	(990)
Interest income	68	176
Capitalized interest	160	301
 Total interest expense, net	 \$ (22,050)	 \$ (24,459)

The weighted average debt outstanding, excluding the InterContinental Prague mortgage, for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 amounted to \$1.16 billion and \$1.62 billion, respectively, and the weighted average interest rate for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, including the effect of net settlements of interest rate swaps but excluding the market to market of certain interest rate swaps, was 5.4% and 5.5%, respectively. At September 30, 2010, including the effect of interest rate swaps and excluding the InterContinental Prague mortgage, 3.8% of our total debt had variable interest rates and 96.2% had fixed interest rates.

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Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures. The following tables present equity in earnings and certain components included in the calculation of equity in earnings resulting from our unconsolidated joint ventures.

Three months ended September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Hotel /North Beach Ventures (1)	Four Seasons Residence Club Punta Mita (RCPM)	BuyEfficient(2)	Total
Equity in earnings	\$ 2,773	\$ 25	\$ 203	\$ 3,001
Depreciation	2,015	32		2,047
Interest expense	1,988	16		2,004
Income tax expense	272	8		280

Three months ended September 30, 2009 (in thousands):

	Hotel /North Beach Ventures	RCPM	BuyEfficient	Total
Equity in earnings (losses)	\$ 1,535	\$ (56)	\$ 94	\$ 1,573
Depreciation	1,938	32		1,970
Interest expense	1,894	23		1,917
Income tax expense (benefit)	751	(25)		726

(1) These ventures include SHC KSL Partners, LP (Hotel Venture), the existing owner of the Hotel del Coronado, and HdC North Beach Development, LLLP (North Beach Venture), the owner of a residential condominium-hotel development adjacent to the hotel.

(2) See Item 1. Financial Statements 6. Investment In Joint Ventures for a description of BuyEfficient.

We recorded \$3.0 million of equity in earnings during the three months ended September 30, 2010, which is a \$1.4 million increase from the \$1.6 million recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2009. The change was primarily due to improved operating performance at each of our unconsolidated joint ventures in addition to lower taxes at the Hotel Venture.

Other Income, Net. Other income, net includes asset management fee income, non-income related state, local and franchise taxes, as well as miscellaneous income and expenses. The increase in other income of \$1.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 when compared to the same period in the prior year is primarily due to an increase in asset management fee income and a refund of local taxes related to the Fairmont Scottsdale hotel.

Income Tax (Expense) Benefit. Income tax expense increased by \$0.6 million, or 272.5%, for the three months ended September 30, 2010 from the three months ended September 30, 2009. The change in income taxes primarily relates to an increase in tax expense at the InterContinental Chicago, which had higher earnings in the third quarter of 2010 when compared to 2009.

Loss from Discontinued Operations, Net of Tax. We entered into an agreement to sell the InterContinental Prague hotel in the third quarter of 2010 and have classified the hotel as held for sale. In addition, we sold the Four Seasons Mexico City and Renaissance Paris hotels during the fourth quarter of 2009. The results of operations of these hotels were reclassified as discontinued operations for the periods presented. The loss from discontinued operations for the three months ended September 30, 2009 includes a \$30.8 million non-cash impairment charge related to the long-lived assets of the Renaissance Paris hotel due to a change in the anticipated holding period of the hotel.

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Net Loss Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interests in SHR s Operating Partnership. We record net loss or income attributable to noncontrolling interests in SHR s operating partnership based on the percentage of SH Funding we do not own. Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in SHR s operating partnership decreased by \$0.7 million. This change was due to the decrease in net loss recognized during the three months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the same period in the prior year. Additionally, our ownership percentage of SH Funding increased when compared to the same period in the prior year due to a common stock offering in May 2010.

Net Income Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Affiliates. We record net loss or income attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated affiliates for the non-ownership interests in hotels that are partially owned by us. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated affiliates increased by \$0.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 when compared to the same period in the prior year due to higher net income of our consolidated affiliates.

Table of Contents**Comparison of Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009****Operating Results**

The following table presents the operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, including the amount and percentage change in these results between the two periods of our Total Portfolio (in thousands, except operating data).

	2010	2009	Total Portfolio Change (\$) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	Change (%) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Rooms	\$ 295,647	\$ 281,776	\$ 13,871	4.9%
Food and beverage	177,830	162,017	15,813	9.8%
Other hotel operating revenue	58,049	67,736	(9,687)	(14.3)%
	531,526	511,529	19,997	3.9%
Lease revenue	3,383	3,513	(130)	(3.7)%
Total revenues	534,909	515,042	19,867	3.9%
Operating Costs and Expenses:				
Hotel operating expenses	421,997	408,575	(13,422)	(3.3)%
Lease expense	12,311	12,480	169	1.4%
Depreciation and amortization	99,906	98,047	(1,859)	(1.9)%
Impairment losses and other charges		50,214	50,214	100.0%
Corporate expenses	22,484	19,996	(2,488)	(12.4)%
Total operating costs and expenses	556,698	589,312	32,614	5.5%
Operating loss	(21,789)	(74,270)	52,481	70.7%
Interest expense, net	(68,115)	(70,046)	1,931	2.8%
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(925)	(883)	(42)	(4.8)%
Loss on early termination of derivative financial instruments	(18,263)		(18,263)	(100.0)%
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	2,900	2,144	756	35.3%
Foreign currency exchange loss	(1,399)	(1,233)	(166)	(13.5)%
Other income, net	2,299	168	2,131	1,268.5%
Loss before income taxes and discontinued operations	(105,292)	(144,120)	38,828	26.9%
Income tax expense	(1,359)	(2,515)	1,156	46.0%
Loss from continuing operations	(106,651)	(146,635)	39,984	27.3%
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	2,692	(34,087)	36,779	107.9%
Net loss	(103,959)	(180,722)	76,763	42.5%
Net loss attributable to the noncontrolling interests in SHR's operating partnership	879	2,297	(1,418)	(61.7)%
Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interests in consolidated affiliates	(858)	(1,044)	186	17.8%

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Net loss attributable to SHR	\$ (103,938)	\$ (179,469)	\$ 75,531	42.1%
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Operating Data (1):

Number of hotels	15	15
Number of rooms	6,873	6,873

(1) Operating data includes leased properties and excludes unconsolidated joint ventures and properties included in discontinued operations. We entered into an agreement to sell the InterContinental Prague hotel in the third quarter of 2010 and have classified the hotel as held for sale. We sold the Four Seasons Mexico City and Renaissance Paris hotels during the fourth quarter of 2009. The results of operations for these hotels are included in income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

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Rooms. Rooms revenue increased \$13.9 million, or 4.9%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 from the nine months ended September 30, 2009. RevPAR for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 increased by 4.9% from the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The components of RevPAR from our Total Portfolio for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 are summarized as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Occupancy	69.37%	67.14%
ADR	\$ 237.78	\$ 234.15
RevPAR	\$ 164.96	\$ 157.22

Hotels that had significant increases in rooms revenue include the Ritz-Carlton Half Moon Bay, Marriott London Grosvenor Square, and Loews Santa Monica, which had increases in rooms revenue of 25.2%, 22.9% and 15.0%, respectively. These hotels have had higher group demand and have improved ADR due to improving market conditions compared to the prior year. There were no significant declines in rooms revenue at individual hotel properties.

Food and Beverage. Food and beverage revenue increased \$15.8 million, or 9.8%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 from the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Food and beverage revenue increased at most of the hotels. The primary factor increasing food and beverage revenue at most of our hotels was an increase in group occupancy, which generated significantly more banquet revenue when compared to the prior year.

Other Hotel Operating Revenue. Other hotel operating revenue decreased \$9.7 million, or 14.3%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 from the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in other hotel operating revenue is primarily due to a \$10.5 million decline in cancellation revenue when compared to prior year. During the first nine months of 2009, there were significant group cancellations, particularly at the Fairmont Scottsdale, Ritz-Carlton Half Moon Bay, and Ritz-Carlton Laguna Nigel hotels due to corporate costs cutting initiatives during the economic downturn and the negative perception of companies staying at luxury hotels.

Hotel Operating Expenses. The following table presents the components of our hotel operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, including the amount and percentage changes in these expenses between the two periods (in thousands):

	Total Portfolio		Change	
	2010	2009	Change(\$) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	(%) Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Hotel operating expenses:				
Rooms	\$ 83,003	\$ 80,057	\$ (2,946)	(3.7)%
Food and beverage	128,273	121,145	(7,128)	(5.9)%
Other departmental expenses	151,340	148,652	(2,688)	(1.8)%
Management fees	18,583	19,553	970	5.0%
Other hotel expenses	40,798	39,168	(1,630)	(4.2)%
Total hotel operating expenses	\$ 421,997	\$ 408,575	\$ (13,422)	(3.3)%

Hotel operating expenses increased by \$13.4 million, or 3.3%. Hotel operating expenses were impacted by higher payroll costs due to overall wage and bonus increases and higher food and beverage costs due to increased food and beverage consumption. In addition, credit card and travel agent commissions increased due to higher occupancy and rates and more group business paying with credit cards. These increases were partially offset by lower utility, real estate

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tax and insurance costs and lower management fees due to management agreement amendments at certain of our hotels.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased \$1.9 million, or 1.9%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 when compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increase is due to capital projects placed in service at the Marriott Lincolnshire, Loews Santa Monica, Fairmont Scottsdale, and the Westin St. Francis. The increase was partially offset by a decline in depreciation expense at the InterContinental Chicago and InterContinental Miami hotels due to a portion of furniture, fixtures, and equipment that became fully depreciated during the year.

Impairment Losses and Other Charges. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recorded an estimated non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$41.9 million. The charge related to the Four Seasons Washington, D.C. (\$23.9 million), Ritz-Carlton Half Moon Bay (\$15.5 million) and Marriott London Grosvenor Square (\$2.5 million) hotels.

In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we abandoned several capital projects due to unfavorable market conditions and recorded a charge of approximately \$8.1 million to write off capitalized costs and deposits related to these projects. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recorded a charge of \$0.2 million to write off our investment in LLPI. Our interest in the LLPI venture was redeemed in May 2009.

Corporate Expenses. Corporate expenses increased \$2.5 million, or 12.4%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 when compared to the same period in 2009. These expenses consist primarily of payroll and related costs, professional fees, travel expenses and office rent. The increase in corporate expenses is due to a \$6.9 million charge related to the Value Creation Plan which increased as a result of the May 2010 equity offering and increased volatility in the stock price. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in expense related to our RSUs and terminated acquisition costs. In 2009, we accelerated the vesting of certain RSUs issued prior to December 31, 2008 resulting in a one-time charge of approximately \$3.6 million to recognize the remaining unamortized deferred compensation costs related to these vested RSUs.

Interest Expense, Net. The \$1.9 million, or 2.8%, decrease in net interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 when compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was primarily due to:

a \$10.6 million decrease attributable to lower average borrowings, and

a \$1.2 million decrease attributable to lower average interest rates, partially offset by

an \$8.4 million increase in expense related to the mark to market of certain interest rate swaps,

a \$1.0 million decrease in capitalized interest,

a \$0.3 million decrease in interest income, and

a \$0.3 million increase in amortization of deferred financing costs.

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The components of net interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Mortgages and other debt	\$ (25,263)	\$ (35,907)
Bank credit facility	(4,653)	(8,435)
Exchangeable Notes	(2,783)	(4,736)
Amortization of Exchangeable Notes discount	(1,865)	(3,129)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(5,045)	(4,794)
Amortization of interest rate swap costs	(19,819)	(14,057)
Mark to market of certain interest rate swaps	(9,549)	(1,135)
Interest income	373	628
Capitalized interest	489	1,519
 Total interest expense, net	 \$ (68,115)	 \$ (70,046)

The weighted average debt outstanding, excluding the InterContinental Prague mortgage, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 amounted to \$1.35 billion and \$1.61 billion, respectively, and the weighted average interest rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, including the effect of net settlements of interest rate swaps but excluding the mark to market of certain interest rate swaps, was 5.4% and 5.5%, respectively. At September 30, 2010, including the effect of interest rate swaps and excluding the InterContinental Prague mortgage, 3.8% of our total debt had variable interest rates and 96.2% had fixed interest rates.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we tendered all outstanding Exchangeable Notes and recognized a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$0.9 million. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we amended the terms of our bank credit facility and wrote off \$0.9 million of deferred financing costs.

Loss on Early Termination of Derivative Financial Instruments. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we terminated five interest rate swaps and recognized a charge of \$18.3 million, which included amounts previously recorded in accumulated OCL related to these swaps.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures. The following tables present equity in earnings and certain components included in the calculation of equity in earnings resulting from our unconsolidated joint ventures.

Nine months ended September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Hotel /North Beach Ventures	RCPM	BuyEfficient	Total
Equity in earnings	\$ 2,156	\$ 253	\$ 491	\$ 2,900
Depreciation	6,003	96		6,099
Interest expense	5,740	76		5,816
Income tax (benefit) expense	(111)	85		(26)

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Nine months ended September 30, 2009 (in thousands):

	Hotel /North Beach Ventures	RCPM	BuyEfficient	Total
Equity in earnings	\$ 1,824	\$ 114	\$ 206	\$ 2,144
Depreciation	5,763	96		5,859
Interest expense	5,925	68		5,993
Income tax expense	551	33		584

We recorded \$2.9 million of equity in earnings during the nine months ended September 30, 2010, which is a \$0.8 million increase from the \$2.1 million equity in earnings recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The change was primarily due to an increase in operating performance at each of the unconsolidated joint ventures.

Other Income, Net. Other income, net includes asset management fee income, non-income related state, local and franchise taxes, as well as miscellaneous income and expenses. The increase in other income of \$2.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 when compared to the same period in the prior year is primarily due to an increase in asset management fee income and a refund of local taxes related to the Fairmont Scottsdale hotel.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 decreased by \$1.2 million, or 46.0%, when compared to the same period in the prior year. The change in income taxes primarily relates to the Four Seasons Punta Mita hotel. We recorded a charge in the first quarter of 2009 to adjust 2008 deferred items related to the newly enacted Mexican flat tax. There was no similar charge in 2010.

Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations, Net of Tax. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we recognized a \$1.8 million deferred gain related to the sale of the Hyatt Regency New Orleans hotel. We also entered into an agreement to sell the InterContinental Prague hotel in the third quarter of 2010 and have classified the hotel as held for sale. Additionally, we sold the Four Seasons Mexico City and Renaissance Paris hotels during the fourth quarter of 2009. The results of operations of these hotels were reclassified as discontinued operations for the periods presented. The income (loss) from discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 includes a \$30.8 million non-cash impairment charge related to the long-lived assets of the Renaissance Paris hotel due to a change in the anticipated holding period of the hotel.

Net Loss Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interests in SHR's Operating Partnership. We record net loss or income attributable to noncontrolling interests in SHR's operating partnership based on the percentage of SH Funding we do not own. Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in SHR's operating partnership decreased by \$1.4 million. This change was due to the decrease in net loss recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the same period in the prior year. Additionally, our ownership percentage of SH Funding increased when compared to the same period in the prior year due to a common stock offering in May 2010.

Net Income Attributable to the Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Affiliates. We record net loss or income attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated affiliates for the non-ownership interests in hotels that are partially owned by us. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated affiliates decreased by \$0.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 when compared to the same period in the prior year due to a decrease in net income of our consolidated affiliates.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our short-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for operating expenses and other expenditures. Historically, we have satisfied our short-term liquidity requirements through our existing working capital, cash provided by operations, and our bank credit facility. In February 2009, we entered into the third amendment to our bank credit facility, which among other things provides us with additional flexibility to maintain compliance with our financial covenants during 2010 and provides sufficient borrowing capacity to meet our short-term liquidity requirements during such time. As of September 30, 2010, we were in compliance with our financial and other restrictive covenants contained in the bank credit facility.

Our available capacity under the bank credit facility and compliance with financial covenants in future periods will depend substantially on the financial results of our hotels, and in particular, the operating results and appraised values of the borrowing base assets, which include the Four Seasons Punta Mita, the Four Seasons Washington, D.C., the Marriott Lincolnshire, and the Ritz-Carlton Laguna Niguel hotels. As of November 4, 2010, the outstanding borrowings and letters of credit in the aggregate were \$33.5 million.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, we sold the Four Seasons Mexico City and Renaissance Paris for net sales proceeds of \$102.4 million. A significant portion of the net proceeds from the sales were used to pay down the bank credit facility. To further improve liquidity, in the second quarter of 2010, we completed a common stock offering and raised net proceeds of approximately \$331.8 million. These proceeds were used to fund our tender offer for Exchangeable Notes and repay existing indebtedness under the bank credit facility. As of September 30, 2010, maximum availability under the bank credit facility was \$243.9 million, and outstanding borrowings and letters of credit in the aggregate were \$38.8 million. We believe that the measures we have taken as described above should be sufficient to satisfy our liquidity needs for the next 12 months. However, if current financial market conditions worsen and our business significantly deteriorates, we may breach one or more of our financial covenants or the maximum availability under the bank credit facility may fall below our short-term borrowing needs. A default under the bank credit facility would allow the lenders to declare all amounts outstanding under the facility to become due and payable. Additionally, such an acceleration event would allow for acceleration of the interest rate swaps.

In February 2009, our board of directors elected to suspend the quarterly dividend to holders of Series A, B and C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock as a measure to preserve liquidity. Factors contributing to this decision were the declining economic environment for hotel operations, no projected taxable distribution requirement for 2009 under the REIT rules, and uncertainty regarding operating cash flows in 2009. Elimination of preferred dividends equates to approximately \$7.7 million in cash flow savings each quarter. In November 2008, our board of directors elected to suspend the quarterly dividend to holders of shares of our common stock beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Capital expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 amounted to approximately \$26.5 million and \$63.6 million, respectively. Included in the 2010 and 2009 amounts were \$0.5 million and \$1.5 million of capitalized interest, respectively. For the remainder of the year ending December 31, 2010, we expect to fund hotel property and equipment replacement projects in accordance with hotel management or lease agreements of approximately \$10.0 million and do not expect any additional owner-funded projects. Consistent with our efforts to preserve liquidity, other capital expenditures have been cancelled or deferred to a minimum spending level in 2010.

Bank credit facility. In February 2009, we entered into the third amendment to our bank credit facility, which among other things provides us with additional flexibility with respect to our financial covenants and related financial calculations. The following summarizes key financial terms and conditions of the bank credit facility, as amended:

the maximum facility size was reduced to \$400.0 million;

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interest rate on the facility is LIBOR plus a margin of 3.75% in the case of each LIBOR loan and base rate plus a margin of 2.75% in the case of each base rate loan and a commitment fee of 0.50% per annum based on the unused revolver balance;

lenders received additional collateral in the form of mortgages over the four borrowing base properties which mortgages supplement the existing pledges of the Company's interest in SH Funding and SH Funding's interest in certain subsidiaries and guarantees of the loan from the Company and certain of its subsidiaries, all of which continue to secure the bank credit facility;

maximum availability is determined by the lesser of a 1.3 times debt service coverage on the borrowing base assets (based on the trailing 12 months net operating income for these assets divided by an 8% debt constant on the balance outstanding under the facility, as defined in the loan agreement), or a 45% advance rate against the appraised value of the borrowing base assets;

minimum corporate fixed charge coverage of 1.0 times, which may be reduced at SH Funding's option to 0.9 times for up to four consecutive quarters with a quarterly fee of 0.25% paid on outstanding balances during each quarter that the coverage ratio is reduced, provided that the minimum corporate fixed charge coverage can increase up to 1.15 times subject to certain conditions set forth in the bank credit facility;

maximum corporate leverage of 80.0% as defined in the third amendment;

minimum tangible net worth, as defined in the agreement, of \$600.0 million, excluding goodwill and currency translation adjustments;

default in payment, when due, of indebtedness of the consolidated group (other than with respect to certain non-domestic entities which do not own property in North America) in excess of \$25.0 million, or a default which has the effect of causing such indebtedness to become due or payable prior to maturity, would be an event of default;

maturity date of March 9, 2011, with a one-year extension option conditioned upon compliance with a corporate fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.15 times for the year ending December 31, 2010; and

restrictions on our ability to pay dividends. Such restrictions include:

a prohibition on each of SHR and SH Funding's ability to pay any amount of preferred dividends in cash or in kind if SH Funding has elected to reduce its fixed charge coverage ratio to 0.9 as discussed above;

prohibitions on SHR and SH Funding and their respective subsidiaries' ability to pay any dividends unless certain ratios and other conditions are met; and

prohibitions on SHR and SH Funding's ability to issue dividends in cash or in kind at any time an event of default shall have occurred.

Notwithstanding the dividend restriction described above, for so long as the Company qualifies, or has taken all other actions necessary to qualify as a REIT, SH Funding may authorize, declare and pay quarterly cash dividends to the Company when and to the extent necessary for

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the Company to distribute cash dividends to its shareholders generally in an aggregate amount not to exceed the minimum amount necessary for the Company to maintain its tax status as a REIT, unless SH Funding receives notice of any monetary event of default or other material event of default.

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Other terms and conditions exist including provisions to release assets from the borrowing base and limitations on our ability to incur costs for discretionary capital programs. Under the agreement, SH Funding has a letter of credit sub-facility of \$75.0 million, which is secured by the amended \$400.0 million bank credit facility. Letters of credit reduce the borrowing capacity under the facility.

Mortgage debt. The following table summarizes our outstanding debt and scheduled maturities, including extensions, which can be exercised at our option, related to mortgages as of September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Balance as of September 30, 2010	Remainder of 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Thereafter
Mortgages payable							
Fairmont Chicago, 6.09% (1) (2)	\$ 97,750	\$	\$	\$ 2,583	\$ 2,745	\$ 2,917	\$ 89,505
Loews Santa Monica Beach Hotel, LIBOR plus 0.63%	118,250			118,250			
Ritz-Carlton Half Moon Bay, LIBOR plus 0.67%	76,500			76,500			
Hyatt Regency La Jolla, LIBOR plus 1.00%	97,500			97,500			
InterContinental Chicago, LIBOR plus 1.06%	121,000		121,000				
InterContinental Miami, LIBOR plus 0.73%	90,000		90,000				
Westin St. Francis, 6.09% (1) (2)	220,000			5,814	6,178	6,565	201,443
Marriott London Grosvenor Square, 3-month GBP LIBOR plus 1.10% (1)	118,131		3,237	3,237	111,657		
Fairmont Scottsdale, LIBOR plus 0.56%	180,000		180,000				
Total mortgages payable	1,119,131		394,237	303,884	120,580	9,482	290,948
Mortgage loan of assets held for sale							
InterContinental Prague, 3-month EURIBOR plus 1.20% (3)	138,511			4,254	4,254	4,254	125,749
Total mortgage debt	\$ 1,257,642	\$	\$ 394,237	\$ 308,138	\$ 124,834	\$ 13,736	\$ 416,697

- (1) These loan agreements require maintenance of financial covenants, all of which we were in compliance with at September 30, 2010.
- (2) On May 5, 2010, we refinanced the \$220.0 million loan secured by the Westin St. Francis hotel and the \$123.8 million loan secured by the Fairmont Chicago hotel. The refinanced debt is cross-collateralized with a total principal amount of \$317.8 million, allocated \$220.0 million to the Westin St. Francis and \$97.8 million to the Fairmont Chicago. Principal of \$26.0 million related to the Fairmont Chicago was repaid at the time of the refinancing. The loans were converted from LIBOR-based variable-rate loans to fixed-rate loans with interest payable monthly at an annual interest rate of 6.09%. There is an approximate 18-month interest-only period followed by scheduled principal payments based on a 20-year amortization schedule. At the time the refinancing was completed, a \$5.5 million reserve account included in restricted cash on our balance sheet was established, which can be released in the future if certain thresholds prescribed in the loan agreement are met.
- (3) In February 2010, we entered into an amended and restated loan agreement with the lender of the InterContinental Prague loan. Under the amended terms, the maturity date of the loan was extended to March 2015. Interest remains payable quarterly and is equal to EURIBOR

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plus 1.20% through March 2012 and subsequently increases to EURIBOR plus 1.80% through loan maturity. Additionally, the amended and restated loan agreement a) waived the loan to value and interest cover ratio covenants through March 2012 and reintroduces the ratio covenants with increased thresholds subsequent to March 2012 through loan maturity, b) postponed the amortization of principal payments, c) established a 2.0 million liquidity reserve to cover potential shortfalls in debt service, and d) allows accrued and unpaid interest up to 2.0 million to be added to the principal balance under certain circumstances.

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Our long-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for scheduled debt maturities, renovations, expansions and other non-recurring capital expenditures that need to be made periodically to our properties and the costs associated with acquisitions of properties. In addition, we may use cash to buy back outstanding debt or common or preferred securities from time to time when market conditions are favorable through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, or a tender offer, although the terms of our bank credit facility prohibit us from buying back common or preferred shares unless certain conditions are met.

Historically, we have satisfied our long-term liquidity requirements through various sources of capital, including our existing working capital, cash provided by operations, sales of properties, long-term property mortgage indebtedness, bank credit facilities, issuance of senior unsecured debt instruments and through the issuance of additional equity securities. The recent crisis in the credit markets has resulted in a challenging credit environment and our ability to raise capital through various debt markets is uncertain. Our ability to raise funds through the issuance of equity securities is dependent upon, among other things, general market conditions for both REITs in general and us specifically and market perceptions about us. On May 19, 2010, we completed a public offering of 75.9 million shares of common stock at a price of \$4.60 per share and raised net proceeds of approximately \$331.8 million. We will continue to analyze which source of capital is most advantageous to us at any particular point in time, but equity and debt financing may not be consistently available to us on terms that are attractive or at all.

Equity Securities

As of September 30, 2010, we had 1,401,240 RSUs outstanding, of which 344,820 were vested. In addition, we had 669,797 options to purchase shares of our common stock (Options) outstanding.

The following table presents the changes in our issued and outstanding shares of our common stock and operating partnership units (OP Units) since December 31, 2009 (excluding RSUs):

	Common Shares	OP Units Represented by Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	75,253,252	954,746	76,207,998
Common stock offering	75,900,000		75,900,000
OP Units converted to shares of our common stock	175	(175)	
RSUs redeemed for shares of our common stock	148,135		148,135
Outstanding at September 30, 2010	151,301,562	954,571	152,256,133

Cash Flows

Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$57.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to \$30.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Cash flows from operations increased from 2009 to 2010 primarily due to an overall increase in operating income, a decrease in cash paid for interest as a result of the interest rate swap buy down transactions, and working capital changes including an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses, partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable.

Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$42.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to \$37.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The significant investing activities during these periods are summarized below:

We disbursed \$26.5 million and \$63.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for capital expenditures primarily related to room renovations and additions and food and beverage facilities.

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Restricted cash and cash equivalents increased by \$18.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 primarily due to the InterContinental Prague, Fairmont Chicago and Westin St. Francis establishing reserve accounts in accordance with amended loan agreements and other properties funding insurance and real estate tax escrows. Restricted cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$18.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2009, primarily due to renovations funded through property and equipment replacement reserves.

Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities was \$58.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$12.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The significant financing activities during these periods are summarized below:

We received proceeds from a common stock offering, net of offering costs of approximately \$331.8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we made net payments of \$142.0 million on our bank credit facility. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we had net borrowings of \$63.0 million on our bank credit facility.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we tendered the outstanding Exchangeable Notes for \$180.0 million.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we made payments of \$32.5 million on mortgages.

We paid \$35.2 million to terminate and buy down interest rate swaps during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. We paid \$37.2 million to buy down the interest rate swap fixed pay rates during the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

We paid financing costs of \$0.2 million and \$8.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we paid distributions to the noncontrolling interest holders in our consolidated affiliates in the amount of \$4.8 million.

Dividend Policy

We generally intend to distribute each year substantially all of our taxable income (which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP)) to our shareholders to comply with REIT provisions of the Tax Code. If necessary for REIT qualification purposes, we may need to distribute any taxable income in cash or by a special dividend. Our dividend policy is subject to revision at the discretion of our board of directors. All distributions will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our taxable income, our financial condition, our maintenance of REIT status and other factors as our board of directors deems relevant.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, our board of directors has continued the suspension of the quarterly dividend to holders of shares of our common and preferred stock as a measure to preserve liquidity due to the economic environment for hotel operations, no projected taxable distribution requirement and pending debt maturities. Based on our current forecasts, we would not be required to make any distributions in order to maintain our REIT status. The board of directors will continue to evaluate the dividend policy in light of the REIT provisions of the Tax Code and the economic climate.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

The following table summarizes our future payment obligations and commitments, including the InterContinental Prague mortgage, as of September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year ⁽¹⁾	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,293,642	\$	\$ 863,207	\$ 149,561	\$ 280,874
Interest on long-term debt obligations ⁽³⁾	197,944	11,177	113,709	49,440	23,618
Operating lease obligations ground leases and office space	7,851	154	1,905	1,347	4,445
Operating leases Paris Marriott and Marriott Hamburg	416,797	5,381	64,573	43,048	303,795
Total	\$ 1,916,234	\$ 16,712	\$ 1,043,394	\$ 243,396	\$ 612,732

(1) These amounts represent obligations that are due within fiscal year 2010.

(2) Long-term debt obligations include our mortgages and bank credit facility. Maturity dates assume all extension options are exercised, excluding the conditional option to extend the bank credit facility.

(3) Interest on variable-rate debt obligations is calculated based on the variable rates at September 30, 2010 and includes the effect of our interest rate swaps.

Reserve Funds for Capital Expenditures

We maintain each of our hotels in excellent repair and condition and in conformity with applicable laws and regulations and in accordance with the agreed upon requirements in our management agreements with our preferred operators.

We are obligated to maintain reserve funds for capital expenditures at the majority of our hotels (including the periodic replacement or refurbishment of furniture, fixtures and equipment) as determined pursuant to the management agreements with our preferred operators. As of September 30, 2010, \$16.2 million was in restricted cash reserves for future capital expenditures. Generally, our agreements with hotel operators require us to reserve funds at amounts ranging between 4.0% and 5.0% of the individual hotel's annual revenues and require the funds to be set aside in restricted cash. Expenditures are capitalized as incurred and depreciation begins when the related asset is placed in service. Any unexpended amounts will remain our property upon termination of the management and operating contracts.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**Hotel and North Beach Ventures**

On January 9, 2006, our subsidiaries closed the acquisition of 45% joint venture ownership interests in the Hotel Venture, the owner of the Hotel del Coronado in San Diego, California, and the North Beach Venture, the owner of an adjacent residential condominium-hotel development. The Hotel Venture and North Beach Venture are collectively referred to as the Partnerships. We account for our investments in the Partnerships under the equity method of accounting. The Hotel Venture obtained \$610.0 million of non-recourse mortgage and mezzanine debt financings and a \$20.0 million non-recourse revolving credit facility, concurrent with our acquisitions, which are secured by, among other things, a mortgage on the Hotel del Coronado. At September 30, 2010, there was an outstanding balance of \$18.5 million on the revolving credit facility. At September 30, 2010, there were letters of credit outstanding of \$0.8 million, which are secured by the revolving credit facility. The mortgage and mezzanine debt financings and revolving credit facility mature on January 7, 2011. The Hotel Venture is in process of negotiating the restructuring of its mortgage and mezzanine loans. Due to the severe contraction in the credit markets, the reduction in real estate values generally across the luxury hospitality market, and the size and complexity of

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this existing financing, there can be no assurance that the Hotel Venture, of which we are the general partner, will be able to refinance or restructure this indebtedness or cure or receive a waiver for an event of default if one were to occur. In such an instance, we could lose our investment in the Partnerships, which amounted to \$38.3 million and \$36.5 million as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Our equity in earnings of the Partnerships was \$2.2 million and \$1.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

We earn fees under an asset management agreement with the Partnerships. We receive fees amounting to 1% of the Partnerships' revenues and 2% of the Partnerships' development costs. In addition, we earn financing fees of 0.325% of any debt principal placed on behalf of the Hotel Venture, as well as certain incentive fees as provided by the asset management agreements. We recognize income of 55% of these fees, representing the percentage of the Partnerships not owned by us.

RCPM

We own a 31% interest in and act as asset manager for a joint venture with two unaffiliated parties that is developing the RCPM, a luxury vacation home product sold in fractional ownership interests on the property adjacent to our Four Seasons Punta Mita Resort hotel in Mexico. We account for this investment under the equity method of accounting. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, our investment in the joint venture amounted to \$3.9 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. Our equity in earnings of the joint venture was \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

BuyEfficient

We own a 50% interest in an electronic purchasing platform joint venture called BuyEfficient with an unaffiliated third party. This platform allows members to procure food, operating supplies, furniture, fixtures and equipment. We account for this investment under the equity method of accounting. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, our investment in the joint venture amounted to \$6.6 million and \$6.7 million, respectively. Our equity in earnings of the joint venture was \$0.5 million and \$0.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Related Party Transactions

We have in the past engaged in and currently engage in transactions with related parties. See Item 1. Financial Statements 12. Related Party Transactions for a discussion of our transactions with related parties.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience, information that is currently available to us and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Goodwill. We review our long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We review goodwill for impairment at least annually as of December 31 and whenever circumstances or events indicate potential impairment. The

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recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the estimated fair value of the assets. In our analysis of fair value, we use discounted cash flow analysis to estimate the fair value of our properties taking into account each property's expected cash flow from operations, holding period and proceeds from disposing of the property. In addition to the discounted cash flow analysis, management also considers external independent appraisals to estimate fair value. The analysis and appraisals used by management are consistent with those used by a market participant. The factors addressed in determining estimated proceeds from disposition include anticipated operating cash flow in the year of disposition, terminal capitalization rate and selling price per room. Judgment is required in determining the discount rate applied to estimated cash flows, growth rate of the properties, the need for capital expenditures, as well as specific market and economic conditions. Additionally, the classification of assets as held for sale requires the recording of assets at their net realizable value which can affect the amount of impairment recorded.

Goodwill has an indefinite useful life that should not be amortized but should be reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired. The measurement of impairment of goodwill consists of two steps. In the first step, we compare the fair value of each reporting unit, which in our case is each hotel property, to its carrying value. In the second step of the impairment test, the impairment loss is determined by comparing the implied fair value of goodwill to the recorded amount of goodwill. The activities in the second step include hypothetically allocating the fair value of the reporting unit used in step one to all of the assets and liabilities, including all intangible assets, even if no intangible assets are currently recorded, of that reporting unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the price paid to acquire the reporting unit.

Impairment tests of long-lived assets and goodwill were performed for the InterContinental Prague at September 30, 2010 as a result of a change in the anticipated holding period for that hotel. We did not record any non-cash impairment charges for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 based on the outcomes of these tests. However, continued deterioration in economic and market conditions may present a potential for additional impairment charges on our hotel properties subsequent to September 30, 2010. Any such adjustments could be material, but will be non-cash.

Acquisition Related Assets and Liabilities. Accounting for the acquisition of a hotel property as a purchase transaction requires an allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the transaction at their respective estimated fair values. The most difficult estimations of individual fair values are those involving long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and intangible assets. We use all available information to make these fair value determinations and, for hotel acquisitions, engage an independent valuation specialist to assist in the fair value determination of the acquired long-lived assets. Due to inherent subjectivity in determining the estimated fair value of long-lived assets, we believe that the recording of acquired assets and liabilities is a critical accounting policy.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation expense is based on the estimated useful life of our assets. The life of the assets is based on a number of assumptions, including cost and timing of capital expenditures to maintain and refurbish the asset, as well as specific market and economic conditions. While management believes its estimates are reasonable, a change in the estimated lives could affect depreciation expense and net income or the gain or loss on the sale of any of the assets.

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Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. Derivative instruments and hedging activities require management to make judgments on the nature of its derivatives and their effectiveness as hedges. These judgments determine if the changes in fair value of the derivative instruments are reported in our consolidated statements of operations as a component of net income or as a component of comprehensive income and as a component of equity on our consolidated balance sheets. While management believes its judgments are reasonable, a change in a derivative's effectiveness as a hedge could affect expenses, net income and equity.

If the notional amount of the derivative instruments exceeds the forecasted LIBOR-based debt, an over-hedged position results. To alleviate the over-hedged position, the derivative instruments may be terminated and de-designated as hedges. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we paid approximately \$7.2 million to terminate five interest rate swaps with a combined notional amount of \$300.0 million. We wrote off \$18.3 million, which included amounts previously recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to these swaps. We recorded this charge in loss on early termination of derivative financial instruments on the consolidated statements of operations. We also de-designated one interest rate swap as a cash flow hedge and amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss will be reclassified into earnings over the life of the swap. Changes in market value of this swap will be recorded in earnings.

Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. We classify assets as held for sale in accordance with GAAP. Assets identified as held for sale are reclassified on our balance sheet and the related results of operations are reclassified as discontinued operations on our statement of operations. While these classifications do not have an effect on total assets, net equity or net income, they affect the classifications within each statement. Additionally, a determination to classify an asset as held for sale affects depreciation expense as long-lived assets are not depreciated while classified as held for sale. We classified the InterContinental Prague as held for sale as of September 30, 2010.

Seasonality

The lodging business is seasonal in nature, and we experience some seasonality in our business. Revenues for hotels in tourist areas, those with significant group business, and in areas driven by greater climate changes are generally seasonal. Quarterly revenues also may be adversely affected by events beyond our control, such as extreme weather conditions, terror attacks or alerts, airline strikes, economic factors and other considerations affecting travel.

The Marriott domestic hotels report their results of operations using a fiscal year consisting of thirteen four-week periods. As a result, for our domestic Marriott branded property, for all years presented, the first three quarters consist of 12 weeks each and the fourth quarter consists of 16 weeks.

To the extent that cash flows from operations are insufficient during any quarter, due to temporary or seasonal fluctuations in revenues, we may have to enter into short-term borrowings to pay operating expenses and make distributions to our stockholders.

New Accounting Guidance

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) revised its guidance regarding fair value measurement disclosures. The guidance requires new disclosure about transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy as well as expanded disclosure regarding activity within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. We adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2010 and determined that this new guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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In June 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance, which amends the consolidation guidance applicable to variable interest entities (VIEs). The new guidance allows for a qualitative rather than a quantitative analysis to determine the primary beneficiary of a VIE, requires continuous assessment of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE and requires enhanced disclosures about an enterprise's involvement with a VIE. The new guidance is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. We adopted this new guidance on January 1, 2010 and determined that this new guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Interest Rate Risk

Our future income, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments are dependent upon prevailing market interest rates. Market risk refers to the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and interest rates. The majority of our outstanding debt, after considering the effect of interest rate swaps, has a fixed interest rate. We use some derivative financial instruments to manage, or hedge, interest rate risks related to our borrowings, from lines of credit to medium- and long-term financings. We generally require that hedging derivative instruments be effective in reducing the interest rate risk exposure that they are designed to hedge. We do not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes and only enter into contracts with major financial institutions based on their credit rating and other factors. We use methods which incorporate standard market conventions and techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models to determine fair value. All methods of estimating fair value result in general approximation of value and such value may or may not actually be realized.

See Item 1. Financial Statements 10. Derivatives for information on our interest rate cap and swap agreements outstanding as of September 30, 2010.

As of September 30, 2010, our total outstanding mortgages, excluding the InterContinental Prague mortgage, and indebtedness under the bank credit facility totaled approximately \$1.16 billion, of which approximately \$44.3 million, or 3.8%, was variable-rate debt. Total variable-rate debt excluded \$793.1 million fixed by the interest rate swaps described above. If market rates of interest on our variable-rate debt, including the effect of the interest rate swaps described above, increase or decrease by 10%, the change in interest expense on the variable-rate debt would decrease or increase future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$11,000 annually. Interest risk amounts were determined by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rates on our financial instruments. These analyses do not consider the effect of the reduced level of overall economic activity that could exist in that environment.

Currency Exchange Risk

As we have international operations, currency exchange risk arises as a normal part of our business. In particular, we are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign exchange rates in the British pound, euro, Czech crown and Mexican peso. We reduce this risk by transacting our international business in local currencies. In this manner, assets and liabilities are matched in the local currency, which reduces the need for dollar conversion. Generally, we do not enter into forward or option contracts to manage our currency exchange risk exposure applicable to net operating cash flows.

To manage the currency exchange risk applicable to equity positions in foreign hotels, we may use long-term mortgage debt denominated in the local currency. In addition, we may enter into forward or option contracts. We do not currently have any currency forward or option contracts.

Our exposure to foreign currency exchange rates relates primarily to our foreign hotels. For our foreign hotels, exchange rates impact the U.S. dollar value of our reported earnings, our investments in the hotels and the intercompany transactions with the hotels.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, approximately 19.5% of our total revenues from continuing and discontinued operations were generated outside of the United States, with approximately 6.6% of total revenues generated from the Paris Marriott and Marriott Hamburg (which use the euro), approximately 5.1% of total revenues generated from the Four Seasons Punta Mita Resort (which uses the Mexican peso), approximately 4.4% of total revenues generated from the Marriott London Grosvenor Square (which uses the British pound), and approximately 3.4% of total revenues generated from the InterContinental Prague (which uses the Czech crown). As a result, fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar may have a significant impact on our reported results. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at a weighted average exchange rate for the period. Consequently, as the value of the U.S. dollar changes relative to the currencies of these markets, our reported results vary.

If the U.S. dollar had strengthened an additional 10% during the nine months ended September 30, 2010, total revenues and operating income would have changed from the amounts reported by (in millions):

	Mexican Peso	Euro	Czech Crown	British Pound	Total
Decrease in total revenues	\$ 2.8	\$ 3.7	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.5	\$ 10.9
Decrease in operating income	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 1.1

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates also impact the U.S. dollar amount of our shareholders' equity. The assets and liabilities of our non-U.S. hotels are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the end of the period. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded in shareholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss. If the U.S. dollar had strengthened by 10% as of September 30, 2010, resulting translation adjustments recorded in shareholders' equity would have increased by approximately \$6.8 million from the amounts reported.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q was made under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer. Based upon this evaluation, as of September 30, 2010, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended September 30, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We are not involved in any material litigation nor, to our knowledge, is any material litigation threatened against us, other than routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business or which is expected to be covered by insurance.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

Other than as set forth below, there were no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

A copy of those risk factors, updated for this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, are attached as Exhibit 99.1 to this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

The risk factors previously disclosed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 are updated by adding the three risk factors below:

We own primarily upper upscale and luxury hotels, and the upper upscale and luxury segments of the lodging market are highly competitive and generally subject to greater volatility than other segments of the market, which could negatively affect our profitability.

The upper upscale and luxury segments of the hotel business are highly competitive. Our hotels compete on the basis of location, room rates and quality, service levels, reputation and reservations systems, among many other factors. There are many competitors in our hotel chain scale segments, and many of these competitors have substantially greater marketing and financial resources than we have. This competition could reduce occupancy levels and room revenue at our hotels, which would harm our operations. Over-building in the hotel industry may increase the number of rooms available and may decrease occupancy and room rates. We will also face competition from nationally recognized hotel brands with which we are not associated. In addition, in periods of weak demand, profitability is negatively affected by the relatively high fixed costs of operating upper upscale and luxury hotels when compared to other classes of hotels.

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Certain of our long-lived assets and goodwill have in the past become impaired and may become impaired in the future.

We periodically review each of our hotels and any related goodwill for possible impairment. Based on the results of these analyses, in fiscal year 2009 we wrote off \$91.5 million to property and goodwill impairment losses and \$30.8 million to discontinued operations to reduce the carrying values of goodwill, long-lived assets and investments in unconsolidated joint ventures on our balance sheet to their estimated fair values. Our other hotels and related goodwill may become impaired, or our hotels and related goodwill which have previously become impaired may become further impaired, in the future, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

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

To remain qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy requirements and tests under the tax law concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our stockholders and the ownership of our stock. In order to meet these tests, we may be required to forego or limit attractive business or investment opportunities. For example, we may not lease to our TRS any hotel where gaming or wagering activities are conducted. Therefore, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely to maximize profits.

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

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

In February 2009, our board of directors elected to suspend the quarterly dividend beginning with the first quarter of 2009 to holders of shares of our 8.50% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock, 8.25% Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock, and 8.25% Series C Cumulative Preferred Stock. Dividends on the preferred stock are cumulative. As of the date of the filing of this report, unpaid cumulative dividends on our preferred stock were \$54,050,000.

ITEM 4. (REMOVED AND RESERVED).

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

The information in the Exhibit Index appearing after the signature page of this Form 10-Q is incorporated by reference.

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SIGNATURES

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

STRATEGIC HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

November 4, 2010

By: /s/ Laurence S. Geller
Laurence S. Geller

President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

(principal executive officer)

November 4, 2010

By: /s/ Diane M. Morefield
Diane M. Morefield
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(principal financial officer)

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
3.1.a	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of the Company (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-112846), filed with the SEC on June 8, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.b	Articles of Amendment filed on March 9, 2006 with the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation relating to the Company's name change to Strategic Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32223), filed with the SEC on March 15, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.c	Articles of Amendment filed on May 14, 2010 with the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32223), filed with the SEC on May 19, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.d	Articles Supplementary relating to the 8.50% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32223), filed with the SEC on March 18, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.e	Certificate of Correction relating to the 8.50% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32223), filed with the SEC on March 18, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.f	Articles Supplementary relating to the 8.25% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 3.5 to the Company's Form 8-A (File No. 001-32223), filed with the SEC on January 13, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.g	Articles Supplementary relating to the 8.25% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32223), filed with the SEC on April 21, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.h	Articles Supplementary relating to the Series D Junior Participating Preferred Stock (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 8-K (File No. 001-32223), filed with the SEC on November 18, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.i	Articles Supplementary filed on May 18, 2010 with the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32223), filed with the SEC on May 19, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	By-Laws of the Company (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32223), filed with the SEC on November 18, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
* 10.1	Strategic Hotels & Resorts, Inc. Severance Program
* 31.1	Certification of Laurence S. Geller, Chief Executive Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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- * 31.2 Certification of Diane M. Morefield, Chief Financial Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- * 32.1 Certification of Laurence S. Geller, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- * 32.2 Certification of Diane M. Morefield, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- * 99.1 Forward-Looking Information and Risk Factors.

* Filed herewith