

Annual Report 2010

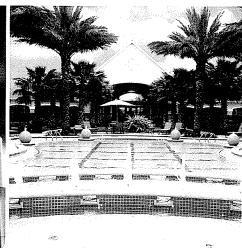
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# Inland American

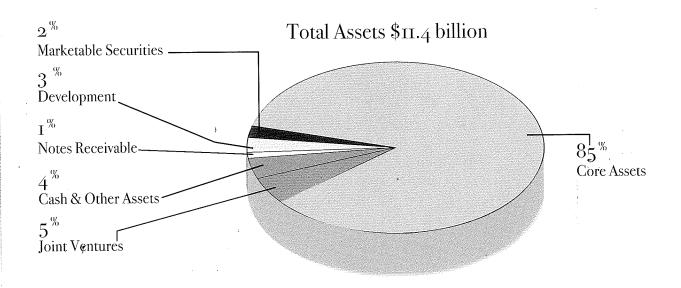
REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC







# financial Highlights



3-year select	financials	(# in millions)
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	<u>2010</u>	2009	2008
Total revenue	<sup>8</sup> 1,232	s 1.097	S. Constant
Distributions declared	<sup>8</sup> 418	84()5	S. S. Samuel S.
Distribution Coverage			
Cash flow from operations	${}^{\mathrm{s}}357$	s369	8384
Distributions from unconsolidated entities	${}^{8}32$	\$32	842
Gain on sales of properties	<sup>8</sup> 55	-	_
Retained earnings	ave	S Zeenigh	<u>.</u>
· .	*444	s405	\$426
Distributions declared/share	<sup>8</sup> 0.50	s <sub>0.50</sub>	\$().62
Total cash	<b>\$268</b>	\$500	8945
Total assets	\$11,39 <b>2</b>	s <sub>1</sub> ,328	S removed of S
Total mortgage debt	\$5,509	\$5,056	\$4,406
Mortgage debt/assets	<b>48.4</b> %	44.6%	39.6%



### Inland American

REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC

# to our Stockholders

At Inland American Real Estate Investment Trust, Inc. ("Inland American"), our diversified high quality real estate portfolio creates many Opportunities to produce value for our stockholders. This strength of Diversification lets us take action while others may have to sit on the sidelines. Our strategy and expertise allow us to take full advantage of changing market conditions, while our ability to identify future Opportunities is one of our biggest strengths. That is why at Inland American we believe our Investment Diversification= Opportunities.

### Inland American A Non-Traded REIT

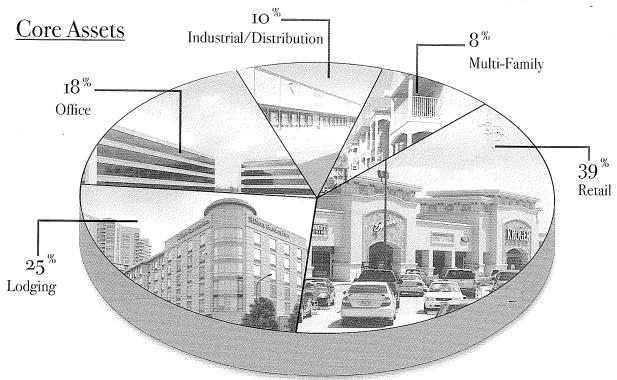
Investing in real estate serves as a potential source of wealth creation in the U.S. One **Investment** vehicle that has been established over the past few decades is the non-traded real estate **Investment** trust or REIT. At the end of 2010, non-traded REITs managed more than \$70 billion in assets, with Inland American being the largest with over \$11 billion of diversified assets under management. Non-traded REITs provide strength to an investor's portfolio by generating predictable cash flow, and not being

correlated with the daily volatility of the stock market. We believe investing with Inland American provides our stockholders with important portfolio **Diversification** and risk management.

At Inland American our goals have always been quite simple – maximizing stockholder value and capitalizing on **Opportunities** in the real estate industry. We execute this through the REIT's ownership of a broad portfolio of high quality real estate assets and by maintaining a conservative balance sheet.

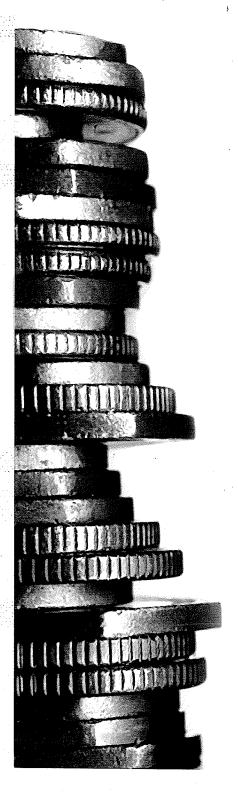
Our multi-asset class portfolio mitigates sector risk and allows the company to pursue **Investment** grade properties across a wide range of asset types including office, retail, industrial/distribution, lodging, apartments, charter schools, and even correctional facilities. We completed 2010 with 980 properties, representing 48.2 million square feet, 15.380 hotel rooms and 9.790 multi-family units.

Inland American's **Diversification** exists geographically across the U.S. as well, with properties located in 36 states. Our acquisition team looks for properties and assets all



over the U.S. in an effort to complement and strengthen our portfolio. When purchasing an asset, our managers perform due diligence on the property and its tenants. Our tenants conduct business in a variety of industries from financial to communications to necessity-based to technology to government, with 74 percent of our top ten tenants rated as **Investment** grade companies.

Despite the shifting real estate demand amid the slow economic recovery, 2010 was a successful year for Inland American. During the year we selectively purchased 35 high-quality assets totaling \$897 million; we signed almost 400 leases; we have retired, refinanced or secured financing on \$1.4 billion in debt; we grew our revenue 12 percent over 2009; and we ended the year with cash-on-hand of \$268 million. We also declared distributions of \$0.50 per share, which equates to a 5 percent yield on a stockholder's original **Investment** of 10 dollars or a 6.2 percent yield on our current estimated value of \$8.03.



We had several significant transactions throughout the year, which we believe will further enhance and stabilize our portfolios and produce stockholder value:

- Inland American entered into a joint venture with Centro Properties Group, which includes 25 retail shopping centers with a total value of approximately 8471 million. The properties, equaling approximately 4.5 million square feet, are primarily grocery-anchored or necessity-based community shopping centers, located in 13 states.
- $^{\circ}$  We completed a  $\$_42_4$  million acquisition of 16 shopping centers containing 3.6 million square feet. The portfolio includes properties in Florida. Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.
- In October, Inland American acquired the former Westin City Center in Dallas for \$50 million. Upon acquisition, the 407 guestroom, full-service hotel was immediately renovated and converted into Marriott's flagship brand. We believe the repositioning and renovation of the hotel will establish the Dallas Marriott City Center as the premier business hotel in the downtown Dallas market. In 2010, Inland American also purchased four other Marriott properties, totaling 598 rooms, as we continue to deepen our relationship with this dominant brand in the lodging industry.
- Inland American entered the expanding charter school arena by purchasing seven properties for \$61 million from Imagine Schools, a leading charter school operator. These schools are located in Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, and Washington, D.C.

### Growth Opportunities

To better understand the **Opportunities** that are available to Inland American, it is essential to evaluate the company's individual asset classes. Each portfolio gives our company certain abilities and depth. Some provide growth possibilities and others grant the stability needed for any effective portfolio of assets.

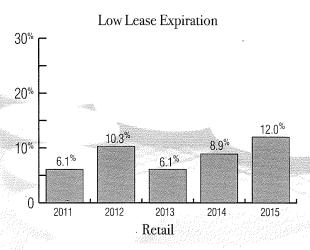
### Annual Report 2010

### Retail

- · 735 properties
- · 21.6 million square feet
- · 2010 revenue \$365M, up 22\*

As the retail market starts to show signs of improvement and consumer spending increases, we believe that retailers will focus less on surviving and more on growth. Our high quality, "A+" properties

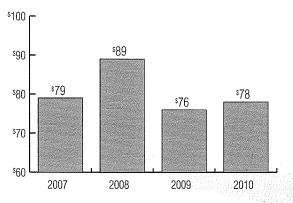
in locations that are coveted by retailers will attract these expanding companies. We focus on the basics in this asset class as 79 percent of our portfolio is necessity-based including major tenants such as Kroger, Target and Albertsons. Necessity-based assets tend to perform well in all economic cycles and true to form our portfolio has maintained a solid occupancy rate of 93 percent. Inland American's retail portfolio, our largest, representing 39 percent of our core assets, will provide the REIT with stable growth in the future.



Our second largest portfolio, lodging, is also expected to propel our earnings in 2011. The U.S. lodging industry has emerged from one of the worst declines in its history, and

the hotel sector is on the cusp of a strong recovery as demand accelerates. At the end of 2010, the average occupancy rate in the top 25 U.S. markets rose to 64 percent from 60 percent in 2009, according to Smith Travel Research. We believe occupancy rates and average daily room rates will continue to rise steadily in 2011, as RevPAR is predicted to grow 6 to 8 percent nationwide. In addition, the lodging industry has an advantage that other types of commercial real estate lacks: the ability to boost rental rates quickly to take advantage of economic growth. Because of Inland American's **Diversification**, our stockholders will realize the full benefits of this recovery.

### Lodging Portfolio - RevPAR



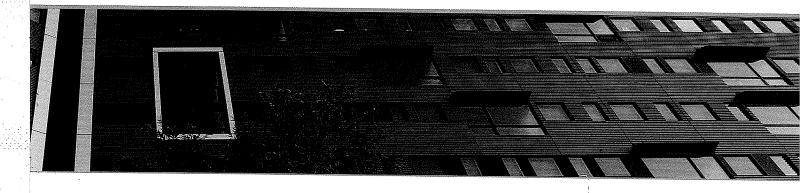
Much like our retail portfolio, our lodging portfolio also focuses on the basics as 86 percent of our portfolio contains Upscale<sup>2</sup> or Upper Upscale<sup>2</sup> hotels such as Hilton Garden Inns, Courtyards by Marriott, and flagship Marriott and Hyatt hotels. We have aligned our portfolio with these world-renowned brands because they represent some of the highest quality and service in the hospitality industry. The return of business travel has fueled the recovery for business-oriented hotels, which make up the majority of Inland American's lodging assets.







- Lodging
  99 properties
- 15,380 hotel rooms
- · 2010 revenue \$496M, up 8%



Similar to the lodging industry, we believe the multi-family sector has entered an era of unparalleled demand and diminished supply. Recent developments in the residential lending market and stubbornly high unemployment rates have positioned apartments as a "next best" solution. According to recent studies home ownership in the fourth quarter of 2010 remained at a 10-year low and demand for rentals pushed lease rates to the highest level in four years. Currently, our multi-family portfolio, which represents over eight percent of our core assets, is comprised of 27 Class A. **Investment** grade properties with an average age under eight years. Higher quality apartment communities have consistently demonstrated high occupancy levels and that is no exception for our assets, which hit a 90 percent occupancy rate in 2010.

Despite the upward trend in the demand for apartments, the market has not developed a comparable increase in the number of new properties. This supply imbalance will likely bolster rental prices for the foreseeable future,

> as shorter-term leases that exist for this asset class will allow apartment owners to frequently adjust their rents accordingly. At Inland American, we believe we have the right type of properties that are

> in demand, and we have

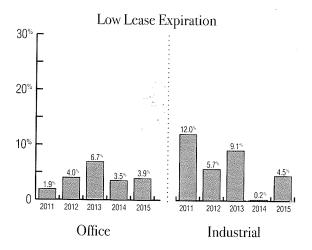
experienced team

to take advantage of profitable market conditions for our stockholders.

# Diversification of Our Portfolios Brings Stability

Our office and industrial portfolios are key elements in providing the REIT with overall stability and **Diversification**. These asset classes generated:

- Occupancy rates between 93% and 95%;
- Over \$281 million in revenue;
- Superior credit and high profile tenants; and.
- Manageable five-year lease rollover rates.



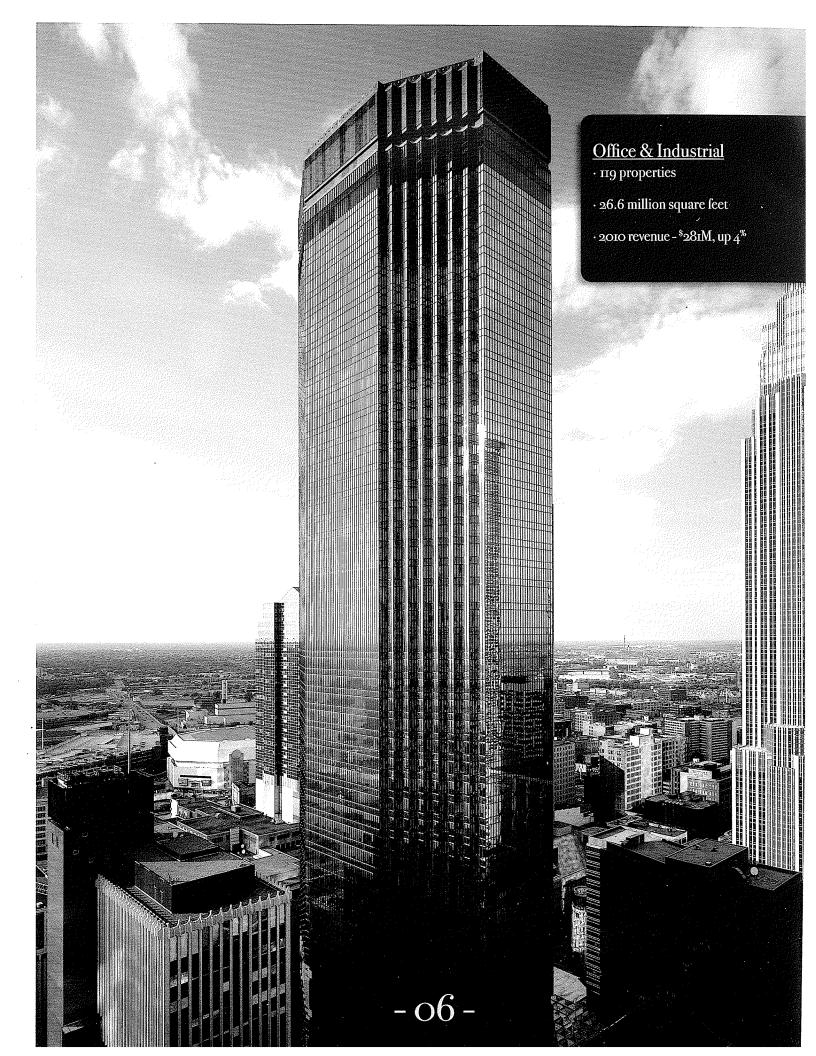
We understand the office and industrial real estate business and what efforts are needed to sign leases in a challenging environment, while building relationships for the future. Inland American's leasing and renewal programs, effective billing procedures, and responsive property management division are the foundations of our tenant relationship platform. This hard work allows us to maintain our high

### Multi-Family

• 27 propeties

· 9,790 units

· 2010 revenue - \$90M, up 33\%





leasing and occupancy rates and gives us the ability to offset the impact of tenant vacancies in these portfolios.

For Inland American stockholders our industrial and office asset classes, representing 28 percent of our core assets, have been a stable, consistent performer. While other asset classes, such as lodging, were hit hard in the past few years and are now just recovering, these segments have maintained their revenue and net operating levels. Once again, the power of Inland American's **Diversification** provides quality, balanced returns to our stockholders during all economic conditions.

# Experienced Management Focused on 2011

Inland Real Estate Investment Corporation, our sponsor, has over 40 years of history as an industry leader sponsoring successful **Investment** products. In fact, in over 400 completed programs by Inland companies, no completed program has paid total distributions less than the total contributed capital. On the Inland Campus in Oak Brook, Illinois, knowledge and expertise is shared and integrity is the cornerstone of how business is conducted.

At Inland American we bring that same vision and honesty to our stockholders. With over 150 years of combined knowledge and proficiency in real estate, senior management leading this REIT are some of the most experienced real estate professionals in the industry, who know how to successfully operate our portfolios in all economic cycles. Our experience over multiple decades tempers the impact of any economic headwinds as shown by the over \$1.5 billion in distributions paid to the REIT's stockholders since our inception.

2011 is shaping up to be a period of opportunity in the real estate market. We understand the importance of implementing our business strategies with our primary goals in mind - to provide our stockholders with maximum returns and capitalize on attractive real estate Opportunities. In 2011 we will:

- Focus on increasing our occupancy rates and pushing property managers to focus on rate increases in recovering markets to enhance our operating results.
- Preserve our conservative financial structure and pursue debt **Opportunities** that provide an attractive risk-





adjusted return. Furthermore, over the next five years, the amount of debt that is maturing as a percentage of our total assets does not exceed 10 percent per year and at the end of 2010, our ratio of total mortgage loans to total assets is approximately 48 percent.

- Maintain our disciplined acquisition and disposition approach in a continual effort to enhance the quality of our portfolio.
- Continue to evaluate our portfolio **Diversification**, which we believe is central to our **Investment** strategy.

It is important to recognize the wonderful employees that work at Inland American and manage this REIT. Our people are truly our greatest asset and are experts in every aspect of real estate investing and property management. We want to thank them for their hard work and dedication over the past couple of years through some very challenging times. Thanks also to our Board of Directors for their guidance. And thanks to you, our stockholders, for your continued confidence and support.

We are pleased with how Inland American has navigated through the most challenging economic downturn of our lifetime. We believe Inland American is well positioned to continue to produce returns and stability for our stockholders.

Sincerely,

INLAND AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

Robert D. Parks Chairman of the Board

Brenda Bail Dujral
Brenda Gail Gujral









# UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

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ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934	SECTION 13 OR	15(d) OF THE SECU	JRITIES O
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED I	ECEMBER 31-20	% <b>)10</b>	SECTION
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FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD F	_	<i>j</i>	
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Maryland	gastant as specifica in	34-2019608	
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)		(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)	e e e
2901 Butterfield Road, Oak Brook, Illinois	A Company of the Company	60523	
(Address of principal executive offices)		(Zip Code)	e europe de la confe
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	None		
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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required Act. Yes \( \subseteq \text{No} \( \subseteq \)	to file reports pursuant t	o Section 13 or Section 15(o	l) of the
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has f Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding file such reports), and (2) has been subject to the filing	12 months (or for such s	horter period that the registr	ant was required to
Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has sub- Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter per files). Yes No	mitted electronically and	posted on its corporate well posted on its corporate well of Regulation S-T (8232 40)	osite, if any, every
Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filer will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowle reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment	dge, in definitive proxyent to this Form 10-K.	or information statements in	corporated by
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large smaller reporting company. (See definitions of "large a in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).	accelerated filer, an accelerated filer," "accele	celerated filer, a non-acceler erated filer" and "smaller rep	ated filer or a porting company"
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell Act). Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$	company (as defined in	Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange	
While there is no established market for the registrant's primary offering of its shares of common stock pursuan offerings, the registrant sold shares of its common stock purchasers. The number of shares held by non-affiliates recently completed second fiscal quarter) was approxim As of March 1,2011, there were 850,557,604 shares of the	t to a registration statem for \$10.00 per share, was of June 30, 2010 (the lately 834,122,708.	ent on Form S-11. In each of ith discounts available for ce a last business day of the reg	of its primary
	regionant 8 committel	stock outstanding.	

### INLAND AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

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#### PART I

#### Item 1. Business

#### General

Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation, was incorporated in October 2004. We have elected to be taxed, and currently qualify, as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") for federal tax purposes. We acquire, own, operate and develop a diversified portfolio of commercial real estate, including retail, multi-family, industrial, lodging, and office properties, located in the United States. We acquire these assets directly by purchasing the property or through joint ventures, including joint ventures in which we do not own a controlling interest. We do not focus our property acquisitions in any one particular geographic location within the United States. Our investment policies and strategies are very broad and do not require us to invest any specific amount or percentage of assets in any one type of investment. Further, we have not adopted any policies limiting the amount or percentage of assets that we may invest in commercial real estate, entities owning commercial real estate or other real estate assets. We do not intend to acquire real estate assets located outside of the United States and Canada.

Inland American is a diversified REIT, and we focus on maximizing stockholder value by utilizing the depth of our expertise to capitalize on opportunities in the real estate industry. We believe our capacity to identify and react to investment opportunities is one of our biggest strengths.

At December 31, 2010, the Company owned a portfolio of 980 commercial real estate properties. The breakdown by segment is as follows:

Segment	Property Count	Square Feet /Rooms/Units		
Retail	735	21,649,521 square feet		
Lodging	99	15,380 rooms		
Office	47	10,612,479 square feet		
Industrial	72	15,959,342 square feet		
Multi-Family	27	9,790 units		

#### **Segment Data**

We have five business segments: Retail, Lodging, Office, Industrial, and Multi-family. We evaluate segment performance primarily based on net property operations. Net property operations of the segments do not include interest expense, depreciation and amortization, general and administrative expenses, noncontrolling interest expense or interest and other investment income from corporate investments. The non-segmented assets include our cash and cash equivalents, investment in marketable securities, construction in progress, investment in unconsolidated entities and notes receivable. Information related to our business segments for the year 2010 is set forth in Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

#### Customers

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we generated more than 16% of our rental revenue from two tenants, SunTrust Bank and AT&T, Inc. SunTrust Bank leases multiple properties throughout the United States, which collectively generated approximately 9% of our rental revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2010, approximately 7% of our rental revenue was generated by three properties leased to AT&T, Inc.

#### **Tax Status**

We and Minto Builders (Florida), Inc., a majority owned subsidiary, herein referred to as MB REIT, have elected to be taxed as REITs, under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (the "Code") beginning with the tax year ended December 31, 2005. Because we and MB REIT qualify for taxation as

REITs, we and MB REIT generally will not be subject to federal income tax on taxable income that is distributed to stockholders. If we or MB REIT fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, without the benefit of certain relief provisions, we or MB REIT will be subject to federal and state income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Even if we and MB REIT qualify for taxation as a REIT, we and MB REIT may be subject to certain state and local taxes on our income, property or net worth, respectively, and to Federal income and excise taxes on our or MB REIT's undistributed income.

#### Competition

We are subject to significant competition in seeking real estate investments and tenants. We compete with many third parties engaged in real estate investment activities including other REITs, banks, insurance companies, mutual funds, institutional investors, investment banking firms, hedge funds, governmental bodies and other entities. We also face competition from real estate investment programs, including three REITs, sponsored by our sponsor and its affiliates for retail shopping centers and single tenant net-leased properties that may be suitable for our investment.

#### **Employees**

We have 99 full-time individuals employed primarily by our multi-family subsidiaries. Our executive officers do not receive any compensation from us for their services as such officers. Our executive officers are officers of one or more of The Inland Group, Inc.'s affiliated entities, including our business manager, and are compensated by these entities, in part, for their services rendered to us. For these purposes, secretary is not considered an "executive officer."

We have entered into a business management agreement with Inland American Business Manager & Advisor, Inc. to serve as our business manager, with responsibility for overseeing and managing our day-to-day operations, and property management agreements with each of our property managers. We pay fees to each of our business manager and our property managers in consideration for the services they perform for us pursuant to these agreements.

#### **Conflicts of Interest Policies**

Our governing documents require a majority of our directors to be independent. Further, any transactions between The Inland Group, Inc. or its affiliates and us must be approved by a majority of our independent directors.

Beginning on page 3 is a discussion of the risks that we believe are material to investors who purchase or own our common stock. You should consider carefully these risks, together with the other information contained in and incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and the descriptions included in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

#### **Environmental Matters**

Compliance with federal, state and local environmental laws has not had a material adverse effect on our business, assets, or results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay distributions, and we do not believe that our existing portfolio will require us to incur material expenditures to comply with these laws and regulations. However, we cannot predict the impact of unforeseen environmental contingencies or new or changed laws or regulations on our properties.

#### Seasonality

The lodging segment is seasonal in nature, reflecting higher revenue and operating income during the second and third quarters. This seasonality can be expected to cause fluctuations in our net property operations for the lodging segment. All of our other segments are not seasonal in nature.

#### **Access to Company Information**

We electronically file our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The public may read and copy any of the reports that are filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (800)-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically.

We make available, free of charge, by responding to requests addressed to our customer relations group, the Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports on our website, www.inland-american.com. These reports are available as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed or furnished to the SEC.

#### <sup>†</sup>Certifications

We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission the principal executive officer and principal financial officer certifications required pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which are attached as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

#### Item 1A. Risk Factors

The occurrence of any of the risks discussed below could have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

#### Risks Related to Our Business

Recent disruptions in the financial markets and current economic conditions could adversely affect our ability to refinance or secure additional debt financing at attractive terms and the values of our investments.

The capital and credit markets have been extremely volatile since the fall of 2008. In particular, the real estate debt markets have experienced volatility as a result of certain factors, including the tightening of underwriting standards by lenders and credit rating agencies, therefore making it more costly to refinance our existing debt and to obtain new financing on attractive terms. If overall borrowing costs continue to increase, either by increases in the index rates or by increases in lender spreads, our operations may generate lower returns.

In addition, the disruptions in the financial markets and recent economic conditions have negatively impacted commercial real estate fundamentals, which could have, and in some cases have already had, various negative impacts on the value of our investments, including:

- the values of our investments in commercial properties could decrease below the amounts paid for such investments; or
- revenues from our properties have decreased, and could continue to decrease, due to lower occupancy
  and rental rates, which may make it more difficult for us to pay distributions or meet our debt service
  obligations on debt financing.

There is no assurance that we will be able to continue paying cash distributions or that distributions will increase over time.

We intend to continue paying regular monthly cash distributions to our stockholders. However, there are many factors that can affect the availability and timing of cash distributions to stockholders such as our ability to buy, and earn positive yields on, real estate assets, the yields on securities of other entities in which we invest, our operating expense levels, as well as many other variables. Actual cash available for distributions may vary

substantially from estimates. There is no assurance that we will be able to continue paying distributions at the current level or that the amount of distributions will increase, or not decrease further, over time. Even if we are able to continue paying distributions, the actual amount and timing of distributions is determined by our board of directors in its discretion and typically depends on the amount of funds available for distribution, which depends on items such as current and projected cash requirements and tax considerations. As a result, our distribution rate and payment frequency may vary from time to time.

# Funding distributions from sources other than cash flow from operating activities may negatively impact our ability to sustain or pay distributions and will result in us having less cash available for other uses.

If our cash flow from operating activities is not sufficient to fully fund the payment of distributions, the level of our distributions may not be sustainable and some or all of our distributions will be paid from other sources. For example, from time to time, our business manager has determined, in its sole discretion, to either forgo or defer a portion of the business management fee, which has had the effect of increasing cash flow from operations for the relevant period because we have not had to use that cash to pay any fee or reimbursement which was foregone or deferred during the relevant period. We will, however, need to use cash at some point in the future to pay any fee or reimbursement that is deferred. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we paid a business management fee of \$36 million, or approximately 0.32% of our average invested assets on an annual basis, as well as an investment advisory fee of approximately \$1.4 million, together which are less than the full 1% fee that the business manager could be paid. There is no assurance that our business manager will forgo or defer any portion of its business management fee in the future. We also may use cash from financing activities, components of which may include borrowings (including borrowings secured by our assets), as well as proceeds from the sales of our properties, to fund distributions. To the extent distributions are paid from financing activities, we will have less money available for other uses, such as cash needed to refinance existing indebtedness.

## There is no public market for our shares, and you may not be able to sell your shares, including through our share repurchase program.

There is no public market for our shares and no assurance that one may develop. Our charter does not require our directors to seek stockholder approval to liquidate our assets by a specified date, nor does our charter require our directors to list our shares for trading by a specified date. Further, our amended and restated share repurchase program, which will become effective on April 11, 2011, will permit us to repurchase shares only upon the death of the beneficial owner.

# The failure of any bank in which we deposit our funds could reduce the amount of cash we have available to pay distributions and make additional investments.

We have deposited our cash and cash equivalents in several banking institutions in an attempt to minimize exposure to the failure or takeover of any one of these entities. However, the Federal Insurance Deposit Corporation, or "FDIC," generally only insures limited amounts per depositor per insured bank. At December 31, 2010, we had cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash deposited in interest bearing transaction accounts at certain financial institutions exceeding these federally insured levels. If any of the banking institutions in which we have deposited funds ultimately fails, we may lose our deposits over the federally insured levels. The loss of our deposits could reduce the amount of cash we have available to distribute or invest.

#### Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate

### There are inherent risks with real estate investments.

Investments in real estate assets are subject to varying degrees of risk. For example, an investment in real estate cannot generally be quickly converted to cash, limiting our ability to promptly vary our portfolio in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions. Investments in real estate assets also are subject to adverse changes in general economic conditions which, for example, reduce the demand for rental space.

Among the factors that could impact our real estate assets and the value of an investment in us are:

- local conditions such as an oversupply of space or reduced demand for real estate assets of the type that we own or seek to acquire, including, with respect to our lodging facilities, quick changes in supply of and demand for rooms that are rented or leased on a day-to-day basis;
- inability to collect rent from tenants;
- vacancies or inability to rent space on favorable terms;
- inflation and other increases in operating costs, including insurance premiums, utilities and real estate taxes;
- increases in energy costs or airline fares or terrorist incidents which impact the propensity of people to travel and therefore impact revenues from our lodging facilities, although operating costs cannot be adjusted as quickly;
- adverse changes in the federal, state or local laws and regulations applicable to us, including those
  affecting rents, zoning, prices of goods, fuel and energy consumption, water and environmental
  restrictions;
- the relative illiquidity of real estate investments;
- · changing market demographics;
- an inability to acquire and finance, or refinance, properties on favorable terms, if at all;
- · acts of God, such as earthquakes, floods or other uninsured losses; and
- changes or increases in interest rates and availability of financing.

In addition, periods of economic slowdown or recession, or declining demand for real estate, or the public perception that any of these events may occur, could result in a general decline in rents or increased defaults under existing leases.

Increasing vacancy rates for certain classes of real estate assets resulting from the recent economic downturn and disruption in the financial markets could adversely affect the value of our assets.

The U.S. economy is emerging from a severe recessionary contraction, which resulted in increased vacancy rates for certain classes of commercial property, including office, retail and industrial properties, due to increased tenant delinquencies and defaults under leases, generally lower demand for rentable space, as well as potential oversupply of rentable space. Business failures and downsizings led to reduced demand for office and industrial space and reduced consumer demand for retail products and services, which has led to reduced demand for retail space. In addition, declines in corporate travel budgets and consumer demand due to adverse general economic conditions, such as declines in U.S. GDP, risks affecting or reducing travel patterns, lower consumer confidence or adverse political conditions lowered the revenues and profitability of our hotel properties and therefore the net operating profits of the lessees to whom we lease our hotel properties.

If economic conditions do not recover or result in a further downtown, we may be required to increase concessions, tenant improvement expenditures or reduce rental rates to maintain occupancies beyond those anticipated at the time we acquired the properties, and the value of our real estate assets could decrease below the amounts we paid for them. In addition, revenues from properties could decrease due to lower occupancy rates, reduced rental rates and potential increases in uncollectible rent. Additionally, we will incur expenses, such as for maintenance costs, insurances costs and property taxes, even though a property is vacant. The longer the period of significant vacancies for a property, the greater the potential negative impact on our revenues and results of operations.

# We depend on tenants for the majority of our revenue, and lease terminations or the exercise of any co-tenancy rights could have an adverse effect.

From time to time certain of our tenants have failed to pay their rent, causing us to lose the revenue associated with the relevant lease. If these defaults become significant, we will be forced to use other funds to make payments on the mortgage indebtedness secured by the impacted property to prevent a foreclosure action. If a tenant defaults, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as a landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment. We would face increased difficulties with respect to a lease containing co-tenancy provisions where a failure by one tenant gives another tenant the right to abate minimum rent, reduce its share or the amount of its payments of common area operating expenses and property taxes or cancel its lease. In addition, if a tenant at one of our "single-user facilities," properties designed or built primarily for a particular tenant or a specific type of use, fails to renew its lease or defaults on its lease obligations, we may not be able to readily market a single-user facility to a new tenant without making substantial capital improvements or incurring other significant re-leasing costs.

### We may suffer adverse consequences due to the financial difficulties, bankruptcy or insolvency of our tenants.

Recent economic conditions have caused, and may continue to cause, our tenants to experience financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, insolvency or a general downturn in their business. The retail sector in particular has been, and could continue to be, adversely affected by weakness in the national, regional and local economies, the level of consumer spending and consumer confidence, the adverse financial condition of some large retailing companies, the ongoing consolidation in the retail sector, the excess amount of retail space in a number of markets and increasing competition from discount retailers, outlet malls, internet retailers and other online businesses. We cannot provide assurance that any tenant that files for bankruptcy protection will continue to pay us rent. A bankruptcy filing by, or relating to, one of our tenants or a lease guarantor would bar efforts by us to collect pre-bankruptcy debts from that tenant or lease guarantor, or its property, unless we receive an order permitting us to do so from the bankruptcy court. In addition, we cannot evict a tenant solely because of bankruptcy. The bankruptcy of a tenant or lease guarantor could delay our efforts to collect past due balances under the relevant leases, and could ultimately preclude collection of these sums. If a lease is assumed by the tenant in bankruptcy, all pre-bankruptcy balances due under the lease must be paid to us in full. If, however, a lease is rejected by a tenant in bankruptcy, we would have only a general, unsecured claim for damages. An unsecured claim would only be paid to the extent that funds are available and only in the same percentage as is paid to all other holders of general, unsecured claims. Restrictions under the bankruptcy laws further limit the amount of any other claims that we can make if a lease is rejected. As a result, it is likely that we would recover substantially less than the full value of the remaining rent during the term.

### We may be unable to secure funds for future tenant improvements.

We may be required to expend substantial funds to improve leasable space either to maintain existing tenants or to attract new tenants. Although we have established reserves for capital improvements, these reserves may not be sufficient, thus requiring us to seek funds from other sources. We cannot assure you that sufficient financing will be available or, if available, will be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Moreover, certain reserves required by lenders may be designated for specific uses and may not be available to use for tenant improvements. Additional borrowing for capital improvements will increase our interest expense. Failure to make these improvements could have a material adverse effect on the value of the impacted properties and the revenues generated by those properties.

### We may be restricted from re-leasing space.

In the case of leases with retail tenants, the majority of the leases contain provisions giving the particular tenant the exclusive right to sell particular types of merchandise or provide specific types of services within the particular retail center. These provisions may limit the number and types of prospective tenants interested in leasing space in a particular retail property.

# Two of our tenants generated a significant portion of our revenue, and rental payment defaults by these significant tenants could adversely affect our results of operations.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, approximately 9% of our rental revenue was generated by over 400 retail banking properties leased to SunTrust Bank. Also, for the year ended December 31, 2010, approximately 7% of our rental revenue was generated by three properties leased to AT&T, Inc. As a result of the concentration of revenue generated from these properties, if either SunTrust or AT&T were to cease paying rent or fulfilling its other monetary obligations, we could have significantly reduced rental revenues or higher expenses until the defaults were cured or the properties were leased to a new tenant or tenants.

In addition to these tenants, our retail shopping center properties typically are anchored by large, nationally recognized tenants. At any time, our tenants may experience a downturn in their business that may weaken significantly their financial condition. Further, mergers or consolidations among large retail establishments could result in the closure of existing stores or duplicate or geographically overlapping store locations, which could include stores at our retail properties. Loss of, or a store closure by, an anchor or major tenant could significantly reduce our occupancy level or the rent we receive from our retail properties.

# Geographic concentration of our portfolio may make us particularly susceptible to adverse economic developments in the real estate markets of those areas or natural disasters in those areas.

Because our properties are concentrated in certain geographic areas, our operating results are likely to be impacted by economic changes affecting the real estate markets in those areas. As of December 31, 2010, approximately, 4%, 4%, 7% and 13% of our base rental income of our consolidated portfolio, excluding our lodging facilities, was generated by properties located in the Dallas, Minneapolis, Chicago and Houston metropolitan areas, respectively.

Additionally, at December 31, 2010, 34 of our lodging facilities, or approximately 34% of our lodging portfolio, were located in Washington D.C. and the eight eastern seaboard states ranging from Connecticut to Florida, including 11 hotels located in North Carolina. Additionally, 22% of our facilities were located in Texas. Adverse events in these areas, such as recessions, hurricanes or other natural disasters, could cause a loss of revenues from these hotels. Further, several of the hotels are located near the water and are exposed to more severe weather than hotels located inland. Elements such as salt water and humidity can increase or accelerate wear on the hotels' weatherproofing and mechanical, electrical and other systems, and cause mold issues. As a result, we may incur additional operating costs and expenditures for capital improvements at these hotels. Geographic concentration also exposes us to risks of oversupply and competition in these markets. Significant increases in the supply of certain property types, including hotels, without corresponding increases in demand could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and our ability to pay distributions.

### To qualify as a REIT, we must rely on third parties to operate our hotels.

To continue qualifying as a REIT, we may not, among other things, operate any hotel, or directly participate in the decisions affecting the daily operations of any hotel. Thus, we have retained third party managers to operate our hotel properties. We do not have the authority to directly control any particular aspect of the daily operations of any hotel, such as setting room rates. Thus, even if we believe our hotels are being operated in an inefficient or sub-optimal manner, we may not be able to require an immediate change to the method of operation. Our only alternative for changing the operation of our hotels may be to replace the third party manager of one or more hotels in situations where the applicable management agreement permits us to terminate the existing manager. Certain of these agreements may not be terminated without cause, which generally includes fraud, misrepresentation and other illegal acts. Even if we terminate or replace any manager, there is no assurance that we will be able to find another manager or that we will be able to enter into new management agreements favorable to us. Any change of hotel management would cause a disruption in operations.

#### Conditions of franchise agreements could adversely affect us.

Our lodging properties are operated under franchises with nationally recognized franchisors including Marriott International, Inc., Hilton Hotels Corporation, Intercontinental Hotels Group PLC, Hyatt Corporation, Wyndham Worldwide Corporation and Choice Hotels International. These agreements generally contain specific standards for, and restrictions and limitations on, the operation and maintenance of a hotel in order to maintain uniformity within the franchisor's system. These standards are subject to change over time, in some cases at the discretion of the franchisor, and may restrict our ability to make improvements or modifications to a hotel without the consent of the franchisor. Conversely, these standards may require us to make certain improvements or modifications to a hotel, even if we do not believe the capital improvements are necessary or desirable or will result in an acceptable return on our investment. Compliance with these standards could require us to incur significant expenses or capital expenditures.

These agreements also permit the franchisor to terminate the agreement in certain cases such as a failure to pay royalties and fees or perform our other covenants under the franchise agreement, bankruptcy, abandonment of the franchise, commission of a felony, assignment of the franchise without the consent of the franchisor or failure to comply with applicable law or maintain applicable standards in the operation and condition of the relevant hotel. If a franchise license terminates due to our failure to make required improvements or to otherwise comply with its terms, we may be liable to the franchisor for a termination payment. These payments vary. Also, these franchise agreements do not renew automatically.

#### Actions of our joint venture partners could negatively impact our performance.

As of December 31, 2010, we had entered into joint venture agreements with sixteen entities to fund the investment of office, industrial/distribution, retail, lodging, healthcare and mixed use properties. The carrying value of our investment in these joint ventures, which we do not consolidate for financial reporting purposes, was \$573.2 million. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recognized losses of \$18.7 million and impairment of \$11.2 million associated with these ventures.

With respect to these investments, we are not in a position to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding. the property, partnership, joint venture or other entity. Consequently, our joint venture investments may involve risks not otherwise present with other methods of investment in real estate. For example, our co-member, co-venturer or partner may have economic or business interests or goals which are or which become inconsistent with our business interests or goals or may take action contrary to our instructions or requests or contrary to our policies or objectives. We have experienced these events from time to time with our current venture partners, which in some cases has resulted in litigation with these partners. There can be no assurance that an adverse outcome in any future lawsuit will not have a material effect on our results of operations for any particular period. In addition, any litigation increases our expenses and prevents our officers and directors from focusing their time and effort on other aspects of our business. We also face the risk that our venture partners may become bankrupt, which would mean that we and any other remaining venture partners would generally remain liable for the joint venture's liabilities, and the risk that that our partners may fail to fund their share of any required capital contributions, which could result in us having to contribute that capital. In addition, our relationships with our venture partners are contractual in nature. These agreements may restrict our ability to sell our interest when we desire or on advantageous terms and, on the other hand, may be terminated or dissolved under the terms of the agreements and, in each event, we may not continue to own or operate the interests or assets underlying the relationship or may need to purchase these interests or assets at an above-market price to continue ownership.

Current credit market disruptions and recent economic trends may increase the likelihood of a commercial developer defaulting on its obligations with respect to our development projects, including projects where we have notes receivable, or becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

We have entered into, and may continue to enter into, projects that are in various stages of pre-development and development. Investing in properties under development, and in lodging facilities, which typically must be renovated or otherwise improved on a regular basis, including renovations and improvements required by

existing franchise agreements, subjects us to uncertainties such as the ability to achieve desired zoning for development, environmental concerns of governmental entities or community groups, ability to control construction costs or to build in conformity with plans, specifications and timetables. The current economic climate has continued to impact real estate developments as well. The current slow-down in consumer spending has negatively impacted the retail environment in particular, and is causing many retailers to pull back from new leasing and expansion plans. We believe that our retail developments will experience longer lease-up periods and future leasing will be at leasing rates less than originally underwritten.

In addition, recent economic conditions have caused an increase in developer failures. The developers of the projects in which we have invested are exposed to risks not only with respect to our projects, but also other projects in which they are involved. A default by a developer in respect of one of our development project investments, or the bankruptcy, insolvency or other failure of a developer for one of these projects, may require that we determine whether we want to assume the senior loan, fund monies beyond what we are contractually obligated to fund, take over development of the project, find another developer for the project, or sell our interest in the project. Developer failures could give tenants the right to terminate pre-construction leases, delay efforts to complete or sell the development project and could ultimately preclude us from realizing our anticipated returns. These events could cause a decrease in the value of our assets and compel us to seek additional sources of liquidity, which may or may not be available, in order to hold and complete the development project.

Generally, under bankruptcy law and our bankruptcy guarantees with our joint venture development partners, we may seek recourse from the developer-guarantor to complete our development project with a substitute developer partner. However, in the event of a bankruptcy by the developer-guarantor, we cannot provide assurance that the developer or its trustee will satisfy its obligations. The bankruptcy of any developer and the rejection of its development obligations would likely cause us to have to complete the development on our own or find a replacement developer, which could result in delays and increased costs. We cannot provide assurance that we would be able to complete the development on terms as favorable as when we first entered into the project. If we are not able to, or elected not to, proceed with a development opportunity, the development costs ordinarily would be charged against income for the then-current period if we determine our costs are not recoverable.

### Sale leaseback transactions may be recharacterized in a manner unfavorable to us.

From time to time we have entered into a sale leaseback transaction where we purchase a property and then lease the property to the seller. These transactions could, however, be characterized as a financing instead of a sale in the case of the seller's bankruptcy. In this case, we would not be treated as the owner of the property but rather as a creditor with no interest in the property itself. The seller may have the ability in a bankruptcy proceeding to restructure the financing by imposing new terms and conditions. The transaction also may be recharacterized as a joint venture. In this case, we would be treated as a joint venturer with liability, under some circumstances, for debts incurred by the seller relating to the property.

### We may be unable to sell assets if or when we decide to do so.

Our ability to sell real estate assets is limited by many factors, such as limitations imposed by the Code on REITs, general economic conditions, the availability of financing to the purchaser, interest rates and the supply and demand for the particular asset type. Specifically, as a result of recent economic conditions, potential purchasers may be unable to obtain financing on acceptable terms, if at all, thereby delaying our ability to sell our real estate investments. In addition, the capitalization rates at which properties may be sold could rise, thereby reducing our potential proceeds from sale. In addition, if we sell properties by providing financing to purchasers, we will bear the risk of default by the purchaser and may incur significant litigation costs in enforcing our rights against the purchaser. We cannot predict whether we will be able to sell any real estate asset on favorable terms and conditions, if at all, or the length of time needed to sell an asset.

### An increase in real estate taxes may decrease our income from properties.

From time to time, the amount we pay for property taxes increases as either property values increase or assessment rates are adjusted. Increases in a property's value or in the assessment rate result in an increase in the real estate taxes due on that property. If we are unable to pass the increase in taxes through to our tenants, our net operating income for the property decreases.

### Uninsured losses or premiums for insurance coverage may adversely affect a stockholder's returns.

We attempt to adequately insure all of our properties against casualty losses. There are types of losses, generally catastrophic in nature, such as losses due to wars, acts of terrorism, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, pollution or environmental matters that are uninsurable or not economically insurable, or may be insured subject to limitations, such as large deductibles or co-payments. Risks associated with potential acts of terrorism could sharply increase the premiums we pay for coverage against property and casualty claims. Additionally, mortgage lenders sometimes require commercial property owners to purchase specific coverage against terrorism as a condition for providing mortgage loans. These policies may not be available at a reasonable cost, if at all, which could inhibit our ability to finance or refinance our properties. In such instances, we may be required to provide other financial support, either through financial assurances or self-insurance, to cover potential losses. If we incur any casualty losses not fully covered by insurance, the value of our assets will be reduced by the amount of the uninsured loss. In addition, other than any reserves we may establish, we have no source of funding to repair or reconstruct any uninsured damaged property, and we cannot provide assurance that any of these sources of funding will be available to us in the future.

# Terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war may affect the markets in which we operate, our operations and our profitability.

We may acquire real estate assets located in areas that are susceptible to attack. These attacks may directly impact the value of our assets through damage, destruction, loss or increased security costs. Although we may obtain terrorism insurance, we may not be able to obtain sufficient coverage to fund any losses we may incur. Risks associated with potential acts of terrorism could sharply increase the premiums we pay for coverage against property and casualty claims. Further, certain losses resulting from these types of events are uninsurable or not insurable at reasonable costs.

More generally, any terrorist attack, other act of violence or war, including armed conflicts, could result in increased volatility in, or damage to, the United States and worldwide financial markets and economy. Any terrorist incident may, for example, deter people from traveling, which could affect the ability of our hotels to generate operating income and therefore our ability to pay distributions. Additionally, increased economic volatility could adversely affect our tenants' ability to pay rent on their leases or our ability to borrow money or issue capital stock at acceptable prices.

# The cost of complying with environmental and other governmental laws and regulations may adversely affect us.

All real property and the operations conducted on real property are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations (including those of foreign jurisdictions) relating to environmental protection and human health and safety. These laws and regulations generally govern wastewater discharges, air emissions, the operation and removal of underground and above-ground storage tanks, the use, storage, treatment, transportation and disposal of solid and hazardous materials, and the remediation of contamination associated with disposals. We also are required to comply with various local, state and federal fire, health, life-safety and similar regulations. Some of these laws and regulations may impose joint and several liability on tenants or owners for the costs of investigating or remediating contaminated properties. These laws and regulations often impose liability whether or not the owner knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of the hazardous or toxic substances. The cost of

removing or remediating could be substantial. In addition, the presence of these substances, or the failure to properly remediate these substances, may adversely affect our ability to sell or rent a property or to use the property as collateral for borrowing.

Environmental laws and regulations also may impose restrictions on the manner in which properties may be used or businesses may be operated, and these restrictions may require substantial expenditures by us. Environmental laws and regulations provide for sanctions in the event of noncompliance and may be enforced by governmental agencies or, in certain circumstances, by private parties. Third parties may seek recovery from owners of real properties for personal injury or property damage associated with exposure to released hazardous substances. Compliance with new or more stringent laws or regulations or stricter interpretations of existing laws may require material expenditures by us. For example, various federal, regional and state laws and regulations have been implemented or are under consideration to mitigate the effects of climate change caused by greenhouse gas emissions. Among other things, "green" building codes may seek to reduce emissions through the imposition of standards for design, construction materials, water and energy usage and efficiency, and waste management. We are not aware of any such existing requirements that we believe will have a material impact on our current operations. However, future requirements could increase the costs of maintaining or improving our existing properties or developing new properties.

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

The presence of mold at any of our properties could require us to undertake a costly program to remediate, contain or remove the mold. Mold growth may occur when moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials. Some molds may produce airborne toxins or irritants. Concern about indoor exposure to mold has been increasing because exposure to mold may cause a variety of adverse health effects and symptoms, including allergic or other reactions. The presence of mold could expose us to liability from our tenants, their employees and others if property damage or health concerns arise.

### We may incur significant costs to comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act.

Investment in real estate assets also may be subject to the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended. Under this act, all places of public accommodation are required to comply with federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. The act has separate compliance requirements for "public accommodations" and "commercial facilities" that generally require that buildings and services be made accessible and available to people with disabilities. The act's requirements could require us to remove access barriers and could result in the imposition of injunctive relief, monetary penalties or, in some cases, an award of damages.

# A proposed change in U.S. accounting standards for leases could reduce the overall demand to lease our properties.

The existing accounting standards for leases require lessees to classify their leases as either capital or operating leases. Under a capital lease, both the leased asset, which represents the tenant's right to use the property, and the contractual lease obligation are recorded on the tenant's balance sheet if one of the following criteria are met: (i) the lease transfers ownership of the property to the lessee by the end of the lease term; (ii) the lease contains a bargain purchase option; (iii) the non-cancellable lease term is more than 75% of the useful life of the asset; or (iv) if the present value of the minimum lease payments equals 90% or more of the leased property's fair value. If the terms of the lease do not meet these criteria, the lease is considered an operating lease, and no leased asset or contractual lease obligation is recorded by the tenant.

In order to address concerns raised by the SEC regarding the transparency of contractual lease obligations under the existing accounting standards for operating leases, the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") and the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB") initiated a joint project to develop new

guidelines to lease accounting. The FASB and IASB (collectively, the "Boards") issued an Exposure Draft on August 17, 2010 (the "Exposure Draft"), which proposes substantial changes to the current lease accounting standards, primarily by eliminating the concept of operating lease accounting. As a result, a lease asset and obligation will be recorded on the tenant's balance sheet for all lease arrangements. In addition, the Exposure Draft will impact the method in which contractual lease payments will be recorded. In order to mitigate the effect of the proposed lease accounting, tenants may seek to negotiate certain terms within new lease arrangements or modify terms in existing lease arrangements, such as shorter lease terms or fewer extension options, which would generally have less impact on tenant balance sheets. Also, tenants may reassess their lease-versus-buy strategies. This could result in a greater renewal risk or shorter lease terms, either of which may negatively impact our operations and ability to pay distributions.

The Exposure Draft does not include a proposed effective date; however, the Boards plan to issue a final standard regarding lease accounting in 2011.

### Risks Related to Investments in Other Real Estate Assets

Our investments in equity and debt securities have materially impacted, and may in the future materially impact, our results.

We have invested, and may continue to invest, in real estate related securities of both publicly traded and private real estate companies. Real estate related equity securities are always unsecured and subordinated to other obligations of the issuer. Investments in real estate related equity securities are subject to risks of: (1) limited liquidity in the secondary trading market in the case of unlisted or thinly traded securities; (2) substantial market price volatility resulting from changes in prevailing interest rates in the case of traded equity securities; (3) subordination to the liabilities of the entity; (4) the operation of mandatory sinking fund or call/redemption provisions during periods of declining interest rates that could cause the issuer to redeem the securities; and (5) the possibility that earnings of the issuer may be insufficient to meet its debt service and distribution obligations. In addition, investments in real estate related securities will involve special risks relating to the particular issuer of the securities, including the financial condition and business outlook of the issuer. Issuers of real estate related securities generally invest in real estate or real estate related assets and are subject to the inherent risks associated with real estate related investments.

As of December 31, 2010, we had investments valued at \$268.7 million in real estate related equity and debt securities. Many of the entities that we have invested in have reduced the dividends paid on their stocks. The stock prices for these entities have declined since our initial purchase, and in certain cases we have sold these investments at a loss. There is no assurance that the stock market in general, and the market for REIT stocks, in particular, will improve in the near future.

### Any mortgage loans that we originate or purchase are subject to the risks of delinquency and foreclosure.

We may originate and purchase mortgage loans. These loans are subject to risks of delinquency and foreclosure, and risks of loss. The ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by an income-producing property depends primarily upon the successful operation of the property rather than upon the existence of independent income or assets of the borrower. If the net operating income of the property is reduced, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. A property's net operating income can be affected by, among other things:

- increased costs, including, with respect to our lodging facilities, added costs imposed by franchisors for improvements or operating changes required, from time to time, under the franchise agreements;
- poor property management decisions;
- property location and condition;
- competition from comparable types of properties;

- changes in specific industry segments;
- declines in regional or local real estate values, or occupancy rates; and
- increases in interest rates, real estate tax rates and other operating expenses.

We bear the risks of loss of principal to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the collateral and the principal and accrued interest of the mortgage loan. In the event of the bankruptcy of a mortgage loan borrower, the mortgage loan to that borrower will be deemed to be collateralized only to the extent of the value of the underlying collateral at the time of bankruptcy (as determined by the bankruptcy court), and the lien securing the mortgage loan will be subject to the avoidance powers of the bankruptcy trustee or debtor-in-possession to the extent the lien is unenforceable under state law. Foreclosure of a mortgage loan can be an expensive and lengthy process that could have a substantial negative effect on our anticipated return on the foreclosed mortgage loan. We may also be forced to foreclose on certain properties, be unable to sell these properties and be forced to incur substantial expenses to improve operations at the property.

### We may make a mortgage loan to affiliates of, or entities sponsored by, our sponsor.

If we have excess working capital, we may, from time to time, and subject to the conditions in our articles, make a mortgage loan to affiliates of, or entities sponsored by, our sponsor. These loan arrangements will not be negotiated at arm's length and may contain terms and conditions that are not in our best interest and would not otherwise be applicable if we entered into arrangements with a third-party borrower not affiliated with these entities.

### Risks Associated with Debt Financing

Borrowings may reduce the funds available for distribution and increase the risk of loss since defaults may cause us to lose the properties securing the loans.

In some instances, we acquire real estate assets by using either existing financing or borrowing new monies. Our articles generally limit the total amount we may borrow to 300% of our net assets. In addition, we may obtain loans secured by some or all of our properties or other assets to fund additional acquisitions or operations including to satisfy the requirement that we distribute at least 90% of our annual "REIT taxable income" (subject to certain adjustments) to our stockholders, or as is otherwise necessary or advisable to assure that we qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. Payments required on any amounts we borrow reduce the funds available for, among other things, distributions to our stockholders because cash otherwise available for distribution is required to pay principal and interest associated with amounts we borrow.

Defaults on loans secured by a property we own may result in us losing the property or properties securing the loan that is in default as a result of foreclosure actions initiated by a lender. For tax purposes, a foreclosure would be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the property. If the outstanding balance of the debt exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable gain on the foreclosure but would not receive any cash proceeds. We also may fully or partially guarantee any monies that subsidiaries borrow to purchase or operate real estate assets. In these cases, we will be responsible to the lender for repaying the loans if the subsidiary is unable to do so. If any mortgage contains cross-collateralization or cross-default provisions, more than one property may be affected by a default.

# Lenders may restrict certain aspects of our operations, which could, among other things, limit our ability to make distributions.

The terms and conditions contained in any of our loan documents may require us to maintain cash reserves, limit the aggregate amount we may borrow on a secured and unsecured basis, require us to satisfy restrictive financial covenants, prevent us from entering into certain business transactions, such as a merger, sale of assets or other business combination, restrict our leasing operations or require us to obtain consent from the lender to complete

transactions or make investments that are ordinarily approved only by our board of directors. In addition, secured lenders typically restrict our ability to discontinue insurance coverage on a mortgaged property even though we may believe that the insurance premiums paid to insure against certain losses, such as losses due to wars, acts of terrorism, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, pollution or environmental matters, are greater than the potential risk of loss.

#### Interest-only indebtedness may increase our risk of default.

We have financed, and may continue to finance, our property acquisitions or any re-financings using interestonly mortgage indebtedness. During the interest only period, the amount of each scheduled payment is less than that of a traditional amortizing mortgage loan. The principal balance of the mortgage loan is not reduced (except in the case of prepayments) because there are no scheduled monthly payments of principal during this period. After the interest-only period, we are required either to make scheduled payments of amortized principal and interest or to make a lump-sum or "balloon" payment at maturity. These required principal or balloon payments increase the amount of our scheduled payments and may increase our risk of default under the related mortgage loan and reduce the funds available for distribution to our stockholders.

#### Increases in interest rates could increase the amount of our debt payments.

We have borrowed money that bears interest at variable rates. To date, we have effectively converted some of our variable rate debt into fixed rate debt through the use of swap agreements. Increases in interest rates in variable rate debt that has not otherwise been hedged through the use of swap agreements reduce the funds available for other needs, including distribution to our stockholders. In addition, if rising interest rates cause us to need additional capital to repay indebtedness, we may be forced to sell one or more of our properties or investments in real estate at times which may not permit us to realize the return on the investments we would have otherwise realized.

## To hedge against interest rate fluctuations, we use derivative financial instruments, which may be costly and ineffective.

From time to time, we use derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to changes in interest rates on certain loans secured by our assets. Our derivative instruments currently consist of interest rate swap contracts but may, in the future, include, interest rate cap or floor contracts, futures or forward contracts, options or repurchase agreements. Our actual hedging decisions are determined in light of the facts and circumstances existing at the time of the hedge. There is no assurance that our hedging strategy will achieve our objectives. We may be subject to costs, such as transaction fees or breakage costs, if we terminate these arrangements.

To the extent that we use derivative financial instruments to hedge against interest rate fluctuations, we are exposed to credit risk, basis risk and legal enforceability risks. In this context, credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. Basis risk occurs when the index upon which the contract is based is more or less variable than the index upon which the hedged asset or liability is based, thereby making the hedge less effective. Finally, legal enforceability risks encompass general contractual risks including the risk that the counterparty will breach the terms of, or fail to perform its obligations under, the derivative contract. A counterparty could fail, shut down, file for bankruptcy or be unable to pay out contracts. The business failure of a hedging counterparty with whom we enter into a hedging transaction will most likely result in a default. Default by a party with whom we enter into a hedging transaction may result in the loss of unrealized profits and force us to cover our resale commitments, if any, at the then current market price. Although generally we will seek to reserve the right to terminate our hedging positions, it may not always be possible to dispose of or close out a hedging position without the consent of the hedging counterparty, and we may not be able to enter into an offsetting contract to cover our risk. We cannot provide assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for hedging instruments purchased or sold, and we may be required to maintain a position until exercise or expiration, which could result in losses.

Further, the REIT provisions of the Code may limit our ability to hedge the risks inherent to our operations. We may be unable to manage these risks effectively.

# We may be contractually obligated to purchase property even if we are unable to secure financing for the acquisition.

We typically finance a portion of the purchase price for each property that we acquire. However, to ensure that our offers are as competitive as possible, we generally do not enter into contracts to purchase property that include financing contingencies. Thus, we may be contractually obligated to purchase a property even if we are unable to secure financing for the acquisition. In this event, we may choose to close on the property by using cash on hand, which would result in less cash available for our operations and distributions to stockholders. Alternatively, we may choose not to close on the acquisition of the property and default on the purchase contract. If we default on any purchase contract, we could lose our earnest money and become subject to liquidated or other contractual damages and remedies.

### Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest

# There are conflicts of interest between us and affiliates of our sponsor that may affect our acquisition of properties and financial performance.

Our operation and management may be influenced or affected by conflicts of interest arising out of our relationship with entities sponsored by our sponsor. Specifically, our sponsor has sponsored another REIT, Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc., which relies on an affiliate of our business manager to serve as its business manager. Inland Diversified invests in the same broad range of asset types as us. As a result, we may be seeking to buy properties and other real estate assets at the same time as Inland Diversified. The resolution of conflicts in favor of Inland Diversified and any other entities sponsored by our sponsor could result in us losing investment opportunities, losing tenants or suffering from delays in locating replacement tenants.

### We do not have our own acquisition group.

Except for the persons employed by our student housing subsidiaries, we do not employ directly any persons responsible for identifying and acquiring properties or other real estate assets. Instead, we rely on entities affiliated with our sponsor such as IREA and Inland Institutional Capital Partners Corporation to identify and acquire other real estate assets. Other entities formed and organized by our sponsor likewise utilize these entities to identify and acquire real estate assets, including the type of assets that we seek to acquire. IREA is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of The Inland Group, Inc. Mr. Parks is a director of The Inland Group and Mr. Parks and Ms. Gujral are both directors of our sponsor and two of the other REITs formed and organized by our sponsor. Under the property acquisition agreement we have entered into with IREA, we have been granted certain rights to acquire all properties, REITs or real estate operating companies IREA identifies, acquires or obtains the right to acquire. This right is subject to prior rights granted by IREA to other REITs formed and organized by our sponsor, which grant these entities rights superior to ours to acquire neighborhood retail facilities, community centers or single-user properties located throughout the United States. The agreement with IREA may result in a property being offered to another entity, even though we may also be interested in, and have the ability to acquire, the subject property.

# We do not have arm's-length agreements with our business manager, property managers or any other affiliates of our sponsor.

None of the agreements and arrangements with our business manager, property managers and other affiliates of our sponsor was negotiated at arm's length. These agreements may contain terms and conditions that would not otherwise be applicable if we entered into arm's-length agreements with third parties.

# Our business manager receives fees based upon our invested assets and, in certain cases, the purchase price for these assets, and may recommend that we make investments in an attempt to increase its fees.

Our business manager receives fees based on the aggregate book value, including acquired intangibles, of our invested assets and on the purchase price paid to acquire controlling interests in REITs or other real estate operating companies. The book value of our assets includes amounts borrowed to acquire these assets. Also, we will pay our business manager a fee each time we acquire a REIT or other real estate operating company and an affiliate of our business manager receives fees for managing our portfolio of marketable securities. Our business manager may, therefore: (1) borrow more money than prudent to increase the amount we can invest or (2) retain instead of sell assets. Further, because we will pay our business manager a fee when we acquire a controlling interest in a REIT or other real estate operating company but not a fee interest in real estate, our business manager may focus on, and recommend, acquiring REITs or other real estate operating companies even if fee interests in real estate assets generate better returns.

### We pay significant fees to our business manager, property managers and other affiliates of our sponsor.

We pay significant fees to our business manager, property managers and other affiliates of our sponsor for services provided to us. In addition, because employees of our business manager are given broad discretion to determine when to consummate a particular real estate transaction, we rely on these persons to dictate the level of our business activity. Fees paid to our business manager, property managers and other affiliates of our sponsor reduce funds available for distribution. We have also issued stock to our business manager in consideration of acquisition fees earned by the business manager. These issuances have the effect of reducing the percentage of our outstanding shares owned by our stockholders.

## Our sponsor may face a conflict of interest in allocating personnel and resources between its affiliates, our business manager and property managers.

We rely on persons employed by our business manager and property managers to manage our day-to-day operations. Some of these individuals, including two of our directors, Ms. Gujral and Mr. Parks, who serve as our president and chairman of the board, respectively, also are employed by our sponsor or its affiliates, and may provide services to one or more other investment programs sponsored by our sponsor. These individuals face competing demands for their time and service and may have conflicts in allocating their time between our business and the business of our sponsor, its affiliates and the other entities formed and organized by our sponsor. These individuals may not be able to devote all of their time and resources to our business even if needed.

# We acquire real estate assets from affiliates of our sponsor in transactions in which the price is not the result of arm's length negotiations.

We have acquired real estate assets from affiliates of our sponsor, and may do so in the future. Although the purchase price we paid for the assets was equal to the price paid for the assets by the affiliate plus any costs incurred by the affiliate in acquiring or financing the property or asset, it is possible that we could have negotiated a better price if we had negotiated directly with the seller.

# From time to time, we purchase real estate assets from persons who have prior business relationships with affiliates of our sponsor. Our interests in these transactions may be different from the interests of affiliates in these transactions.

From time to time, we purchase real estate assets from third parties who have existing or-previous business relationships with entities affiliated with our sponsor. The officers, directors or employees of our business manager, our property managers, IREA or Inland Institutional Capital Partners Corporation who also perform services for our sponsor or these other affiliates may have a conflict in representing our interests in these transactions on the one hand and the interests of our sponsor and its affiliates in preserving or furthering their respective relationships on the other hand. We may, therefore, end up paying a higher price to acquire the asset or sell the asset for a lower price than we would if these other relationships did not exist.

#### Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure

### Stockholders' interest in us will be diluted if we issue additional shares.

Stockholders do not have preemptive rights to any shares issued by us in the future. Our articles authorize us to issue up to 1.5 billion shares of capital stock, of which 1.46 billion shares are designated as common stock and 40 million are designated as preferred stock. Future issuances of common stock, including issuances through the DRP, will reduce the percentage of our shares owned by our current stockholders who do not participate in future stock issuances. Stockholders generally will not be entitled to vote on whether or not we issue additional shares. In addition, depending on the terms and pricing of an additional offering of our shares and the value of our properties, our stockholders may experience dilution in both the book value and fair value of their shares. Further, our board could authorize the issuance of stock with terms and conditions that could subordinate the rights of the holders of our current common stock or have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control in us, including an extraordinary transaction (such as a merger, tender offer or sale of all or substantially all of our assets) that might provide a premium price for our stockholders.

# Stockholders' returns may be reduced if we are required to register as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.

We are not registered, and do not intend to register our company or any of our subsidiaries, as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"). If we become obligated to register our company or any of our subsidiaries as an investment company, the registered entity would have to comply with a variety of substantive requirements under the Investment Company Act imposing, among other things:

- limitations on capital structure;
- · restrictions on specified investments;
- prohibitions on transactions with affiliates; and
- compliance with reporting, record keeping, voting, proxy disclosure and other rules and regulations that would significantly change our operations.

We intend to continue conducting our operations, directly and through wholly or majority-owned subsidiaries, so that we and each of our subsidiaries continue to be exempt from registration as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. Under Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Investment Company Act, a company is not deemed to be an "investment company" if it neither is, nor holds itself out as being, engaged primarily, nor proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. Under Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the Investment Company Act, a company is not deemed to be an "investment company" if it neither is engaged, nor proposes to engage, in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities and does not own or propose to acquire "investment securities" having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets on an unconsolidated basis, which we refer to as the "40% test."

We believe that we and most, if not all, of our wholly and majority-owned subsidiaries are not considered investment companies under either Section 3(a)(1)(A) or Section 3(a)(1)(C) of the Investment Company Act. In the event that the company or any of its wholly or majority-owned subsidiaries would ever inadvertently fall within one of the definitions of "investment company," we intend to rely on the exception provided by Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act.

Under Section 3(c)(5)(C), the SEC staff generally requires us to maintain at least 55% of our assets directly in qualifying assets to qualify for this exception. Mortgage-backed securities may or may not constitute qualifying assets, depending on the characteristics of the mortgage-backed securities, including the rights that we have with respect to the underlying loans. Our ownership of mortgage-backed securities, therefore, is limited by provisions of the Investment Company Act and SEC staff interpretations.

The method we use to classify our assets for purposes of the Investment Company Act is based in large measure upon no-action positions taken by the SEC staff in the past. These no-action positions were issued in accordance with factual situations that may be substantially different from the factual situations we may face, and a number of these no-action positions were issued more than ten years ago. No assurance can be given that the SEC staff will concur with our classification of our assets. In addition, the SEC staff may, in the future, issue further guidance that may require us to re-classify our assets for purposes of qualifying for exemption from regulation under the Investment Company Act. If we are required to re-classify our assets, we may no longer be in compliance with the exclusion from the definition of an "investment company" provided by Section 3(c)(5)(C) of the Investment Company Act.

A change in the value of any of our assets could cause us to fall within the definition of "investment company" and negatively affect our ability to maintain our exemption from regulation under the Investment Company Act. To avoid being required to register our company or any of our subsidiaries as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we may be unable to sell assets we would otherwise want to sell and may need to sell assets we would otherwise wish to retain. In addition, we may have to acquire additional income- or loss-generating assets that we might not otherwise have acquired or may have to forgo opportunities to acquire interests in companies that we would otherwise want to acquire and would be important to our investment strategy.

If we were required to register the company as an investment company but failed to do so, we would be prohibited from engaging in our business, and criminal and civil actions could be brought against us. In addition, our contracts would be unenforceable unless a court required enforcement, and a court could appoint a receiver to take control of us and liquidate our business.

# Maryland law and our organizational documents limit a stockholder's right to bring claims against our officers and directors.

Subject to the limitations set forth in our articles, a director will not have any liability for monetary damages under Maryland law so long as he or she performs his or her duties in good faith, in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in our best interest, and with the care that an ordinary prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. In addition, our articles, in the case of our directors, officers, employees and agents, and the business management agreement and the property management agreements, with our business manager and property managers, respectively, require us to indemnify these persons for actions taken by them in good faith and without negligence or misconduct, or, in the case of our independent directors, actions taken in good faith without gross negligence or willful misconduct. Moreover, we may enter into separate indemnification agreements with each of our directors and some of our executive officers. As a result, we and our stockholders may have more limited rights against these persons than might otherwise exist under common law. In addition, we may be obligated to fund the defense costs incurred by these persons in some cases.

Our board of directors may, in the future, adopt certain measures under Maryland law without stockholder approval that may have the effect of making it less likely that stockholders would receive a "control premium" for their shares.

Corporations organized under Maryland law are permitted to protect themselves from unsolicited proposals or offers to acquire the company. Although we are not subject to these provisions, our stockholders could approve an amendment to our articles eliminating this restriction. If we do become subject to these provisions, our board of directors would have the power under Maryland law to, among other things, amend our articles without stockholder approval to:

- stagger our board of directors into three classes;
- require a two-thirds vote of stockholders to remove directors;

- empower only remaining directors to fill any vacancies on the board;
- provide that only the board can fix the size of the board;
- provide that all vacancies on the board, regardless of how the vacancy was created, may be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office; and
- require that special stockholders meetings be called only by holders of a majority of the voting shares entitled to be cast at the meeting.

These provisions may discourage an extraordinary transaction, such as a merger, tender offer or sale of all or substantially all of our assets, all of which might provide a premium price for a stockholder's shares.

Further, under the Maryland Business Combination Act, we may not engage in any merger or other business combination with an "interested stockholder" or any affiliate of that interested stockholder for a period of five years after the most recent purchase of stock by the interested stockholder. After the five-year period ends, any merger or other business combination with the interested stockholder must be recommended by our board of directors and approved by the affirmative vote of at least:

- 80% of all votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of our voting stock; and
- two-thirds of all of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of outstanding shares of our voting stock
  other than those shares owned or held by the interested stockholder unless, among other things, our
  stockholders receive a minimum payment for their common stock equal to the highest price paid by the
  interested stockholder for its common stock.

Our articles exempt any business combination involving us and The Inland Group or any affiliate of The Inland Group, including our business manager and property managers, from the provisions of this law.

Our articles place limits on the amount of common stock that any person may own without the prior approval of our board of directors.

To qualify as a REIT, no more than 50% of the outstanding shares of our common stock may be beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals at any time during the last half of each taxable year. Our articles prohibit any persons or groups from owning more than 9.8% of our common stock without the prior approval of our board of directors. These provisions may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us, including an extraordinary transaction such as a merger, tender offer or sale of all or substantially all of our assets that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock. Further, any person or group attempting to purchase shares exceeding these limits could be compelled to sell the additional shares and, as a result, to forfeit the benefits of owning the additional shares.

Our articles permit our board of directors to issue preferred stock on terms that may subordinate the rights of the holders of our current common stock or discourage a third party from acquiring us.

Our board of directors is permitted, subject to certain restrictions set forth in our articles, to issue up to forty million shares of preferred stock without stockholder approval. Further, subject to certain restrictions set forth in our articles, our board may classify or reclassify any unissued preferred stock and establish the preferences, conversions or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends and other distributions, qualifications, and terms or conditions of redemption of any preferred stock. Thus, our board of directors could authorize us to issue shares of preferred stock with terms and conditions that could subordinate the rights of the holders of our common stock or have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us, including an extraordinary transaction such as a merger, tender offer or sale of all or substantially all of our assets, that might provide a premium price for holders of our common stock.

# Maryland law limits, in some cases, the ability of a third party to vote shares acquired in a "control share acquisition."

Under the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act, persons or entities owning "control shares" of a Maryland corporation acquired in a "control share acquisition" have no voting rights with respect to those shares except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the corporation's disinterested stockholders. Shares of stock owned by the acquirer or by officers or directors who are employees of the corporation, are not considered disinterested for these purposes. "Control shares" are shares of stock that, taken together with all other shares of stock the acquirer previously acquired, would entitle the acquirer to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power:

- one-tenth or more but less than one-third of all voting power;
- · one-third or more but less than a majority of all voting power; or
- a majority or more of all voting power.

Control shares do not include shares of stock the acquiring person is entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A "control share acquisition" means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions. The Control Share Acquisition Act does not apply to (1) shares acquired in a merger, consolidation or share exchange if the corporation is a party to the transaction or (2) acquisitions approved or exempted by our articles or bylaws. Our articles exempt transactions between us and The Inland Group and its affiliates, including our business manager and property managers, from the limits imposed by the Control Share Acquisition Act. This statute could have the effect of discouraging offers from third parties to acquire us and increase the difficulty of successfully completing this type of offer by anyone other than The Inland Group and its affiliates.

#### Federal Income Tax Risks

### If we fail to qualify as a REIT, our operations and distributions to stockholders will be adversely affected.

Our qualification as a REIT depends on our ability to meet requirements regarding our organization and ownership, distributions of our income, the nature and diversification of our income and assets as well as other tests imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). We cannot assure you that our actual operations for any one taxable year will satisfy these requirements. Further, new legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could significantly change the laws, rules and regulations impacting our ability to qualify as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences of qualification. If we were to fail to qualify as a REIT, without the benefit of certain relief provisions, in any taxable year:

- we would not be allowed to deduct distributions paid to stockholders when computing our taxable income;
- we would be subject to federal income tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) on our taxable income at regular corporate rates;
- we would be disqualified from being taxed as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we failed to qualify, unless entitled to relief under certain statutory provisions;
- · we would have less cash to pay distributions to stockholders; and
- we may be required to borrow additional funds or sell some of our assets in order to pay corporate tax obligations we may incur as a result of being disqualified.

In addition, if we were to fail to qualify as a REIT, we would not be required to pay distributions to stockholders, and all distributions to stockholders that we did pay would be subject to tax as regular corporate dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. This means that, under current law, which is subject to change, our U.S. stockholders who are taxed as individuals would be taxed on our dividends at long-term

capital gains rates through 2012 and that our corporate stockholders generally would be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to such dividends, subject, in each case, to applicable limitations under the Internal Revenue Code.

To maintain REIT status, we may be forced to borrow funds during unfavorable market conditions to make distributions to our stockholders, which could increase our operating costs and decrease the value of an investment in our company.

To qualify as a REIT, we must distribute 90% of our REIT taxable income (which is determined without regard to the dividends-paid deduction or net capital gain) to our stockholders each year. At times, we may not have sufficient funds to satisfy these distribution requirements and may need to borrow funds to make these distributions and maintain our REIT status and avoid the payment of income and excise taxes. These borrowing needs could result from (1) differences in timing between the actual receipt of cash and inclusion of income for federal income tax purposes; (2) the effect of non-deductible capital expenditures; (3) the creation of reserves; or (4) required debt amortization payments. We may need to borrow funds at times when market conditions are unfavorable. Further, if we are unable to borrow funds when needed for this purpose, we would have to fund alternative sources of funding or risk losing our status as a REIT.

# Certain of our business activities are potentially subject to the prohibited transaction tax, which could reduce the return on an investment in our company.

Our ability to dispose of property during the first two years following acquisition is restricted to a substantial extent as a result of our REIT status. Under applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code regarding prohibited transactions by REITs, we will be subject to a 100% tax on any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of any property (other than foreclosure property) we own, directly or through any subsidiary entity, excluding our taxable REIT subsidiaries, that is deemed to be inventory or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of trade or business. Determining whether property is inventory or otherwise held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business depends on the particular facts and circumstances surrounding each property. We cannot provide assurance that any particular property we own, directly or through any subsidiary entity, excluding our taxable REIT subsidiaries, will not be treated as inventory or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or business.

#### Certain fees paid to us may affect our REIT status.

Income received in the nature of rental subsidies or rent guarantees, in some cases, may not qualify as rental income from real estate and could be characterized by the Internal Revenue Service as non-qualifying income for purposes of satisfying the 75% and 95% gross income tests required for REIT qualification. If the aggregate of non-qualifying income under the 95% gross income test in any taxable year ever exceeded 5% of our gross revenues for the taxable year or non-qualifying income under the 75% gross income test in any taxable year ever exceeded 25% of our gross revenues for the taxable year, we could lose our REIT status for that taxable year and the four taxable years following the year of losing our REIT status.

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

To maintain qualification as a REIT, we must ensure that at the end of each calendar quarter, at least 75% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash items, government securities and qualified REIT real estate assets, including shares of stock in other REITs, certain mortgage loans and mortgage backed securities. The remainder of our investment in securities (other than governmental securities, qualified real estate assets and taxable REIT subsidiaries) generally cannot include more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer. In addition, in general, no more than 5% of the value of our assets (other than government securities, qualified real estate assets and taxable REIT subsidiaries) can consist of the securities of any one issuer, and no more than 25% of the value of our total securities can be represented by securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. If we fail to comply with

these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, we must correct the failure within thirty days after the end of the calendar quarter to avoid losing our REIT status and suffering adverse tax consequences. As a result, we may be required to liquidate otherwise attractive investments, which, in the case of foreign stockholders, may impose a withholding tax obligation on us.

## If our leases are not respected as true leases for federal income tax purposes, each of Inland American and its subsidiary REITs would fail to qualify as a REIT.

To qualify as a REIT, Inland American must satisfy two gross income tests, pursuant to which specified percentages of our gross income must be passive income such as rent. For the rent paid pursuant to the hotel leases with our TRS subsidiaries, Inland American and each of our subsidiary REITs' gross income, to qualify for purposes of the gross income tests, the leases must be respected as true leases for federal income tax purposes and must not be treated as service contracts, joint ventures or some other type of arrangement. We believe that the leases will be respected as true leases for federal income tax purposes. There can be no assurance, however, that the IRS will agree with this characterization. If the leases were not respected as true leases for federal income tax purposes, neither Inland American nor any of our subsidiary REITs would be able to satisfy either of the two gross income tests applicable to REITs and each would likely lose its REIT status.

### The "taxable mortgage pool" rules may increase the taxes that we or our stockholders incur and may limit the manner in which we conduct securitizations.

We may make investments in entities that own or are deemed to be taxable mortgage pools. Similarly, if we securitize mortgages, certain of our securitizations could be considered to result in the creation of taxable mortgage pools for federal income tax purposes. As a REIT, provided that we own 100% of the equity interests in a taxable mortgage pool, we generally would not be adversely affected by the characterization of the securitization as a taxable mortgage pool. Certain categories of stockholders, however, such as foreign stockholders eligible for treaty or other benefits, stockholders with net operating losses, and certain tax-exempt stockholders that are subject to unrelated business income tax, could be subject to increased taxes on a portion of their dividend income from us that is attributable to the taxable mortgage pool, which, in the case of foreign stockholders, may be imposed as a withholding tax obligation on us. In addition, to the extent that our stock is owned by tax-exempt "disqualified organizations," such as certain government-related entities and charitable remainder trusts that are not subject to tax on unrelated business income, we will incur a corporate-level tax on a portion of our income from the taxable mortgage pool. In that case, we are authorized to reduce and intend to reduce the amount of our distributions to any disqualified organization whose stock ownership gave rise to the tax. Moreover, we would be precluded from selling equity interests in these securitizations to outside investors, or selling any debt securities issued in connection with these securitizations that might be considered to be equity interests for federal income tax purposes. These limitations may prevent us from using certain techniques to maximize our returns from securitization transactions.

### Stockholders may have tax liability on distributions that they elect to reinvest in our common stock.

Stockholders that participate in our distribution reinvestment plan will be deemed to have received, and for income tax purposes will be taxed on, the fair market value of the share of our common stock that they receive in lieu of cash distributions. As a result, unless the stockholder is a tax-exempt entity, he or she will have to use funds from other sources to pay his or her tax liability.

# In certain circumstances, we may be subject to federal, state and local income taxes as a REIT, which would reduce our cash available to pay distributions.

Even if we qualify and maintain our status as a REIT, we may become subject to federal, state and local income taxes. For example:

• We will be subject to tax on any undistributed income. We will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which distributions we pay in any calendar year plus amounts

retained for which federal income tax was paid are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years.

- If we have net income from the sale of foreclosure property that we hold primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or other non-qualifying income from foreclosure property, we must pay a tax on that income at the highest corporate income tax rate.
- If we sell a property, other than foreclosure property, that we hold primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, our gain would be subject to the 100% "prohibited transaction" tax.
- We will be subject to a 100% penalty tax on certain amounts if the economic arrangements of our tenants, our taxable REIT subsidiaries and us are not comparable to similar arrangements among unrelated parties.

## Certain equity participation in mortgage loans may result in taxable income and gains from these properties, which could adversely impact our REIT status.

If we participate under a mortgage loan in any appreciation of the properties securing the mortgage loan or its cash flow and the Internal Revenue Service characterizes this participation as "equity," we might have to recognize income, gains and other items from the property. This could affect our ability to maintain our status as a REIT.

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

The REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code may limit our ability to hedge the risks inherent to our operations. Under current law, any income that we generate from derivatives or other transactions intended to hedge our interest rate risk generally will not constitute gross income for purposes of the 75% and 95% income requirements applicable to REITs. In addition, any income from other hedging transactions would generally not constitute gross income for purposes of both the 75% and 95% income tests. However, we may have to limit the use of hedging techniques that might otherwise be advantageous, which could result in greater risks associated with interest rate or other changes than we would otherwise incur.

### Legislative or regulatory action could adversely affect investors.

Changes to the tax laws are likely to occur, and these changes may adversely affect the taxation of a stockholder. Any such changes could have an adverse effect on an investment in our shares or on the market value or the resale potential of our assets. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor with respect to the status of legislative, regulatory or administrative developments and proposals and their potential effect on an investment in our shares.

The maximum tax rate on qualified dividends paid by corporations to individuals is 15% through 2012. REIT dividends, however, generally do not constitute qualified dividends and consequently are not eligible for favorable capital gains tax rates. Therefore, our stockholders will pay federal income tax on our dividends (other than capital gains dividends, dividends designated as qualified dividends (generally, qualified dividend income received by us from a taxable REIT subsidiary or other corporate investment or previously taxable to us in a prior year as undistributed income) or distributions which represent a return of capital or in excess of tax basis for tax purposes) at the applicable "ordinary income" rate, the maximum of which is 35% through 2012. However, as a REIT, we generally would not be subject to federal or state corporate income taxes on that portion of our ordinary income or capital gain that we distribute currently to our stockholders, and we thus expect to avoid the "double taxation" to which other corporations are typically subject.

Future legislation might result in a REIT having fewer tax advantages, and it could become more advantageous for a company that invests in real estate to elect to be taxed, for federal income tax purposes, as a corporation. As

a result, our charter provides our board of directors with the power, under certain circumstances, to revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election and cause us to be taxed as a corporation, without the vote of our stockholders. Our board of directors has fiduciary duties to us and our stockholders and could only cause changes in our tax treatment if it determines in good faith that such changes are in the best interest of our stockholders.

#### Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

#### Item 2. Properties

#### General

We own interests in retail, office, industrial, multi-family and lodging properties. As of December 31, 2010, we, directly or indirectly, including through joint ventures in which we have a controlling interest, owned an interest in 881 properties, excluding our lodging and development properties, located in 35 states and the District of Columbia. In addition, we, through our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Inland American Winston Hotels, Inc., Inland American Orchard Hotels, Inc., Inland American Urban Hotels, Inc., and Inland American Lodging Corporation, own 99 lodging properties in 25 states and the District of Columbia.

The following table sets forth information regarding the 10 individual tenants comprising the greatest 2010 annualized base rent based on the properties owned as of December 31, 2010 excluding our lodging and development properties. (Dollar amounts stated in thousands, except for revenue per available room and average daily rate).

					V/2 OF
Tenant Name	Туре	Annualized Base Rental Income (\$)	% of Total Portfolio Annualized Income	Square Footage	% of Total Portfolio Square Footage
SunTrust Bank	Retail/Office	54,589	8.59%	2,269,901	4.06%
AT&T, Inc.	Office	45,525	7.16%	3,545,004	6.35%
Citizens Banks	Retail	20,326	3.20%	986,378	1.77%
Sanofi-Aventis	Office	16,073	2.53%	736,572	1.32%
United Healthcare Services	Office	15,920	2.51%	1,210,670	2.17%
C&S Wholesalers	Industrial/Distribution	14,886	2.34%	3,031,295	5.43%
Atlas Cold Storage	Industrial/Distribution	12,974	2.04%	1,896,815	3.40%
Stop N Shop	Retail	10,195	1.60%	601,652	1.08%
Cornell Corrections	Industrial/Distribution	10,024	1.58%	301,029	0.54%
Lockheed Martin Corporation	Office	9,854	1.55%	342,516	0.61%
				3.7	

The following tables set forth certain summary information about the character of the properties that we owned at December 31, 2010. Certain of the Company's properties are encumbered by mortgages, totaling \$5,462,124, and additional detail can be found on Schedule III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation. (Dollar amounts stated in thousands, except for revenue per available room, average daily rate and average rent per square foot).

### Retail Segment

Our retail segment consists of 735 properties. Our retail segment is centered on multi-tenant properties with fewer than 120,000 square feet of total space, located in stable communities, primarily in the southwest and southeast regions of the country. Our retail tenants are largely necessity-based retailers such as grocery, pharmacy, moderate-fashion shoes and clothing, and services such as banking and are located in the following types of retail centers:

• The majority of our single tenant retail properties are bank branches operated by SunTrust Bank or Citizens Bank. The bank branches typically offer a wide range of face-to-face or automated banking services to its customers. Typically, these tenants pay rents with contractual increases over time and bear virtually all expenses associated with operating the facility.

- Community or neighborhood centers are generally unenclosed and designed for tenants that offer a larger array of apparel and other soft goods. Typically, these centers contain anchor stores and other national retail tenants. Our neighborhood shopping centers are generally straight-line strip center with a grocery store anchor, a drugstore, and other small retailers. Tenants of these centers typically offer necessity-based products.
- Power centers consist of several freestanding or unconnected anchors, such as department stores, off-price stores, warehouse clubs or stores that offer a large selection of merchandise. Typically, the number of specialty tenants is limited.

Retail Properties	Number of Properties	Total Gross Leasable Area	% of Financial Occupancy as of December 31, 2010	Total # of Financially Active Leases as of December 31, 2010	Sum of Annualized Rent (\$)	Average of Rent PSF (\$)
Single Tenant	598	3,948,210	99%	598	86,297,139	22.14
Community & Neighborhood						
Center	88	7,793,466	90%	1,226	97,774,956	13.90
Power Center	49	9,907,845	93%	965	119,069,632	12.97
:	735	21,649,521	93%	2,789	303,141,727	15.07

### **Lodging Segment**

Lodging facilities have characteristics different from those found in office, retail, industrial, and multi-family properties (also known as "traditional asset classes"). Revenue, operating expenses, and net income are directly tied to the daily hotel sales operation whereas other traditional asset classes generate revenue from medium to long-term lease contracts. In this way, net operating income is somewhat more predictable among the properties in the other traditional asset classes, though we believe that opportunities to increase revenue are, in many cases, limited because of the duration of the existing lease contracts. We believe lodging facilities have the benefit of capturing increased revenue opportunities on a daily or weekly basis but are also subject to immediate decreases in revenue as a result of declines in daily rental rates and/or daily occupancy when demand falls off quickly. Due to seasonality, we expect our revenues to be greater during the second and third quarters with lower revenues in the first and fourth quarters.

Two practices are common in the lodging industry: 1) association with national franchise organizations and 2) professional management by specialized third-party hotel managers. Our portfolio consists of assets aligned with what we believe are the top franchise enterprises in the lodging industry: Marriott, Hilton, Intercontinental, Hyatt, Wyndham, and Choice Hotels. By doing so, we believe our lodging operations benefit from enhanced advertising, marketing, and sales programs through a franchise arrangement while the franchisee (in this case us) pays only a fraction of the overall cost for these programs. We believe effective TV, radio, print, on-line, and other forms of advertisement are necessary to draw customers to our lodging facilities creating higher occupancy and rental rates, and increased revenue. Additionally, by using the franchise system we are also able to benefit from the frequent traveler rewards programs or "point awards" systems which we believe further bolsters occupancy and overall daily rental rates.

Lodging Pro	<del></del>		Number of Properties	Number of Rooms	Occupancy for the Year ended December 31, 2010	Per Available Room for the Year ended December 31, 2010 (\$)	Average Daily Rate for the Year 2010 (\$)
Marriot		and the state of t	53	7,933	68%	77	113
Hilton			38	5,759	71%	82	115
Other			_8	1,688	<u>67</u> %	72	108
			99	15,380	69%	78	113

# Office Segment

Our investments in office properties largely represent assets leased and occupied to either a diverse group of tenants or to single tenants that fully occupy the space leased. Examples of our multi-tenant properties include the IDS Center located in the central business district of Minneapolis, and Dulles Executive Plaza and Worldgate Plaza, both located in metropolitan Washington D.C. catering to high-technology companies and federal government contractors. Examples of our single tenant properties include three buildings leased and occupied by AT&T and located in three distinct US office markets—Chicago, St. Louis, and Cleveland. In addition, our single tenant office portfolio includes bank branch properties leased on a net basis to SunTrust, with the leased locations located in the east and southeast regions of the country.

Office Properties	en e	Number of Properties	Total Gross Leasable Area	% of Financial Occupancy as of December 31, 2010	Financially Active Leases as of December 31, 2010	Sum of Annualized Rent (\$)	Average of Rent PSF (\$)
Single-Tenant Multi-Tenant		34 13	7,732,456 2,880,023	97% 85%	34 242	103,536,391 50,196,873	13.86
	•	47	10,612,479	93%	$\frac{212}{276}$	153,733,264	$\frac{20.55}{15.52}$

Total # of

## **Industrial Segment**

Our industrial segment is comprised of four types of properties: Charter Schools, Correctional Facilities, Distribution Centers and Specialty Distribution Centers. Our distribution centers are warehouses or other specialized buildings which stock products to be distributed to retailers, wholesalers or directly to consumers. These properties are located in what we believe are active and sought-after industrial markets, including the Memphis, Tennessee Airport market and the O'Hare Airport market of Chicago, Illinois, commonly one of the largest industrial markets in the world. The specialty distribution centers consist of refrigeration or air conditioned buildings in various locations across the country. The charter schools and correctional facilities consist of nine properties under long-term triple net leases.

Industrial Properties	Number of Properties	Total Gross Leasable Area	% of Financial Occupancy as of December 31, 2010	Total # of Financially Active Leases as of December 31, 2010	Sum of Annualized Rent (\$)	Average of Rent PSF (\$)
Distribution Center	52	13,304,881	94%	59	55,120,140	4.42
Specialty Distribution Center	11	1,896,815	100%	11	12,974,321	6.84
Charter Schools	7	300,301	100%	7	6,423,512	21.39
Correctional Facility	_2	457,345	100%	_2	12,131,102	26.53
	72	15,959,342	95%	$\overline{79}$	86,649,075	5.73

### **Multi-Family Segment**

The multi-family portfolio consists of conventional apartments and student housing. Our conventional apartment properties are upscale with resident amenities such as business centers, fitness centers, swimming pools, landscaped grounds and clubhouse facilities. The apartment homes are typically three-story walk-up buildings offering one, two and three bedroom apartments and are leased on per unit basis. Our student-housing portfolio consists of residential and mixed-use communities close to university campuses and in urban infill locations. Student-housing facilities are leased on a per bed basis rather than per unit. These eight properties were constructed between mid-2007 and 2010.

Multi-family Properties	e de la companya de l	Number of Properties	Total Gross Leasable Area	% of Financial Occupancy as of December 31, 2010	Total # of Units/ Beds Occupied	Rent per Unit/ Bed (\$)
Conventional Student-Housing		$\frac{19}{8}$	5,982,271 1,650,643 7,632,914	91% 87% 90%	5,754 3,055 8,809	919.21 775.88 869.50

## Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Contemporaneous with the Company's merger with Winston Hotels, Inc., its wholly-owned subsidiary, Inland American Winston Hotels, Inc., referred to herein as "Inland American Winston," WINN Limited Partnership, or "WINN," and Crockett Capital Corporation, or "Crockett," memorialized in a development memorandum their intentions to subsequently negotiate and enter into a series of contracts to develop certain hotel properties, including without limitation a Westin Hotel in Durham, North Carolina, a Hampton Inn & Suites/Aloft Hotel in Raleigh, North Carolina, an Aloft Hotel in Chapel Hill, North Carolina and an Aloft Hotel in Cary, North Carolina (collectively referred to herein as the "development hotels").

On March 6, 2008, Crockett filed an amended complaint in the General Court of Justice of the State of North Carolina against Inland American Winston and WINN. The amended complaint alleges that the development memorandum reflecting the parties' intentions regarding the development hotels was instead an agreement that legally bound the parties. The amended complaint further claims that Inland American Winston and WINN breached the terms of the alleged agreement by failing to take certain actions to develop the Cary, North Carolina hotel and by refusing to convey their rights in the three other development hotels to Crockett. The amended complaint seeks, among other things, monetary damages in an amount not less than \$4.8 million with respect to the Cary, North Carolina property. With respect to the remaining three development hotels, the amended complaint seeks specific performance in the form of an order directing Inland American Winston and WINN to transfer their rights in the hotels to Crockett or, alternatively, monetary damages in an amount not less than \$20.1 million. Inland American Winston and WINN deny these claims and, on March 26, 2008, filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. On March 13, 2009, the court denied the motion to dismiss. Inland American Winston and WINN have filed answers and affirmative defenses to the amended complaint as well as counter claims against Crockett. Contemporaneously with the close of fact discovery, Crockett sought leave to amend its complaint to add another cause of action and to seek treble damages and attorneys' fees, which was granted. Expert discovery has been completed. Based upon an expert report recently received from Crockett, it was originally believed that Crockett's maximum claim, without the inclusion of treble damages or attorneys fees, was approximately \$16.8 million. On February 28, 2011, the Court ruled on cross motions for summary judgment, which were filed by the parties. The result of the ruling on the cross motions is that certain claims against WINN by Crockett were dismissed, including the treble damages claim and claims relating to two of the hotel properties at issue. Most of the WINN's counter-claims against Crockett were also dismissed as a result of the ruling. Based upon the expert report referenced above, it is now believed that the maximum claim against WINN is approximately \$7.0 million exclusive of any claimed interest. WINN believes a trial on these remaining claims will likely take place by the end of 2011. The outcome of this lawsuit cannot be predicted with any certainty and management is currently unable to estimate an amount or range of potential loss that could result if an unfavorable outcome occurs.

While management does not believe that an adverse outcome in the above lawsuit would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, there can be no assurance that an adverse outcome would not have a material effect on the results of operations for any particular period.

We have also filed a number of eviction actions against tenants and are involved in a number of tenant bankruptcies. The tenants in some of the eviction cases may file counterclaims against us in an attempt to gain leverage against us in connection with the eviction. In our opinion, none of these counterclaims is likely to result in any material losses.

Item 4. Reserved.

#### PART II

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

#### **Market Information**

While there is no public trading market for the common stock, we established an estimated value per share of our common stock equal to \$8.03 as of September 21, 2010. We intend on estimating our value per share on an annual basis.

We estimated the per share value of our common stock to assist those broker-dealers that sold our common stock in our initial and follow-on "best efforts" offerings to comply with the rules published by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and to assist fiduciaries of retirement plans subject to annual reporting requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), in the preparation of their reports. Specifically, FINRA requires registered broker-dealers to disclose in a customer's account statement an estimated value for a REIT's securities if the annual report of that REIT discloses a per share estimated value. The FINRA rules prohibit broker-dealers from using a per share estimated value developed from data that is more than eighteen months old, which in effect prohibits the broker-dealers from using a per share offering price from an issuer's last "best efforts" offering for more than eighteen months after the termination of that offering. Our last "best efforts" offering was terminated on April 6, 2009.

The FINRA rules provide no guidance regarding the methodology a REIT must use to determine its estimated value per share. As with any valuation methodology, our methodology is based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that may prove later to be inaccurate or incomplete. Further, different parties using different assumptions and estimates could derive a different estimated value per share, which could be significantly different from our estimated value per share. The estimated per share value established by us represents neither the fair value according to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (or "GAAP") of our assets less liabilities, nor the amount our shares would trade at on a national securities exchange or the amount a stockholder would obtain if he or she tried to sell his or her shares or if we liquidated our assets.

### **Share Repurchase Program**

We adopted a share repurchase program, effective August 31, 2005, to provide limited liquidity for stockholders. Our obligation to repurchase any shares under the program was conditioned upon our having sufficient funds available to complete the repurchase. Subject to funds being available, we limited the number of shares repurchased during any consecutive twelve month period to 5.0% of the number of outstanding shares of common stock at the beginning of that twelve month period. Effective March 30, 2009, our board of directors voted to suspend the share repurchase program until further notice. Therefore, no shares were repurchased during 2010. Written notice of the suspension was provided to each stockholder pursuant to the terms of the share repurchase program.

## Stockholders

As of March 1, 2011, we had 187,356 stockholders of record.

## **Distributions**

We have been paying monthly cash distributions since October 2005. During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we declared cash distributions, which are paid monthly to stockholders, totaling \$417.9 million and \$405.3 million, respectively, or \$.50 and \$.50 per share on an annualized basis. For federal income tax purposes for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, 66% and 72% of the distributions paid constituted a return of capital in the applicable year.

We intend to continue paying regular monthly cash distributions to our stockholders. However, there are many factors that can affect the availability and timing of cash distributions to stockholders. There is no assurance that we will be able to continue paying distributions at the current level or that the amount of distributions will increase, or not decrease further, over time. Even if we are able to continue paying distributions, the actual amount and timing of distributions is determined by our board of directors in its discretion and typically depends on the amount of funds available for distribution, which depends on items such as current and projected cash requirements and tax considerations. As a result, our distribution rate and payment frequency may vary from time to time.

## Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information regarding our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2010.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
Independent Director Stock Option Plan	32,000	\$9.05	43,000
Total:	32,000	\$9.05	43,000

We have adopted an Independent Director Stock Option Plan, as amended, which, subject to certain conditions, provides for the grant to each independent director of an option to purchase 3,000 shares following their becoming a director and for the grant of additional options to purchase 500 shares on the date of each annual stockholder's meeting. The options for the initial 3,000 shares are exercisable as follows: 1,000 shares on the date of grant and 1,000 shares on each of the first and second anniversaries of the date of grant. All other options are exercisable on the second anniversary of the date of grant. The exercise price for all options is equal to the fair value of our shares, as defined in the plan, on the date of each grant.

# **Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities**

None

## Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table shows our consolidated selected financial data relating to our consolidated historical financial condition and results of operations. Such selected data should be read in conjunction with Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this report (dollar amounts are stated in thousands, except per share amounts.)

j.	_	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Total assets	\$	11,391,502	11,328,211	11,136,866	- 8,114,714	3,040,037
Mortgages, notes and margins payable	\$	5,532,057	5,085,899	4,437,997	3,028,647	1,107,113
Total income	\$	1,231,735	1,096,777	1,006,751	469,334	123,202
Total interest and dividend income	\$	33,040	55,173	81,274	84,271	22,164
Net income (loss) attributable to					,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Company	\$	(176,431)	(397,960)	(365,178)	54,078	1,896
Net income (loss) per common share,				,	,	.,,
basic and diluted (a)	\$	(0.21)	(0.49)	(0.54)	0.14	0.03
Distributions declared to common						
stockholders	\$	417,885	405,337	418,694	242,606	41,178
Distributions per weighted average						
common share (a)	\$	0.50	0.51	0.62	0.61	0.60
Funds from operations (a)(b)	\$	252,592	35,820	6,350	234,215	48,088
Cash flows provided by operating						
activities	\$	356,660	369,031	384,365	263,420	65,883
Cash flows used in investing activities	\$	(380,685)	(563,163)	(2,484,825)	(4,873,404)	(1,552,014)
Cash flows provided by (used in)		fa ja				
financing activities	\$	(208,759)	(250,602)	2,636,325	4,716,852	1,751,494
Weighted average number of common				er in Art III.		
shares outstanding, basic and diluted	8	35,131,057	811,400,035	675,320,438	396,752,280	68,374,350

- The net income (loss) per share basic and diluted is based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The distributions per common share are based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. See Footnote (b) below for information regarding our calculation of FFO. Our distributions of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes are taxable to stockholders as ordinary income; however in 2005 we had a tax loss which resulted in distributions paid during that period being treated as a return of capital for tax purposes. Distributions in excess of these earnings and profits generally are treated as a non-taxable reduction of the stockholder's basis in the shares to the extent thereof, and thereafter as taxable gain for tax purposes. Distributions in excess of earnings and profits have the effect of deferring taxation of the amount of the distributions until the sale of the stockholder's shares, only to the extent of a shareholder's basis. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, \$275,803, \$296,491 and \$194,239 (or approximately 66%, 72%, and 48% of the \$416,935, \$411,797 and \$405,925 distributions paid in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively) represented a return of capital. In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must make annual distributions to stockholders of at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, subject to certain adjustments, such as excluding net capital gains. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to make distributions in excess of cash available for distribution in order to meet the REIT distribution requirements.
- (b) Cash generated from operations is not equivalent to our net income as determined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles or GAAP. Due to certain unique operating characteristics of real estate companies, the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT, an industry trade group, has promulgated a standard known as "Funds from Operations", or "FFO", which it believes more accurately reflects the operating performance of a REIT such as us. As defined by NAREIT, FFO means net income computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains (or losses) from sales of property, plus

depreciation and amortization on real property and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures in which the Company holds an interest. FFO is not intended to be an alternative to "Net Income" as an indicator of our performance nor to "Cash Flows from Operating Activities" as determined by GAAP as a measure of our capacity to pay distributions. We believe that FFO is a better measure of our operating performance because FFO excludes non-cash items from GAAP net income. This allows us to compare our property performance to our investment objectives. Management uses the calculation of FFO for several reasons. We use FFO to compare our performance to that of other REITs. Additionally, we use FFO in conjunction with our acquisition policy to determine investment capitalization strategy. FFO is calculated as follows (in thousands):

		Year er 2010	nded Decembe 2009	r 31, 2008
۸ ما ما .	Net loss attributable to common shares	\$(176,431)	(397,960)	(365,178)
Add:	Depreciation and amortization: Related to investment properties Related to investment in unconsolidated entities, net of related	443,100	394,995	320,402
	gains on sale of real estate	43,845	41,300	53,761
Less:	Gain on sale of properties  Noncontrolling interests' share:	55,412		
	Depreciation and amortization related to investment properties	2,510	2,515	2,635
	Funds from operations	\$ 252,592	35,820	6,350

Below is additional information related to certain items that significantly impact the comparability of our Funds from Operations and Net Loss from the periods presented:

	Year ended December 31,			er 31,
	_	2010	2009	2008
Additions (deductions) that were included in net income and FFO			,	
Provision for asset impairment	\$	(46,584)	(1,117)	*
Provision for asset impairment included in discontinued operations	\$	(945)	(32,934)	(33,809)
Provision for goodwill impairment	\$		(26,676)	(11,199)
Impairment of notes receivable	\$	(111,896)	(74,136)	— ,
Gain (loss) on consolidated investment	\$	433	(148,887)	
Equity in loss of unconsolidated entities	\$	(18,684)	(78,487)	(46,108)
Impairment of investment in unconsolidated entities	\$	(11,239)	(7,443)	(61,993)
Realized gain (loss) and impairment on securities, net	\$	21,073	34,155	(262,105)
Gain on extinguishment of debt (included in discontinued operations				, ,
\$19,227, \$0, and \$0)	\$	19,227	•	7,760
Acquisition Costs	\$	(1,805)	(9,617)	(9,171)
		/	. / /	(, )-,-)

Acquisition costs of \$2,669 were capitalized in accordance with accounting guidance effective in 2008.

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

Certain statements in this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and elsewhere in this Form 10-K constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Federal Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical, including statements regarding management's intentions, beliefs, expectations, representations, plans or predictions of the future and are typically identified by words such as "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "may," "will," "should" and "could." Similarly, statements that describe or contain information related to matters such as management's intent, belief or expectation with respect to the Company's financial performance, investment strategy and portfolio, cash flows, growth prospects, legal proceedings, amount and timing of anticipated future cash distributions, and other matters are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but are the intent, belief or current expectations of the Company's management based on their knowledge and understanding of the business and industry, the economy and other future conditions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance, and stockholders should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including but not limited to the factors listed and described under "Risk Factors" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These factors include, but are not limited to: market and economic volatility experienced by the U.S. economy or real estate industry as a whole, and the local economic conditions in the markets in which the Company's properties are located; the Company's ability to refinance maturing debt or to obtain new financing on attractive terms; the availability of cash flow from operating activities to fund distributions; future increases in interest rates; and actions or failures by the Company's joint venture partners, including development partners. The Company intends that such forward-looking statements be subject to the safe harbors created by Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes to future operating results.

The following discussion and analysis relates to the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. You should read the following discussion and analysis along with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes included in this report.

### Overview

We seek to invest in real estate assets that we believe will produce attractive current yields and long-term risk-adjusted returns to our stockholders and to generate sustainable cash flow from our operations to fund distributions to our stockholders. To achieve these objectives, we selectively acquire and actively manage, through affiliates of our business manager, investments in commercial real estate. Our property managers for our non-lodging properties actively seek to lease space at favorable rates, control expenses, and maintain strong tenant relationships. We oversee the management of our lodging facilities through active engagement with our third party managers and franchisors to maximize occupancy and daily rates as well as control expenses.

On a consolidated basis, essentially all of our revenues and cash flows from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 were generated by collecting rental payments from our tenants, room revenues from lodging properties, interest income on our notes receivable investments, distributions from unconsolidated entities and dividend income earned from investments in marketable securities. Our largest cash expense relates to the operation of our properties as well as the interest expense on our mortgages and notes payable. Our property operating expenses include, but are not limited to, real estate taxes, regular repair and maintenance, management fees, utilities and insurance (some of which are recoverable). Our lodging operating expenses include, but are not limited to, rooms, food and beverage, utility, administrative and marketing, payroll, franchise and management fees and repairs and maintenance expenses.

In evaluating our financial condition and operating performance, management focuses on the following financial and non-financial indicators, discussed in further detail herein:

- Funds from Operations ("FFO"), a supplemental measure to net income determined in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").
- · Economic and physical occupancy and rental rates.
- Leasing activity and lease rollover.
- Managing operating expenses
- Average daily room rate, revenue per available room, and average occupancy to measure our lodging properties.
- Debt maturities and leverage ratios.
- Liquidity levels.

# **Results of Operations**

#### General

# Consolidated Results of Operations

This section describes and compares our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. We generate most of our net operating income from property operations. In order to evaluate our overall portfolio, management analyzes the operating performance of all properties from period to period and properties we have owned and operated for the same period during each year. A total of 896 and 716 of our investment properties satisfied the criteria of being owned for the entire years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 and December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and are referred to herein as "same store" properties. This analysis allows management to monitor the operations of our existing properties for comparable periods. Additionally, we are able to determine the effects of our new acquisitions on net income. Unless otherwise noted, all dollar amounts are stated in thousands (except per share amounts, per square foot amounts, revenue per available room and average daily rate).

# Comparison of the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Net loss attributable to the Company	\$(176,431)	\$(397,960)
Net loss per share	(.21)	(.49)

Net loss decreased from \$(397,960) or \$(.49) per share for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$(176,431) or \$(.21) per share for the year ended December 31, 2010. The primary reason for the difference was the loss on consolidated investment of \$148,887 in 2009 compared to a gain on consolidated investment of \$433 in 2010 and equity in losses of unconsolidated entities of \$78,487 in 2009 compared to losses of \$18,684 in 2010, as well as gains on sale of properties of \$55,412 in 2010. This decrease was offset by the asset related impairments of \$159,425 in 2010 compared to \$134,863 in 2009.

Rental Income, Tenant Recovery Income, Lodging Income and Other Property Income. Except for our lodging and multi-family properties, the majority of the revenue from the properties consists of rents received under long-term operating leases. Some leases provide for the payment of fixed base rent paid monthly in advance, and for the reimbursement by tenants of the tenant's pro rata share of certain operating expenses including real estate taxes, special assessments, insurance, utilities, common area maintenance, management fees, and certain building repairs paid by the landlord and recoverable under the terms of the lease. Under these leases, we pay all expenses and are reimbursed by the tenant for the tenant's pro rata share of recoverable expenses. Certain other tenants are subject to net leases which require the tenant to be responsible for fixed base rent as well as all costs and expenses associated with occupancy. Under net leases, where all expenses are paid directly by the tenant,

expenses are not included in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income. Under leases where all expenses are paid by us, subject to reimbursement by the tenant, the expenses are included within property operating expenses, and reimbursements are included in tenant recovery income on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

Rental income consists of basic monthly rent, straight-line rent adjustments, amortization of acquired above and below market leases, fee income, and percentage rental income recorded pursuant to tenant leases. Tenant recovery income consists of reimbursements for real estate taxes, common area maintenance costs, management fees, and insurance costs. Lodging income consists of room revenues, food and beverage revenues, telephone revenues and miscellaneous revenues. Other property income consists of lease termination fees and other miscellaneous property income.

Our lodging properties generate revenue through sales of rooms and associated food and beverage services. We measure our financial performance by revenue generated per available room known as RevPAR, which is an operational measure commonly used in the hotel industry to evaluate hotel performance. RevPAR represents the product of the average daily room rate charged and the average daily occupancy achieved but excludes other revenue generated by a hotel property, such as food and beverage, parking, telephone and other guest service revenues.

Below is a summary of sources of revenue for years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	(decrease) from 2009
Property rentals	\$ 606,761	\$ 515,988	\$ 90,773
Straight-line rents	17,705	16,965	740
Amortization of acquired above and below			
market leases, net	434	1,688	(1,254)
Total rental income	\$ 624,900	\$ 534,641	\$ 90,259
Tenant recoveries	93,927	83,979	9,948
Other income	17,323	18,433	(1,110)
Lodging operating income	495,585	459,724	35,861
Total property revenues	\$1,231,735	\$1,096,777	\$134,958

Total property revenues increased \$134,958 for the year ended December 31, 2010 over the prior year. The increase in property revenues in 2010 was due primarily to a full year of operations reflected in 2010 for properties acquired during 2009 in addition to 2010 additions of 28 properties. The increase in lodging revenue in 2010 is the result of occupancy increases across the lodging segment.

**Property Operating Expenses and Real Estate Taxes**. Property operating expenses for properties other than lodging properties consist of property management fees paid to property managers including affiliates of our sponsor and operating expenses, including costs of owning and maintaining investment properties, real estate taxes, insurance, utilities, maintenance to the exterior of the buildings and the parking lots. Lodging operating expenses include the room, food and beverage, payroll, utilities, any fees paid to our third party operators, insurance, marketing, and other expenses required to maintain and operate our lodging facilities.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	2010 Increase from 2009
Property operating expenses	\$136,353	\$111,323	\$25,030
Lodging operating expenses	316,757	291,610	25,147
Real estate taxes	91,575	84,044	7,531
Total property expenses	\$544,685	\$486,977	\$57,708

Total property operating expenses increased \$57,708 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 due to the effect of operations of the additional 28 properties acquired after December 31, 2009 as well as the full year impact of 2009 acquisitions. Lodging operating expenses increased due to increases in occupancy across the lodging segment.

## Other Income and Expenses

Interest and Dividend Income and Realized Gain (Loss) on Securities. Interest income consists of interest earned on short term investments and notes receivable. Dividends are earned from investments in our portfolio of marketable securities.

	en de la companya de La companya de la co	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	2010 Increase (decrease) from 2009
,	Interest Income Dividend Income	\$14,654 18,386	\$37,196	\$(22,542)
•	Total	\$33,040	17,977 \$55,173	\$(22,133)
	Realized gain (loss) on investment securities Other than temporary impairments	\$22,929 (1,856)	\$38,193 (4,038)	\$(15,264) 2,182
	Total	\$21,073	\$34,155	\$(13,082)

Interest income was \$14,654 and \$37,196 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Interest income is earned on our cash balances and notes receivable.

Our notes receivable balance of \$54,047 as of December 31, 2010 consisted of installment notes from unrelated parties that mature on various dates through December 2013. The notes are secured by mortgages on land, shopping centers and lodging facilities. Interest only is due each month at rates ranging from 5.85% to 9.5% per annum. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we recorded interest income from notes receivable of \$13,690 and \$26,355, respectively. In addition, we recognized discount amortization income on our note receivable of \$0 and \$8,107 in December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. See Notes Receivable section in Liquidity and Capital Resources for more discussion.

Other operating expenses are summarized as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	(decrease) from 2009
Depreciation and amortization	\$432,081	\$384,764	\$47,317
Interest expense	293,507	248,267	45,240
General and administrative (1)	36,668	43,499	(6,831)
Business manager fee	36,000	39,000	(3,000)
	\$798,256	\$715,530	\$82,726

(1) Includes expenses paid to affiliates of our sponsor as described below.

**Depreciation and amortization**. The \$47,317 increase in depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 relative to the year ended December 31, 2009 was due substantially to the impact of the properties acquired during 2009 and 2010.

Interest expense. A summary of interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 appears below:

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	2010 Increase from 2009
Debt Type	-		-
Margin and other interest expense	\$ 20,382	\$ 15,525	\$ 4,857
Mortgages	273,125	232,742	40,383
Total	\$293,507	\$248,267	\$45,240
		<del></del>	

The \$45,240 increase in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 was primarily due to mortgage debt financings during 2010 which increased to \$5,508,668 from \$5,056,398. Our average interest rate on outstanding debt was 5.1% per annum and 4.9% per annum as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Variable debt comprises 29% of our overall outstanding debt, which has caused us to experience a lower overall weighted average interest rate in 2009 and 2010 due to the decline in London InterBank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). If LIBOR increases, we will experience higher weighted average interest rates, which would impact our financial results.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses primarily consist of legal, audit and other professional fees, acquisition related expenses, insurance, board of director fees, state and local taxes as well as salary, information technology and other administrative cost reimbursements paid to our business manager and affiliates, and investment advisor fees. Our expenses were \$36,668 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and \$43,499 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease is due primarily to the slowdown in acquisition activity during 2010, reflected in \$1,805 and \$9,617 of acquisition and transaction costs for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Business Manager Fee. After our stockholders have received a non-cumulative, non-compounded return of 5% per annum on their "invested capital," we pay our business manager an annual business management fee of up to 1% of the "average invested assets," payable quarterly in an amount equal to 0.25% of the average invested assets as of the last day of the immediately preceding quarter. We incurred a business management fee equal to \$36,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010 or .32% of average invested assets, and the business manager waived the remaining \$78,120 for the year ended December 31, 2010. We incurred a business management fee equal to \$39,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 or .38% of average invested assets, and the business manager waived the remaining \$64,584 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Once we have satisfied the minimum return on invested capital described above, the amount of the actual fee paid to the business manager is determined by the business manager up to the amount permitted by the agreement. There is no assurance that our business manager will continue to forego or defer all or a portion of its business management fee.

Noncontrolling Interest. The noncontrolling interest represents the interests of the third parties in Minto Builders (Florida), Inc. ("MB REIT") and consolidated joint ventures managed by third parties.

Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Entities. In 2010, we have equity in losses of unconsolidated entities of \$18,684. This is a decrease of \$59,803 from last year's equity in losses of unconsolidated entities of \$78,487 as of December 31, 2009, which is mainly due to significant losses incurred and impairments recorded by our Concord Debt joint venture in 2009, of which our portion was \$75,787, offset by impairment in the D.R. Stephens joint venture, of which our portion was \$10,710 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

**Provision for Asset Impairment.** For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a provision for asset impairment of \$46,584 to reduce the book value of six of our investment properties to fair value; in addition, asset impairment of \$945 related to two disposed properties is included in discontinued operations. For the year

ended December 31, 2009, a provision of \$1,117 was recorded for asset impairment related to six investment properties of which five were subsequently disposed and related impairment of \$32,934 is included in discontinued operations.

**Provision for Goodwill Impairment**. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we have recorded no impairment to our goodwill. We recorded impairment of \$26,676 to our goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2009. The 2009 impairment was primarily due to the effect of the slowdown in the economy and its impact on the property resulting in increases in capitalization and discount rates used in the fair value calculation.

Impairment of Notes Receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we have recorded an impairment of notes receivable of \$111,896. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded an impairment of notes receivable of \$74,136. Certain of our loans have had declines in the fair value of the underlying collateral, which result in impairments of our loan receivable balance to the extent the collateral is valued below the loan book value.

**Impairment of Investment in Unconsolidated Entities**. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded an impairment of \$11,239 on our investment in unconsolidated entities that included the write-down of a retail development center and two hotel ventures of which one was sold in 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded an impairment of \$7,443 on our investment in unconsolidated entities related to a retail center and a lodging development venture.

**Discontinued Operations.** For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded income of \$71,408 from discontinued operations, which includes gain on sale of properties of \$55,412 a gain on extinguishment of debt of \$19,227 and provision for asset impairment of \$945. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded loss of \$35,825 from discontinued operations, which includes a provision for asset impairment of \$32,934.

## **Segment Reporting**

An analysis of results of operations by segment is below. The tables contained throughout summarize certain key operating performance measures for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

## **Retail Segment**

	`	Total Retail Properties			ties
		As of December 31,			
			2010		2009
Retail Prop	erties				
Physical occupancy			92%	,	92%
Economic occupancy			93%		93%
Base rent per square foot		\$	15.07	\$	15.78
Gross investment in properties		\$4,	152,846	\$3,4	165,817

The following table represents lease expirations for the retail segment:

Lease Expiration Year	Number of Expiring Leases	GLA of Expiring Leases (Sq. Ft.)	Annualized Base Rent of Expiring Leases (\$)	Percent of Total GLA	Percent of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Rent/Square Foot
2011	361	1,229,718	18,249	6.1%	_5.7%	\$14.84
2012	453	2,068,766	36,877	10.3%	11.5%	\$17.83
2013	326	1,219,535	20,298	6.1%	6.4%	\$16.64
2014	265	1,785,935	25,539	8.9%	8.0%	\$14.30
2015	316	2,404,535	29,915	12.0%	9.4%	\$12.44
Thereafter	1,061	11,384,019	188,605	56.6%	59.0%	\$16.57
	2,782	20,092,508	319,483	100.0%	100.0%	\$15.90

Our retail business is not highly dependent on specific retailers or specific retail industries, which we believe shields the portfolio from significant revenue variances over time. The occupancy rates above are as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and they do not represent the average rate during that period.

Our retail business is centered on multi-tenant properties with fewer than 120,000 square feet of total space, located in stable communities, primarily in the southwest and southeast regions of the country. Adding to this core investment profile is a select number of traditional mall properties and single-tenant properties. Among the single-tenant properties, the largest holdings are comprised of investments in bank branches operated by SunTrust Bank and Citizens Bank, where the tenant-occupant pays rent with contractual increases over time, and bears virtually all expenses associated with operating the facility.

Our tenants largely consist of necessity-based retailers such as grocery, pharmacy, moderate-fashion shoes and clothing, and services. We have limited exposure to retail categories such as books/music/video, big-box electronics, fast-food restaurants, new-concept, and other goods-providers, which we believe are being negatively impacted the greatest by the internet and existing economic conditions.

We have not experienced bankruptcies or receivable write-offs in our retail portfolio that have materially impacted our result of operations in the economy or retail environment. However, we continue to actively monitor our retail tenants as a downturn in the economy could have negative impact on our tenants' abilities to pay rent or our ability to fill space that is currently vacant, or space that becomes vacant in the near future.

### Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

The table below represents operating information for the retail segment of 735 properties and for the same store retail segment consisting of 687 properties acquired prior to January 1, 2009. The properties in the same store portfolio were owned for the entire years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

	Total Retail Segment		Same Store Retail Segment			
	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)
Revenues:						•
Rental income	\$298,984	\$243,299	\$55,685	\$211,221	\$212,108	\$ (887)
Tenant recovery incomes	60,836	50,045	10,791	39,283	41,569	(2,286)
Other property income	5,329	6,382	(1,053)	3,702	6,174	(2,472)
Total revenues	\$365,149	\$299,726	\$65,423	\$254,206	\$259,851	\$(5,645)
Expenses:						
Property operating expenses	\$ 60,372	\$ 47,984	\$12,388	\$ 39,056	\$ 40,190	\$(1,134)
Real estate taxes	36,580	30,502	6,078	25,234	26,575	(1,341)
Total operating expenses	\$ 96,952	\$ 78,486	\$18,466	\$ 64,290	\$ 66,765	\$(2,475)
Net operating income	\$268,197	\$221,240	\$46,957	\$189,916	\$193,086	\$(3,170)
Average occupancy for the period	939	% 93%	6 —	939	% 93%	% <del>-</del>

Our retail segment's rental revenues increased from \$299,726 for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$365,149 for the year ended December 31, 2010 mainly due to the addition of 22 retail properties since January 1, 2010. Retail property operating expenses also increased from \$78,486 in 2009 to \$96,952 in 2010 as a result of these additions.

The primary reason for the decrease in revenue and net property operations for the retail same store comparison is lower renewal rates in 2010 and lease termination income of \$1,000 for 2010 compared to \$3,000 for 2009. In addition, we saw a reduction in recoverable expenses for 2010 compared to 2009, which affected both operating expenses and tenant recovery income.

## **Lodging Segment**

	For the year ended December 31, 2010	For the year ended December 31, 2009	
<b>Lodging Properties</b>			
Revenue per available room	\$ 78	\$ 76	
Average daily rate	\$ 113	\$ 117	
Occupancy	69%	65%	
Gross investment in properties	\$2,856,899	\$2,632,208	

Lodging facilities have characteristics different from those found in office, retail, industrial, and multi-family properties (also known as "traditional asset classes"). Revenue, operating expenses, and net income are directly tied to the daily hotel sales operation whereas other traditional asset classes generate revenue from medium to long-term lease contracts. In this way, net operating income is somewhat more predictable among the properties in the other traditional asset classes, though we believe that opportunities to increase revenue are, in many cases, limited because of the duration of the existing lease contracts. We believe lodging facilities have the benefit of capturing increased revenue opportunities on a daily or weekly basis but are also subject to immediate decreases in revenue as a result of declines in daily rental rates and/or daily occupancy when demand falls off quickly. Due to seasonality, we expect our revenues to be greater during the second and third quarters with lower revenues in the first and fourth quarters.

Two practices are common in the lodging industry: 1) association with national franchise organizations and 2) professional management by specialized third-party hotel managers. Our portfolio consists of assets aligned with what we believe are the top franchise enterprises in the lodging industry: Marriott, Hilton, Intercontinental, Hyatt, Wyndham, and Choice Hotels. By doing so, we believe our lodging operations benefit from enhanced advertising, marketing, and sales programs through a franchise arrangement while the franchisee (in this case us) pays only a fraction of the overall cost for these programs. We believe effective TV, radio, print, on-line, and other forms of advertisement are necessary to draw customers to our lodging facilities, creating higher occupancy and rental rates, and increased revenue. Additionally, by using the franchise system we are also able to benefit from the frequent traveler rewards programs or "point awards" systems which we believe further bolsters occupancy and overall daily rental rates.

Our lodging facilities are generally classified in the upscale or upper-upscale lodging categories. All of our lodging facilities are managed by third-party managers with extensive experience and skill in hospitality operations. These third-party managers report to a dedicated, specialized group within our business manager that has, in our view, extensive expertise in lodging ownership and operation within a REIT environment. This group has daily interaction with all third-party managers, and closely monitors all aspects of our lodging interests. Additionally, this group also maintains close relationships with the franchisors to assure that each property maintains high levels of customer satisfaction, franchise conformity, and revenue-management.

During 2009, the hotel industry experienced declines in both occupancy levels and rental rates (better known as "Average Daily Rate" or "ADR"). The downturn in performance affected all major segments of the travel industry (e.g. corporate travel, group travel, and leisure travel). During 2010, the hotel performance began bouncing back from the economic downturn increasing occupancy throughout the year and began increasing average daily rates in the late third quarter and fourth quarter. Overall, lodging demand increases in 2010 exceeded industry forecasts and fueled demand for rooms. Primary segments that increased demand were from corporate business travel, association meeting attendance and ongoing healthy demand from leisure travel segment. For 2011, the industry is predicting Revenue per Available Room increases from 5%-8% compared to 2010. We believe revenues will continue to increase steadily as long as the Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") continues its growth rates. For 2011, we believe that our revenue per available room should be consistent with the overall industry trends.

Our third party managers and asset management are focusing on increasing average daily rates, maintaining and growing occupancy while controlling operating costs to improve cash flow to the owner.

# Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

The table below represents operating information for the lodging segment of 99 properties and for the same store portfolio consisting of 92 properties acquired prior to January 1, 2009. The properties in the same store portfolio were owned for the entire years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

	Total Lodging Segment			Same Store Lodging Segment			
	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)	
Revenues:				i .			
Lodging operating income	\$495,585	\$459,724	\$35,861	\$473,389	\$456,955	\$16,434	
Total revenues	\$495,585	\$459,724	\$35,861	\$473,389	\$456,955	\$16,434	
Expenses:		: .			face.		
Lodging operating expenses	\$316,757	\$291,610	\$25,147	\$301,993	\$289,398	\$12,595	
Real estate taxes	25,523	26,268	(745)	24,567	26,048	(1,481)	
Total operating expenses	\$342,280	\$317,878	\$24,402	\$326,560	\$315,446	\$11,114	
Net operating income	\$153,305	\$141,846	<u>\$11,459</u>	\$146,829	\$141,509	\$ 5,320	

On a same store basis, the lodging segment's net operating income increase is primarily attributable to an increase in occupancy from 65% to 69%, a reduction in the Average Daily Rate from \$117 to \$113, which together resulted in a slight increase in Rev/Par from \$76 to \$78. The increase is the result of an increase in business demand, while maintaining a strong demand in the leisure group. Both group project and association group attendance increased in 2010 as well.

## Office Segment

	Total Office	Total Office Properties			
	As of December 31,				
	2010	2009			
Office Properties	E-821				
Physical occupancy	93%	96%			
Economic occupancy	93%	96%			
Base rent per square foot	\$ 15.52	\$ 15.33			
Gross investment in properties	\$2,024,202	\$1,980,823			

The following table represents lease expirations for the office segment:

Lease Expiration Year	Number of Expiring Leases	GLA of Expiring Leases (Sq. Ft.)	Annualized Base Rent of Expiring Leases (\$)	Percent of Total GLA	Percent of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Rent/ Square Foot
2011	29	186,869	5,035	1.9%	3.0%	\$26.94
2012	31	401,067	7,200	4.0%	4.2%	\$17.95
2013	32	661,418	13,453	6.7%	7.9%	\$20.34
2014	50	348,999	6,710	3.5%	3.9%	\$19.23
2015	40	382,530	7,558	3.9%	4.4%	\$19.76
Thereafter	_94	7,922,292	130,661	80.0%	76.6%	\$16.49
	276	9,903,175	170,617	100.00%	100.0%	\$17.23

Our investments in office properties largely represent assets leased and occupied to either a diverse group of tenants or to single tenants that fully occupy the space leased. Examples of the former include the IDS Center located in the central business district of Minneapolis, and Dulles Executive Plaza and Worldgate Plaza, both located in metropolitan Washington D.C. and catering to medium to high-technology companies and federal government contractors. Examples of the latter include three buildings leased and occupied by AT&T and located in three distinct US office markets—Chicago, St. Louis, and Cleveland. In addition, our office portfolio includes properties leased on a net basis to SunTrust, with the leased locations located in the east and southeast regions of the country.

Our office properties continue to experience consistent occupancy rates and stable rental rates for more recent acquisitions. For example, in the Minneapolis, Minnesota and Dulles, Virginia office markets, where a majority of our multi-tenant office properties are located, our high occupancy rate is consistent with the strength of the market. The increase in our base rent per square foot from \$15.33 to \$15.52 was primarily a result of the consolidation of eleven properties during 2010. These rates are as of the end of the period and do not represent the average rate during the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

# Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

The table below represents operating information for the office segment of 47 properties and for the same store portfolio consisting of 36 properties acquired prior to January 1, 2009. The properties in the same store portfolio were owned for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

	Tot	Total Office Segment			Same Store Office Segment			
	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)		
Revenues:						-		
Rental income	\$154,894	\$152,759	\$ 2,135	\$119,822	\$125,043	\$(5,221)		
Tenant recovery incomes	30,219	29,533	686	25,837	27,142	(1,305)		
Other property income	4,245	6,087	(1,842)	4,236	6,071	(1,835)		
Total revenues	\$189,358	\$188,379	\$ 979	\$149,895	\$158,256	\$(8,361)		
Expenses:								
Property operating expenses	\$ 34,669	\$ 32,741	\$ 1,928	\$ 29,013	\$ 29,401	\$ (388)		
Real estate taxes	14,800	14,904	(104)	13,323	14,329	(1,006)		
Total operating expenses	\$ 49,469	\$ 47,645	\$ 1,824	\$ 42,336	\$ 43,730	\$(1,394)		
Net operating income	\$139,889	\$140,734	\$ (845)	\$107,559	\$114,526	\$(6,967)		
Average occupancy for the period	95%	6 96%		94%	6 96%	(2%)		

The office segment real estate rental revenues increased from \$188,379 in 2009 to \$189,358 in 2010 mainly due to the consolidation of the four Lauth properties since January 1, 2010. In addition, less lease termination income was received in 2010 than in 2009, which resulted in the \$1,842 decrease in other property income. Office properties real estate and operating expenses also increased from \$47,645 in 2009 to \$49,469 in 2010 as a result of these additions. The decrease in rental income for the office same store comparison resulted primarily from a decrease in same store average occupancy of 2% and lower renewal rates. The decrease in tenant recovery income is due to lower operating expenses. The reduction in real estate taxes of \$1,006 from 2009 to 2010 is a result of real estate tax reassessment.

# **Industrial Segment**

	and the second	Total Industrial	Properties
	*	As of Decem	iber 31,
		2010	2009
Industrial Properties			
Physical occupancy		93%	95%
Economic occupancy		95%	96%
Base rent per square foot		\$ 5.73	\$ 5.45
Gross investment in properties		\$1,076,502	\$1,012,545

The following table represents lease expirations for the industrial segment:

Lease Expiration Year	Number of Expiring Leases	GLA of Expiring Leases (Sq. Ft.)	Annualized Base Rent of Expiring Leases (\$)	Percent of Total GLA	Percent of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Rent/Square Foot
2011	15	1,819,525	6,307	12.0%	6.5%	\$ 3.47
2012	9	855,538	3,514	5.7%	3.6%	\$ 4.11
2013	10	1,381,725	7,771	9.1%	8.0%	\$ 5.62
2014	· 1	23,218	433	.2%	.4%	\$18.65
2015	5	688,373	2,975	4.5%	3.1%	\$ 4.32
Thereafter	<u>39</u>	10,348,934	76,275	68.5%	78.4%	\$ 7.37
	79	15,117,313	97,275	100.0%	100.00%	\$ 6.43

During 2010, our industrial holdings continued to experience high economic occupancy rates. These properties are located in what we believe are active and sought-after industrial markets, including the Memphis, Tennessee airport market and the O'Hare Airport market of Chicago, Illinois, commonly one of the largest industrial markets in the world. The specialty distribution centers are comprised of refrigeration or air conditioned buildings in various locations across the country. The charter schools and correctional facilities consist of nine properties under long-term triple net leases.

### Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

The table below represents operating information for the industrial segment of 72 properties and for the same store portfolio consisting of 64 properties acquired prior to January 1, 2009

and the second of the second o	Total Industrial Segment			Same Store Industrial Segment			
	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)	
Revenues:							
Rental income	\$88,300	\$76,086	\$12,214	\$72,887	\$75,850	\$(2,963)	
Tenant recovery incomes	2,499	4,106	(1,607)	2,499	4,105	(1,606)	
Other property income	1,104	1,083	21	63	83	(20)	
Total revenues	\$91,903	\$81,275	\$10,628	<u>\$75,449</u>	\$80,038	\$(4,589) =====	
Expenses:			*			•	
Property operating expenses	\$ 5,237	\$ 4,959	\$ 278	\$ 4,951	\$ 5,059	\$ (108)	
Real estate taxes	2,629	3,198	(569)	2,629	3,198	(569)	
Total operating expenses	\$ 7,866	\$ 8,157	\$ (291)	\$ 7,580	\$ 8,257	\$ (677)	
Net operating income	\$84,037	\$73,118	\$10,919	\$67,869	\$71,781	\$(3,912)	
Average occupancy for the period	959	% 97%	$\sim$	95%	6 979	(2%)	

Industrial properties real estate revenues increased from \$81,275 for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$91,903 for the year ended December 31, 2010 mainly due to the acquisition of the charter schools in February 2010. Industrial properties operating expenses decreased from \$8,157 in 2009 to \$7,866 in 2010, due to a reduction in real estate taxes.

A majority of the tenants have net leases and they are directly responsible for operating costs and reimburse us for real estate taxes and insurance. Therefore, industrial segment operating expenses are generally lower than expenses for the other segments.

Our overall decrease in net operating income for the industrial same store comparison reflects lower revenues from a decrease in occupancy as well as lower renewal rates. Our 2% decline in occupancy is primarily driven by an overall decline in demand for industrial space. We believe a future recovery in the overall economy will be needed to increase our occupancy.

# Multi-family Segment

	Tota	Total Multi-family Properties			
		As of December 31, 2010 2009			
	2				
Multi-Family Properties	-				
Economic occupancy		90%		84%	
End of month scheduled base rent per unit per month	\$	870	\$	880	
Gross investment in properties	\$89	2,693	\$72	21,359	

Our portfolio contains 27 multi-family properties, each reporting stable rental rate levels. These rates are as of the end of the period and do not represent the average rate during the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

# Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009

The table below represents operating information for the multi-family segment of 27 properties and for the same store portfolio consisting of 17 properties acquired prior to January 1, 2009. The properties in the same store portfolio were owned for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

t film			Total N	Aulti-Family S	Segment	Same Store Multi-Family Segment		
97 (1) (1) (4) (1) (1)	Sylvati Till Syl		2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease)
Revenues:		1000						
Rental income			\$82,722	\$62,497	\$20,225	\$56,181	\$54,828	\$1,353
Tenant property			373	295	78	353	294	59
Other property i	ncome		6,645	4,881	1,764	4,432	4,009	423
Total revenues			\$89,740	\$67,673	\$22,067	\$60,966	\$59,131	\$1,835
Expenses:								
Property operation Real estate taxes	~ L		\$36,075 12,043	\$25,639 9,172	\$10,436 2,871	\$24,312 6,349	\$22,762 6,925	\$1,550 (576)
Total operating exper	ises	•	\$48,118	\$34,811	\$13,307	\$30,661	\$29,687	\$ 974
Net operating income			\$41,622	\$32,862	\$ 8,760	\$30,305	\$29,444	\$ 861
Average occupancy for	or the period		87%	88%		91%	89%	2%

Multi-family real estate rental revenues increased from \$67,673 for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$89,740 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increases are mainly due to two acquisitions made earlier in 2010 and two development properties placed-in-service in the second half of 2010. Multi-family properties real estate and operating expenses also increased from \$34,811 in 2009 to \$48,118 in 2010 as a result of these additions.

The primary reason for the increase in revenue and net property operations for the multi-family same store comparison is higher occupancy in 2010, offset by increased operating expenses related to utilities.

# Comparison of the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008

	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Net loss attributable to the Company	\$(397,960)	\$(365,178)
Net loss per share	(.49)	(.54)

Net loss increased from \$(365,178) or \$(.54) per share for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$(397,960) or \$(.49) per share for the year ended December 31, 2009. The primary reason for the decrease was the loss on consolidated investment of \$148,887, impairment of notes receivable of \$74,136 and equity in losses of unconsolidated entities of \$78,487 for the year ended December 31, 2009, countered by the effect of impairments on investment securities of \$262,105 and on investments in unconsolidated entities at \$61,993 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Rental Income, Tenant Recover Income, Lodging Income and Other Property Income
Below is a summary of sources of revenue for years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008	2009 Increase (decrease) from 2008
Property rentals	\$ 515,988	\$ 394,766	\$121,222
Straight-line rents	16,965	17,174	(209)
Amortization of acquired above and below			
market leases, net	1,688	2,409	(721)
Total rental income	\$ 534,641	\$ 414,349	\$120,292
Tenant recoveries Tenant recoveries	83,979	74,169	9,810
Other income	18,433	11,702	6,731
Lodging operating income	459,724	506,531	(46,807)
Total property revenues	\$1,096,777	\$1,006,751	\$ 90,026

Total property revenues increased \$90,026 for the year ended December 31, 2009 over the prior year. The increase in property revenues in 2009 was due primarily to a full year of operations reflected in 2009 for properties acquired during 2008 in addition to 2009 acquisitions of 48 properties, offset by decreases in our lodging segment, as discussed below.

Property Operating Expenses and Real Estate Taxes. Property operating expenses for properties other than lodging properties consist of property management fees paid to property managers including affiliates of our sponsor and operating expenses, including costs of owning and maintaining investment properties, real estate taxes, insurance, utilities, maintenance to the exterior of the buildings and the parking lots. Lodging operating expenses include the room, food and beverage, payroll, utilities, any fees paid to our third party operators, insurance, marketing, and other expenses required to maintain and operate our lodging facilities.

	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008	2009 Increase (decrease) from 2008
Property operating expenses	\$111,323	\$ 84,445	\$26,878
Lodging operating expenses	291,610	299,184	(7,574)
Real estate taxes	84,044	70,233	13,811
Total property expenses	\$486,977	\$453,862	\$33,115

Total property operating expenses increased \$33,115 for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 due to the effect of operations of the additional 48 properties acquired after December 31, 2008 as well as the full year impact of 2008 acquisitions, offset by decreases in the lodging segment.

# Other Operating Income and Expenses

Interest and Dividend Income and Realized Gain (Loss) on Securities. Interest income consists of interest earned on short term investments and notes receivable. Dividends are earned from investments in our portfolio of marketable securities.

	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008	2009 Increase (decrease) from 2008
Interest Income Dividend Income	\$37,196 17,977	\$ 50,331 30,943	\$(13,135) (12,966)
Total	\$55,173	\$ 81,274	(26,101)
Realized gain (loss) on investment securities Other than temporary impairments	\$38,193 (4,038)	\$ (15,941) (246,164)	\$ 54,134 242,126
Total	\$34,155	\$(262,105)	\$296,260

Interest income was \$37,196 and \$50,331 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Interest income is earned on our cash balances and notes receivable. Our average cash balance in 2009 was \$685,725 and our average interest rate earned on cash investments was .4% for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Our notes receivable balance of \$423,478 as of December 31, 2009 consisted of installment notes from unrelated parties that mature on various dates through May 2012. Interest only was due each month at rates ranging from 1.86% to 9.50% per annum. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we recorded interest income from notes receivable of \$26,355 and \$27,614, respectively. See the Notes Receivable section in Liquidity and Capital Resources for more discussion.

Dividend income decreased by \$12,966 for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 as a result of reduced dividend payout rates.

Other operating expenses are summarized as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008	2009 Increase (decrease) from 2008
Depreciation and amortization	\$384,764	\$313,765	\$ 70,999
Interest expense	248,267	225,476	22,791
General and administrative (1)	43,499	34,087	9,412
Business manager fee	39,000	18,500	20,500
	\$715,530 	\$591,828	\$123,702

(1) Includes expenses paid to affiliates of our sponsor as described below.

Depreciation and amortization. The \$70,999 increase in depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 relative to the year ended December 31, 2008 was due substantially to the impact of the properties acquired during 2008 and 2009.

Interest expense. The \$22,791 increase in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 was primarily due to mortgage debt financings during 2009 which increased to \$5,056,398 from \$4,405,558. Our average interest rate on outstanding debt was 4.9% and 5.1% as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

A summary of interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 appears below:

	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008	2009 Increase (decrease) from 2008
Debt Type	<u>,</u>	A	ing the second of the second
Margin and other interest expense	\$ 15,525	\$ 19,077	\$ (3,552)
Mortgages	232,742	206,399	26,343
Total	\$248,267	\$225,476	\$22,791

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses primarily consist of legal, audit and other professional fees, acquisition related expenses, insurance, board of director fees, state and local taxes as well as salary, information technology and other administrative cost reimbursements paid to our business manager and affiliates, and investment advisor fees. Our expenses were \$43,499 for the year ended December 31, 2009 and \$34,087 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase was due primarily to the growth of our asset and stockholder base during 2009 and 2008, as well as \$9,617 and \$6,502 of acquisition and dead deal costs for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

During 2009, we expensed acquisition costs of all transactions as incurred. Thus all costs related to finding, analyzing and negotiating a transaction were expensed as incurred as a general and administrative expense, whether or not the acquisition is completed. These expenses would include acquisition fees, if any, paid to an affiliate of our business manager. In the year ended December 31, 2009, we incurred \$3,844 of acquisition costs that are included in the general and administrative expenses of \$43,499. Separately, we expensed \$5,773 of dead deal costs for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Business Manager Fee. After our stockholders have received a non-cumulative, non-compounded return of 5% per annum on their "invested capital," we pay our business manager an annual business management fee of up to 1% of the "average invested assets," payable quarterly in an amount equal to 0.25% of the average invested assets as of the last day of the immediately preceding quarter. We incurred a business management fee equal to \$39,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 or .38% of average invested assets, waiving the remaining \$64,584 for the year ended December 31, 2009. We incurred a business manager management fee of \$18,500 for

the year ended 2008. Once we have satisfied the minimum return on invested capital described above, the amount of the actual fee paid to the business manager is determined by the business manager up to the amount permitted by the agreement. There is no assurance that our business manager will continue to forego or defer all or a portion of its business management fee.

Noncontrolling Interest. The noncontrolling interest represents the interests of the third parties in Minto Builders (Florida), Inc. ("MB REIT") and consolidated joint ventures managed by third parties.

Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Entities. In 2009, we had equity in losses of unconsolidated entities of \$78,487. This was an increase of \$32,379 in loss of unconsolidated entities of \$46,108 as of December 31, 2008 was mainly due to significant losses incurred and impairments recorded by our Concord Debt joint venture of which our portion was \$75,787.

# Provision for Asset Impairment.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, a provision of \$1,117 was recorded for asset impairment related to six investment properties of which five were subsequently disposed and related impairment of \$32,934 is included in discontinued operations. For the year ended December 31, 2008, a provision for asset impairment was recorded for two investment properties of which both were subsequently sold and the related asset impairment of \$33,809 is included in discontinued operations.

**Provision for Goodwill Impairment.** For the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded impairment of \$26,676 to our goodwill. We recorded impairment of \$11,199 to our goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2008. The impairments were primarily due to the effect of the slowdown in the economy and its impact on the property resulting in increases in capitalization and discount rates used in the fair value calculation. Increases in these rates reduced the fair value of goodwill. Each of the three properties with goodwill recorded an impairment. As a result, goodwill on each property was stated at fair value as of December 31, 2009.

Impairment of Notes Receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded an impairment of notes receivable of \$74,136. No impairment was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2008. Certain of our loans, including loans in default, had declines in the fair value of the underlying collateral which resulted in impairments of our loan receivable balance to the extent the collateral is valued below the loan book value.

Impairment of Investment in Unconsolidated Entities. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded an impairment of \$7,443 on our investment in unconsolidated entities related to a retail center and a lodging development venture. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we recorded an impairment of \$61,993 which was a \$51,419 loss on our investment in Feldman Mall Properties, Inc., and a \$10,574 loss on a retail center development.

#### **Segment Reporting**

An analysis of results of operations by segment is below. The tables contained throughout summarize certain key operating performance measures for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

#### **Retail Segment**

	<b>Total Retail Properties</b>			
	As of December 31,			
	2009	2008		
Retail Properties				
Physical occupancy	92%	94%		
Economic occupancy	93%	95%		
	\$ 15.78 \$ \$ \$3,465,817 \$ \$			

The table below represents operating information for the retail segment of 713 properties and for the same store retail segment consisting of 545 properties acquired prior to January 1, 2008. The properties in the same store portfolio were owned for the entire years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

April 1980	And the second	Total Retail Segment			Same Store Retail Segment		
3		2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)	2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)
Revenues:					4 1 2		*.
Rental income		\$243,299	\$206,591	\$36,708	\$181,915	\$190,337	\$ (8,422)
Tenant recovery in	comes	50,045	43,411	6,634	38,597	42,052	(3,455)
Other property inc	ome	6,382	3,322	3,060	4,494	2,937	1,557
Total revenues		\$299,726	\$253,324	\$46,402	\$225,006	\$235,326	<u>\$(10,320)</u>
Expenses:							Termin
Property operating	expenses	\$ 47,984	\$ 39,268	\$ 8,716	\$ 35,978	\$ 37,532	\$ (1,554)
Real estate taxes		30,502	26,457	4,045	25,243	26,188	(945)
Total operating expense	es	\$ 78,486	\$ 65,725	\$12,761	\$ 61,221	\$ 63,720	\$ (2,499)
Net operating income	•	\$221,240	\$187,599	\$33,641	\$163,785	\$171,606	\$ (7,821)
Average occupancy for	the period	93%	% 96%	% (3%	6) 93%	6 96%	% (3%)

Our retail segment's rental revenues increased from \$253,324 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$299,726 for the year ended December 31, 2009 mainly due to the acquisition of 25 retail properties since December 31, 2008. Retail property operating expenses also increased from \$65,725 in 2008 to \$78,486 in 2009 as a result of these acquisitions.

The primary reason for the decrease in revenue and net property operations for the retail same store comparison was a decrease in economic occupancy of 3% between the year ended December 31, 2008 and the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in occupancy resulted from an overall decline in the economy and the impact on demand for retail space. The primary reason for the decrease in property operating expenses was contract renegotiations that took place in 2009 for all contracted services as well as a decline in real estate taxes, in addition to 2008 experiencing hurricane related repairs.

## **Lodging Segment**

		er 31, 2009	December 31, 2008		
<b>Lodging Properties</b>		···	-		
Revenue per available room	\$	76	\$	91	
Average daily rate	\$	117	\$	130	
Occupancy		65%		70%	
Gross investment in properties	\$2,6	32,208	\$2,59	97,660	

We believe the decrease in lodging revenues per available room, average daily rate and occupancy were primarily a result of the current economic slowdown that has affected all industries and travel segments.

During 2008 and 2009, the hotel industry experienced declines in both occupancy levels and rental rates (better known as "Average Daily Rate" or "ADR"). The downturn in performance affected all major segments of the travel industry (e.g. corporate travel, group travel, and leisure travel).

Our third party managers and asset management were focusing on reducing variable costs and gaining market share from competitors as a result of the declines in revenues.

The table below represents operating information for the lodging segment of 99 properties and for the same store portfolio consisting of 70 properties acquired prior to January 1, 2008. The properties in the same store portfolio were owned for the entire years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

		Tota	ll Lodging Seg	ment	Same Store Lodging Segment			
<b>)</b>		2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)	2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)	
Revenues:								
Lodging operating income		\$459,724	\$506,531	\$(46,807)	\$278,232	\$334,560	\$(56,328)	
Total revenues		\$459,724	\$506,531	\$(46,807)	\$278,232	\$334,560	\$(56,328)	
Expenses:								
Lodging operating expenses Real estate taxes		\$291,610 26,268	\$299,184 23,037	\$ (7,574) 3,231	\$170,496 15,042	\$196,037 14,898	\$(25,541) 144	
Total operating expenses		\$317,878	\$322,221	\$ (4,343)	\$185,538	\$210,935	\$(25,397)	
Net operating income	· - 2	\$141,846	\$184,310	\$(42,464)	\$ 92,694	\$123,625	\$(30,931)	

On a same store basis, the lodging segment's net operating income decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in same store occupancy from 69% to 64%, a reduction in the Average Daily Rate from \$123 to \$106, which together resulted in Rev/Par dropping from \$85 to \$68. The reduction was attributable to the current economic recession which reduced travel from all major segments of the lodging industry (business transient and group, and leisure group and transient travel). Through our active involvement with our managers, we reduced variable costs consistent with occupancy decreases.

# Office Segment

	Total Off	ice Properties		
	As of December 31,			
	2009	2008		
Office Properties				
Physical occupancy	96	% 97%		
Economic occupancy	96	% · 97%		
Base rent per square foot	\$ 15.33	\$ 14.82		
Gross investment in properties	\$1,980,823	\$1,554,700		

Our office properties experienced consistent occupancy rates and stable rental rates for more recent acquisitions. For example, in the Minneapolis, Minnesota and Dulles, Virginia office markets, where a majority of our multitenant office properties are located, our high occupancy rate was consistent with the strength of the market. The increase in our base rent per square foot from \$14.82 to \$15.33 was primarily a result of acquisitions during 2008 and 2009. These rates are as of the end of the period and do not represent the average rate during the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

The table below represents operating information for the office segment of 40 properties and for the same store portfolio consisting of 28 properties acquired prior to January 1, 2008. The properties in the same store portfolio were owned for the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

	Total Office Segment				Same Store Office Segment			
<b>}</b>	2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)	2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)		
Revenues:					,			
Rental income	\$152,759	\$109,410	\$43,349	\$106,808	\$108,215	\$(1,407)		
Tenant recovery incomes	29,533	27,034	2,499	27,142	27,034	108		
Other property income	6,087	5,733	354	6,068	5,706	362		
Total revenues	\$188,379	\$142,177	<u>\$46,202</u>	<u>\$140,018</u>	\$140,955	\$ (937)		
Expenses:								
Property operating expenses	\$ 32,741	\$ 28,181	\$ 4,560	\$ 28,633	\$ 28,384	\$ 249		
Real estate taxes	14,904	13,775	1,129	14,329	13,775	554		
Total operating expenses	\$ 47,645	\$ 41,956	\$ 5,689	\$ 42,962	\$ 42,159	\$ 803		
Net operating income	\$140,734	\$100,221	\$40,513	\$ 97,056	\$ 98,796	\$(1,740)		
Average occupancy for the period	979	% 979	% —	969	% 979	(1%)		

Office properties real estate rental revenues increased from \$142,177 in 2008 to \$188,379 in 2009 mainly due to the acquisition of four properties since January 1, 2009. Office properties real estate and operating expenses also increased from \$41,956 in 2008 to \$47,645 in 2009 as a result of these acquisitions and due to higher real estate taxes and common area maintenance costs.

The decrease in net operating income for the office same store comparison resulted primarily from a decrease in same store occupancy and an increase in real estate taxes.

# **Industrial Segment**

	Total Industrial	Properties
	As of Decem	iber 31,
	2009	2008
<b>Industrial Properties</b>		
Physical occupancy	95%	97%
Economic occupancy	96%	. 99%
Base rent per square foot	\$ 5.45	\$ 4.75
Gross investment in properties	\$1,012,545	\$919,818

During 2009, our industrial holdings continued to experience high economic occupancy rates. The majority of the properties are located in what we believe are active and sought-after industrial markets, including the Memphis Airport market of Memphis, Tennessee and the O'Hare Airport market of Chicago, Illinois, commonly one of the largest industrial markets in the world.

The table below represents operating information for the industrial segment of 65 properties and for the same store portfolio consisting of 60 properties acquired prior to January 1, 2008.

	Total Industrial Segment			Same Store Industrial Segment			
¥	2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)	2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)	
Revenues:							
Rental income	\$76,086	\$67,581	\$8,505	\$63,520	\$64,700	\$(1,180)	
Tenant recovery incomes	4,106	3,759	347	4,099	3,759	340	
Other property income	1,083	132	951	83	133	(50)	
Total revenues	\$81,275	\$71,472	\$9,803	\$67,702	\$68,592	\$ (890)	
Expenses:							
Property operating expenses Real estate taxes	\$ 4,959 3,198	\$ 4,670 2,259	\$ 289 939	\$ 4,570 3,197	\$ 4,650 2,259	\$ (80) 938	
Total operating expenses	\$ 8,157	\$ 6,929	\$1,228	\$ 7,767	\$ 6,909	\$ 858	
Net operating income	\$73,118	\$64,543	\$8,575	\$59,935	\$61,683	\$(1,748)	
Average occupancy for the period	97%	6 99%	(2%)	) 96%	6 98%	(2%)	

Industrial properties real estate revenues increased from \$71,472 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$81,275 for the year ended December 31, 2009 mainly due to the effect of discontinued operations in 2008. Industrial properties real estate and operating expenses increased from \$6,929 in 2008 to \$8,157 in 2009.

A majority of the tenants have net leases and they are directly responsible for operating costs and reimburse us for real estate taxes and insurance. Therefore, industrial segment operating expenses are generally lower than expenses for the other segments.

Our overall decrease in net operating income for the industrial same store comparison reflected lower revenues from a decrease in occupancy and higher real estate taxes. Our 2% decline in occupancy was primarily driven by an overall decline in demand for industrial space.

# Multi-family Segment

	Tota	As of December 31,			
•	2009			2008	
Multi-Family Properties					
Physical occupancy		84%		92%	
Economic occupancy		84%		<sup>-</sup> 92%	
End of month scheduled base rent per unit per month	\$	880	\$	832	
Gross investment in properties	\$72	21,359	\$54	18,278	

Our portfolio contains 27 multi-family properties, each reporting stable rental rate levels. These rates are as of the end of the period and do not represent the average rate during the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

The table below represents operating information for the multi-family segment of 27 properties and for the same store portfolio consisting of seven properties acquired prior to January 1, 2008. The properties in the same store portfolio were owned for the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

	Total Multi-Family Segment			Same Store Multi-Family Segment			
. ·	2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)	2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease)	
Revenues:							
Rental income	\$62,497	\$30,767	\$31,730	\$19,425	\$19,875	\$ (450)	
Tenant property income	295	(35)	330	30	(40)	70	
Other property income	4,881	2,515	2,366	1,533	1,601	(68)	
Total revenues	\$67,673	\$33,247	\$34,426	\$20,988	\$21,436	\$ (448)	
Expenses:							
Property operating expenses	\$25,639	\$12,326	\$13,313	\$ 8,322	\$ 8,917	\$ (595)	
Real estate taxes	9,172	4,705	4,467	3,351	4,041	(690)	
Total operating expenses	\$34,811	\$17,031	\$17,780	\$11,673	\$12,958	\$(1,285)	
Net operating income	\$32,862	\$16,216	\$16,646	\$ 9,315	\$ 8,478	\$ 837	
Average occupancy for the period	88%	6 89%	$\overline{}$ (1%	87%	6 90%	(3%)	

Multi-family real estate rental revenues increased from \$33,247 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$67,673 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increases were mainly due to the acquisition of 10 properties since January 1, 2009. Multi-family properties real estate and operating expenses also increased from \$17,031 in 2008 to \$34,811 in 2009 as a result of these acquisitions.

The increase in net operating income was primarily caused by a decrease in overall operating expenses in 2009 related to decreases in real estate taxes, lower insurance expenses in 2009 and hurricane related expenses in 2008.

# **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

#### General

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions in certain circumstances that affect amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes. This section discusses those critical accounting policies and estimates. These judgments often result from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. GAAP requires information in financial statements about accounting principles, methods used and disclosures pertaining to significant estimates. This discussion addresses our judgment pertaining to trends, events or uncertainties known which were taken into consideration upon the application of those policies.

#### Acquisitions

We allocate the purchase price of each acquired business between tangible and intangible assets at full fair value at the date of the transaction. Such tangible and intangible assets include land, building and improvements, acquired above market and below market leases, in-place lease value, customer relationships (if any), and any assumed financing that is determined to be above or below market terms. Any additional amounts are allocated to goodwill as required, based on the remaining purchase price in excess of the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The allocation of the purchase price is an area that requires judgment and significant estimates.

We expense acquisition costs of all transactions as incurred. All costs related to finding, analyzing and negotiating a transaction are expensed as incurred as a general and administrative expense, whether or not the acquisition is completed. These expenses would include acquisition fees, if any, paid to an affiliate of our business manager.

#### Goodwill

We evaluate goodwill for impairment at least annually. The goodwill impairment test is a two-step test. Under the first step, the fair value of the reporting unit is compared with its carrying value (including goodwill). If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an indication of goodwill impairment exists for the reporting unit and the enterprise must perform step two of the impairment test (measurement). Under step two, an impairment loss is recognized for any excess of the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill over the implied fair value of that goodwill.

# <sup>1</sup>Impairment

We assess the carrying values of the respective long-lived assets, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets may not be fully recoverable. If it is determined that the carrying value is not recoverable because the undiscounted cash flows do not exceed carrying value, we are required to record an impairment loss to the extent that the carrying value exceeds fair value. The valuation and possible subsequent impairment of investment properties is a significant estimate that can and does change based on our continuous process of analyzing each property and reviewing assumptions about uncertain inherent factors, as well as the economic condition of the property at a particular point in time.

We also evaluate our equity method investments for impairment indicators. The valuation analysis considers the investment positions in relation to the underlying business and activities of our investment and identities potential declines in fair value. An impairment loss should be recognized if a decline in value of the investment has occurred that is considered to be other than temporary, without ability to recover or sustain operations that would support the value of the investment.

We evaluate the collectability of both interest and principal of each of our notes receivable to determine whether it is impaired. A note receivable is considered to be impaired when management determines that it is probable that we will not be able to collect all amounts due under the contractual terms of the note receivable. When a note receivable is considered impaired, the amount of loss is calculated by comparing the recorded investment to the value determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at the note's effective interest rate or to the fair value of the underlying collateral if the note receivable is collateral dependent.

# Cost Capitalization and Depreciation Policies

Our policy is to review all expenses paid and capitalize any items exceeding \$5 thousand which are deemed to be an upgrade or a tenant improvement. These costs are capitalized and included in the investment properties classification as an addition to buildings and improvements.

Buildings and improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis based upon estimated useful lives of 30 years for buildings and improvements, and five to 15 years for site improvements. Furniture, fixtures and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over five to ten years. Tenant improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease as a component of depreciation and amortization expense. The portion of the purchase price allocated to acquired above market costs and acquired below market costs is amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease as an adjustment to net rental income. Acquired in-place lease costs, customer relationship value and other leasing costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease as a component of amortization expense.

Cost capitalization and the estimate of useful lives requires our judgment and includes significant estimates that can and do change based on our process which periodically analyzes each property and on our assumptions about uncertain inherent factors.

#### Investment in Marketable Securities

We classify our investment in securities in one of three categories: trading, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity. Trading securities are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term. Held-to-maturity securities are those securities in which we have the ability and intent to hold the security until maturity. All securities not included in trading or held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale. Investment in securities at December 31, 2010 and 2009 consists of common stock investments and investments in commercial mortgage backed securities that are all classified as available-for-sale securities and are recorded at fair value. Unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of other comprehensive income until realized. Realized gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities are determined on a specific identification basis. A decline in the market value of any available-for-sale security below cost that is deemed to be other than temporary, results in a reduction in the carrying amount to fair value. The impairment is charged to earnings and a new cost basis for the security is established. When a security is impaired, management considers whether we have the ability and intent to hold the investment for a time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value and considers whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for the impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to period end and forecasted performance of the investee.

# Revenue Recognition

We commence revenue recognition on our leases based on a number of factors. In most cases, revenue recognition under a lease begins when the lessee takes possession of or controls the physical use of the leased asset. Generally, this occurs on the lease commencement date. The determination of who is the owner, for accounting purposes, of the tenant improvements determines the nature of the leased asset and when revenue recognition under a lease begins. If we are the owner, for accounting purposes, of the tenant improvements, then the leased asset is the finished space and revenue recognition begins when the lessee takes possession of the finished space, typically when the improvements are substantially complete. If we conclude we are not the owner, for accounting purposes, of the tenant improvements (the lessee is the owner), then the leased asset is the unimproved space and any tenant improvement allowances funded under the lease are treated as lease incentives which reduces revenue recognized over the term of the lease. In these circumstances, we begin revenue recognition when the lessee takes possession of the unimproved space for the lessee to construct their own improvements. We consider a number of different factors to evaluate whether it or the lessee is the owner of the tenant improvements for accounting purposes. These factors include:

- whether the lease stipulates how and on what a tenant improvement allowance may be spent;
- whether the tenant or landlord retains legal title to the improvements:
- the uniqueness of the improvements;
- · the expected economic life of the tenant improvements relative to the length of the lease; and
- who constructs or directs the construction of the improvements.

The determination of who owns the tenant improvements, for accounting purposes, is subject to significant judgment. In making that determination, we consider all of the above factors. No one factor, however, necessarily establishes its determination.

We recognize rental income on a straight-line basis over the term of each lease. The difference between rental income earned on a straight-line basis and the cash rent due under the provisions of the lease agreements is recorded as deferred rent receivable and is included as a component of accounts and rents receivable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Due to the impact of the straight-line basis, rental income generally is greater than the cash collected in the early years and decreases in the later years of a lease. We periodically review the collectability of outstanding receivables. Allowances are taken for those balances that we deem to be uncollectible, including any amounts relating to straight-line rent receivables.

Reimbursements from tenants for recoverable real estate tax and operating expenses are accrued as revenue in the period the applicable expenses are incurred. We make certain assumptions and judgments in estimating the reimbursements at the end of each reporting period. We do not expect the actual results to significantly differ from the estimated reimbursement.

In conjunction with certain acquisitions, we may receive payments under master lease agreements pertaining to feertain non-revenue producing spaces either at the time of, or subsequent to the purchase of some of our properties. These master leases may be established at the time of purchase in order to mitigate the potential negative effects of loss of rent and expense reimbursements. Master lease payments are received through a draw of funds escrowed at the time of purchase and may cover a period from six months to three years. These funds may be released to either us or the seller when certain leasing conditions are met. Funds received by third party escrow agents, from sellers, pertaining to master lease agreements are included in restricted cash. We record such escrows as both an asset and a corresponding liability, until certain leasing conditions are met. As of December 31, 2010, there were no material adjustments for master lease agreements.

We will recognize lease termination income if there is a signed termination letter agreement, all of the conditions of the agreement have been met, collectability is reasonably assured and the tenant is no longer occupying the property. Upon early lease termination, we will provide for losses related to unrecovered intangibles and other assets.

We recognize lodging operating revenue on an accrual basis consistent with operations.

## Partially-Owned Entities

We evaluate our investments in limited liability companies and partnerships to determine whether such entities may be a variable interest entity ("VIE"). If the entity is a VIE, the determination of whether we are the primary beneficiary must be made. We will consolidate a VIE if we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary, as defined in Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic on Consolidation. The equity method of accounting is applied to entities in which we are not the primary beneficiary as defined in the Consolidation Topic of the FASB ASC, or the entity is not a VIE and we do not have effective control, but can exercise influence over the entity with respect to its operations and major decisions.

#### Income Taxes

We and MB REIT operate in a manner intended to enable each entity to qualify as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Under those sections, a REIT that distributes at least 90% of its "REIT taxable income" determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and by excluding any net capital gain to its stockholders each year and that meets certain other conditions will not be taxed on that portion of its taxable income which is distributed to its stockholders. If we or MB REIT fail to distribute the required amount of income to our stockholders, or fail to meet the various REIT requirements, without the benefit of certain relief provisions, we or MB REIT may fail to qualify as a REIT and substantial adverse tax consequences may result. Even if we and MB REIT qualify for taxation as a REIT, we and MB REIT may be subject to certain state and local taxes on our income, property, or net worth, and to federal income and

excise taxes on our undistributed taxable income. In addition, taxable income from non-REIT activities managed through taxable REIT subsidiaries is subject to federal, state and local income taxes.

In 2007, we formed the following wholly-owned taxable REIT subsidiaries in connection with the acquisition of the lodging portfolios and student housing: Barclay Holdings, Inc., Inland American Holding TRS, Inc., and Inland American Communities Third Party, Inc. In 2008, we formed Inland American Lodging Garden Grove Harbor TRS, LLC, in connection with an addition to the lodging portfolio. Taxable income from non-REIT activities managed through these taxable REIT subsidiaries is subject to federal, state, and local income taxes. As such, our taxable REIT subsidiaries are required to pay income taxes at the applicable rates.

## **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

We continually evaluate the economic and credit environment and its impact on our business. Maintaining significant capital reserves has become a priority for all companies. At this juncture we believe we are appropriately positioned to have significant cash to utilize in executing our strategy. Our objectives are to invest in real estate assets that produce attractive current yield and long-term risk-adjusted returns to our stockholders and to generate sustainable and predictable cash flow from our operations to distribute to our stockholders.

For 2011, we believe that our acquisitions will be fewer than prior years as our primary capital raise was completed in April 2009.

Our principal demands for funds will be:

- to pay our expenses and the operating expenses of our properties;
- to make distributions to our stockholders;
- to service or pay-down our debt;
- to fund capital expenditures;
- · to invest in properties; and
- to fund joint ventures and development investments.

Generally, our cash needs will be funded from:

- income earned on our investment properties;
- interest income on investments and dividend and gain on sale income earned on our investment in marketable securities:
- distributions from our joint venture investments;
- proceeds from sales of properties;
- · proceeds from borrowings on properties; and
- issuance of shares under our distribution reinvestment plan.

#### Acquisitions and Investments

We completed approximately \$897.4 million of real estate acquisitions in 2010 and \$1.1 billion in 2009. These acquisitions were consummated through our subsidiaries and were funded with available cash, mortgage indebtedness, and the proceeds from the primary offering of our shares of common stock through 2009, and DRP proceeds through 2010.

#### Investments in Joint Ventures

We have entered into a number of joint ventures that invest in operating properties, developments and real estate loans. Generally, the joint ventures that are focused on operating properties continue to generate positive cash flows. The joint ventures have mortgage financing that will mature and could require paydowns or result in increased interest rates. These lenders might not be willing to extend their loans or extend on terms acceptable to us or our partners. Although we have no additional obligation to fund these ventures, other than noted below, our investment could be at risk without the funding of additional capital. It is anticipated that the entities will be able to repay or refinance all of their debt on a timely basis, however, the debt maturities of the entities are not recourse to us.

Joint Venture	Description	December 31, 2010 (000s) (a)	Remaining Commitment (000s)
D.R. Stephens Institutional Fund, LLC	Industrial and R&D Assets	\$ 57,389	<del></del>
Cobalt Industrial REIT II	Industrial Portfolio	124,750	<u> </u>
Net Lease Strategic Asset Fund L.P.	Net Lease Assets	160,487	- · · · <u>- · ·</u> · · ·
NRF Healthcare, LLC	Senior Housing Portfolio	87,878	
Centro/IA JV, LLC	Retail Assets	121,534	
Other operating joint ventures	Various	21,236	137
Total		\$573,274	\$137

(a) Represents our investment balance as reported for GAAP purposes on our balance sheet at December 31, 2010.

#### Centro/IA JV LLC

On December 6, 2010, we entered into a Joint Venture with Centro NP Residual Holding LLC ("Centro"), resulting in the creation of Centro/IA JV, LLC ("Centro/IA"). The joint venture structure provides us with an equity stake of \$121.5 million, a preferred capital position and preferred return of 11%. The joint venture has interest in 25 retail shopping centers, with a total value of approximately \$471 million. Concurrent with our entry into the venture, Centro/IA obtained 10-year CMBS financing of approximately \$310.0 million secured by 24 properties. We have converted the note receivable balance of \$140.8 million for the partnership interest of \$121.5 million and received \$19.4 million in cash.

#### Investments in Consolidated Developments

We have development projects that are in various stages of pre-development and development. We fund cash needs for these development activities from our working capital and by borrowings secured by the properties. Specifically identifiable direct development and construction costs are capitalized, including, where applicable, salaries and related costs, real estate taxes and interest incurred in developing the property. These developments encompass the retail and multi-family segments. In addition, we have purchased land and incurred pre-development costs of \$80.1 million for an additional three multi-family projects.

Although the economy, in general, has started to recover, our retail developments could experience longer lease-up timelines and future leasing could be at leasing rates less than originally underwritten.

On October 22, 2010, we entered into a restructure agreement with the borrower on three loans, being Stan Thomas Properties. As part of the restructure, we received title and all rights to one land parcel, located in California, that secured two of the outstanding three notes receivable, and in return, we released our collateral rights to another land parcel as well as the personal guarantees of Stan Thomas.

The land parcel in California is under development and is funded by multiple municipal and state sources. The book value is \$102.1 million and included in construction in progress on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010.

The properties under development and all amounts set forth below are as of December 31, 2010. (Dollar amounts stated in thousands)

Name	Location (City, State)	Property Type	Square Feet	Total Costs Incurred to Date (\$)	Total Estimated Costs (\$)	Remaining Costs to be Funded by Inland American (\$)	Note Payable as of December 31, 2010 (\$)	Estimated Placed in Service Date (b)
Woodbridge	Wylie, TX	Retail	519,745	35,673	71,638		14,243	(d)
Stone Creek	San Marcos, TX	Retail	469,741	47,454	68,836	_	10,135	(d)
UCF Housing	Orlando, FL	Multi-family	385,052	20,847	67,158		2,487	Q2 – Q3 2012 (c)
			1,374,538	103,974	207,632		26,865	

- (a) The Total Estimated Costs represent 100% of the development's estimated costs, including the acquisition cost of the land and building, if any. The Total Estimated Costs are subject to change upon, or prior to, the completion of the development and include amounts required to lease the property.
- (b) The Estimated Placed in Service Date represents the date the certificate of occupancy is currently anticipated to be obtained. Subsequent to obtaining the certificate of occupancy, each property will go through a lease-up period.
- (c) Leasing activities related to multi-family properties do not begin until six to nine months prior to the placed in service date.
- (d) Stone Creek and Woodbridge are retail shopping centers and development is planned to be completed in phases. As the construction and lease-up of individual phases are completed, the respective phase will be placed in service resulting in a range of estimated placed in service dates through 2016. The Stone Creek and Woodbridge developments are pre-leased at 63% and 45%, respectively, as of December 31, 2010. The Percentage Pre-Leased represents the percentage of square feet leased of the total projected square footage of the entire development.

As part of our restructure and foreclosure of the Stan Thomas note, we began overseeing the infrastructure activities to further the development of the Sacramento Railyards. The Railyards project is a collaborative planning effort of various federal, state and local municipalities to develop an approximate 240 acre site north of Sacramento's central business district. Our current book value is \$102.1 million as of December 31, 2010. The project is scheduled to be completed in phases, beginning in 2012-2030.

#### Notes Receivable

Our notes receivable balance was \$54.0 million and \$423.4 million as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and consisted of installment notes from unrelated parties that mature on various dates through December 2013 and installment notes assumed in the Winston acquisition. The remaining notes represent loans to various third parties secured by operating retail and lodging properties as well as land held for development. Interest only is due each month at rates ranging from 5.85% to 9.50% per annum. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we recorded interest income from notes receivable of \$13.7 million and \$26.4 million, respectively, which is included in the interest and dividend income on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

On October 22, 2010, we entered into a restructure agreement on three loans with a borrower, being Stan Thomas Properties. As part of the restructure, we received title and all rights to two land parcels, located in Florida and California, that secured the note receivables, and in return, we released our collateral rights to a third land parcel as well as the personal guarantees of Stan Thomas.

Prior to foreclosure, we recorded our note receivable at the estimated fair values for the two land sites that were received as part of the restructure. The changes reduced the estimated fair value of the collateral to \$120 million, resulting in impairment of \$94.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. The California collateral subject to

the restructure and foreclosure was recorded in investment properties, effective October 22, 2010, at its estimated fair value of \$100 million. As of December 31, 2010, the note secured by the Florida property remains a note receivable of \$20 million. On March 8, 2011, we received title to the Florida property.

On December 6, 2010, we converted a note receivable balance of \$140.8 million for a partnership interest in a joint venture. As part of the exchange, we received \$19.5 million in cash. The joint venture was entered into with Centro NP Residual Holding LLC ("Centro"), resulting in the creation of Centro/IA JV, LLC. The joint venture has interest in 25 retail shopping centers, with a total value of approximately \$471.0 million. The properties comprise 4.5 million square feet and are located in 13 states. The venture has 10 year CMBS financing of approximately \$310.0 million secured by 24 properties. Prior to the close of the joint venture, the Company had an existing participation on a portion of the prior first mortgage loan encumbering the 25 retail shopping centers.

#### Distributions

We declared cash distributions to our stockholders per weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010 totaling \$417.9 million or \$.50 per share. These cash distributions were paid with \$356.7 million from our cash flow from operations, \$31.7 million provided by distributions from unconsolidated entities as well as gain on sale of properties. Our average dividend reinvestment program participation was 50% for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 57% for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The following chart presents a historical view of our distribution coverage.

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Cash flow provided by operations	\$ 356,660	369,031	384,365	263,420	65.883
Distributions from unconsolidated entities	\$ 31,737	32,081	41,704		
Gain on sales of properties	\$ 55,412		-		***************************************
Distributions declared	\$(417,885)	(405,337)	(418,694)	(242,606)	(41,178)
Excess (deficiency)	\$ 25,924	(4,225)	7,375	20,814	24,705

Effective as of September 21, 2010, we adopted a Second Amended and Restated Distribution Reinvestment Plan (the "Plan"). Under the Plan, beginning with reinvestments made after September 21, 2010, and until a new estimated value per share has been established, distributions may be reinvested in shares of our common stock at a price equal to \$8.03 per share.

# Financing Activities and Contractual Obligations

### Stock Offering

Our initial offering of shares of common stock terminated as of the close of business on July 31, 2007. We had sold a total of 469,598,762 shares in the primary offering and 9,720,991 shares pursuant to the offering of shares through the distribution reinvestment plan. A follow-on registration statement for an offering of up to 500,000,000 shares of common stock at \$10.00 each and up to 40,000,000 shares at \$9.50 each pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan was declared effective by the SEC on August 1, 2007 and terminated on April 6, 2009. On March 31, 2009, we filed a registration statement to register 50,000,000 shares to be issued under the distribution reinvestment plan. As of December 31, 2010, we had sold a total of 320,636,231 shares in the follow-on offering and 78,977,920 shares pursuant to the offering of shares through the dividend reinvestment plan. Our total offering costs for both our initial and follow on-offering as of December 31, 2010 were approximately \$828 million.

## Share Repurchase Program

As of December 31, 2009, we had repurchased 32,527,130 shares for \$304 million under the share repurchase program. Our board of directors voted to suspend the share repurchase program until further notice, effective March 30, 2009. We did not repurchase any shares in 2010.

# **Borrowings**

Mortgage loans outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$5.5 billion and \$5.1 billion and had a weighted average interest rate of 5.1% and 4.9%, respectively. During 2010, we borrowed \$33.8 million against our portfolio of marketable securities. During 2009, we repaid \$10 million of amounts borrowed against our portfolio of marketable securities. We borrowed approximately \$432.9 million secured by mortgages on our properties and assumed \$457.9 million of debt at acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2010. We borrowed approximately \$371 million secured by mortgages on our properties and assumed \$626.2 million of debt at acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Our interest rate risk is monitored using a variety of techniques, including periodically evaluating fixed interest rate quotes on all variable rate debt and the costs associated with converting the debt to fixed rate debt. Also, existing fixed and variable rate loans that are scheduled to mature in the next year or two are evaluated for possible early refinancing and or extension due to consideration given to current interest rates. The table below presents, on a consolidated basis, the principal amount, weighted average interest rates and maturity date (by year) on our mortgage debt as of December 31, 2010 (dollar amounts are stated in thousands).

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	Total
Maturing debt:							
Fixed rate debt (mortgage loans)	\$114,491	138,559	556,496	234,863	385,098	2,478,848	3,908,355
Variable rate debt (mortgage loans)	\$426,771	540,553	454,327	43,857	75,877	58,928	1,600,313
Weighted average interest rate on debt:						,	
Fixed rate debt (mortgage loans)	5.119	6 5.639	% 5.71 <i>9</i>	6 5.61%	5.61%	6 5.71 <i>9</i>	% 5.68%
Variable rate debt (mortgage loans)	3.439	6 3.569	% 3.76%	6 5.66%	5.62%	6 4.879	% 3.78%

The debt maturity excludes mortgage discounts associated with debt assumed at acquisition of which a discount of \$38.7 million, net of accumulated amortization, is outstanding as of December 31, 2010.

We have entered into nine interest rate swap agreements that have converted \$355.5 million or 22.2% of our variable rate mortgage loans from variable to fixed rates. The pay rates range from .63% to 4.75% with maturity dates from April 2011 to April 2013.

As of December 31, 2010, we have approximately \$541.3 million and \$679.1 million in mortgage debt maturing in 2011 and 2012, respectively. We are currently negotiating refinancing the remaining debt with the existing lenders at terms that will most likely be at higher credit spreads and lower loan to value. We currently anticipate that we will be able to repay or refinance all of our debt on a timely basis, and believe we have adequate sources of funds to meet our short term cash needs. However, there can be no assurance that we can obtain such refinancing on satisfactory terms. Continued volatility in the capital markets could expose us to the risk of not being able to borrow on terms and conditions acceptable to us for future acquisitions or refinancings.

Yea	r ended Decemb	per 31,
2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)	) :
\$ 356,660	\$ 369,031	\$ 384,365
(380,685)	(563,163)	(2,484,825)
(208,759)	(250,602)	2,636,325
(232,784)	(444,734)	535,865
500,491	945,225	409,360
\$ 267,707	\$ 500,491	\$ 945,225
	\$ 356,660 (380,685) (208,759) (232,784) 500,491	(In thousands) \$ 356,660 \$ 369,031 (380,685) (563,163) (208,759) (250,602) (232,784) (444,734) 500,491 945,225

Cash provided by operating activities was \$357 million, \$369 million and \$384 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and was generated primarily from operating income from property operations, and interest and dividends. The decrease in cash flows from the year ended December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2009 of \$12 million was primarily due to decrease in interest and dividend income and an increase in interest expenses.

Cash used in investing activities was \$381 million, \$563 million and \$2.5 billion for years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2010, cash was used primarily for purchases of 35 investment properties and capital expenditures offset by cash received from the sale of 14 investment properties. We used more cash in our investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 primarily due to the acquisitions of 48 and 187 properties, respectively.

Cash provided by (used in) financing activities was \$(209) million, \$(251) million and \$2.6 billion for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In 2009 and 2008, we generated proceeds from the sale of shares in our public offerings, net of offering costs paid of \$224 million and \$2.3 billion. Effective April 6, 2009, we terminated our primary offering and therefore, we did not receive share proceeds or incur offering costs in 2010. During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we generated proceeds from the distribution reinvestment plan of approximately \$207, \$231, and \$242 million, respectively. We generated approximately \$433 million from borrowings secured by mortgages on our properties for the year ended December 31, 2010. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we generated approximately \$370 million and \$1.0 billion, respectively, from borrowings secured by mortgages on our properties. During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we paid approximately \$417, \$412 and \$406 million, respectively, in distributions to our stockholders. We also paid off mortgage debt in the amount of \$430, \$436 and \$139 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

We consider all demand deposits, money market accounts and investments in certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements with a maturity of six months or less, at the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. We maintain our cash and cash equivalents at financial institutions. The combined account balances at one or more institutions periodically exceed the Federal Depository Insurance

Corporation ("FDIC") insurance coverage and, as a result, there is a concentration of credit risk related to amounts on deposit in excess of FDIC insurance coverage.

### **Contractual Obligations**

The table below presents, on a consolidated basis, obligations and commitments to make future payments under debt obligations (including interest), and lease agreements as of December 31, 2010 (dollar amounts are stated in thousands).

				Paym	ents due by pe	riod	
ģ.			Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-Term Debt Obligations		\$7.	,446,616	1,073,876	2,381,521	2,333,937	1,657,282
Ground Lease Payments		\$	22,862	395	1,197	1,206	20,064

As part of our consolidated MB REIT joint venture with Minto Delaware, we could be required to redeem Minto Delaware's interest in MB REIT beginning on October 11, 2011 subject to the terms and conditions below:

- On or after October 11, 2011 until October 11, 2012, Minto Holdings, an affiliate of Minto Delaware, has the option to require us to purchase, in whole, but not in part, 100% of the Minto Delaware's investment in the MB REIT (consisting of the series A preferred stock and common stock) for a price equal to (A) if our shares of common stock are not listed, on the earlier of (x) the date we purchase Minto Delaware's investment or (y) 150 days after the date written notice of the exercise of the initial purchase right is given, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) \$29.3 million or (B) if the shares of our stock are listed, on the earlier of (x) the date we purchase Minto Delaware's investment or (y) 150 days after the date written notice of the exercise of the initial purchase right is given, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) 2,934,800 shares of our common stock. The series A liquidation preference is equal to \$1,276 per share for 207,000 shares of series A preferred stock plus accrued and unpaid dividends.
- On or after October 11, 2012, Minto Holdings has an option to require us to purchase, in whole, but not in part, 100% of the Minto Delaware investment for a price equal to (A) if the shares of our common stock are not listed, on the earlier of (x) the date we purchase the Minto Delaware investment or (y) 150 days after written notice of a subsequent purchase right is given, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) the fair market value (pursuant to a specified formula) of the common stock held by Minto Delaware on the date written notice of the subsequent purchase right is given, payable in cash, or (B) if the shares of our common stock are listed, on the earlier of (x) the date we purchase the Minto Delaware equity or (y) 150 days after written notice of the subsequent purchase right is given, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) 2,934,800 shares of our common stock.
- On or after October 11, 2015, so long as the MB REIT qualifies as a "domestically controlled REIT," MB REIT has the right to purchase, in whole, but not in part, 100% of Minto Delaware's investment for a price equal to (A) if the shares of our common stock are not listed, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) the fair market value (pursuant to a specified formula) of the common stock of MB REIT held by Minto Delaware or (B) if the shares of our common stock are listed, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) 2,934,800 shares of our common stock.

We have acquired several properties subject to the obligation to pay the seller additional monies depending on the future leasing and occupancy of the property. These earnout payments are based on a predetermined formula. Each earnout agreement has a time limit regarding the obligation to pay any additional monies. If at the end of the time period, certain space has not been leased and occupied, we will not have any further obligation. Assuming all the conditions are satisfied, as of December 31, 2010, we would be obligated to pay as much as \$31.8 million in the future as vacant space covered by these earnout agreements is occupied and becomes rent producing. The information in the above table does not reflect these contractual obligations.

### **Off Balance Sheet Arrangements**

### **Unconsolidated Real Estate Joint Ventures**

Unconsolidated joint ventures are those where we have substantial influence over but do not control the entity. We account for our interest in these ventures using the equity method of accounting. For additional discussion of our investments in joint ventures, please refer to the liquidity section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Our ownership percentage and related investment in each joint venture is summarized in the following table. (Dollar amounts stated in thousands).

Joint Venture	Ownership %	Investment at December 31, 2010
Net Lease Strategic Asset Fund L.P.	85%	\$160,487
Cobalt Industrial REIT II	36%	124,750
D.R. Stephens Institutional Fund, LLC	90%	57,389
NRF Healthcare, LLC	. (a)	87,878
Centro/IA JV, LLC	(b)	121,534
Other Unconsolidated Joint Ventures	Various	21,236
		\$573,274

- (a) We invested \$100,000 in NRF Healthcare, LLC in exchange for a Series A Convertible Preferred Membership interest and are entitled to a 10.5% preferred dividend. This entity was previously known as Wakefield Capital, LLC.
- (b) On December 6, 2010, we entered into a Joint Venture with Centro NP Residual Holding LLC ("Centro"), resulting in the creation of Centro/IA JV, LLC. The joint venture structure provides Inland American with an equity stake of \$121,534, a preferred capital position and preferred return of 11%.

### **Subsequent Events**

Subsequent to year end, we purchased one property for \$25.5 million.

We entered into two interest rate swap transactions at a rate of 0.912% over a notional amount of \$49.7 million.

We have adopted an Amended and Restated Share Repurchase Program ("SRP"), effective April 11, 2011, to repurchase shares, on a quarterly basis, due to death of the beneficial owner. Beginning April 11, 2011, we will begin accepting share repurchase requests due to the death of any beneficial owner of shares, with checks distributed by the end of the calendar quarter. There will be \$5 million available each quarter to repurchase shares at a price per share of \$7.23, which is equal to 90% of the most recently disclosed estimated per share value of \$8.03. Additionally in accordance with the SRP, the aggregate number of shares repurchased will be limited to 5.0% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares during any consecutive 12 calendar month period.

### Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are subject to market risk associated with changes in interest rates both in terms of variable-rate debt and the price of new fixed-rate debt upon maturity of existing debt and for acquisitions. We are also subject to market risk associated with our marketable securities investments.

Our interest rate risk management objectives are to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and to lower our overall borrowing costs. If market rates of interest on all of the floating rate debt as of December 31, 2010 permanently increased by 1%, the increase in interest expense on the floating rate debt would decrease future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$16 million. If market rates of interest on all of the floating rate debt as of December 31, 2010 permanently decreased by 1%, the decrease in interest expense on the floating rate debt would increase future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$16 million.

With regard to variable rate financing, we assess interest rate cash flow risk by continually identifying and monitoring changes in interest rate exposures that may adversely impact expected future cash flows and by evaluating hedging opportunities. We maintain risk management control systems to monitor interest rate cash flow risk attributable to both of our outstanding or forecasted debt obligations as well as our potential offsetting hedge positions. The risk management control systems involve the use of analytical techniques, including cash flow sensitivity analysis, to estimate the expected impact of changes in interest rates on our future cash flows.

We monitor interest rate risk using a variety of techniques, including periodically evaluating fixed interest rate quotes on all variable rate debt and the costs associated with converting the debt to fixed rate debt. Also, existing fixed and variable rate loans that are scheduled to mature in the next year or two are evaluated for possible early refinancing and or extension due to consideration given to current interest rates. The table below presents mortgage debt principal amounts and weighted average interest rates by year and expected maturity to evaluate the expected cash flows and sensitivity to interest rate changes (dollar amounts are stated in thousands).

·	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	Total
Maturing debt :							
Fixed rate debt (mortgage loans)	\$114,491	138,559	556,496	234,863	385,098	2,478,848	3,908,355
Variable rate debt (mortgage loa	ns) \$426,771	540,553	454,327	43,857	75,877	58,928	1,600,313
Weighted average interest rate o debt:	n						
Fixed rate debt (mortgage loans)		% 5.639	6 5.71%	5.61%	5.61%	5.719	% 5.68%
Variable rate debt (mortgage loa	ns) 3.439	% 3.569	6 3.76%	6 5.66%	5.62%	6 4.879	% 3.78%

The debt maturity excludes mortgage discounts associated with debt assumed at acquisition of which a discount of \$38.7 million, net of accumulated amortization, is outstanding as of December 31, 2010.

We may use derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to changes in interest rates on loans secured by our properties. To the extent we do, we are exposed to credit risk and market risk. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes us, which creates credit risk for us. When the fair value of a derivative contract is negative, we owe the counterparty and, therefore, it does not possess credit risk. It is our policy to enter into these transactions with the same party providing the financing. In the alternative, we will seek to minimize the credit risk in derivative instruments by entering into transactions with what we believe are high-quality counterparties. Market risk is the adverse effect on the value of a financial instrument that results from a change in interest rates. The market risk associated with interest-rate contracts is managed by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken.

We have, and may in the future enter into, derivative positions that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. If these derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, the gains or losses resulting from their mark-to-market at the end of each reporting period are recognized as an increase or decrease in "interest expense" on our consolidated statements of income. In addition, we are, and may in the future be, subject to additional expense based on the notional amount of the derivative positions and a specified spread over LIBOR.

### Equity Price Risk

We are exposed to equity price risk as a result of our investments in marketable equity securities. Equity price risk changes as the volatility of equity prices changes or the values of corresponding equity indices change.

Other than temporary impairments were \$1.9 million and \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The overall stock market and REIT stocks, including our REIT stock investments, have declined since mid-2007, which have resulted in our recognizing impairments. We believe that our investments will continue to generate dividend income and, if the REIT market recovers, we could continue to recognize gains on sale. However, due to general economic and credit market uncertainties it is difficult to project where the REIT market and our portfolio value will be in 2011.

While it is difficult to project what factors may affect the prices of equity sectors and how much the effect might be, the table below illustrates the impact of a 10% increase and a 10% decrease in the price of the equities held by us would have on the value of the total assets and the book value of the Company as of December 31, 2010 (dollar amounts stated in thousands).

	Cost	Fair Value	Hypothetical 10% Decrease in Market Value	Hypothetical 10% Increase in Market Value
Marketable securities (1)	\$300,867	\$253,838	\$228,484	\$279,221

(1) Excludes CMBS investments of \$14,888.

### Derivatives

The following table summarizes our interest rate swap contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2010 (dollar amounts stated in thousands):

Date Entered	Effective Date	End Date	Pay Fixed Rate	Receive Floating Rate Index	Notional Amount (\$)	Fair Value of December 31, 2010 (1) (\$)
November 16, 2007	November 20, 2007	April 1, 2011	4.45%	1 month LIBOR	24,425	(253)
March 28, 2008	March 28, 2008	March 27, 2013	3.32%	1 month LIBOR	33,062	(1,819)
March 28, 2008	March 28, 2008	March 31, 2011	2.81%	1 month LIBOR	50,000	(312)
December 12, 2008	January 1, 2009	December 12, 2011	(2)	(2)	20,245	
December 23, 2008	January 5, 2009	December 22, 2011	1.86%	1 month LIBOR	16,637	(242)
January 16, 2009	January 13, 2009	January 13, 2012	1.62%	1 month LIBOR	22,000	(282)
August 19, 2010	_	March 27,2012	.63%	1 month LIBOR	34,373	(84)
October 15, 2010	November 1, 2010	December 19, 2011	.77%	1 month LIBOR	125,000	(487)
October 15, 2010	November 1, 2010	April 23, 2013	.94%	I month LIBOR	29,727	(54)
					355,469	(3,533)

- (1) The fair value was determined by a discounted cash flow model based on changes in interest rates.
- (2) Interest rate cap at 4.75%.

We and MB REIT entered into a put/call agreement as a part of the MB REIT transaction. This agreement is considered a derivative instrument and is accounted for pursuant to ASC 815. Derivatives are required to be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. If the derivative is designated as a fair value hedge, the changes in the fair value of the derivative and of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings. The fair value of the put/call agreement is estimated using the Black-Scholes model.

(A Maryland Corporation)

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# Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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All schedules other than the one listed in the Index have been omitted as the required information is inapplicable or the information is presented in the financial statements or related notes.

### Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the financial statement schedule III. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/S/ KPMG LLP Chicago, Illinois March 11, 2011

(A Maryland Corporation)

### **Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except share amounts)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets	•	
Assets:		
Investment properties:		
Land	\$ 1,883,486	\$ 1,684,793
Building and other improvements	8,411,621	7,866,633
Construction in progress	306,673	278,096
Total years and the second of	10,601,780	9,829,522
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,038,829)	(717,547)
Net investment properties	9,562,951	9,111,975
Cash and cash equivalents	267,707	500,491
Restricted cash and escrows	96,089	71,187
Investment in marketable securities	268,726	217,061
Investment in unconsolidated entities	573,274	453,782
Accounts and rents receivable (net of allowance of \$7,905 and \$7,853)  Notes receivable	101,465	80,145
Intangible assets, net	54,047	423,478
Deferred costs and other assets	386,916 80,327	389,136 80,956
		<del></del>
Total assets	\$11,391,502	\$11,328,211
Liabilities and Equity Liabilities:		
Mortgages, notes and margins payable, net	\$ 5,532,057	¢ 5 005 000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	33,672	\$ 5,085,899 45,854
Distributions payable	35,267	34,317
Accrued real estate taxes	52,479	46,805
Advance rent and other liabilities	81,043	94,881
Intangible liabilities, net	81,698	76,379
Other financings	47,762	47,762
Total liabilities	5,863,978	5,431,897
Noncontrolling redeemable interests	264,132	264,132
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:	•	
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized, none		
outstanding	<del></del> .	_
Common stock, \$.001 par value, 1,460,000,000 shares authorized, 846,406,774 and 823,619,190 shares issued and outstanding	0.46	004
Additional paid in capital (net of offering costs of \$828,434, of which \$788,272	846	824
was paid or accrued to affiliates)	7,605,105	7,397,831
Accumulated distributions in excess of net loss	(2,409,370)	(1,815,054)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	49,430	29,712
Total Company stockholders' equity	5,246,011	5,613,313
Noncontrolling interests	17,381	18,869
Total equity	5,263,392	5,632,182
Total liabilities and equity	\$11,391,502	\$11,328,211
	-	

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(A Maryland Corporation)

# **Consolidated Statements of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

ing die der State der Sta	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Income:			
Rental income	\$ 624,900	\$ 534,641.	\$ 414,349
Tenant recovery income	93,927	83,979	74,169
Other property income	17,323	18,433	11,702
Lodging income	495,585	459,724	506,531
Total income	1,231,735	1,096,777	1,006,751
f Expenses:			
General and administrative expenses	36,668	43,499	34,087
Property operating expenses	136,353	111,323	84,445
Lodging operating expenses	316,757	291,610	299,184
Real estate taxes	91,575	84,044	70,233
Depreciation and amortization	432,081	384,764	313,765
Business manager management fee	36,000	39,000	18,500
Provision for asset impairment	46,584	1,117	<u>'—</u> l
Provision for goodwill impairment		26,676	11,199
Impairment of notes receivable	111,896	74,136	
Total expenses	1,207,914	1,056,169	831,413
Operating income	\$ 23,821	\$ 40,608	\$ 175,338
Interest and dividend income	33,040	55,173	81,274
Other income	1,845	591	70 .
Interest expense	(293,507)	(248,267)	(225,476)
Gain on extinguishment of debt	***************************************	<del></del>	7,760
Equity in loss of unconsolidated entities	(18,684)	(78,487)	(46,108)
Impairment of investment in unconsolidated en	( / /	(7,443)	(61,993)
Gain (loss) on consolidated investment	433	(148,887)	_
Realized gain (loss) and impairment on securities	es, net $21,073$	34,155	(262,105)
Loss before income taxes	\$ (243,218)	\$ (352,557)	\$ (331,240)
Income tax benefit (expense)	4,518	(627)	(6,124)
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (238,700)	\$ (353,184)	\$ (337,364)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net	\$ 71,408	\$ (35,825)	\$ (18,887)
Net loss	\$ (167,292)	\$ (389,009)	\$ (356,251)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling	interests (9,139)	(8,951)	(8,927)
Net loss attributable to Company	\$ (176,431)	\$ (397,960)	\$ (365,178)

(A Maryland Corporation)

### Consolidated Statements of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Other comprehensive income (loss):			- 15
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities	40,491	65,068	(195,194)
Reversal of unrealized (gain) loss to realized gain (loss) on			
investment securities	(21,073)	(34,155)	262,105
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	300	5,220	(9,054)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (156,713)	\$ (361,827)	\$ (307,321)
Net loss, per common share, from continuing operations	\$ (0.30)	\$ (0.45)	\$ (0.51)
Net income (loss), per common share, from discontinued			
operations	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.03)
Net loss, per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.54)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	835,131,057	811,400,035	675,320,438

# INLAND AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC. (A Maryland Corporation)

# Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)
For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Distributions in excess of Net Income (Loss)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Total	Noncontrolling Redeemable Interests
Balance at January 1, 2008	548,168,989	\$548	\$4,905,710	\$ (227,885)	\$ (64,278)	\$23,783	\$4,637,878	\$264,132
Net loss		Ì		(365,178)		(318)	(365,496)	9,245
Unrealized loss on investment securities		I	j		(195.194)	1	(195.194)	-
Reversal of unrealized loss to realized								
loss on investment securities	***************************************				262,105		262,105	-
Unrealized loss on derivatives	-		-	-	(9,054)	1	(9,054)	
Distributions declared	]			(418,694)		(2,872)	(421,566)	(9,245)
Proceeds from offering	231,961,443	232	2,327,910			İ	2,328,142	
Offering costs		]	(242,897)		1	1	(242,897)	
Proceeds from distribution								
reinvestment program	25,485,006	26	242,087				242,113	-
Shares repurchased	(11,041,431)	(11)	(102,993)				(103,004)	***************************************
Issuance of stock options and discounts								
on shares issued to affiliates			128				128	-
Balance at December 31, 2008	794,574,007	\$795	\$7,129,945	\$(1,011,757)	\$ (6,421)	\$20,593	\$6,133,155	\$264,132

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

INLAND AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

(A Maryland Corporation)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)
For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Distributions in excess of Net Income (Loss)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Total	Noncontrolling Redeemable Interests
Balance at January 1, 2009	794,574,007	\$795	\$7,129,945	\$(1,011,757)	\$ (6,421)	\$20,593	\$6,133,155	\$264,132
				(397.960)		(294)	(398.254)	9 245
Unrealized gain on investment							(+(-7,0/-))	C+7,0
securities		1			65.068		890 59	
Reversal of unrealized gain to realized	12				2		000,00	
gain on investment securities				***************************************	(34,155)		(34,155)	1
Unrealized gain on derivatives					5,220		5.220	
Distributions declared		1.		(405.337)	<u>.</u>	(2.732)	(408 069)	(9.245)
Contributions from noncontrolling							(20,000)	(C+7,7)
		1				1 302	1 302	İ
Proceeds from offering	24,869,350	25	253,961			100,4	256,1	
Offering costs		İ	(28,415)	***************************************	.		72,700	
Proceeds from distribution			(21. (21.)		•		(514,07)	
reinvestment program	24,347,096	24	231,282		]		231.306	
Shares repurchased	(20, 171, 263)	(20)	(188,956)		1		(188 976)	
Issuance of stock options and discounts							(0.26002)	
on shares issued to affiliates		repressions	41			1	41	1
Balance at December 31, 2009	823,619,190	\$824	\$7,397,831	\$(1,815,054)	\$ 29,712	\$18,869	\$5,632,182	\$264,132

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(A Maryland Corporation)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(continued)
(Dollar amounts in thousands)
For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

			Additional	Accumulated Distributions in	Accumulated	•	į.	Money at the Ut.
	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	excess of Net	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Total	Redeemable Interests
Balance at January 1, 2010	823,619,190	\$824	\$7,397,831	\$(1,815,054)	\$ 29,712	\$18,869	\$5,632,182	\$264.132
Net income (loss)		1		(176,431)		(106)	(176,537)	9,245
Unrealized gain on investment								4:
securities		-	ĺ	]	40,491		40.491	]
Reversal of unrealized gain to realized								
gain on investment securities	***************************************		***************************************	1	(21,073)		(21,073)	:
Unrealized gain on derivatives	***************************************				300	THE SALES	300	j
Distributions declared	Topoponius .			(417,885)		(2,237)	(420.122)	(9.245)
Contributions from noncontrolling				,			(	
interests	3 3			eminous.		855	855	
Proceeds from distribution						}	,	
reinvestment program	22,787,584	22	207,274		1		207,296	
Balance at December 31, 2010	846,406,774	\$846	\$7,605,105	\$(2,409,370)	\$ 49,430	\$17,381	\$5,263,392	\$264,132

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(A Maryland Corporation)

# **Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Year ended December 31, 201	Year ended 0 December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$(167,292)	\$(390,000)	¢ (256.251)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	φ(107,292)	\$(389,009)	\$ (356,251)
Depreciation and amortization	443,787	395,501	320,792
Amortization of above and below market leases, net	(433)	(1,688)	
Amortization of debt premiums, discounts, and financing costs	18,424	10,032	(2,408)
Amortization of note receivable discount	10,424	· ·	11,419
Straight-line rental income	(17,705)	(8,107)	(3,208)
Gain on extinguishment of debt		(16,329)	(17,457)
Gain on sale of property, net	(19,227)		(7,760)
(Gain) loss on consolidated investment	(55,412)		
Provision for asset impairment	(433)	148,887	
Provision for goodwill impairment	47,529	34,051	33,809
Impairment of notes receivable		26,676	11,199
	111,896	74,136	· · ·
Equity in loss of unconsolidated of entities	18,684	78,487	46,108
Distributions from unconsolidated entities	3,887	9,040	2,522
Impairment of investment in unconsolidated entities	11,239	7,443	61,993
Realized (gain) loss on investments in securities	(22,929)	(38,193)	15,941
Impairment of investments in securities	1,856	4,038	246,164
Other non-cash adjustments	(278)	319	228
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts and rents receivable	(3,612)	6,769	542
Prepaid rental and recovery income	2,993	8,389	8,954
Other assets	580	3,521	2,987
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(13,093)	(8,906)	4,549
Accrued real estate taxes	(1,883)	12,560	3,334
Due to related parties	(1,918)	11,414	908
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	356,660	369,031	384,365
Cash flows from investing activities:			-
Purchase of RLJ Hotels			(503,065)
Consolidation of Lauth	392	1,757	( 00,000)
Purchase of investment properties	(365,427)	(376,387)	(981,183)
Acquired in-place and market-lease intangibles, net	(74,841)	(63,777)	(53,095)
Capital expenditures and tenant improvements	(109,827)	(72,076)	(83,618)
Investment in development projects	(56,894)	(134,453)	(137,187)
Sale of investment properties	301,189	_	27,659
Acquisition of joint venture interest	_	_	(10,823)
Purchase of investment securities	(86,986)	(53,861)	(228,4 <del>1</del> 1)
Sale of investment securities	75,812	131,017	47,464
Investment in unconsolidated entities, net	(60,043)	(27,909)	(411,961)
Distributions from unconsolidated entities	31,737	32,081	41,704
Payment of leasing fees and franchise fees	(8,211)	(4,137)	(3,693)
Purchase of note receivable	(34,253)	(15,3-77)	(5,075)
Payments from (funding of) notes receivable, net	26,141	417	(196,345)
Restricted escrows	(23,179)	2,983	(41,446)
Other assets	3,705	1,182	49,175
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(380,685)	*****	
	(300,003)	(563,163)	(2,484,825)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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### **Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

The state of the s	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from offering	<del></del>	253,986	2,328,142
Proceeds from the dividend reinvestment program	207,296	231,306	242,113
Shares repurchased	_	(192,548)	(103,004)
Payment of offering costs		(29,616)	(246,777)
Distributions paid	(416,935)	(411,797)	(405,925)
Proceeds from mortgage debt and notes payable	432,873	370,555	1,021,844
Payoffs of mortgage debt	(429,737)	(435,540)	(138,707)
Principal payments of mortgage debt	(16,812)	(6,708)	(3,375)
Proceeds from (paydown of) margin securities debt,			
net	33,800	(10,044)	(35,113)
Payment of loan fees and deposits	(8,617)	(9,353)	(11,032)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests	(2,237)	(2,732)	(2,872)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling redeemable			
interests	(9,245)	(9,245)	(9,245)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	855	1,302	
Due from related parties, net		(168)	276
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing			
activities	(208,759)	(250,602)	2,636,325
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(232,784)	(444,734)	535,865
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year	_500,491	945,225	409,360
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of year	\$ 267,707	\$ 500,491	\$ 945,225
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Purchase of investment properties	\$(779,986)	\$(1,021,008)	(1,131,748)
Tenant and real estate tax liabilities assumed at acquisition	4,753	13,440	1,972
Assumption of mortgage debt at acquisition	457,685	626,174	147,423
Non-cash (discount) premium	(47,879)	5,007	205
Other financings	- · · ·	<del></del>	965
	(365,427)	(376,387)	
	(303,427)	(370,387)	(981,183)

(A Maryland Corporation)

## **Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(continued)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<b>*</b>	Year ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Purchase of RLJ Hotels	_	e e j to see	(932,200)
Assumption of mortgage debt at acquisition ·	_	·	426,654
Liabilities assumed at acquisition		<u> </u>	2,481
		·	(503,065)
Cash paid for interest, net capitalized interest of \$4,302, \$9,648 and \$7,032 for 2010, 2009 and 2008	\$202.201	\$245.012	¢ 210 410
	\$293,301	\$245,912 	\$ 219,419
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:			
:Consolidation of Lauth assets	\$ 38,365	\$135,686	\$
Assumption of mortgage debt at consolidation of Lauth	<u>\$ (37,890)</u>	\$ (96,763)	\$
Liabilities assumed at consolidation of Lauth	\$ (1,345)	(3,584)	
Property surrendered in exchange for extinguishment of			
debt	\$ 10,492	· \$ ·	<u> </u>
Property acquired through exchange of notes receivable	\$142,827	\$	\$ —
Conversion of note receivable to unconsolidated joint			
venture	\$121,320	<u> </u>	\$

(A Maryland Corporation)

### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

### (1) Organization

Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. (the "Company") was formed on October 4, 2004 (inception) to acquire and manage a diversified portfolio of commercial real estate, primarily retail properties and multi-family (both conventional and student housing), office, industrial and lodging properties, located in the United States and Canada. The Business Management Agreement (the "Agreement") provides for Inland American Business Manager & Advisor, Inc. (the "Business Manager"), an affiliate of the Company's sponsor, to be the business manager to the Company. On August 31, 2005, the Company commenced an initial public offering (the "Initial Offering") of up to 500,000,000 shares of common stock ("Shares") at \$10.00 each and the issuance of 40,000,000 shares at \$9.50 per share available to be distributed pursuant to the Company's distribution reinvestment plan. On August 1, 2007, the Company commenced a second public offering (the "Second Offering") of up to 500,000,000 shares of common stock at \$10.00 per share and up to 40,000,000 shares at \$9.50 per share available to be distributed through the Company's distribution reinvestment plan. On March 31, 2009, the Company filed a registration statement to register 50,000,000 shares to be issued under the distribution reinvestment plan or "DRP." Under the DRP, as amended, the purchase price per share is equal to 100% of the "market price" of a share of the Company's common stock until the shares become listed for trading. Beginning with reinvestments made after September 21, 2010, and until a new estimated value per share has been established, the DRP purchase price is equal to \$8.03 per share. Effective April 6, 2009, the Company elected to terminate the Second Offering.

The Company is qualified and has elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for federal income tax purposes commencing with the tax year ended December 31, 2005. Since the Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, the Company generally will not be subject to federal income tax on taxable income that is distributed to stockholders. A REIT is subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it currently distributes at least 90% of its REIT taxable income (subject to certain adjustments) to its stockholders. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, without the benefit of certain relief provisions, the Company will be subject to federal and state income tax on its taxable income at regular corporate tax rates. Even if the Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, the Company may be subject to certain state and local taxes on its income, property, or net worth and federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed income.

The Company has elected to treat certain of its consolidated subsidiaries, and may in the future elect to treat newly formed subsidiaries, as taxable REIT subsidiaries pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code. Taxable REIT subsidiaries may participate in non-real estate related activities and/or perform non-customary services for tenants and are subject to federal and state income tax at regular corporate tax rates. The Company's hotels are leased to certain of the Company's taxable REIT subsidiaries. Lease revenue from these taxable REIT subsidiaries and its wholly-owned subsidiaries is eliminated in consolidation.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, as well as all wholly owned subsidiaries and consolidated joint venture investments. Wholly owned subsidiaries generally consist of limited liability companies (LLCs) and limited partnerships (LPs). The effects of all significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

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### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

At December 31, 2010, the Company owned a portfolio of 980 commercial real estate properties compared to 952 properties at December 31, 2009. The breakdown by segment is as follows:

Segment	Property Count	Square Ft/Rooms/Units
Retail	735	21,649,521 square feet
Lodging	99	15,380 rooms
Office	47	10,612,479 square feet
Industrial	72	15,959,342 square feet
Multi-Family	27	9,790 units

### (2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and require 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Revenue Recognition

The Company commences revenue recognition on its leases based on a number of factors. In most cases, revenue recognition under a lease begins when the lessee takes possession of or controls the physical use of the leased asset. Generally, this occurs on the lease commencement date. The determination of who is the owner, for accounting purposes, of the tenant improvements determines the nature of the leased asset and when revenue recognition under a lease begins. If the Company is the owner, for accounting purposes, of the tenant improvements, then the leased asset is the finished space and revenue recognition begins when the lessee takes possession of the finished space, typically when the improvements are substantially complete. If the Company concludes it is not the owner, for accounting purposes, of the tenant improvements (the lessee is the owner), then the leased asset is the unimproved space and any tenant improvement allowances funded under the lease are treated as lease incentives which reduces revenue recognized over the term of the lease. In these circumstances, the Company begins revenue recognition when the lessee takes possession of the unimproved space for the lessee to construct their own improvements. The Company considers a number of different factors to evaluate whether it or the lessee is the owner of the tenant improvements for accounting purposes. These factors include:

- whether the lease stipulates how and on what a tenant improvement allowance may be spent;
- whether the tenant or landlord retains legal title to the improvements;
- the uniqueness of the improvements;
- the expected economic life of the tenant improvements relative to the length of the lease; and
- who constructs or directs the construction of the improvements.

The determination of who owns the tenant improvements, for accounting purposes, is subject to significant judgment. In making that determination, the Company considers all of the above factors. No one factor, however, necessarily establishes its determination.

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### Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
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Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of each lease. The difference between rental income earned on a straight-line basis and the cash rent due under the provisions of the lease agreements is recorded as deferred rent receivable and is included as a component of accounts and rents receivable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Revenue for lodging facilities is recognized when the services are provided. Additionally, the Company collects sales, use, occupancy and similar taxes at its lodging facilities which it presents on a net basis (excluded from revenues) on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

The Company records lease termination income if there is a signed termination agreement, all of the conditions of the agreement have been met, the tenant is no longer occupying the property and amounts due are considered collectible.

The Company defers recognition of contingent rental income (i.e. percentage/excess rent) until the specified target that triggers the contingent rental income is achieved.

### Consolidation

The Company evaluates its investments in limited liability companies and partnerships to determine whether such entities may be a variable interest entity ("VIE"). If the entity is a VIE, the determination of whether the Company is the primary beneficiary must be made. The primary beneficiary determination is based on a qualitative assessment as to whether the entity has (i) power to direct significant activities of the VIE and (ii) an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could be potentially significant to the VIE. The Company will consolidate a VIE if it is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, as defined in Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic on Consolidation. The equity method of accounting is applied to entities in which the Company is not the primary beneficiary as defined in the Consolidation Topic of the FASB ASC, or the entity is not a VIE and the Company does not have effective control, but can exercise influence over the entity with respect to its operations and major decisions.

### Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2009 and 2008 consolidated financial statements to conform to the 2010 presentations.

### Capitalization and Depreciation

Real estate acquisitions are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Ordinary repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation expense is computed using the straight line method. Building and other improvements are depreciated based upon estimated useful lives of 30 years for building and improvements and 5-15 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment and site improvements.

Tenant improvements are amortized on a straight line basis over the life of the related lease as a component of depreciation and amortization expense.

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### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
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Leasing fees are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease as a component of depreciation and amortization.

Loan fees are amortized on a straight-line basis, which approximates the effective interest method, over the life of the related loans as a component of interest expense.

Direct and indirect costs that are clearly related to the construction and improvements of investment properties are capitalized. Costs incurred for property taxes and insurance are capitalized during periods in which activities necessary to get the property ready for its intended use are in progress. Interest costs are also capitalized during such periods. Additionally, the Company treats investments accounted for by the equity method as assets qualifying for interest capitalization provided (1) the investee has activities in progress necessary to commence its planned principal operations and (2) the investee's activities include the use of such funds to acquire qualifying assets.

### Investment Properties Held for Sale

In determining whether to classify an investment property as held for sale, the Company considers whether:
(i) management has committed to a plan to sell the investment property; (ii) the investment property is available for immediate sale, in its present condition; (iii) the Company has initiated a program to locate a buyer; (iv) the Company believes that the sale of the investment property is probable; (v) the Company has received a significant non-refundable deposit for the purchase of the property; (vi) the Company is actively marketing the investment property for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its fair value; and (vii) actions required for the Company to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that any significant changes will be made to the plan.

If all of the above criteria are met, the Company classifies the investment property as held for sale. On the day that these criteria are met, the Company suspends depreciation on the investment properties held for sale, including depreciation for tenant improvements and additions, as well as on the amortization of acquired in-place leases. The investment properties and liabilities associated with those investment properties that are held for sale are classified separately on the consolidated balance sheets for the most recent reporting period. Additionally, the operations for the periods presented are classified on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income as discontinued operations for all periods presented. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, no investment properties were classified as held for sale.

### Impairment

The Company assesses the carrying values of the respective long-lived assets, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of these assets may not be fully recoverable. If it is determined that the carrying value is not recoverable because the undiscounted cash flows do not exceed carrying value, the Company is required to record an impairment loss to the extent that the carrying value exceeds fair value. The valuation and possible subsequent impairment of investment properties is a significant estimate that can and does change based on our continuous process of analyzing each property and reviewing assumptions about uncertain inherent factors, as well as the economic condition of the property at a particular point in time.

The use of projected future cash flows and related holding period is based on assumptions that are consistent with the estimates of future expectations and the strategic plan the Company uses to manage its underlying business. However assumptions and estimates about future cash flows and capitalization rates are complex and subjective.

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### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
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Changes in economic and operating conditions and the Company's ultimate investment intent that occur subsequent to the impairment analyses could impact these assumptions and result in future impairment charges of the real estate properties. As of December 31, 2010, triggering events primarily related to a change in estimated holding period have occurred on certain properties and impairments of \$46,584, \$1,117, and \$0 have been recognized for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In addition \$945, \$32,934, and \$33,809 is included in discontinued operations.

On a periodic basis, management assesses whether there are any indicators that the carrying value of the Company's investments in unconsolidated entities may be other than temporarily impaired. To the extent impairment has occurred, the loss is measured as the excess of the carrying value of the investment over the fair value of the investment. For the year ended December 31, 2010, management determined that three of its unconsolidated entities were impaired. The Company recorded impairment of \$11,239 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company recorded its investment in these three unconsolidated entities based on an evaluation of fair value of the underlying investment which includes a review of expected cash flows to be received from the investee. Impairment of \$7,443 and \$61,993 was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

### Derivative Instruments

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to the effect of interest rate changes. The Company limits these risks by following established risk management policies and procedures including the use of derivatives to hedge interest rate risk on debt instruments.

The Company has a policy of only entering into contracts with established financial institutions based upon their credit ratings and other factors. When viewed in conjunction with the underlying and offsetting exposure that the derivatives are designed to hedge, the Company has not sustained a material loss from those instruments nor does it anticipate any material adverse effect on its net income or financial position in the future from the use of derivatives.

The Company recognizes all derivatives in the balance sheet at fair value. Additionally, the fair value adjustments will affect either equity or net income depending on whether the derivative instruments qualify as a hedge for accounting purposes and, if so, the nature of the hedging activity. When the terms of an underlying transaction are modified, or when the underlying transaction is terminated or completed, all changes in the fair value of the instrument are marked-to-market with changes in value included in net income each period until the instrument matures. Any derivative instrument used for risk management that does not meet the criteria for hedge accounting is marked-to-market each period. The Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

### Marketable Securities

The Company classifies its investment in securities in one of three categories: trading, available-for-sale, or held-to-maturity. Trading securities are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term. Held-to-maturity securities are those securities in which the Company has the ability and intent to hold the security until maturity. All securities not included in trading or held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale. Investment in securities at December 31, 2010 and 2009 consists of common stock investments and investments in commercial mortgage backed securities that are all classified as available-for-sale

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### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
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securities and are recorded at fair value. Unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of other comprehensive income until realized. Realized gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities are determined on a specific identification basis. A decline in the market value of any available-for-sale security below cost that is deemed to be other than temporary, results in a reduction in the carrying amount to fair value. The impairment is charged to earnings and a new cost basis for the security is established. When a security is impaired, the Company considers whether it has the ability and intent to hold the investment for a time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value and considers whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for the impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to period end and forecasted performance of the investee. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company recorded \$1,856, \$4,038 and \$246,164, respectively, in other than temporary impairments.

### Notes Receivable

The Company evaluates the collectability of both interest and principal of each of its notes receivable to determine whether it is impaired. A note receivable is considered to be impaired when the Company determines that it is probable that it will not be able to collect all amounts due under the contractual terms of the note receivable. When a note receivable is considered impaired, the amount of loss is calculated by comparing the recorded investment to the value determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at the note receivable's effective interest rate or to the fair value of the underlying collateral if the note is collateral dependent. Provision of \$111,896 for impairment was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2010. Provision of \$74,136 for impairment was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2009. No provision was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2008.

If the Company considers a note receivable to be non-performing or the collectability is uncertain based on the underlying collateral, it will place the note receivable on non-accrual status. The Company will recognize interest income on a cash basis, as received. If the fair value of the note receivable collateral decreases to less than the amortized cost basis of the note receivable, any interest received will be recorded as a reduction of the note receivable basis. If the fair value of the collateral subsequently recovers to greater than the cost basis of the note receivable, and if the note receivable is not otherwise in default, any interest payments will be recognized as interest income.

### Acquisition of Real Estate

The Company allocates the purchase price of each acquired business (as defined in the accounting guidance related to business combinations) between tangible and intangible assets at full fair value at the date of the transaction. Such tangible and intangible assets include land, building and improvements, acquired above market and below market leases, in-place lease value, customer relationships (if any), and any assumed financing that is determined to be above or below market terms. Any additional amounts are allocated to goodwill as required, based on the remaining purchase price in excess of the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The allocation of the purchase price is an area that requires judgment and significant estimates.

The Company uses the information contained in the independent appraisal obtained at acquisition as the primary basis for the allocation to land and building and improvements. The Company determines whether any financing assumed is above or below market based upon comparison to similar financing terms for similar investment

(A Maryland Corporation)

### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
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properties. The Company allocates a portion of the purchase price to the estimated acquired in-place lease costs based on estimated lease execution costs for similar leases as well as lost rent payments during assumed lease up period when calculating as if vacant fair values. The Company also evaluates each acquired lease based upon current market rates at the acquisition date and considers various factors including geographical location, size and location of leased space within the investment property, tenant profile, and the credit risk of the tenant in determining whether the acquired lease is above or below market lease costs. After an acquired lease is determined to be above or below market, the Company allocates a portion of the purchase price to such above or below acquired lease costs based upon the present value of the difference between the contractual lease rate and the estimated market rate. For below market leases with fixed rate renewals, renewal periods are included in the calculation of below market in-place lease values. The determination of the discount rate used in the present value calculation is based upon the "risk free rate" and current interest rates. This discount rate is a significant factor in determining the market valuation which requires judgment of subjective factors such as market knowledge, economics, demographics, location, visibility, age and physical condition of the property.

The Company expenses acquisition costs of all transactions as incurred. All costs related to finding, analyzing and negotiating a transaction are expensed as incurred as a general and administrative expense, whether or not the acquisition is completed. These expenses would include acquisition fees, if any, paid to an affiliate of the business manager.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all demand deposits, money market accounts and investments in certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements purchased with a maturity of three months or less, at the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents at financial institutions. The combined account balances at one or more institutions periodically exceed the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance coverage and, as a result, there is a concentration of credit risk related to amounts on deposit in excess of FDIC insurance coverage. The Company believes that the risk is not significant, as the Company does not anticipate the financial institutions' non-performance.

### Restricted Cash and Escrows

Restricted escrows primarily consist of cash held in escrow comprised of lenders' restricted escrows of \$28,376 and \$22,790, post acquisition escrows of \$17,650 and \$11,397, and lodging furniture, fixtures and equipment reserves of \$35,055 and \$28,825 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Restricted cash consists of funds contributed by sellers held by third party escrow agents pertaining to master leases, tenant improvements and other closing items as well as lender required escrows. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the restricted cash balance was \$15,008 and \$8,175, respectively.

### Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributed to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

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### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

### Goodwill

The excess of the cost of an acquired entity over the net of the amounts assigned to assets acquired (including identified intangible assets) and liabilities assumed was recorded as goodwill. Goodwill has been recognized and allocated to specific properties in our lodging segment since each individual hotel property is an operating segment and considered a reporting unit. The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment.

The Company tested goodwill for impairment by first comparing the estimated fair value of each property with goodwill to the carrying value of the property's assets, including goodwill. The fair value is based on estimated future cash flow projections that utilize discount and capitalization rates, which are generally unobservable in the market place (Level 3 inputs), but approximate the inputs the Company believes would be utilized by market participants in assessing fair value. The estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including the historical operating results, known trends, and market/economic conditions. If the carrying amount of the property's assets, including goodwill, exceeds its estimated fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any.

In this second step, if the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying amount of goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded in an amount equal to that excess. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company recorded \$0, \$26,676 and \$11,199.

### (3) Investment Properties

### Acquisitions

The Company records identifiable assets, liabilities, noncontrolling interests and goodwill acquired in a business combination at full fair value. During the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company incurred \$1,805 and \$9,617, respectively, of acquisition and transaction costs that were recorded in general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

The table below reflects acquisition activity for the year ended December 31, 2010.

en flikfiklit a szerektalár Segment man a az szar	orbident selection for its selection of the selection of	Date	Gross Acquisition Price	Sq Ft/Units/Rooms
Retail	Retail Portfolio – 16 properties	03/04/2010	\$424,300	3,557,846 square feet
	Heritage Crossing	03/23/2010	\$ 29,500	310,922 square €eet
ta the average of ASAA.	Prestonwood Shopping Center	04/21/2010	\$ 48,300	238,926 square feet
	Tulsa Hills Shopping Center	04/23/2010	\$ 54,100	317,106 square feet
	University Oaks	04/30/2010	\$ 38,100	235,906 square feet
	Sherman Town Center II	12/30/2010	\$ 19,300_	83,678 square feet
Lodging	Lodging Portfolio – 4 hotels	05/11/2010	\$ 80,000	598 rooms
	Marriott – Dallas City	09/30/2010	\$ 50,000	407 rooms
Industrial	Imagine Charter Schools – 7 schools	02/11/2010	\$ 61,200	292,211 square feet
Multi-family	Fannin Street Station Apartments	01/15/2010	\$ 57,600	678 units
	Nantucket Apartments	08/05/2010	\$ 35,000	394 units
Total			\$897,400	

(A Maryland Corporation)

### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
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For properties acquired as of December 31, 2010, the Company recorded revenue of \$84,789 and property net income of \$51,497, not including related expensed acquisition costs.

# (4) Discontinued Operations

The table below reflects divestiture activity for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Segment	Property	Date	Gross Sales Price	Sq Ft/Units/Rooms
Lodging	Comfort Inn – Riverview	03/03/2010	\$ 6,000	129 rooms
	Comfort Inn – University	03/22/2010	5,700	136 rooms
	Hampton Inn – Crabtree Valley	06/01/2010	4,300	141 rooms
<i>:</i>	Comfort Inn – Medical Park	06/22/2010	5,100	136 rooms
	Comfort Inn – Orlando	06/25/2010	3,200	214 rooms
	Hilton Garden Inn – Chelsea	09/08/2010	68,400	169 rooms
Office	Select Medical Portfolio – 4 properties	12/17/2010	102,000	217,710 square feet
Multi-family	Malibu Lakes Apartments	12/20/2010	42,600	356 units
	Woodlands Apartments – 3 properties	12/22/2010	71,300	883 units
Total	the state of the s		\$308,600	n de estadores de la como de la como de la como de la como de la como de la como de la como de la como de la c La como de la

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company had proceeds from the sale of investment properties of \$301,189 and gains of \$55,412 that were realized from the fourteen sales. In addition, the Company has transferred assets previously held by a consolidated joint venture to the lender in satisfaction of the outstanding debt balance.

The Company has presented separately as discontinued operations in all periods the results of operations for all disposed assets in both consolidated operations and consolidated joint ventures.

The components of the Company's discontinued operations are presented below and include the results of operations for the respective periods that the Company owned such assets or was involved with the operations of such ventures during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

tal 66 ozumbin sida irodaya galak katuran bir bagayaya Basa 1917 - Angada katalon ay alam salah bara salah katur		Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Revenues Expenses (including interest expense and impairments of	\$32,770	\$ 33,369	\$ 43,988
\$945, \$32,934 and \$33,809)	36,001	69,194	62,875
Operating loss from discontinued operations Gain on extinguishment of debt Gain on sale of properties	\$ (3,231) \$19,227 \$55,412	\$(35,825) \$ — \$ —	\$(18,887) \$ — \$ —
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net	\$71,408	\$(35,825)	\$(18,887)

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### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
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### (5) Consolidated Entities

### Minto Builders (Florida), Inc.

On October 11, 2005, the Company entered into a joint venture with Minto (Delaware), LLC, or Minto Delaware who owned all of the outstanding equity of Minto Builders (Florida), Inc. ("MB REIT") prior to October 11, 2005. Pursuant to the terms of the purchase agreement, the Company purchased 920,000 shares of common stock of MB REIT at a price of \$1,276 per share for a total investment of approximately \$1,172,000 in MB REIT. MB REIT is not considered a VIE as defined in FASB ASC 810, Consolidation, however the Company has a controlling financial interest in MB REIT, has the direct ability to make major decisions for MB REIT through its voting interests, and holds key management positions in MB REIT. Therefore this entity is consolidated by the Company and the outside ownership interests are reflected as noncontrolling interests in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

A put/call agreement that was entered into by the Company and MB REIT as a part of the MB REIT transaction on October 11, 2005 grants Minto (Delaware), LLC, referred to herein as MD, certain rights to sell its shares of MB REIT stock back to MB REIT. The agreement is considered a free standing financial instrument and is accounted for pursuant to ASC 480, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity*, (previously Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") 150) and ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Derivatives, whether designated in hedging relationships or not, are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. If the derivative is designated as a fair value hedge, the changes in the fair value of the derivative and of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings. This derivative was not designated as a hedge and the change in fair value is recorded in other income (loss) in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

ASC 810, Consolidation, requires a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary to be reported as equity and the amount of consolidated net income specifically attributable to the noncontrolling interest to be identified in the consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, noncontrolling interests in the Company are comprised of the ownership interests of (1) noncontrolling redeemable interests (Series A Preferred Interest) and other interests in Minto Builders (Florida), Inc. (MB REIT).

The Series A Preferred Interest in MB REIT is subject to redemption features outside of the Company's control that results in presentation outside of permanent equity, reported at greater of carrying value or redemption value. The noncontrolling interest is reported at its redemption value as noncontrolling redeemable interests in the Company's consolidated financial statements with a balance of \$264,132 as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

### Lauth Consolidation

On June 8, 2007, the Company, through a 100% owned subsidiary, entered into the LIP Holdings, LLC (LIP-H) operating agreement for the purpose of funding the development and ownership of real estate projects in the office, distribution, retail, healthcare and mixed-use markets. As of January 6, 2009, control over LIP-H rests with the Company's subsidiary, resulting in the consolidation of LIP-H. The assets of LIP-H consist of eight operating office and retail projects and a mezzanine loan to LIP Development (LIP-D), an entity related to Lauth Investment Properties, LLC (Lauth). The mezzanine loan with LIP-D is secured primarily by development projects at various stages of completion, including vacant land. The consolidation resulted in a loss of \$148,887 being recognized for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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Entities under control of Lauth went into bankruptcy in May of 2009. On July 21, 2009, the Company filed an action against Lauth for their actions with regard to the Company's losses with its investment in LIP-H ("the lawsuit"). On September 14, 2010, the Company approved a settlement agreement relative to the Lauth bankruptcy, which resolved all remaining issues. The agreement provided for the transfer of five additional properties and consideration of \$1,000 in settlement of the mezzanine note. The closing of the settlement agreement and transfer of assets occurred on October 1, 2010 and has been recorded by the Company in the fourth quarter of 2010 at fair value. The consolidation and retirement of the outstanding mezzanine loan resulted in a gain of \$433 being recognized for the year ended December 31, 2010 representing the excess of the fair value of the collateral received over the carrying value of note receivable.

### Other Consolidated Entities

The Company has ownership interests in two consolidated development joint ventures. Stone Creek Crossing, L.P. is a retail shopping center development in San Marcos, Texas, which the Company contributed \$26,790 and is entitled to receive an 11% preferred return. Woodbridge Crossing, L.P. is a retail shopping center development in Wylie, Texas. As of December 31, 2010, the Company has contributed approximately \$19,500 to the venture and is entitled to receive an 11% preferred return.

Stone Creek Crossing, L.P. is considered a VIE as defined in ASC 810, and the Company is considered the primary beneficiary for the joint venture. Therefore, it is consolidated by the Company and the outside interests are reflected as noncontrolling interests in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Company has ownership interests of 67% in various limited liability companies which own nine shopping centers. These entities are considered VIEs as defined in ASC 810, and the Company is considered the primary beneficiary of each of these entities. Therefore, these entities are consolidated by the Company. The entities agreements contain put/call provisions which grant the right to the outside owners and the Company to require these entities to redeem the ownership interests of the outside owners during future periods. Because the outside ownership interests are subject to a put/call arrangement requiring settlement for a fixed amount, the these entities are treated as 100% owned subsidiaries by the Company with the amount due the outside owners reflected as a financing and included within other financings in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Interest expense is recorded on these liabilities in an amount generally equal to the preferred return due to the outside owners as provided in the entities agreements.

For those VIEs where the Company is the primary beneficiary, the Company shall present the liabilities of the consolidated VIE, which are not recourse to the Company, and the assets that can be used only to settle those obligations. The applicable amounts for Stone Creek Crossing, L.P. and the various limited liability companies are included in the consolidated balance sheets as presented in the table below.

Net investment properties Other assets	\$ 156,464 10,457
Total assets	\$ 166,921
Mortgages, notes and margins payable Other liabilities	\$ (95,188) (50,538)
Total liabilities	\$(145,726)
Total liabilities Net assets	\$ 21,195

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### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts).

December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

### (6) Investment in Unconsolidated Entities

The entities listed below are owned by the Company and other unaffiliated parties in joint ventures. Net income, distributions and capital transactions for these properties are allocated to the Company and its joint venture partners in accordance with the respective partnership agreements. The Company's partners manage the day-to-day operations of the properties and hold key management positions. These entities are not consolidated by the Company and the equity method of accounting is used to account for these investments. Under the equity method of accounting, the net equity investment of the Company and the Company's share of net income or loss from the unconsolidated entity are reflected in the consolidated balance sheets and the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

Entity	Description	Ownership %	Investment at December 31, 2010	Investment at December 31, 2009
Net Lease Strategic Asset Fund L.P.	Diversified portfolio of			
The second secon	net lease assets	85% (a)	\$160,487	\$180,304
Cobalt Industrial REIT II	Industrial portfolio	36% (b)	124,750	79,511
D.R. Stephens Institutional Fund, LLC	Industrial and R&D			
	assets	90% (c)	57,389	70,752
NRF Heathcare, LLC	Senior housing			
	portfolio	(d)	87,878	94,872
Centro/IA JV, LLC	Retail Shopping			
	Centers	(e)	121,534	· —
Other Unconsolidated Entities	Various Real Estate			
	Investments	Various	21,236	28,343
	en de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de La companya de la co		\$573,274	\$453,782

- (a) On August 10, 2007, the Company entered a joint venture with The Lexington Master Limited Partnership ("LMLP") and LMLP GP LLC ("LMLP GP"), for the purpose of directly or indirectly acquiring, financing, holding for investment, operating, and leasing real estate assets as acquired by the joint venture. The Company's initial capital contribution was approximately \$127,500 and LMLP's initial contribution was approximately \$22,500. LMLP GP is the general partner who manages investments and day-to-day affairs of the venture. The Company analyzed the venture and determined that it was not a VIE. The Company also considered its participating rights under the joint venture agreement and determined that such participating rights also require the agreement of LMLP, which equates to shared decision making ability, and therefore do not give the Company control over the venture. As such, the Company has significant influence but does not control Net Lease Strategic Asset Fund L.P. Therefore, the Company does not consolidate this entity, rather the Company accounts for its investment in the entity under the equity method of accounting.
- (b) On June 29, 2007, we entered into a venture (Cobalt) to invest \$149,000 in shares of common beneficial interest. Our investment gives us the right to a preferred dividend equal to 9% per annum. The Company analyzed the venture and determined that it was not a VIE. The Company also considered its participating rights under the joint venture agreement and determined that such participating rights also require the agreement of Cobalt, which equates to shared decision making ability, and therefore do not give the Company control over the venture. As such, the Company has significant influence but does not control Cobalt Industrial REIT II. Therefore, the Company does not consolidate this entity, rather the Company accounts for its investment in the entity under the equity method of accounting.

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### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

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- (c) On April 23, 2007, the Company entered into a joint venture, D.R. Stephens Institutional Fund, LLC, between the Company and Stephens Ventures III, LLC ("Stephens Member") for the purpose of acquiring entities engaged in the acquisition, ownership, and development of real property. The Company's initial capital contribution was limited to approximately \$90,000 and the Stephens Member's initial contribution was limited to approximately \$10,000. Stephens & Stephens LLC ("Stephens"), an affiliate of the Stephens Member, is the managing member of D.R. Stephens Institutional Fund, LLC. The Company analyzed the venture and determined that it was not a VIE. The Company also considered its participating rights under the joint venture agreement and determined that such participating rights also require the agreement of
- Stephens Member, which equates to shared decision making ability, and therefore do not give the Company control over the venture. As such, the Company has significant influence but does not control D.R. Stephens Institutional Fund, LLC. Therefore, the Company does not consolidate this entity, rather the Company accounts for its investment in the entity under the equity method of accounting.
- (d) On July 9, 2008, the Company invested \$100,000 in NRF Healthcare, LLC ("NRF") in exchange for a Series A Convertible Preferred Membership interest and is entitled to a 10.5% preferred dividend. NRF Healthcare owns 96 senior living properties containing 5,971 operating units/beds, one medical office building and a research campus totaling 313,204 square feet. This entity was previously known as Wakefield Capital, LLC. The Company analyzed the venture and determined that it was not a VIE. The Company also considered its participating rights under the joint venture agreement and determined that such participating rights also require the agreement of NRF, which equates to shared decision making ability, and therefore do not give the Company control over the venture. As such, the Company has significant influence but does not control NRF Healthcare, LLC. Therefore, the Company does not consolidate this entity, rather the Company accounts for its investment in the entity under the equity method of accounting.
- (e) On December 6, 2010, the Company entered into a Joint Venture with Centro NP Residual Holding LLC ("Centro"), resulting in the creation of Centro/IA JV, LLC. The joint venture structure provides the Company with an equity stake of \$121,534, a preferred capital position and preferred return of 11%. The joint venture has interest in 25 retail shopping centers, with a total value of approximately \$471,000. The properties comprise 4.5 million square feet and are located in 13 states. The venture has 10 year CMBS financing of approximately \$310,000 secured by 24 properties. Prior to the close of the joint venture, the Company had an existing participation on a portion of the prior first mortgage loan encumbering the 25 retail shopping centers. The Company converted the note receivable balance of \$140,800 for the partnership interest of \$121,320 and received \$19,480 in cash as described above. The Company analyzed the venture and determined that it was not a VIE. The Company also considered its participating rights under the joint venture agreement and determined that such participating rights also require the agreement of Centro, which equates to shared decision making ability, and therefore do not give the Company control over the venture. As such, the Company has significant influence but does not control Centro. Therefore, the Company does not consolidate this entity, rather the Company accounts for its investment in the entity under the equity method of accounting.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, management determined that three of its other unconsolidated entities were impaired. The Company recorded impairment of \$11,239 for the year ended December 31, 2010. Impairment of \$7,443 and \$61,993 was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

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### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts). December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

### **Combined Financial Information**

The Company's carrying value of its investment in unconsolidated entities differs from its share of the partnership or members equity reported in the combined balance sheet of the unconsolidated entities because the Company's cost of its investment exceeds the historical net book values of the unconsolidated entities. The Company's additional basis allocated to depreciable assets is recognized on a straight-line basis over 30 years.

) · · ·	<ul> <li>The integration of the control of the</li></ul>	Decemb 2010	per 31, 2009	
	Balance Sheets:	2010	2009	
	Assets:			
	Real estate, net of accumulated depreciation	\$2,913,570	\$2,208,528	
: 	Real estate debt and securities investments	86,346	599,617	
	Other assets	335,640	313,381	
	Total Assets and the parameter of the studies	\$3,335,556	\$3,121,526	
	Liabilities and Equity:			
	Mortgage debt Other liabilities	\$2,063,151	\$2,014,152	
	Equity	109,265 1,163,140	113,637 993,737	
	Total Liabilities and Equity	\$3,335,556		
			\$3,121,526	/ /
	Company's share of equity  Net excess of cost of investments over the net book	\$ 563,141	\$ 437,671	
	value of underlying net assets (net of accumulated			
	depreciation of \$1,446 and \$1,362, respectively)	10,133	16,111	
	Carrying value of investments in unconsolidated			
	entities and a second of the s	\$ 573,274	\$ 453,782	
	(x, y, y, y, y, y, y, y, y, y, y, y, y, y,			
e de la companya de l	<ul> <li>A substitute of the committee of the control of the c</li></ul>	2010	December 31, 2009	2008
	of Operations: (the Double Learning bedieved to that the time			2000
	lana adigli sarazil ili mgan hagini mereli 👾 🔻 🕫 🦠 🖰 🖰	\$287,6	94 \$ 282,708	\$248,406
Expenses:	The Experience are the companies of the	·	Notes of the second	<u> </u>
Interest exper	nse and loan cost amortization	\$ 90,8	57 \$ 104,854	\$ 82,381
	and amortization	99,2	•	85,279
Operating exp Impairments	penses, ground rent and general and administrative exper			89,283
•		14,0		67,614
Total expense		\$305,0		\$324,557
	re gain on sale of real estate	\$ (17,3		\$ (76,151)
Gain on sale	of real estate		53 13,799	
Net loss	e:	\$(16,8	<u>37</u> ) <u>\$(242,932)</u>	<u>\$ (76,151)</u>
Company's sl				
	of excess basis depreciation of \$84, \$587 and \$381	\$ (18,6		\$ (46,108)
Depreciation	and amortization (real estate related)	\$ 43,8	45 \$ 41,300	\$ 53,761

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### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

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In the table above, the balances as of December 31, 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 include amounts for LIP-H, which has been consolidated as of January 6, 2009.

The unconsolidated entities had total third party debt of \$2,063,151 at December 31, 2010 that matures as follows:

	2011			\$	200,671
	2012				275,998
•	2013				306,493
					144,787
	2015				194,587
	Thereafter				940,615
				\$2	,063,151

The debt maturities of the unconsolidated entities are not recourse to the Company and the Company has no obligation to fund, except for remaining commitments (Note 18), however, it is anticipated that the ventures will be able to repay or refinance all of their debt on a timely basis.

### (7) Transactions with Related Parties

The following table summarizes the Company's related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

		December 31, 2010	or the years ended December 31, 2009	d December 31, 2008	Unpaid am December 31, 2010	ount as of December 31, 2009
General and administrative:		1 1 1 1 1 1		e de la companya de l		
General and administrative						
reimbursement	(a)	\$ 8,205	\$ 8,975	\$ 7,020	\$ 1.862	\$ 1,876
Loan servicing	(b)	586	480	343	7 1,002	\$ 1,670
Affiliate share purchase discounts	(c)		14	126	nga Mil <u>li</u> yanyi	
Investment advisor fee	(d)	1,447	1,319	2,162	127	118
Total general and administrative to related parties		\$10.229				
		\$10,238	\$10,788	\$ 9,651	\$ 1,989	\$ 1,994
Property management fees Business manager fee Acquisition reimbursements capitalized Acquisition fees Loan placement fees Offering costs	(e) (f) (g) (h) (i)	\$30,828 \$36,000 \$ — \$ — \$ 845 \$ —	\$26,413 \$39,000 \$ — \$ — \$ 2,483 \$25,660	\$ 20,553 \$ 18,500 \$ 1,370 \$ 22,326 \$ 1,798 \$232,090	\$ 100 \$10,000 \$ — \$ — \$ — \$ —	\$ 18 \$12,000 \$ — \$ — \$ — \$ —

<sup>(</sup>a) The Business Manager and its related parties are entitled to reimbursement for general and administrative expenses of the Business Manager and its related parties relating to the Company's administration. Unpaid amounts as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets.

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### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts):
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- (b) A related party of the Business Manager provides loan servicing to the Company for an annual fee. Effective May 1, 2009, the loan servicing fees were reduced to 200 dollars per month, per loan for the Company's non-lodging properties. The Company's lodging properties will continue to be billed at 225 dollars per month, per loan and MB REIT properties at 200 dollars per month, per loan.
- (c) The Company established a discount stock purchase policy for related parties and related parties of the Business Manager that enables the related parties to purchase shares of common stock at either \$8.95 or \$9.50 a share depending on when the shares are purchased. The Company sold 0, 18,067 and 142,396 shares to related parties and recognized an expense related to these discounts of \$0, \$14 and \$126 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.
- (d) The Company pays a related party of the Business Manager to purchase and monitor its investment in marketable securities.
- (e) The property manager, an entity owned principally by individuals who are related parties of the Business Manager, is entitled to receive property management fees up to 4.5% of gross operating income (as defined), for management and leasing services. In addition, the property manager is entitled to receive an oversight fee of 1% of gross operating income (as defined) in operating companies purchased by the Company. Unpaid amounts as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are included in advanced rent and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. In addition to the fee, the property manager receives reimbursements of payroll costs for property level employees. The Company reimbursed the property manager \$4,384, \$3,370 and \$2,431 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.
- (f) After the Company's stockholders have received a non-cumulative, non-compounded return of 5% per annum on their "invested capital," the Company pays its Business Manager an annual business management fee of up to 1% of the "average invested assets," payable quarterly in an amount equal to 0.25% of the average invested assets as of the last day of the immediately preceding quarter. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, average invested assets were \$11,411,953, \$10,358,444 and \$8,445,009 and operating expenses, as defined, were \$69,091, \$72,882 and \$45,860 or 0.61%, 0.70% and 0.54%, respectively, of average invested assets. The Business Manager has agreed to waive all fees allowed but not taken, except for the \$36,000, \$39,000 and \$18,500 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.
- (g) The Company pays the Business Manager a fee for services performed in connection with acquiring a controlling interest in a REIT or other real estate operating company. Acquisition fees, however, are not paid for acquisitions solely of a fee interest in a property. The amount of the acquisition fee is equal to 2.5% of the aggregate purchase price paid to acquire the controlling interest and, prior to 2009, was capitalized as part of the purchase price of the company.
- (h) The Company pays a related party of the Business Manager 0.2% of the principal amount of each loan placed for the Company. Such costs are capitalized as loan fees and amortized over the respective loan term.
- (i) The Business Manager and its related parties are entitled to reimbursement for salaries and expenses of employees of the Business Manager and its related parties relating to the offerings. In addition, a related party of the Business Manager is entitled to receive selling commissions, and the marketing contribution and due diligence expense allowance from the Company in connection with the offerings. Such costs are offset against the stockholders' equity accounts.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had deposited \$370 in Inland Bank and Trust, a subsidiary of Inland Bancorp, Inc., an affiliate of The Inland Real Estate Group, Inc.

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### Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
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The Company is party to an agreement with an LLC formed as an insurance association captive (the "Captive"), which is wholly-owned by the Company and three related parties, Inland Real Estate Corporation (IRC), Inland Western Real Estate Trust, Inc., and Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc. The Company paid insurance premiums of \$9,892, \$7,726 and \$6,130 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

On February 24, 2009, the Company purchased 35,000 IRC convertible bonds for \$24,959 with a face value of \$35,000 from an unaffiliated third party. The Company sold these bonds in the third quarter of 2009 for a total gain of \$6,000. In addition, the Company held 843,200 shares of IRC valued \$7,426 as of December 31, 2010.

On April 30, 2009, the Company purchased two properties from Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. ("Inland Western"), another REIT previously sponsored by Inland Real Estate Investment Corporation, for approximately \$99,000. The Company assumed debt of \$63,100, with a rate of 4.3% per annum in the transaction. On June 24, 2009, the Company purchased a property from Inland Western for approximately \$62,600. The Company assumed debt of \$44,500, with a rate of 5.34% per annum in the transaction.

### (8) Notes Receivable

The Company's notes receivable balance was \$54,047 and \$423,478 as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and consisted of installment notes from unrelated parties that mature on various dates through December 2013. The notes are secured by mortgages on vacant land and hotel properties. Interest is due each month at rates ranging from 5.85% to 9.5% per annum. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company recorded interest income from notes receivable of \$13,690, \$34,462 and \$30,822, including amortized discount of \$0, \$8,107 and \$3,208, which is included in the interest and dividend income on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

The table below represents a summary of the Company's notes receivable balance for the year ended December 31, 2010.

		Stan Thomas	ार स्वार्थित है	
i – a Patel et versoer montet op befolgt i beddett <u>o</u> f	Centro (a)	(b)	Other	Total
Beginning balance 1/1/2010 seasonal sulcombangeous radio but \$	140,800	\$ 214,627	\$ 68,051	\$ 423,478
Additions that are all the real algebraics in the tips of the re-	100	1 1 1 <u>5 -</u> 1 1	34,000 c	34,000
Conversion to Joint Venture	(121,320)			(121,320)
Conversion to Real Estate		(100,000)	(45,438) c	(145,438)
Impairment		(94,627)	(17,269) d	(111,896)
Paydown and decrease a speciment of a secondary of the secondary	(19,480)		(5,297)	(24,777)
Ending balance 12/31/2010 \$		\$ 20,000	\$ 34,047	\$ 54,047

- (a) In the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company converted its notes receivable into a joint venture interest with Centro. See Note 6 for further details on this joint venture.
- (b) On October 22, 2010, the Company entered into a restructure agreement with a borrower, being Stan Thomas Properties on three loans. As part of the restructure, the Company received title and all rights to two land parcels, located in Florida and California, that secured the notes receivable, and in return, the Company released its collateral rights to a third land parcel as well as the personal guarantees of Stan Thomas.

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Prior to foreclosure, the Company recorded its note receivable at the estimated fair values for the two land sites that were to be received as part of the restructure. The changes reduced the estimated fair value of the collateral to \$120,000, resulting in impairment of \$94,627 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The California collateral subject to the restructure and foreclosure was recorded in investment properties, effective October 22, 2010, at its estimated fair value of \$100,000. As of December 31, 2010, the note secured by the Florida property remains a note receivable of \$20,000. On March 8, 2011, the Company received title to the Florida property.

- (c) In the first quarter of 2010, the Company purchased a note receivable in the amount of \$34,000, which is collateralized by a shopping center. In the second quarter, the Company foreclosed on the note and assumed ownership of the underlying collateral for \$2,000 in cash plus the amount of the note receivable. In addition, the Company also settled on other notes receivable of \$11,400 and recorded these assets in investment properties.
- (d) During the fourth quarter, the Company recognized an impairment on a note receivable with a carrying value of \$35,821. The note is secured by improved and unimproved land located in Florida. The Company considered in part a third party appraisal to assess the underlying collateral's fair value, which was estimated at \$16,400. As of December 31, 2010, an impairment loss of \$19,421 was recorded.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded \$111,896 of impairment losses. The impaired loans generated \$3,781 of interest income for the year ended December 31, 2010.

### (9) Investment in Marketable Securities

Investment in marketable securities of \$268,726 and \$217,061 at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, consists of primarily preferred and common stock investments in other REITs, certain real estate related bonds, and commercial mortgage backed securities which are classified as available-for-sale securities and recorded at fair value.

Unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of comprehensive income until realized. Of the investment securities held as of December 31, 2010, the Company has net accumulated other comprehensive income of \$52,965, which includes gross unrealized losses of \$5,433. All such gross unrealized losses on investments have been in an unrealized loss position for less than twelve months and such investments have a related fair value of \$43,775 as of December 31, 2010.

Realized gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities are determined on a specific identification basis. The Company's policy for assessing recoverability of its available-for-sale securities is to record a charge against net earnings when the Company determines that a decline in the fair value of a security drops below the cost basis and believes that decline to be other-than-temporary, which includes determining whether (1) the Company intends to sell the debt security, and (2) it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded impairment of \$1,856 compared to an impairment of \$4,038 and \$246,164 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 for other-than-temporary declines on certain available-for-sale securities, which is included as a component of realized gain (loss) and impairment on securities, net on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

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Dividend income is recognized when earned. During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, dividend income of \$18,386, \$17,977 and \$30,943 was recognized and is included in interest and dividend income on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

### (10) Leases

### Operating Leases

Minimum lease payments to be received under operating leases, excluding multi-family and lodging properties and rental income under master lease agreements and assuming no expiring leases are renewed, are as follows:

	Minimum Lease Payments
2011	\$ 534,479
2012	502,377
2013	463,518
2014	429,635
2015	399,701
Thereafter	1,830,624
Total Representation of Representation of the Representation of th	\$4,160,334

The remaining lease terms range from one year to 29 years. The majority of the revenue from the Company's properties consists of rents received under long-term operating leases. Some leases provide for the payment of fixed base rent paid monthly in advance, and for the reimbursement by tenants to the Company for the tenant's pro rata share of certain operating expenses including real estate taxes, special assessments, insurance, utilities, common area maintenance, management fees, and certain building repairs paid by the landlord and recoverable under the terms of the lease. Under these leases, the landlord pays all expenses and is reimbursed by the tenant for the tenant's pro rata share of recoverable expenses paid. Certain other tenants are subject to net leases which provide that the tenant is responsible for fixed based rent as well as all costs and expenses associated with occupancy. Under net leases where all expenses are paid directly by the tenant rather than the landlord, such expenses are not included in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income. Under leases where all expenses are paid by the landlord, subject to reimbursement by the tenant, the expenses are included within property operating expenses and reimbursements are included in tenant recovery income on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

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### Ground Leases

The Company leases land under noncancelable operating leases at certain of the properties which expire in various years from 2020 to 2084. Ground lease rent is recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of each lease. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, ground lease rent was \$2,067, \$1,872 and \$1,729, respectively. Minimum future rental payments to be paid under the ground leases are as follows:

*				P	'avments		
2011			i de la companya de l		1 126		ardikar4
2012				•	1,142	11.59.00	Phan in William
2013					1,164		
2014					1,192		
2015					1,196		
Thereafter					58,335		
Total				\$	64,155		
				=			

### (11) Intangible Assets and Goodwill

The portion of the purchase price allocated to acquired above market lease costs and acquired below market lease costs are amortized on a straight line basis over the life of the related lease, including the respective renewal period for below market lease costs with fixed rate renewals, as an adjustment to rental income. Amortization pertaining to the above market lease costs of \$6,511, \$3,052 and \$2,777 was applied as a reduction to rental income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Amortization pertaining to the below market lease costs of \$6,945, \$4,740 and \$5,185 was applied as an increase to rental income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The portion of the purchase price allocated to acquired in-place lease intangibles is amortized on a straight line basis over the life of the related lease. The Company incurred amortization expense pertaining to acquired in-place lease intangibles of \$78,632, \$74,126 and \$66,110 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The portion of the purchase price allocated to customer relationship value is amortized on a straight line basis over the life of the related lease.

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The following table summarizes the Company's identified intangible assets, intangible liabilities and goodwill as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

	*	Balance as of December 31, 2010	Balance as of December 31, 2009
Intangible assets:		er Const.	3
Acquired in-place lease		\$ 600,726	\$ 541,259
Acquired above market lease		43,495	30,422
Acquired below market ground lease		8,825	8,825
Advance bookings		5,924	5,782
Accumulated amortization		(279,815)	(204,913)
Net intangible assets		379,155	381,375
Goodwill, net		7,761	7,761
Total intangible assets, net		\$ 386,916	\$ 389,136
Intangible liabilities:			:
Acquired below market lease		\$ 92,341	\$ 81,425
Acquired above market ground lease		5,840	5,840
Accumulated amortization		(16,483)	(10,886)
Net intangible liabilities	4 12	\$ 81,698	\$ 76,379

The following table presents the amortization during the next five years related to intangible assets and liabilities at December 31, 2010.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	Total
Amortization of:							
Acquired above market lease costs	\$ (5,273)	(4,492)	(3,855)	(3,538)	(3,107)	(10,571)	\$ (30,836)
Acquired below market lease costs	\$ 5,932	5,548	5,210	4,801	4,586	50,347	\$ 76,424
Net rental income increase	\$ 659	1,056	1,355	1,263	1,479	39,776	\$ 45,588
Acquired in-place lease intangibles	\$64,029	57,548	48,675	37,350	31,352	101,040	\$339,994
Advance bookings	\$ 98	47	36	-		ostafi <u>—</u>	\$ 181
Acquired below market ground lease	\$ (228)	(228)	(228)	(228)	(228)	(7.006)	\$ (8,146)
Acquired above market ground lease	\$ 191	187	140	140	140	4,475	\$ 5,273

For the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$0 and \$26,676 of its goodwill as a result of the effect of the slowdown in the economy and its impact on three properties, resulting in increases in the capitalization and discount rates used for these properties. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are in the table below.

010	2009_
	\$ 45,636
<sup>7</sup> ,875)	(11,199)
,761	34,437
	(26,676)
,761	\$ 7,761
	7,761 

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#### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
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#### (12) Mortgages, Notes and Margins Payable

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the following debt transactions occurred:

Balance at December 31, 2008	\$4,437,997
New financings	370,555
Assumed financings, net of discount	24、204 722,531
Paydown of debt	(452,292)
Amortization of discount/premium	- \$250   5 - 550 KG LIFE FO (7,108)
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$5,085,899
New financings	400.073
Assumed financings, net of discount	449,461
Paydown of debt	(446,549)
Extinguishment of debt	(29,630)
Amortization of discount/premium	6,203
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$5,532,057
Control of	

Mortgage loans outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$5,508,668 and \$5,056,398 and had a weighted average interest rate of 5.1% and 4.9%, respectively. Mortgage premium and discount, net was a discount of \$38,712 and a premium of \$1,199 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. As of December 31, 2010, scheduled maturities for the Company's outstanding mortgage indebtedness had various due dates through December 2047.

	e e e e e		11 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (	As of W	/eighted average interest rate
2011 2012 2013		(848)E) E(2)		\$ 541,262 \$ 679,112 \$1,010,823	3.79% 3.98% 4.83%
2014 2015	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 12 - 13 - 1 - 1 - 13	i vid Herri umi Herri	50 (1) 12 (1) 20 (1)	\$ 278,720 \$ 460,075	5.0170
There		A SALVEST	CV F MA	\$ 460,975 \$2,537,776	5.61% 5.69%

The Company is negotiating refinancing certain debt maturing in 2011 with the existing lenders at terms that will most likely be at higher credit spreads and lower loan to value. It is anticipated that the Company will be able to repay, refinance or extend the maturities of all of the debt on a timely basis, and the Company believes it has adequate sources of funds to meet short term cash needs related to these refinancings. Of the outstanding debt, approximately \$635,866 is recourse to the Company.

Some of the mortgage loans require compliance with certain covenants, such as debt service ratios, investment restrictions and distribution limitations. As of December 31, 2010, the Company was in compliance with all mortgage loan requirements except two loans with a carrying value of \$16,580 and one loan for a consolidated joint venture with a carrying value of \$10,135; neither of which are cross collateralized with any other mortgage loans.

The Company has purchased a portion of its securities through margin accounts. As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company has recorded a payable of \$62,101 and \$28,302, respectively, for securities

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# Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
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purchased on margin. This debt bears a variable interest rate of the LIBOR plus 35 basis points. At December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, this rate was .609% and .585%. Interest expense in the amount of \$419, \$168 and \$3,776 was recognized in interest expense on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

#### (13) Derivatives

As of December 31, 2010, in connection with nine mortgages payable that have variable interest rates, the Company has entered into interest rate swap and cap agreements, with a notional value of \$355,469. The Company's interest rate swaps involve the receipt of fixed-rate amounts from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making variable payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount. Interest rate caps involve the receipt of variable-rate amounts from a counterparty if interest rates rise above the strike rate on the contract in exchange for an up front premium. The interest rate swaps and cap were considered highly effective as of December 31, 2010. The fair value of the Company's swaps increased \$300 during the year ended December 31, 2010 and is reflected in other comprehensive income (loss) on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

The following table summarizes interest rate swap contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2010:

Date Entered	Effective Date		Pay Fixed Rate	Receive Floating Rate Index	Notional Amount	Fair Value as of December 31, 2010
November 16, 2007	November 20, 2007	April 1, 2011	4.45%	1 month LIBOR	\$ 24,425	\$ (253)
March 28, 2008	March 28, 2008	March 27, 2013	3.32%	1 month LIBOR	33,062	(1,819)
March 28, 2008	March 28, 2008	March 31, 2011	2.81%	1 month LIBOR		(312)
December 12, 2008		December 12, 2011	(1)	(1)	20,245	wole h <u>≥z</u> á
December 23, 2008	January 5, 2009	December 22, 2011	1.86%	1 month LIBOR		(242)
January 16, 2009	January 13, 2009	January 13, 2012	1.62%	1 month LIBOR	22,000	(282)
August 19, 2010	August 31, 2010	March 27, 2012	0.63%	1 month LIBOR	34,373	(84)
October 15, 2010	November 1, 2010	December 19, 2011	0.77%	1 month LIBOR	125,000	(487)
October 15, 2010	November 1, 2010	April 23, 2013	0.94%	1 month LIBOR	29,727	(54)
		abrai e yanganat			0255 460	pr
T. Witten	e various di sidiani di	$(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$	1.50	nichtsp#Af deline .	\$333,409	\$(3,533)

#### (1) Interest rate cap at 4.75%.

# Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company records all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative, whether the Company has elected to designate a derivative in a hedging relationship and apply hedge accounting and whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the criteria necessary to apply hedge accounting. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability, or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, are considered fair value hedges. Derivatives designated and qualifying as a hedge of the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges. Hedge accounting generally provides for the matching of the timing of gain or loss recognition on the hedging instrument with the recognition of the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk in a fair value hedge or the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transactions in a cash flow hedge. The Company may enter into derivative contracts that are intended to economically hedge certain of its risk, even though hedge accounting does not apply or the Company elects not to apply hedge accounting.

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#### Risk Management Objective of Using Derivatives

The Company is exposed to certain risk arising from both its business operations and economic conditions. The Company principally manages its exposures to a wide variety of business and operational risks through management of its core business activities. The Company manages economic risks, including interest rate, liquidity, and credit risk, primarily by managing the amount, sources, and duration of its debt funding and through the use of derivative financial instruments. Specifically, the Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage exposures that arise from business activities that result in the payment of future uncertain cash amounts, the value of which are determined by interest rates. The Company's derivative financial instruments are used to manage differences in the amount, timing, and duration of the Company's known or expected cash payments principally related to the Company's borrowings.

# 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 these objectives, the Company primarily uses interest rate swaps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate swaps 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 Company has elected to designate the interest rate swaps as cash flow hedging relationships.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and that qualify as cash flow hedges is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and is subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period that the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. During the years ended December 31, 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. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded \$473 of ineffectiveness income as a result of the hypo and actual swap adjusting to market value, which is included in interest expense on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income. The Company recorded \$262 and \$242 of ineffectiveness expense during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, which is included in interest expense on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

Amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) related to derivatives 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 \$2,839 will be reclassified to interest expense.

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#### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

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The table below presents the fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments as well as their classification on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Liability I	Derivatives	e veravi. Program
·	As of December 31, 2010		As of December 31, 2009	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments		···		
f under ASC 815:		$\gamma$	Rolege III. (Krai) — (Krai) 🦸	aud Mir
Interest Rate Products	Advance rent and		Advance rent and	r iz – vi <sub>s</sub> K

The derivative instruments were reported at their fair value of \$3,533 and \$4,533 in advance rent and other liabilities at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, with a corresponding adjustment to other comprehensive income for the unrealized gains and losses. Over time, the unrealized gains and losses held in accumulated other comprehensive income will be reclassified to earnings. This reclassification will correlate with the recognition of the hedged interest payments in earnings.

The tables below present the effect of the Company's derivative financial instruments on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

			Location of	A. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.
The second secon			Gain or (Loss)	
- Audibege ve san bedyeries mir.	Location of	jan sizopen i tema i i kitar	Recognized in	The state of the s
CONTRACT DOLL OFF MESS STATES	Gain or	diselvis divines for s	Income on	Amount of Gain or (Loss)
	(1.033)		Derivative	Recognized in Income on
	Reclassified	ar in the contract of the second	(Ineffective	Derivative (Ineffective
Derivatives in Amount of Gain or (Loss)	from	Amount of Gain or (Loss)	Portion and	Portion and Amount
ASC 815 Recognized in OCI on	Accumulated Re	classified from Accumulated O	CI Amount	Excluded from
Cash Flow Derivative (Effective Portion)	OCI into	into Income (Effective Portion)	Excluded	Effectiveness Testing)
Hedging December 31, Andrew	Income	December 31,	from	December 31,
Relationships 2010 2009 2008	(Effective	2010 2000 2000	- Effectiveness	
Relationships 2010 2005 2006	Portion) _	2010 2009 2008	- Testing)	2010 2009 2008
Interest socialegab soga besites	ced blacovic	di anarama to avite dissi-	virianzona ucer	tors a rest curious insured
and the second s				
Rate	Interest		Interest	
Products \$300 \$5,220 \$(9,054)	expense \$	(4,508) \$(8,766) \$(3,254)	expense	\$473 \$(262) \$(242)

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recognized additional other comprehensive gain of \$300 to adjust the carrying amount of the interest rate swaps to fair values at December 31, 2010. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recognized additional other comprehensive gain of \$5,220 to adjust the carrying amount of the interest rate swaps to fair values at December 31, 2009. The interest rate swap settlements were offset by a corresponding adjustment in interest expense related to the interest payments being hedged.

#### Non-designated Hedges

The Company has entered into a put/call agreement as a part of the MB REIT transaction. This agreement is considered a derivative instrument and is accounted for as such. The fair value of the put/call agreement is estimated using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value of the option was \$1,274 and \$1,950 and is included as a liability in advance rent and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and

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# **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

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December 31, 2009, respectively, with \$676 included in other income on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income at December 31, 2010. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, \$1,050 of income and \$651 of expense was included in other income on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

The Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

#### (14) Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value Measurements

In accordance with ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures, the Company defines fair value based on the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or the exit price that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company uses a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes observable and unobservable inputs used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which are described below:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity has the ability to access.
- Level 2 Observable inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

The Company has estimated the fair value of its financial and non-financial instruments using available market information and valuation methodologies the Company believes to be appropriate for these purposes. Considerable judgment and a high degree of subjectivity are involved in developing these estimates and, accordingly, they are not necessarily indicative of amounts that would be realized upon disposition.

For assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, quantitative disclosure of the fair value for each major category of assets and liabilities is presented below:

and years against the first services of a consequent of the consequence of the consequenc	Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets	feasurements at Decer Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Using Significant Other Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Available-for-sale real estate equity securities	\$253,838	ि <mark>स ५<b>३</b>%-<u>४४८</u>-४४४)</mark>	an interview to see
Commercial mortgage backed securities			\$14,888
Total assets	\$253,838		\$14,888
Put/call agreement in MB REIT			\$(1,274)
Derivative interest rate instruments	er ar <u>Le</u> ibu	\$(3,533)	a ho <u>ch</u> ske sa
Total liabilities	*	\$(3,533)	\$(1,274)

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#### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

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į.	Fair Value Measurements at December 3 Using Quoted Prices	easurements at December 31, 2009		
et more interest and mention of a constitution of a second of the second	in Active Markets Using Significant Usi for Identical Assets Other Observable Othe	ng Significant or Unobservable outs (Level 3)		
Available-for-sale real estate equity securities	\$207,510 \$ —			
Commercial mortgage backed securities	<del>-</del>	\$ 9,551		
Total assets	\$207,510 \$	\$ 9,551		
† Put/call agreement in MB REIT	\$ <del>_</del>	\$(1,950)		
Derivative interest rate instruments	\$(4,533)	_		
Total liabilities	\$ \$(4,533)	\$(1,950)		
	er of the first and the state of the state o			

#### Level 1

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the fair value of the available for sale real estate equity securities have been estimated based upon quoted market prices for the same or similar issues when current quoted market prices are available. Unrealized gains on investment are reflected in unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities in other comprehensive income on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income.

#### Level 2

To calculate the fair value of the derivative contracts, the Company primarily uses quoted prices for similar contracts. The Company incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both its own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. In adjusting the fair value of its derivative contracts for the effect of nonperformance risk, the Company has considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements.

Although the Company has determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with its derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads, to evaluate the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties. However, as of December 31, 2010, the Company has assessed the significance of the effect of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and has determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of its derivatives. As a result, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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Level 3

The following table summarizes activity for the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 3 inputs as of December 31, 2010:

	Level 3 Assets	Level 3 Liabilities
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ 22,615	\$(3,000)
Purchases	2,447	
Sales	(16,934)	4 1 1 (1) ( <u></u>
Realized gains	3,447	1,050
Unrealized losses	(2,024)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 9,551	\$(1,950)
Purchases		
Sales		_
Realized gains	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	67.6
Unrealized gains	5 227	valorende <u>er t</u> alle. Og de <u>la</u> le <del>val</del> orie
Balance, December 31, 2010		\$(1,274)

The fair value of the commercial mortgage backed securities ("CMBS") that do not have current quoted market prices available has been estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows. The lack of activity in the CMBS market has resulted in a lack of observable market inputs to use in determining fair value. The Company incorporated its own assumptions about future cash flows and the appropriate discount rate adjusted for credit and liquidity factors. In developing these assumptions, the Company incorporated the contractual terms of the securities, the type of collateral, any credit enhancements available, and relevant market data, where available. Subsequently, in the first quarter of 2011, CMBS was sold at \$15,426. The Company's valuation of its put/call agreement in MB REIT is determined using present value estimates of the put liability based on probable dividend yields.

The following table summarizes activity for the Company's assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis The Company recognized certain non-cash impairment charges to write the investments to their fair values in the year ended December 31, 2010. The asset groups that were impaired to fair value through this evaluation are:

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	As of December	31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009		
,	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Impairment Gain (Losses)	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Impairment Gain (Losses)	
Investment properties	\$ 40,509	\$ (46,584)	\$ 35,616	\$ (34,051)	
Notes receivable	36,400	(111,896)	11,500	(74,136)	
Investment in unconsolidated entities	121,320	(11,239)	_	(7,443)	
Consolidated investment	37,496	433	137,443	(148,887)	
Goodwill			7,761	(26,676)	
Total	\$235,725	\$(169,286)	\$192,320	\$(291,193)	

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#### Investment Properties

The Company's estimated fair value relating to the investment properties' impairment analysis is based on a comparison of letters of intent, broker opinion of value and discounted cash flow models, which includes contractual inflows and outflows over a specific holding period. The cash flows consist of unobservable inputs such as contractual revenues and forecasted revenues and expenses. These unobservable inputs are based on market conditions and the Company's expected growth rates. Capitalization rates and discount rates are utilized in the model and are based upon observable rates that the Company believes to be within a reasonable range of current market rates. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the impairment of the investment properties was \$46,584 and \$0, respectively. Certain properties were impaired prior to disposition and the related impairment charge of \$945 and \$34,051 is included in discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

#### Notes Receivable

When the Company assesses the potential impairment of the notes, an evaluation of the fair value of the collateral is performed through a review of third party appraisals and discounted cash flow models. The Company's discounted cash flow model includes contractual inflows and outflows over a specific holding period and utilizes unobservable inputs based on market conditions and the Company's expected growth rates. The Company believes the capitalization rates and discount rates utilized in the models are based upon observable rates that are within a reasonable range of current market rates.

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The unobservable inputs used in the Stan Thomas note receivable evaluation include significant judgments of future long-term real estate, governmental and economic conditions to develop cash-flowing investments from these land parcels. These primary inputs are conditioned on a long-term recovery of these real estate markets so that development of certain infrastructure relating to the parcels will deliver positive risk-adjusted returns.

For the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded \$111,896 of impairment losses and \$74,136, respectively.

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# Investment in Unconsolidated Entities of the principle sense is transmitted done leakword dead sense of green and the sense of the sens

The Company periodically reviews its investment in unconsolidated entities for impairment. The estimated fair value is based on reviews of the expected cash flows to be received from the respective investee. In some instances, the Company may perform a discounted cash flow analysis on an unconsolidated entity's underlying assets. The cash flows comprise of unobservable inputs including expected and forecasted inflows and outflows over a specific holding period. The Company believes the capitalization rates and discount rates used are based on observable rates present in the market place. The unconsolidated entities' impairment loss recorded for year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$11,239 and \$7,443, respectively.

The conversion of the note receivable to an investment in unconsolidated entities was recorded at fair value; the fair value of \$121,320 was based on the Company's evaluation of the underlying investee's assets, which included cash flows analyzes and a review of relevant capitalization rates.

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#### Consolidated Investment

The Company valued the consolidating properties using a discounted cash flow model, including discount rates and capitalization rates on the expected future cash flows of the properties. The Company estimated fair value of the debt by discounting the future cash flows of each instrument at rates currently offered for similar debt instruments. These factors resulted in a loss on a consolidated investment of \$148,887 for the year ended December 31, 2009 and a gain of \$433 for year ended December 31, 2010.

#### Goodwill

The goodwill fair values were determined based on discounted future cash flows, as applicable, using unobservable inputs, such as management's estimates of cash flows, and the eventual disposition. The discount and capitalization rates were based on observable rates present in the current market. For the year ended December 31, 2009, fair value of the goodwill was \$7,761 and an impairment of \$26,676 was recognized. As of December 31, 2010, there was no impairment of goodwill.

#### Financial Instruments not Measured at Fair Value

The table below represents the fair value of financial instruments presented at carrying values in our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

t is stilled to stople that is entirely		ber 31, 2010 Estimated Fair Value		ber 31, 2009 Estimated Fair Value
Mortgage and notes payable	\$5,508,668	\$5,408,898	\$5,056,398	\$4,872,189
Margins payable when the same and the same a	\$ 62,101	\$ 62,101	\$ 28,302	\$ 28,302
Notes receivable	\$ 54,047	\$ 52,193	\$ 423,478	\$ 416.520

The Company estimates the fair value of its mortgages and margins payable by discounting the future cash flows of each instrument at rates currently offered to the Company for similar debt instruments of comparable maturities by the Company's lenders. The Company estimates the fair value of its notes receivable by discounting the future cash flows of each instrument at rates currently available to the Company for similar instruments or in the case of certain impaired loans, by determining the fair value of the collateral supporting the loan.

#### (15) Income Taxes

The Company is qualified and has elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for federal income tax purposes commencing with the tax year ending December 31, 2005. Since the Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, the Company generally will not be subject to federal income tax on taxable income that is distributed to stockholders. A REIT is subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it currently distributes at least 90% of its REIT taxable income (subject to certain adjustments) to its stockholders. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, without the benefit of certain relief provisions, the Company will be subject to federal and state income tax on its taxable income at regular corporate tax rates. Even if the Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, the Company may be subject to certain state and local taxes on its income, property or net worth and federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed income.

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# **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

In 2007, the Company formed the following wholly-owned taxable REIT subsidiaries in connection with the acquisition of the lodging portfolios and student housing: Barclay Holdings, Inc., Inland American Holding TRS, Inc., and Inland American Communities Third Party, Inc. In 2008, the Company formed Inland American Lodging Garden Grove Harbor TRS, LLC in connection with an addition to the lodging portfolio. Taxable income from non-REIT activities managed through these taxable REIT subsidiaries is subject to federal, state, and local income taxes. As such, the Company's taxable REIT subsidiaries are required to pay income taxes at the applicable rates. In addition, the Company is also subject to certain state and local taxes.

The components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31:

tin interest for a factor of the comment of the com	- N. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M.	2010	·		2009	314 18	100	2008	With sold
And a section of the section	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State		Federal	State	Total
Current	\$ 1,502	\$1,466	\$ 2,968	\$(2,043)	\$1,728	\$(315)	\$3,216	\$2,370	\$5,586
Deferred	(6,698)	(788)	(7,486)	859	83	942	601		
Total income expense (benefit)	\$(5,196)	\$ 678	\$(4,518)	\$(1,184)	\$1,811	\$ 627	\$3,817	\$2,307	\$6,124

The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	uma o maissa se esta esta esta en destructura de la destructura de la compania de destructura de destructura d La compania de destructura esta esta esta esta esta esta esta en la compania de destructura de la compania de c	2010	2009
	Net operating loss – Barclay Holding, Inc.	\$ 7,146	\$ 4,168
	Net operating loss - Inland American Holding TRS, Inc. Take the state of the state	5,260	2,736
	Basis difference IA-Holding	108	
	Lease acquisition costs - Barclay Holding, Inc.	941	1,883
	Depreciation expense – Barclay Holding, Inc.	849	459
	Total deferred tax assets	14,304	9,246
	Less: Valuation allowance	(5,969)	(7,011)
	Net deferred tax assets	\$ 8,335	\$ 2,235
	Gain on sales of real estate, net of depreciation effect	\$14.00 <u>19.00</u>	\$ 1,408
	Straight-line rents	-	7
	Others	e se e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	(30)
¥	Deferred tax liabilities	\$	\$ 1,385

Federal net operating loss carryforwards amounting to \$31,981 begin to expire in 2023, if not utilized by then.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be realized based on consideration of available evidence, including future reversal of existing taxable temporary difference, future projected taxable income, and tax planning strategies. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Company has considered various factors, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income and tax-planning strategies in making this assessment.

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# **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts) December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences, net of the existing valuation allowance of \$5,969 at December 31, 2010. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are reduced. or benieure er, keit überken i 1 Di sakera i i gracian i sak missen. 221 biro it a stat austren i i in in bir gill som dit eil a disker

#### Uncertain Tax Positions 2011

The Company had no unrecognized tax benefits as of or during the three year period ended December 31, 2010. The Company expects no significant increases or decreases in unrecognized tax benefits due to changes in tax positions within one year of December 31, 2010. The Company has no material interest or penalties relating to income taxes recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 or in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. As of December 31, 2010, all of the Company's tax years remain subject to examination by U.S. and various state tax jurisdictions.

#### Distributions

For federal income tax purposes, distributions may consist of ordinary income, qualifying dividends, return of capital, capital gains or a combination thereof. Distributions to the extent of the Company's current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes are taxable to the recipient as ordinary income. Distributions in excess of these earnings and profits will constitute a non-taxable return of capital rather than a dividend and will reduce the recipient's basis in the shares.

A summary of the average taxable nature of the Company's common distributions paid for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2010 is as follows:

	2010s as 2009 (a)	2008
Ordinary income	\$0.17 \$0.14	\$0.32
Return of capital	0.33 0.37	
Total distributions per share	parts control qebric /2 <mark>\$0.50</mark> /2 \$0.51	\$0.62

#### (16) Segment Reporting

The Company has five business segments: Office, Retail, Industrial, Lodging and Multi-family. The Company evaluates segment performance primarily based on net property operations. Net property operations of the segments do not include interest expense, depreciation and amortization, general and administrative expenses, noncontrolling interest expense or interest and other investment income from corporate investments. The non-segmented assets primarily include the Company's cash and cash equivalents, investment in marketable securities, construction in progress, investment in unconsolidated entities and notes receivable.

Prior to October 1, 2010, the Company considered the net property operations of the LIP-H assets, which consisted of eight operating office and retail properties, a segment. Due to the settlement and consolidation of the remaining Lauth assets and the disposition of four of eight LIP-H assets, the Company no longer evaluates the net property operations of these assets as a segment. As of December 31, 2010, the assets of the LIP-H segment were classified into the appropriate segment as identified above. The Company has restated the prior years' comparatives to conform with current year presentation.

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# **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

For the year ended December 31, 2010, approximately 9% of the Company's rental revenue was generated by over 400 retail banking properties leased to SunTrust Banks, Inc Also, as of December 31, 2010, approximately 7% of the Company's rental revenue was generated by three properties leased to AT&T, Inc. As a result of the concentration of revenue generated from these properties, if SunTrust or AT&T were to cease paying rent or fulfilling its other monetary obligations, the Company could have significantly reduced rental revenues or higher expenses until the defaults were cured or the properties were leased to a new tenant or tenants.

รับสังเรอ เกรย์เก๋ยะ (ส. 17 สามารถสังเรอ ใชยลากใกรสังเหตุกา

(A Maryland Corporation)

# **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

またもの injuryan wash et mon i 主義関係 in the fire wash ee ご wash backers wash		Total	Office		Retail	I	ndustrial	. '	Lodging		Multi- Family
Property rentals Straight-line rents Amortization of acquired above and	\$	606,761 \$ 17,705	149,846 5,809	\$	289,324 6,954	\$	85,307 4,504	:\$	:**;	\$	82,284 438
below market leases, net		434	(761)	) .	2,706		(1,511)	)			
Total rental income	\$	624,900 \$	154,894	\$	298,984	\$	88,300	\$		\$	82,722
Tenant recovery income		93,927	30,219		60,836		2,499				373
Other property income Lodging income		17,323 495,585	4,245 	_	5,329 —	_	1,104		495,585		6,645
Total income	\$	1,231,735 \$			365,149	\$	91,903	\$	495,585	\$	89,740
Operating expenses	_	(544,685)	(49,469)	)_	(96,952)	_	(7,866)	_	(342,280)		<u>(48,118)</u>
Net property operations	\$	687,050 \$	139,889	\$	268,197	\$	84,037	\$	153,305	\$	41,622
Depreciation and amortization	\$	(432,081)									
Business manager management fee	\$	(36,000)									
General and administrative expenses	\$	(36,668)									
Interest and dividend income	\$	33,040									
Interest expense	\$	(293,507)									
Income tax benefit	\$	4,518									*
Other income	\$	1,845									
Realized gain and impairment on	Φ	21.070									-
securities, net	\$	21,073									
Equity in loss of unconsolidated entities Impairment of investment in	\$	(18,684)									
unconsolidated entities	\$	(11.220)					12				
Provision for asset impairment	Ф \$	(11,239) (46,584)									
Impairment of notes receivable	Ф \$	(111,896)									
Gain on consolidated investment	\$	433									
Net loss from continuing operations	\$	(238,700)									
Income from discontinued operations,	Ф	(236,700)									
net	\$	71,408									*
Net income attributable to		,									
noncontrolling interests	\$	(9,139)									
Net loss attributable to Company	\$	(176,431)									
Balance Sheet Data:							_				
Real estate assets, net	\$	9,643,194 \$1	1,730.995	\$3	3,745.959	\$9	944,181	\$2	2,424.363	\$7	97.696
Non-segmented assets	,	1,748,308	, , 0	, -	, ,	,,	.,	**	.,,000	7.	,
Total Assets	\$1	1,391,502									
Capital expenditures	\$	101,723 \$	7,114	\$	17,674	\$	903	\$	73,757	\$	2,275

(A Maryland Corporation)

# **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

The following table summarizes net property operations income by segment for the year ended December 31, 2009.

										37.10
The state of the s	_	Total		Office		Retail	Industrial	:	Lodging	Multi- Family
Property rentals	\$	515,988	\$	147,298	\$	234,861	\$ 71,743	\$	41111	\$ 62,086
Straight-line rents		16,965		6,081		5,743	4,730			411
Amortization of acquired above and						i n				whall/
below market leases, net	-	1,688		(620	)	2,695	(387	)	+ + 1 = <u>+q.p</u>	n en Ana <u>es</u>
Total rental income	\$	534,641	\$	152,759	\$	243,299	\$ 76,086	\$	21	\$ 62,497
Tenant recovery income		83,979		29,533		50,045	4,106			295
Other property income		18,433		6,087		6,382	1,083			4,881
Lodging income	·,	459,724		<u> </u>					459,724	
Total income	\$	1,096,777	\$	188,379	\$	299.726	\$ 81,275	\$	459 724	\$ 67 673
Operating expenses		(486,977)		(47,645		(78,486)				(34,811)
Net property operations	\$	609,800	\$	140,734	\$	221,240	\$ 73,118	_	141,846	
Depreciation and amortization	\$	(384,764)	) <del>T</del>	1 1 1	-		10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	_	Zari sarata diribi	- <u> </u>
Business manager management fee	\$.	(39,000)				844	english to in	11,7	da saar ba	in Lawer (C
General and administrative expenses	\$	(43,499)							in Port, and SEC	z mai yš
Interest and dividend income	\$	55,173		SELEM :						e e e plate
Interest expense	\$	(248,267)								
Loss on consolidated investment	\$	(148,887)	)							
Income tax expense	\$	(627)	)						. et is	White March
Other income	\$	591								
Realized gain and impairment on				ME (156)						
securities, net	\$	34,155				717.347937				aliyala K
Impairment of notes receivable	\$	(74,136)								
Equity in loss of unconsolidated entities	\$	(78,487)	)	1946 1944 - 1946			. A.		n de versie	
Impairment of investment in				71,44) 80.5			de el Gregoria. Maria de la Sala			
unconsolidated entities	\$	(7,443)		manage of agent process	£		arbijacan		កស្រាក់ដែល	. Sex 信用。
Provision for asset impairment	\$	(1,117)		N VAS						
Provision for goodwill impairment	\$	(26,676)	)						madl, be	
Net loss from continuing operations	\$	(353,184)	)	4十名詩						
Loss from discontinued operations, net	\$	(35,825)	)						o aducar o -	a one sake. 🤻
Net income attributable to										
noncontrolling interests	\$	(8,951)	1 43	Visit.			tem i i j		Avi, thou	
Net loss attributable to Company	\$	(397,960)	1							
Balance Sheet Data:										
Real estate assets, net	\$	9,223,015	\$1,8	361,529	\$3.	,236,729	\$921.209	\$2	.456.454	\$747,094
Non-segmented assets		2,105,196	•	•		,	. ,>	-,	, .= 0, 10 1	÷ , 500 i
Total Assets	<u>\$1</u>	1,328,211								
Capital expenditures	\$	48,995	2	9,096	¢	4,090	<b>€</b> 0 <i>€</i>	ው	24.000	t 705
1L	Ψ	70,793	Ψ	2,020	Ψ	4,090	\$ 85	Φ	34,929	§ 795

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# **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

The following table summarizes net property operations income by segment for the year ended December 31, 2008.

					• • •	*	
aller Historia grego esteber forma	_	Total	Office	Retail	Industrial	Lodging	Multi- Family
Property rentals	\$	394,766	\$104,900	\$196,060	\$63,236	\$	\$ 30,570
Straight-line rents		17,174	5,259	6,986	4,732	- 1 14Q.	197
Amortization of acquired above and		. S.V 17	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	-,		e. S. M. EMA
below market leases, net	_	2,409	· · · (749)	3,545	(387)	Oten System The State of The St	eradi bar Turk
Total rentals	\$	414,349	\$109,410	\$206,591	\$67,581	\$	\$ 30,767
Tenant recoveries		74,169	27,034	43,411	3,759	* \$1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(35)
Other income		11,702	5,733	3,322	132	7870 a. (4770	2,515
Lodging operating income		506,531		, 		506,531	
Total revenues	\$	1,006,751	\$142,177	\$253,324	\$71,472	\$ 506,531	\$ 33,247
Total operating expenses	Ψ	(453,862)	(41,956)	(65,725)	(6,929)	(322,221)	(17,031)
Net property operations	<u> </u>					-	
Net property operations	\$	552,889	\$100,221	\$187,599	\$64,543	\$ 184,310	\$ 16,216
Depreciation and amortization	\$	(313,765)	e Tarih Listan			369636 <b>(</b> 060 - 177	
General and administrative expenses	\$	(34,087)				arang akti ny Shir os, Sibus,	
Business manager management fee	\$	(18,500)	7445 Par			a ir salviida. Setelii ilga ilga ilga ilga ilga ilga ilga i	
Interest and dividend income	\$	81,274				arnin ista si Januaria	
Interest expense	\$	(225,476)	erina Projektorijski se		21.11.141		
Income tax expense	\$	(6,124)	and the same of th			an Aria Salah Salah	itte fa te logadi i. Bili Malayassa
Other income	\$	70	17.5				
Realized loss and impairment on							in de la Compania. O desta de Compania
securities, net	\$	(262,105)				ans Lani lata ara :	
Equity in loss of unconsolidated entities	\$	(46,108)				t (sett delike ette :	
Impairment of investment in					100	n de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de La companya de la co	
unconsolidated entities	\$	(61,993)	ing a state of the	granista.	i i em Constitutation o	an an an an an an an an an an an an an a	
Provision for goodwill impairment	\$	(11,199)				artson at the ry	
Gain on extinguishment of debt	\$	7,760	(4,44,11)			dan Perikak	
Net loss from continuing operations	\$	(337,364)				ar lesses wa	
Income from discontinued operations,		, , ,	65.65			taskan wh	
net	\$	(18,887)					
Net income attributable to noncontrolling		ŕ				LUBRICO ME	- 10°c
interests	\$	(8,927)				s a na aguaile. Militer fiche al	
Net loss attributable to Company	\$	(365,178)				an wan in hi si at hid gir dami	
y	Ψ	(505,170)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
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#### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

#### (17) Earnings (loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share ("EPS") are computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period (the "common shares"). Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the common shares plus potential common shares issuable upon exercising options or other contracts. There are an immaterial amount of potentially dilutive common shares.

The basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding was 835,131,057, 811,400,035 and 675,320,438 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

#### (18) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has closed on several properties which have earnout components, meaning the Company did not pay for portions of these properties that were not rent producing. The Company is obligated, under certain agreements, to pay for those portions when the tenant moves into its space and begins to pay rent. The earnout payments are based on a predetermined formula. Each earnout agreement has a limited obligation period to pay any additional monies. If at the end of the time period allowed certain space has not been leased and occupied, the Company will own that space without any further obligation. Based on pro forma leasing rates, the Company may pay as much as \$31,839 in the future as vacant space covered by earnout agreements is occupied and becomes rent producing.

As part of the Company's consolidated MB REIT joint venture with Minto Delaware, the Company could be required to redeem Minto Delaware's interest in MB REIT beginning on October 11, 2011 subject to the terms and conditions below:

- On or after October 11, 2011 until October 11, 2012, Minto Holdings, an affiliate of Minto Delaware, has the option to require the Company to purchase, in whole, but not in part, 100% of the Minto Delaware's investment in the MB REIT (consisting of the series A preferred stock and common stock) for a price equal to (A) if the shares of the Company's common stock are not listed, on the earlier of (x) the date the Company purchases Minto Delaware's investment or (y) 150 days after the date written notice of the exercise of the initial purchase right is given, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) \$29,300 or (B) if the shares of the Company's stock are listed, on the earlier of (x) the date the Company purchases Minto Delaware's investment or (y) 150 days after the date written notice of the exercise of the initial purchase right is given, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) 2,934,800 shares of common stock. The series A liquidation preference is equal to \$1,276 per share for 207,000 shares of series A preferred stock plus accrued and unpaid dividends.
- On or after October 11, 2012, Minto Holdings has an option to require the Company to purchase, in whole, but not in part, 100% of the Minto Delaware investment for a price equal to (A) if the shares of the Company's common stock are not listed, on the earlier of (x) the date the Company purchases the Minto Delaware investment or (y) 150 days after written notice of a subsequent purchase right is given, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) the fair market value (pursuant to a specified formula) of the common stock held by Minto Delaware on the date written notice of the subsequent purchase right is given, payable in cash, or (B) if the shares of the Company's common stock are listed, on the earlier of (x) the date the Company purchases the Minto Delaware equity or (y) 150 days after written notice of the subsequent purchase right is given, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) 2,934,800 shares of common stock.

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• On or after October 11, 2015, so long as the MB REIT qualifies as a "domestically controlled REIT;" MB REIT has the right to purchase, in whole, but not in part, 100% of Minto Delaware's investment for a price equal to (A) if the shares of the Company's common stock are not listed, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) the fair market value (pursuant to a specified formula) of the common stock of MB REIT held by Minto Delaware or (B) if the shares of the Company's common stock are listed, the sum of (1) the series A liquidation preference, payable in cash and (2) 2,934,800 shares of common stock.

Certain leases and operating agreements within the lodging segment require the Company to reserve funds relating to replacements and renewals of the hotels' furniture, fixtures and equipment. As of December 31, 2010, the Company has funded \$50,098 in reserves for future improvements. This amount is included in restricted cash and escrows on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010.

Contemporaneous with the Company's merger with Winston Hotels, Inc., its wholly-owned subsidiary, Inland American Winston Hotels, Inc., referred to herein as "Inland American Winston," WINN Limited Partnership, or "WINN," and Crockett Capital Corporation, or "Crockett," memorialized in a development memorandum their intentions to subsequently negotiate and enter into a series of contracts to develop certain hotel properties, including without limitation a Westin Hotel in Durham, North Carolina, a Hampton Inn & Suites/Aloft Hotel in Raleigh, North Carolina, an Aloft Hotel in Chapel Hill, North Carolina and an Aloft Hotel in Cary, North Carolina (collectively referred to herein as the "development hotels").

On March 6, 2008, Crockett filed an amended complaint in the General Court of Justice of the State of North Carolina against Inland American Winston and WINN. The amended complaint alleges that the development memorandum reflecting the parties' intentions regarding the development hotels was instead an agreement that legally bound the parties. The amended complaint further claims that Inland American Winston and WINN breached the terms of the alleged agreement by failing to take certain actions to develop the Cary, North Carolina hotel and by refusing to convey their rights in the three other development hotels to Crockett. The amended complaint seeks, among other things, monetary damages in an amount not less than \$4,800 with respect to the Cary, North Carolina property. With respect to the remaining three development hotels, the amended complaint seeks specific performance in the form of an order directing Inland American Winston and WINN to transfer their rights in the hotels to Crockett or, alternatively, monetary damages in an amount not less than \$20,100. Inland American Winston and WINN deny these claims and, on March 26, 2008, filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint. On March 13, 2009, the court denied the motion to dismiss. Inland American Winston and WINN have filed answers and affirmative defenses to the amended complaint as well as counter claims against Crockett. Contemporaneously with the close of fact discovery, Crockett sought leave to amend its complaint to add another cause of action and to seek treble damages and attorneys' fees, which was granted. Expert discovery has been completed. Based upon an expert report recently received from Crockett, it was originally believed that Crockett's maximum claim, without the inclusion of treble damages or attorneys fees, was approximately \$16,800. On February 28, 2011, the Court ruled on cross motions for summary judgment, which were filed by the parties. The result of the ruling on the cross motions is that certain claims against WINN by Crockett were dismissed, including the treble damages claim and claims relating to two of the hotel properties at issue. Most of the WINN's counter-claims against Crockett were also dismissed as a result of the ruling. Based upon the expert report referenced above, it is now believed that the maximum claim against WINN is approximately \$7,000 exclusive of any claimed interest. WINN believes a trial on these remaining claims will likely take place by the end of 2011. The outcome of this lawsuit cannot be predicted with any certainty and management is currently unable to estimate an amount or range of potential loss that could result if an unfavorable outcome occurs.

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#### **Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)
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While management does not believe that an adverse outcome in the above lawsuit would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, there can be no assurance that an adverse outcome would not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations for any particular period.

The Company has also filed a number of eviction actions against tenants and is involved in a number of tenant bankruptcies. The tenants in some of the eviction cases may file counterclaims against the Company in an attempt to gain leverage against the Company in connection with the eviction. In the opinion of the Company, none of these counterclaims is likely to result in any material losses to the Company.

# (19) Subsequent Events

Subsequent to year end, the Company purchased one property for \$25,500.

The Company entered into two interest rate swap transactions at a rate of 0.912% over a notional amount of \$49,671.

We have adopted an Amended and Restated Share Repurchase Program ("SRP"), effective April 11, 2011, to repurchase shares, on a quarterly basis, due to death of the beneficial owner. Beginning April 11, 2011, we will begin accepting share repurchase requests due to the death of any beneficial owner of shares, with checks distributed by the end of the calendar quarter. There will be \$5 million available each quarter to repurchase shares at a price per share of \$7.23, which is equal to 90% of the most recently disclosed estimated per share value of \$8.03. Additionally in accordance with the SRP, the aggregate number of shares repurchased will be limited to 5.0% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares during any consecutive 12 calendar month period.

#### (20) Quarterly Supplemental Financial Information (unaudited)

The following represents the results of operations, for each quarterly period, during 2010 and 2009.

						20	10			
				Dec. 31		Sept. 30		June 30		March 31
Total income			\$	295,149	\$	321,174	\$	322,415	\$	292,997
Net loss				(18,338)		(119,894)		(1,963)		(27,097)
Net loss attributable t	o Company			(20,483)		(122,480)		(4,129)		(29,339)
Net loss, per commor	share, basic a	nd diluted		, , ,		, , , , ,		1,		(=>,00)
(1)	. •			(.01)		(.15)		(.01)		(.04)
Weighted average nu	mber of comm	on shares				,		()		(101)
outstanding, basic	and diluted (1)		84	43,554,275	83	7,717,745	83	32,322,161	82	26,716,592
춵				19		20	09			
	5.5			Dec. 31	. 77	Sept. 30		June 30		March 31
Total income			\$	271,025	\$	277,255	\$	280,701	\$	267,796
Net loss	24			(157,594)		(27,049)	·	(37,333)	7	(167,033)
Net loss attributable t	o Company			(159,755)		(29,458)		(39,505)		(169,242)
Net loss, per common	share, basic a	nd diluted								(10),11)
(1)				(.19)	. 5	(.04)		(.05)		(.21)
Weighted average nur	mber of comm	on shares			<u> 1</u>			, ,		()
outstanding, basic a	and diluted (1)		82	21,020,633	81	5,129,571	80	08,952,703	80	00,227,755
						'ran		. ,		, , ,

(1) Quarterly income per common share amounts may not total to the annual amounts due to rounding and the changes in the number of weighted common shares outstanding

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(A Maryland Corporation)

# Schedule III Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation December 31, 2010

<b>=</b> <sup>9</sup>	, E	ı																							
Completion of	Or Or Acquisition		2007	1	C007	2005		2005	2005	<b>2</b>	2008		2008	/ / 	2009		2010		2005	3000	C007	2005		2010	
Accumulated	Depreciation (D,F)		1,214	//4, / . - A. (	1,303	2,074	P - 1	243	99	3	817		1.467		390		294		1,345	002	676	1,514		009	, i
nd of period	Total (D,E)		12,749		9,919	12,827	50 ) . - J (	2,964	5 004	· ·	14.386		20.498		6,811		12,761		9,054	2 571	1,0,0	9,586		25,754	
Gross amount at which carried at end of period	Buildings and Improvements (D)		9,249		,,209	11,287		1,264	3 304	) ) )	9886		15.598	, T.	5,511		9,961		7,409	7 571	<b>2,0/1</b>	8,036		20,154	20 1940 and
Gross amount	Land and Improvements	4.7	3,500	( CEO	7,030	1,540	7 G	1,/00	1 700		4,500		4,900		1,300		2,800		1,645	000	3	1,550		2,600	
ide Par Edga Bress	Adjustments to Basis (C)		<b>∞</b>	)	120		. 146 1974 1984		(4.627)		(24)		20						99	231		41	es i auto auto auto		
Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	3 -	9,241	0202	610,1	11,287		1,204	7.931		9,910		15,577		5,511	14 / 3 177 3	9,961	: : :	7,343	2 440	) i	7,994	 94.	20,154	
Initia	Land		3,500	0 650	2,000	1,540	100	1,/00	1.700		4,500		4,900		1,300		2,800	1 1 1	1,645	00	₩\$ # <b>\</b>	1,550		2,600	D T
The second	Encumbrance		7,712		1	T			5.767		8,949		12,810				13,653							23,298	
						ANDS	1				12		(il)		\$ 1.							س عدد الم		al est al est	
Ellerich Claser Vollage Sein Christe Vollage		Retail	14th STREET MARKET	Plano, TX 24 HOUR FITNESS - 249 & JONES	Houston, TX	24 HOUR FITNESS - THE WOODLANDS	Woodlands, TX	Houston, TX	825 RAND	Lake Zurich, IL	95th and CICERO	Oak Lawn, IL	ALCOA EXCHANGE	Bryant, AR	ALCOA EXCHANGE II	Benton, AR	ANDERSON CENTRAL	Anderson, SC	ANIOINE IOWN CENTER	ASHFORD PLAZA	Houston, TX	ATASCOCITA SHOPPING CENTER	Humble, TX	BARTOW MARKETPLACE	Audilla, Ora

	80	Initial	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	.3	Completion of
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
BAY COLONY League City, TX		3,190	30,828	5,661	3,190	36,489	39,679	5,976	2005
BEAR CREEK VILLAGE CENTER Wildomar, CA	15,065	3,523	12,384	(188)	3,523	12,196	15,719	763	2009
BELLERIVE PLAZA Nicholasville, KY	6,092	2,400	7,749	62	2,400	7,811	10,211	1,036	2007
BENT TREE PLAZA Raleigh, NC	5,453	1,983	7,093	(52)	1,983	7,040	9,023	524	2009
BI-LO - GREENVILLE Greenville, SC	4,286	1,400	5,503	ľ	1,400	5,503	6,903	883 S	2006
BLACKHAWK TOWN CENTER Houston, TX		1,645	19,982	Î	1,645	19,982	21,627	3,611	2005
BOYNTON COMMONS Miami, FL	27,854	11,400	17,315		11,400	17,315	28,715	522	2010
BRANDON CENTRE SOUTH Brandon. FL	16,133	5,720	19,500	639	5,720	20,140	25,860	2,587	2007
BROOKS CORNER San Antonio, TX	14,276	10,600	13,648	2,564	10,600	16,212	26,812	2,596	2006
BUCKHEAD CROSSING Atlanta, GA	33,215	7,565	27,104	(1,468)	7,565	25,637	33,202	1,646	2009
BUCKHORN PLAZA Bloomsburg, PA	9,025	1,651	11,770	692	1,651	12,539	14,189	1,949	2006
CAMPUS MARKETPLACE San Marcos, CA	19,619	6,723	27,462	(289)	6,723	27,174	33,896	1,669	2009
CANFIELD PLAZA Canfield, OH	7,575	2,250	10,339	538	2,250	10,877	13,127	1,904	2006
CARVER CREEK Dallas, TX	-	650	्ट्र १९०	825	650	1,384	2,034	241	2005
CENTERPLACE OF GREELEY Greeley, CO	17,175	3,904	14,715	(113)	3,904	14,602	18,506	949	2009
CHESAPEAKE COMMONS Chesapeake, VA	8,950	2,669	10,839	I	2,669	10,839	13,508	1,490	2007

	. ja .	Initia	Initial Costs (A)		ाः Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period		Completion of
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D.F)	Construction or Acquisition
Colorado Saringe CO	4,890	2,023	6,991	(319)	2,023	6,672	8,695	449	2009
Colorado aprings, CO CHILI'S - HUNTING BAYOU Jacinto Civ. TX	l,	400			400	. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	400	.   .	2005
CINEMARK - JACINTO CITY Jacinto City TX		1,160	10,540	1	1,160	10,540	11,700	1,987	2005
CINEMARK - WEBSTER Webster TX		1,830	12,094		1,830	12,094	13,924	2,251	2005
CINEMARK 12 - SILVERLAKE Pearland, TX		1,310	7,496		1,310	7,496	8,806	1,374	2005
CITIZENS (CFG) CONNECTICUT Hamden, CT	8/29	525	737	(2)	525	735	1,260	26	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) CONNECTICUT Colchester, CT	1,095	450	1,191	<b>(4)</b>	450	1,187	1,637	156	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) CONNECTICUT Deep River, CT	2,018	480	2,194	(2)	480	2,187	2,667	287	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) CONNECTICUT East Lyme, CT	1,142	430	1,242	(4)	430	1,238	1,668	163	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) CONNECTICUT Montville. CT	2,435	111	2,648	6)		2,640	2,751	347	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) CONNECTICUT Stonington, CT	1,123	450	1,221	(4)	450	1,217	1,667	160	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) CONNECTICUT Stonington, CT	1,150	420	1,251	(4)	420	1,247	1,667	164	2007
CITIZENS (CFG),CONNECTICUT East Hampton, CT	808	490	879	(3)	490	876	1,366	115	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) DELAWARE Lewes, DE	653	525	353	4 <sup>2</sup> 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	525	349	874	46	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) DELAWARE Wilmington, DE	467	275	252	(3)	275	250	525	33	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) DELAWARE Wilmington, DE	393	485	212	(2)	485	210	695	28	2007

		Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount a	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	Accumulated	Completion
ADIAVICADIBE	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Depreciation (D,F)	Consultation or Acquisition
CITIZENS (CFG) ILLINOIS Orland Hills, IL	3,260	1,870	2,414	(9)	1,870	2,408	4,278	316	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) ILLINOIS Calumet City, IL	361	450	267	(1)	450	267	717	35	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) ILLINOIS Chicago, IL	179	815	133		815	132	947	17	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) ILLINOIS Villa Park, IL	512	575	379	(1)	575	378	953	20	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) ILLINOIS Westchester, IL	786	725	582	(1)	. 725	280	1,305	97	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) ILLINOIS Olympia Fields, IL	1,443	375	1,069	(2)	375	1,066	1,441	140	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) ILLINOIS Chicago Heights, IL	1,221	290	904	(2)	290	<b>305</b>	1,192	118	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) MELLON BANK BLD Georgetown, DE	2,205	725	2,255	284	725	2,540	3,265	304	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) MICHIGAN Farmington, MI	040	200	174	I	200	174	674	23	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) MICHIGAN Troy, MI	803	1,100	219	1	1,100	219	1,319	59 €	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) NEW HAMPSHIRE Keene, NH	2,407	1,050	2,121		1,050	2,121	3,171	278	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) NEW HAMPSHIRE Manchester, NH	1,270	554	1,119		554	1,119	1,673	147	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) NEW HAMPSHIRE Manchester, NH	1,420	618	1,251		618	1,251	1,869	164	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) NEW HAMPSHIRE Salem, NH	1,472	641	1,297	1	641	1,297	1,938	170	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) NEW HAMPSHIRE Manchester, NH	17,744	9,620	15,633		9,620	1713	25,253	2,052	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) NEW HAMPSHIRE Hinsdale, NH	319	172	281	1	172	281	453	37	2007

	<u> </u>	Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	्ः nd of period		Date of Completion of
CLEXITY OF THE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D.E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D.F)	Construction or Acquisition
CITIZENS (CFG) NEW HAMPSHIRE Ossipee, NH	284	=	250			250	361	33	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) NEW HAMPSHIRE Pelham, NH	294	176	259		176	259	435	<b>3</b>	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) NEW JERSEY Haddon Heights, NJ	821	200	466	1	200	466	996	61	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) NEW JERSEY Marlton, NJ	824	850	468		850	468	1,318	61	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) NEW YORK Plattsburgh, NY	1,156	70	1,342	1	02	1,342	1,412	176	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) OHIO Fairlawn, OH	2,333	400	1,736	1	400	1,736	2,136	228	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) OHIO Bedford, OH	565	450	420		450	420	870	55	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) OHIO Parma, OH	641	625	477	1	625	477	1,102	63	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) OHIO Parma, OH	678	006	505	12	006	505	1,405	99	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) OHIO Parma Heights, OH		750	508		750	208	1,258	29	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) OHIO South Russell, OH	1,178	850	876	Ť	850	876	1,726	115	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Altoona, PA	689	20	771	1	50	771	821	101	2007
CITIZENS (CFG), PENNSYLVANIA Ashley, PA	1,013	82	1,134	1	<b>8</b>	1,133	1,218	149	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Brodheadsville, PA	1,022	675	1,144		(2/2)	1,144	1,819	150	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Butler, PA	1,282	75	1 1434 SIE		2000 1000 <b>275</b> 1555	1,434	1,509	188	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Camp Hill, PA	1,269	1,150	1,420		1,150	1,419	2,569	186	2007

						•				Completion
の ガラン アー・アン・ファイン とうしゅう (in American Property P			Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	Accumulated	Construction
CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CANADA		Encumbrance	Land I	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Depreciation (D,F)	or Acquisition
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Camp Hill, PA		1,199	200	1,342	.	200	1,342	1,842	176	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Camegie, PA		1,636	125	1,830		125	1,830	1,955	240	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Charlerol, PA		1,390	40	1,555	-	40	1,555	1,595	204	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Dallas, PA		1,275	325	1,427	1	325	1,427	1,752	187	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Dallastown, PA		098	150	962	ľ	150	962	1,112	126	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Dillsburg, PA		1,303	260	1,458		260	1,458	1,718	191	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Drexel Hill, PA		1,479	485	1,655	1	485	1,655	2,140	217	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Ford City, PA		886 2	50	1,106	1	20	1,106	1,156	145	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Glenside, PA		1,544	385	1,727	1	385	1,727	2,112	227	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Greensburg, PA		813	125	606	***************************************	125	606	1,034	119	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Highspire, PA		975	300	1,092		300	1,091	1,391	143	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Homestead, PA		905	100	1,009	1	100	1,009	1,109	132	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Kingston, PA	2.47 2	1,516	300	1,697		300	1,696	1,996	223	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Kittanning, PA		1,240	20	1,388		20 	1,388	1,438	182	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Matamoras, PA		1,625	330	1,819		330	1,819	2,149	239	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA McKees Rocks, PA		1,034	100	1,157		100	1,157	1,257	152	2007

	nach no nach nach nach		Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of neriod	of nemod		Completion of
	Encumbrance	nce Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Mechanicsburg, PA	2,619	250	2,931		250	2,931	3,181	385	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Mercer, PA	465	40	521		4.	250	260	89	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Milford, PA	1,450	275	1,623		275	1,623	1,898	213	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia, PA	1,105	009	1,237		009	1,237	1,837	162	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia, PA	942	245	1,054	1	245	1,054	1,299	138	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia, PA	1,200	700	1,342	1	700	1,342	2,042	176	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pitcaim, PA	1,011	75	1,131		75	1,131	. 1,206	148	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh, PA	3,278	75	3,668	(1)	75	3,668	3,743	482	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh, PA	1,849	100	2,069		100	2,069	2,169	272	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh, PA	2,811	006	3,146	(1)	006	3,145	4,045	413	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh, PA	922	150	1,032	-	150	1,032	1,182	136	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh, PA	2,969	75	3,322	(1)	75	3,322	3,397	436	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh, PA	1,414	75	1,583		75	1,582	1,657	208	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh, PA	1,364	<b>20</b>	1,527		20	1,527	1,577	200	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Reading, PA	2,024	165	2,265		165 11	2,265	2,430	297	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYL VANIA Reading, PA	1,194	120	1,336		120	1,336	1,456	175	2007
26.73									

		i i	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period		Completion of
	Encumbrance	nce Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Souderton, PA	1,116	650	1,249		650	1,249	1,899	164 S	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA State College, PA	1,494	400	1,672	1.	400	1,671	2,071	219	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Tannersville, PA	1,094	730	1,225		730	1,224	1,954	161	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Turtle Creek, PA	1,123	150	1,257		150	1,257	1,407	165	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Tyrone, PA	821	50	919		. 50	919	696	121	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Upper Darby, PA	1,152	530	1,289		530	1,289	1,819	169	2007
CÍTIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA West Chester, PA	861	115	964	1	115	964	1,079	127	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA West Hazelson, PA	2,481	125	2,776		125	2,776	2,901	364	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA York, PA	2,695	400	3,016	:	400	3,015	3,415	396	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Aliguippa: PA	297	150	899		150	899	818	<b>88</b> . <sup>2</sup>	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Allison Park, PA	089	750	761	1:	750	761	1,511	100	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Altoona, PA	512	100	573	ľ	000	573	673	75	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Beaver Falls, PA	451	350	504		350	504	854	99	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Carlisle, PA	506	350	292		350	<b>567</b>	617	4 <u>7</u>	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Cranberry, PA	431	100	483	2	100	483	283	63	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Erie, PA	545	275	610	l	275	610	882	08.	2007

			Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	Ş.	Completion of
CALIFORNIA STATE STATE OF THE S	En	Encumbrance	Land I	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Grove City, PA		343	8	383	-	<b>8</b>	383	473		2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Grove City, PA		547	40	612	-	40	612	652	<b>8</b> 0	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Harrisburg, PA		604	625	9/9	1	625	9/9	1,301	68	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Haertown, PA		669	069	782	1:	069 -	782	1,472	103	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYL VANIA Hollidaysburg, PA		655	50	733			733	783	96	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Kutztown, PA		526	420	288 588	1:	420 	589	1,009	77	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Lancaster, PA		548	650	614		920	<b>614</b>	1,264	8	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Lancaster, PA		599	200	671		200	671	1,171	88	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Latrobe, PA		481	200	538		200	538	738	<b>Z</b>	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Lititz, PA		493	175	552		175	552	727	72	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Lower Burrell, PA		575	225	644		225	644	698	85	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Mountain Top, PA	2. (1) 2. (1) 4. (1)	484	210	542		210	542	752	7	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Munhall, PA	n Tea	246	125	275	1.	125	275	400	36	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA New Stanton, PA		615	200	889	1	200	889	1,188	06	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYL VANIA Oakmont, PA		863	225	996		225	996	1,191	127	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Oil City, PA		479	20	536		20 20	536	286	70	2007

	,								Date of	
	3.768 	Initia	Initial Costs (A)	Section 1	Gross amount a	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	A community	Completion	
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia, PA	609	225	682		225	682	200	06	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh, PA	1,540	500	1,723	T.	200	1,723	2,223	226	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh, PA	1,292	300	1,446	gama, gama, lagar	300	1,446	1,746	190	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh, PA	1,002	275	1,121		275	1,121	1,396	147	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Pittsburgh, PA	836 Sec. 1	250	936		- 250	936	1,186	123	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Saxonburg, PA	714	75	799	Land	75	799	874	105	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Shippensburg, PA	373	225	417	1	225	417	642	55	2007	
CITİZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Slovan, PA	215	200	241		200	241	. 441	32	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA State College, PA	478	325	535	<u> </u>	325	535	860	70	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Temple, PA	581	245	650		245	650 ( )	895	82	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYL VANIA Verona, PA	278	300	647	1	300	647	947	85	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Warrendale, PA	971 	1,250	1,086	753	1,250	1,086	2,336	143	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA West Grove, PA	286	390	(59)	: wi	390	659	1,049	87	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Wexford, PA	578	009	647 S	:	009	646	1,246	<b>8</b>	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Wilkes-Barre, PA	865	225	896		225	896	1,193	127	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA York, PA	628	700	703		700	703	1,403	92	2007	

COURT BALLER AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND		15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Initial	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	C. Accumulated	Completion of
	Encun	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Depreciation (D,F)	or Acquisition
CITIZENS (CFG) PENNSYLVANIA Mount Lebanon, PA	, 1	1,950	250	2,182		250	2,181	2,431	286	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND Coventry, RI	1,	900,1	438	1,095	(2)	438	1,093	1,531	<b>4</b>	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND Cranston, RI	<b>,</b>	1,476	643	1,607	(3)	643	1,604	2,247	211	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND Johnston, RI		,236	538	1,346	(3)	. 538	1,343	1,881	176	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND North Providence, RI	1,	1,818	821	1,980	(4)	821	1,976	2,797	260	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND Providence, RI	1,	1,072	009	1,168	(2)	009	1,166	1,766	153	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND Wakefield, RI		1,338	999	1,457	(3)	999	1,455	2,120	161	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND Providence, RI	3,	3,506	1,278	3,817	(2)	1,278	3,810	5,088	200	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND Warwick, RI	14,	14,561	2,254	15,856	(30)	2,254	15,826	18,080	2,078	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND East Greenwich, RI		286	375	639	(1)	375	637	1,012	<b>8</b> ,,	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND North Providence, RI		617	472	783	(T)	472	781	1,253	103	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND Rumford, RI		647	366	705	(1)	366	703	1,069	92	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) RHODE ISLAND Warren, RI		603	353	657	(1)	353	655	1,009	98	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) VERMONT Middlebury, VT	) <del>,</del>	,013	,270	153	::	1,270	153	1,423	20	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Ludlow, MA		1,210	400	1,002	(1)	400	1,001	1,401	131	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Malden, MA	2,	2,175 1	,263	1,802	(2)	1,263	1,800	3,062	236	2007

		Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount a	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	*	Date of Completion of	
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Malden, MA	926	209	608		209	808	1,415	106	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Medford, MA	1,518	952	1,258	(2)	952	1,256	2,208	165	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Milton, MA	2,760	1,431	2,287	(3)	1,431	2,284	3,714	300	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Randolph, MA	1,719	866	1,424	(2)	866	1,422	2,419	187	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS South Dennis, MA	1,421	743	1,177	(1)	743	1,176	1,918	154	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Springfield, MA	1,034	310	856		310	855	1,165	112	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Woburn, MA	1,309	1,050	1,085	(1)	1,050	1,083	2,133	142	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Dorchester, MA	512	300	424	(I)	300	424	. 724	26	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Needham, MA	899	440	553		440	553	993	73	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS New Bedford, MA	640	450	530		450	<b>530</b>	086	69	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Somerville, MA	725	595	601	=	595 (1875)	009	1,194	79	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Springfield, MA	293	300	243	1.	300	242	542	32	2007	
CÍTIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Tewksbury, MA	859	621	712		621	711	1,332	93	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Watertown, MA	636	552	527	(1)	552	526	1,078	69	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Wilbraham, MA	482	350	399		350	399 (5)	749	52	2007	
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Winthrop, MA	994	541	824	(I)	541	823	1,364	108	2007	

	y parties	Inifria	Initial Costs (A)		Strong amount	Gross amount at which corridat at and of named			Completion of
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Dedham, MA	995	379	824	(1)	379	823	1,202	108	2007
CITIZENS (CFG) MASSACHUSETTS Hanover, MA	1,246	542	1,032		542	1,031	1,573	135	2007
CITY CROSSING Warner Robins, GA	17,418	4,200	5,679		4,200	5,679	6,879	205	2010
COWETA CROSSING Newnan, GA	3,143	1,143	<b>4,590</b>	57	1,143	4,647	5,790	297	2009
CROSS TIMBERS COURT Flower Mound, TX	8,193	3,300	9,939	55	3,300	9,995	13,295	1,316	2007
CROSSROADS AT CHESAPEAKE SQUAR Chesapeake, VA	11,210	3,970	13,732	412	3,970	14,144	18,114	1,937	2007
CUSTER CREEK VILLAGE Richardson, TX	10,149	4,750	12,245	32	4,750	12,276	17,026	1,608	2007
CYFAIR TOWN CENTER Cypress, TX		1,800	13,093	7	1,800	13,100	14,900	2,020	2006
CYPRESS TOWN CENTER Houston, TX	1:	1,850	11,630	378	1,850	12,008	13,858	2,137	2005
DONEL SON PLAZA Nashville TN	2,315	1,000	3,147		1,000	3,147	4,147	432	2007
DOTHAN PAVILLION Dothan, AL	37,165	8,200	38,759	402	8,200	39,161	47,361	2,585	2009
EAST GATE Aiken, SC	008'9"	2,000	10,305		2,000	10,305	12,305	1,408	2007
ELDRIDGE LAKES TOWN CENTER Houston, TX		1,400	14,048	28	1,400	14,076	15,476	2,180	2006
ELDRIDGE TOWN CENTER Houston, TX		3,200	16,663	255	3,200	16,918	20,118	3,169	2005
FABYAN RANDALL PLAZA Batavia. IL	13,405	2,400	22,198	(89)	2,400	22,130	24,530	3,480	2006
FAIRVIEW MARKET Simpsonville, SC	2,625	1,140	5,241	(272)	1,140	4,968	6,108	313	2009

	,								Date of	
CAPAGE A SARTA RE	. Art - Art	Initia	Initial Costs (A)	2	Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period		Completion	
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition	
FLOWER MOUND CROSSING Flower Mound, TX	8,342	4,500	9,049	149	4,500	9,198	13,698	1,246	2007	
FOREST PLAZA Fond du Lac, WI	2,085	3,400	14,550	277	3,400	14,827	18,227	1,756	2007	
FRIENDSWOOD SHOPPING CENTER Friendswood, TX	100	1,550	10,887	1,243	1,550	12,130	13,680	2,242	2005	
FURY'S FERRY Augusta, GA	6,381	1,600	9,783	<b>4</b>	1,600	9,832	11,432	1,357	2007	
GARDEN VILLAGE San Pedro, CA	7,970	3,188	16,522	(129)	3,188	16,393	19,581	1,035	2009	
GATEWAY MARKET CENTER Tampa, FL	23,173	13,600	4,992	<b>!</b> ::	13,600	4,992	18,592	171	2010	
GATEWAY PLAZA Jacksonville, NC	10,098	4,700	6,769		4,700	6,769	11,469	210	2010	
GLENDALE HEIGHTS I, II, III Glendale Heights, IL	4,705	2,220	6,399	94	2,220	<b>6,493</b>	.8,713	1,020	2006	
GRAFTON COMMONS SHOPPING										
CENTER Grafton, WI	18,516	7,200	26,984	. 62	7,200	27,045	34,245	666	2009	
GRAVOIS DILLON PLAZA High Bidge MO	12,630	7,300	ål ål	15,809	7,300	15,809	23,109	2,074	2007	
HERITAGE CROSSING Wilson, NC	16,120	4,400	22,921	4	4,400	22,921	27,321	628	2010	
HERITAGE HEIGHTS Granevine TX	10,719	4,600	13,502	9.1	4,600	13,502	18,102	1,769	2007	
HERITAGE PLAZA - CHICAGO	15,243	5,297	8,831	(403)	5,297	8,428	13,725	550	2009	
HIGHLAND PLAZA	St. Company of the Co	2,450	15,642	2	2,450	15,642	18,092	2,782	2005	
HIRAM PAVILION Hiram, GA	37,609	4,600	16,832	를 <b>[</b> 경 <b>]</b>	4,600	16,832	21,432	540	2010	
HUNTER'S GLEN CROSSING Plano, TX	9,790	4,800	911,7119	55	4,800	11,775	16,575	1,537	2007	

									Date of
					į				Completion
		Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	Accumulated	Of Construction
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D.E)	Depreciation (D F)	Or Acquisition
HUNTING BAYOU		2,400	16.265	1.253	2 400	17 518	10 018	3 078	2006
Jacinto City, TX	ie					) (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	17,710	0,0,0	7007
INTECH RETAIL Indianapolis: IN	2,755	819	2,038		819	2,038	2,858	155	2009
JAMES CENTER	12,368	4,497	16.219	(62)	4.497	16.157	20.654	1 200	0000
Tacoma, WA						10,01	10,07	1,200	5007
JOSEY OAKS CROSSING	9,346	2,620	13,989	72	-2.620	14,061	16.681	1 834	2007
Carrollton, TX					<u>}</u>	6	100,01	1,00,1	1007
LAKEPORT COMMONS		7,800	39,984	2,215	7,800	42,199	49,999	4,680	2007
Sioux City, IA									
LAKEWOOD SHOPPING CENTER Margate, FI.	11,715	4,115	20,646	362	4,115	21,008	25,123	3,736	2006
LAKEWOOD SHOPPING CTR PHASE II		6.340	966.9	(23)	6 340	6 073	12 212	017	2007
Margate, FL			) \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		); ;	0,7,5	11,713	414	/ / /
LEGACY CROSSING	10,890	4,280	13,896	33	4.280	13.929	18 209	1 871	2007
Marion, OH					r L		) )	1,0,1	2
LEXINGTON ROAD	5,454	1,980	7,105	l	1,980	7,105	9,085	1,085	2006
I INCOL N MALT	30000	11		0	. (				
Lincoln, RI	33,833	11,000	50,395	3,099	11,000	53,494	64,494	8,167	2006
LINCOLN VILLAGE	22,035	13,600	25,053	208	13.600	25.561	39.161	3 842	2006
Chicago, IL					į			<u> </u>	2
LORD SALISBURY CENTER Salisbury, MD	12,600	11,000	6,567		11,000	795,6	20,567	1,225	2007
MARKET AT MORSE / HAMILTON	7,893	4,490	8,734	6	4,490	8,742	13.232	1.268	2002
Columbus, OH								) !	) ) ) )
MARKET AT WESTLAKE Westlake Hills, TX	4,803	1,200	6,274	62	1,200	6,353	7,553	845	2007
MCKINNEY TOWN CENTER	21,945	16,297	22,562		16,297	22,562	38,859	490	2007
Meditable of the control of the cont									
MERCHAIN IS CROSSING Englewood, FL	11,593	3,404	11,281	(196)	3,404	11,085	14,489	710	2009

Date of Completion	. o	Construction or Acquisition	2007	2006	2006	2006	2007	2005	2010	2009	2010	2005	2007	2007	2007	2009	2007	2009
	A 2000000000000000000000000000000000000	Accumulated Depreciation (D.F)	883	6,837	620	Į <sup>S</sup>	3,818	I		664	178	1,421	1,121	2,461	358	1,354	3,829	478
	and of period	Total (D.E)	966'6	46,255	5,832	574	33,281	096	8,938	13,218	6,887	12,096	12,436	22,542	3,490	36,147	40,388	8,182
	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	Buildings and Improvements (D)	7,236	39,255	4,342		30,371		.	10,382	5,912	7,456	8,186	17,862	2,590	20,947	30,688	6,440
	Gross amount a	Land and Improvements	2,760	7,000	1,490	574	2,910	096	8,938	2,836	3,975	4,640	4,250	4,680	006	15,200	9,700	1,742
		Adjustments to Basis (C)	91	248	421	(877)	31			(545)	f`.	(27)	1	1,816			1,839	(62)
	Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	7,145	39,008	3,922	877	30,340		F.	10,927	5,912	7,483	8,186	16,046	2,590	20,947	28,849	6,502
Total	Initial	Land	2,760	7,000	1,490	574	2,910	096	8,938	2,836	3,975	4,640	4,250	4,680	006	15,200	9,700	1,742
79 60 61 51 51		Encumbrance	6,432	26,785	3,438	896	19,965			12,100	10,149	7,325	7,532	13,892	2,198	23,976	23,450	4,791
			MIDDLEBURG CROSSING Middleburg, FL	MONADNOCK MARKETPLACE Keene, NH	NEW FOREST CROSSING II Houston, TX	NEWTOWN ROAD Virginia Beach, VA	NORTHWEST MARKETPLACE Houston, TX	NTB ELDRIDGE Houston, TX	PALAZZO DEL LAGO Orlando, FL	PALM HARBOR SHOPPING CENTER Palm Coast, FL	PARADISE PLACE West Palm Beach, FL	PARADISE SHOPS OF LARGO Largo, FL	PARK WEST PLAZA Grapevine, TX	PARKWAY CENTRE NORTH Grove City, OH	PARKWAY CENTRE NORTH OUTLOT B Grove City, OH	PAVILION AT LAQUINTA LaQuinta, CA	PAVILLIONS AT HARTMAN HERITAGE Independence, MO	PEACHLAND PROMENADE Port Charlotte, FL

									Date of
MACH SKOMBANE		Initial	Initial Costs (A)	) )	Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period		Completion of
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction Or. Acquisition
PENN PARK Oklahoma City OK	31,000	6,260	29,424	(73)	6,260	29,351	35,611	3,517	2007
PINEHURST SHOPPING CENTER Humble TX		625	2,157	252	625	2,409	3,034	459	2005
PIONEER PLAZA Mesonite TX	2,250	373	3,099		373	3,099	3,472	426	2007
PLAZA AT EAGLE'S LANDING Stockhridge GA	5,310	1,580	7,002	<del></del>	1,580	7,003	8,583	1,021	2006
PLEASANT HILL SQUARE	30,459	7,950	22,651	(0)	7,950	22,651	30,601	675	2010
POPLIN PLACE Monroe NC	23,945	6,100	27,790	318	6,100	28,108	34,208	2,281	2008
PRESTONWOOD SHOPPING CENTER Dallas TX	26,703	25,400	17,193	1.	25,400	17,193	42,593	410	2010
PROMENADE FULTONDALE Entrangelo AT	16,870	5,540	22,414	38	5,540	22,452	27,992	1,509	2009
RALEIGH HILLSBOROUGH		2,605	-		2,605		2,605		2007
RAICERSTONE SHOPPING CENTER Misconni City, TV	21,000	12,000	26,395	(26)	12,000	26,368	38,368	3,384	2007
RIVERVIEW VILLAGE	10,121	0,000	9,649	23	9,000	9,673	15,673	1,268	2007
Attnigton, 1A ROSE CREEK Woodstock, GA	3,968	1,443	5,630	(62)	1,443	5,567	7,010	412	2009
ROSEWOOD SHOPPING CENTER Columbia. SC	3,131	1,138	3,946	(62)	1,138	3,884	5,022	292	2009
SALTGRASS RESTAURANT-HUNTING BAYOU		540	A Service of the serv		540	Address of the state of the sta	540		2005
Jacinto City, TX SAND LAKE CORNERS	20,709	5,500	7,464		5,500	7,464	12,964	241	2010
Orlando, FL SARASOTA PAVILION  Santia ET	40,425	12,000	25,823		12,000	25,823	37,823	771	2010
Sarasota, FL									

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Date of Completion of	Construction or Acquisition	2005	2007	2006	2007	2006	2006	2010	2007	2008	2009	2009	2006	2007	2005	2006	
	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	2,328	989	1,494	1,140	5,263	7,476	1	518	1,715	446	368	2,033	521	3,566	, 2,203	763
nd of neriod	Total (D,E)	14,500	13,092	15,483	10,745	49,040	54,123	17,805	4,971	29,825	8,918	7,993	15,704	6,391	25,966	18,788	13,533
Gross amount at which carried at end of neriod	Buildings and Improvements (D)	13,000	4,992	8,583	9,095	39,385	49,273	14,805	3,946	20,485	6,888	6,204	12,554	5,071	21,316	14,838	13,533
Gross amount	Land and Improvements	1,500	8,100	0,900	1,650	9,655	4,850	3,000	1,025	9,340	2,031	1,789	3,150	1,320	4,650	3,950	
	Adjustments to Basis (C)	30	1-	<u>.</u>	29	8,404			ŀ	234	(87)	(62)	121	2,001	2,310	654	13,533
Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	12,971	4,992	8,583	9,028	30,982	49,273	14,805	3,946	20,251	6,975	6,266	12,433	3,070	19,006	14,184	
Initial	Land	1,500	8,100	6,900	1,650	9,655	4,850	3,000	1,025	9,340	2,031	1,789	3,150	1,320	4,650	3,950	
y	Encumbrance	j.	8,435	8,800	6,078	30,275	35,450	1	3,238	16,638	4,750	4,921				10,450	l
													er van v		•		
1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、1、		SARATOGA TOWN CENTER Corpus Christi, TX	SCOFIELD CROSSING Austin, TX	SHAKOPEE SHOPPING CENTER Shakopee, MN	SHALLOTTE COMMONS Shallotte, NC	SHERMAN PLAZA Evanston, IL	SHERMAN TOWN CENTER Sherman, TX	SHERMAN TOWN CENTER II Sherman, TX	SHILOH SQUARE Garland, TX	SIEGEN PLAZA East Baton Rouge, LA	SILVERLAKE Erlanger, KY	SOUTHGATE VILLAGE Pelham, AL	SPRING TOWN CENTER Spring, TX	SPRING TOWN CENTER III Spring, TX	STABLES TOWN CENTER I and II Spring, TX	STATE STREET MARKET Rockford, IL	STONE CREEK San Marcos, TX

Completion of	or Acquisition	2010	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2007	2008	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Accumulated	Depreciation (D,F)	200	1,854	1,898	2,598	1,366	2,131	2,218	2,236	2,183	2,995	3,911	436	.115	51	235	89
nd of period	Total (D,E)	29,471	13,759	13,530	18,596	15,017	14,274	20,528	17,938	17,813	32,669	63,593	4,081	1,692	1,082	2,581	1,803
Gross amount at which carried at end of period	Buildings and Improvements (D)	23,321	11,559	11,830	16,196	8,517	12,274	13,828	13,938	13,613	28,369	54,768	3,181	1,017	449	2,081	609
Gross amount a	Land and Improvements	6,150	2,200	1,700	2,400	6,500	2,000	6,700	4,000	4,200	4,300	8,825	006	675	633	200	1,200
e Total	Adjustments to Basis (C)		8-10- 6-1 1-1- 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	ŕ		e de la companya de l			Į:	I	8,154	6,089	26	(1)			
Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	23,321	11,559	11,830	16,196	8,517	12,274	13,828	13,938	13,613	20,215	48,679	3,155	1,018	449	2,082	603
Initial	Land	6,150	2,200	1,700	2,400	6,500	2,000	6,700	4,000	4,200	4,300	8,825	006	675	633	200	1,200
	Encumbrance	34,516	8,535	8,368	11,531	9,269	8,100	12,753	11,145	11,066	24,425	40,800	2,683	323	143	669	452
		•											*				
と 一般の 一般の 一般の 一般の 一般の 一般の 一般の 一般の 一般の 一般の		STONECREST MARKETPLACE	STOP & SHOP - SICKLERVILLE Sicklerville. NJ	STOP N SHOP - BRISTOL Bristol, RI	STOP N SHOP - CUMBERLAND Cumberland RI	STOP N SHOP - FRAMINGHAM	STOP N SHOP - HYDE PARK Hyde Park NV	STOP N SHOP - MALDEN	STOP N SHOP - SOUTHINGTON	SOUTH NOT SWAMPSCOTT	Swampscott, MA STREETS OF CRANBERRY	Cranberry Township,PA STREETS OF INDIAN LAKES	Hendersonville, TN SUNCREEK VILLAGE	Plano, TX SUNTRUST BANK I AL	Muscle Shoats, AL SUNTRUST BANK I AL	SUNTRUST BANK I DC	Briginwood, DC SUNTRUST BANK I FL Panama City, FL

Date of Completion of Construction	Acquisition	7007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Accumulated	(D,F)	8	70	99	66	77	09	48	41	129	105	89	65	96	91		09
nd of period	Total (D,E)	2,100	1,896	1,869	1,679	1,281	1,434	1,184	1,084	2,242	2,633	1,819	1,529	2,749	1,701	2,049	1,634
Gross amount at which carried at end of period	Improvements (D)	00/	620	584	879	681	534	425	359	1,142	933	601	579	849	801	274	534
	Improvements	<b>2</b>	1,276	1,285	800	-009	006	759	725	1,100	1,700	1,218	950	1,900	0006	1,476	1,100
Adinstments	to Basis (C)		1:	1	<u> </u>	:			1.	1	1:	:	l		1:		***************************************
Initial Costs (A) Buildings and	Improvements 786	2	620	584	879	681	534	425	359	1,142	933	601	579	849	803	574	534
Initia	Land		1,276	1,285	800	009	006	759	725	1,100	1,700	1,218	950	,900	006	,476	1,100
17% 27% 27%	Encumbrance 589		464	438	629	510	400	318	269	856	669	450	434	636	009	430 1	400

Apopka, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL Orlando, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL West Palm Beach, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL Sarasota, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL New Smyrna Beach, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL Daytona Beach, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL Deltona, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL Clearwater, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL Daytona Beach, FL Bayonet Point, FL Boca Raton, FL Clearwater, FL Dade City, FL Pensacola, FL Ocala, FL

Palm Coast, FL

										Date of
Comments of the Comments of th			in in	Initial Costs (A)		(i)	Cross of the first of thick of the form of the first of t	ें ें	名	Completion of
		Encumbrance	1 11	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		261	— — —	348		650	348	866	39	2007
Tampa, FL									 	
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		533	1,400	712	1.	1,400	712	2,112	08 <sup>∂</sup>	2007
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		241	575	321		575	321	968	36	2007
Fruitland Park, FL	•	311 311					TV	\$4 \$4		e e e e e
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		381	953	209		953	509   	1,462	58	2007
OCAIA, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL		277	950	771	1	950	77.1	1,721	87	2007
Ormond Beach, FL			1			5.	5-1. 10 (4)			
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		402	1,100	537	[	1,100	537	1,637	19	2007
Gainesville, FL			. (			;	,		. :	. [
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		274	625	366		625	396	991	41	2007
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		480	950	641		950	641	1,591	72	2007
Hobe Sound, FL						1			-	
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		235	009	314	1:	009	314	914	35	2007
Mulberry, FL										
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		415	1,060	553	:	1,060	553	1,613	63	2007
Indian Harbour Beach, FL							ĵ.			
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		536	200	715	1.	200	715	1,215	<b>8</b>	2007
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		1,065	2,100	1,422	I	2,100	1,422	3,522	161	2007
Lake Mary, FL						% %			2	
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		492	910	929		910	929	1,566	74	2007
Melbourne, FL	٠									
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		393 	1,000	525	1:	1, ⊝⊝ ⊝⊝	524	1,524	29	2007
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		355	1,100	474		1,100	1.02 1.02 1.04 1.04 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05	1,573	54	2007
Lutz, FL			2000	70 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (10 (1						
SUNTRUST BANK I FL	₩.	630	275	841		275	841	1,116	95	2007
ואומוזומן, ז' ב										

	٠.														1		
Completion of	Construction or Acquisition	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
8	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	38	1	87	96	46	80	99	<b>62</b>	-16 -16	70	262	81	34	<b>25</b>	08	81
nd of period	Total (D,E)	1,070	1,879	1,272	2,650	703	2,405	1,885	1,451	1,510	1,820	1,509	1,819	903	1,434	2,458	1,742
Gross amount at which carried at end of period	Buildings and Improvements (D)	340	979	772	850	403	705	585	551	410	620	829	719	303	459	208	719 719
Gross amount a	Land and Improvements	730	006	200	1,800	.300	1,700	1,300	006	1,100	1,200	650	1,100	601	975	1,750	1,023
	Adjustments to Basis (C)					1	1				1.		1	-:	1		-
Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	340 <sub>S</sub>	979	772	850	403	705	585	552	410	620	859	719	303	459	708	719
Initial	Land	730	000	200	1,800	300	1,700	1,300	000	1,100	1,200	650	,100	601	975	,750	1,023
	Encumbrance	255 255	734	578	637	302	528	439	413	307	464	449	539 <sub>5</sub> 1	227	344	531	539 1
			. *														

Osprey, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL Panama City Beach, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL Okeechobee, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL Ormond Beach, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL New Port Richey, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL New Smyrna Beach, FL North Palm Beach, FL Pembroke Pines, FL ort St. Lucie, FL Mount Dora, FL Vero Beach, FL Gainesville, FL Clearwater, FL Lakeland, FL Sarasota, FL Orlando, FL

			Initial	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	Accumulated
		Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Depreciation (D,F)
SUNTRUST BANK I FL	. '	672	1,800	968		1,800	968	2,696	101
Fompano Beach, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL		352	1.030	469		1.030	469	1 499	53
Jacksonville, FL				}			<b>)</b>		) ) : :
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		116	298	155		298	155	453	18
Brooksville, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL		1 045	2,803	1 304		2-803	1 304	4 107	158
Miami, FL		) } •	<b>)</b>			<b>5</b>	t / / c-1	ř	170
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		432	490	277		490	\$777	1,067	65
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		304	812	406	1	812	406	1,218	46
Tampa, FL									
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		855	1,565	1,141		1,565	1,141	2,706	129
Seminole, FL			7. (						
SUNTRUST BANK I FL. Orlando, FL.		535	1,430	714		1,430	713	2,143	<u>%</u> े
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		323	861	431		861	430	1,291	49
Jacksonville, FL		C.		or Ng				1.	
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		572	1,500	764	17	1,500	764	2,264	98
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		855	2,200	1,142	***	2,200	1.142	3.342	129
Orlando, FL			24. 24. 25.	erre Tari		E E		Ç	
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		251	009	335	1:	009	335	935	38
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		570	009	761		009	761	1.361	98
Spring Hill, FL									) 
SUNTRUST BANK I FL		268	1,000	758	ľ	1,000	758	1,758	98
St. Augustine, FL SUNTRUST BANK I FL		517	1.050	689		1.050	689	1 739	78
Port St. Lucie, FL			S. Sandana						
SUNTRUST BANK I FL Vero Beach. FL	₩.	331	850	44		850	441	1,291	20
- ( ( ) - ( )		*							

Date of Completion of Construction or Acquisition

	<b>U</b>		,													The State of the S	
nd of period	Total (D,E)	1,726	3,312	3,774	2,190	1,056	2,202	1,240	2,626	2,102	1,634	3,055	1,527	1,641	10,514	2,131	1,312
Gross amount at which carried at end of period	Buildings and Improvements (D)	576	912	1,074	069	456	662	099	786	652	584	955	852	716	3,330	756	787
Gross amount	_	1,150	2,400	2,700	1,500	009	1,540	280	1,840	1,450	1,050	2,100	67.5	925	7,184	1,375	525
	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Į.	I	Ţ	ľ	1.	Į.	Į.	ļ <sup>i</sup>	ŀ	ŀ		ļ	ľ	<b>I</b> !		I
Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	576	913	1,075	069	456	662	199	786	652	584	955	852	716	3,329	756	787
Initia	Land	1,150	2,400	2,700	1,500	009	1,540	280	1,840	1,450	1,050	2,100	675	925	7,184	1,375	525
	Encumbrance	432	684	805	517	341	496	495	589	488	368	602	537	452	2,100	477	496
														· ·			
																•	
Challend by an edy	SOMETHINGS OF AR LOAD	SUNTRUST BANK I FL Gulf Breeze, FL	SUNTRUST BANK I FL Casselberry, FL	SUNTRUST BANK I FL Winter Park, FL	SUNTRUST BANK I FL Fort Pierce, FL	SUNTRUST BANK I FL Plant City, FL	SUNTRÚST BANK I FL St. Petersburg, FL	SUNTRUST BANK I FL Ormond Beach, FL	SUNTRUST BANK I FL West St. Cloud, FL	SUNTRUST BANK I FL Tamarac, FL	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Brunswick, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Kennesaw, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Columbus, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Austell, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Atlanta, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Chambleee, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Conyers, GA

Date of Completion of Construction or Acquisition

Accumulated (Depreciation (D,F)

2007

65

2007

103

2007

121

2007

78

2007

2007

2007

2007

2007

2007

2007

2007

2007

2007

376

2007

85

2007

89

									=									
	Date of Completion of	Construction or Acquisition	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
	<b>7</b> Ç	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	137	55	135	20	53	53	46	74	. 132	. 49	. 69	9/	127	112	129	255
		Total (D,E)	2,962	783	2,515	1,417	578	1,330	859	1,153	2,446	925	704	666	3,145	2,192	2,141	6,798
	New York Control of the Control of t	Buildings and Improvements (D)	1,212	483	1,190	617	253	466	408	653	1,171	565	614	674	1,120	992	2017	2,259
•		Land and Improvements	1,750	300	1,325	800	325	865	250	200	1,275	360	06	325	2,025	1,200	1,000	4,539
		Adjustments to Basis (C)	-	1;	ann.		I	:	1	waterstead	Į:	ľ	I,					
	Total Control	Buildings and Improvements	1,211	483	1,190	617	. 253	466	408	652	1,171	565	614	674	1,120	992	1,141	2,259
		Land	1,750	300	1,325	800	325	865	250	200	1,275	360	06	325	2,025	1,200	1,000	4,539
		Encumbrance	764	305	750	389	159	294	257	412	738	356	387	425	707	625	720	1,425
			٠															
																		₩
	100 Notes 100 No		SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Atlanta, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Savannah, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Dunwoody, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Douglasville, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Albany, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Athens, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Macon, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Atlanta, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Duluth, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Thomson, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Madison, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Savannah, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Marietta, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Marietta, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Cartersville, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA Atlanta, GA

Initial Costs (A) Gross amount at which carried at enc	Buildings and Adjustments Land and Buildings and Improvements to Basis (C) Improvements Improvements (D)		1,034 — 1,500	688 — 575	1,581 — 1,600 1,582	658 — 175	347 — 475	462 — 650	878 — 525	396	603	449 — 250	388	1,065 — 1,100 1,065	294 — 200 294	1,925 (1) 1,000 1,924	Control of the contro
Initia	Encumbrance Land	293 300	652 1,500	434 575	997 1,600	415 175	219 475	291 650	554 525	250 575	380 869	283 250	245 575	672 1,100	185 200	752 1,000	
		SUNTRUST BANK I GA Lithonia, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Peachtree City, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Stone Mountain, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Atlanta Ga	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Waveross, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Union City, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Savannah. GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Norcross. GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Stockbridge, GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Stone Mountain, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA	Sylvesier, GA SUNTRUST BANK I GA Evans. GA	SUNTRUST BANK I GA Thomson GA	SUNTRUST BANK I MD Annanolis MD	construction of the state of th

Date of Completion of Construction Or Acquisition 2007

Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)

nd of period

Total (D,E)

765

2007

2,534

2007

1,263

2007

3,182

2007

833

2007

2007

1,112

2007

1,403

2007

2007

1,472

2007

2007

963

2007

2,165

2007

494

2007

2,924

133

	Arting Section 1											Date of
					Initial	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	Accumulated	Completion of
			En	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Depreciation (D,F)	Or Acquisition
	SUNTRUST BANK I MD			552	009	1,414	(1)	009	1,413	2,013	- 160	2007
	Avondale, MD								. •			
	SUNTRUST BANK I MD Cambridge, MD			571	008	1,462	(1)	000	1,461	2,261	165	2007
	SUNTRUST BANK I MD			615	800	1,575	(1)	800	1,574	2,374	178	2007
	Cockeysville, MD											
	SUNTRUST BANK I MD			870	700	2,229	(1)	. 700	2,228	2,928	252.	2007
	Glen Burnie, MD											
	SUNTRUST BANK I MD Annanolis, MD			996	00	2,473	(1)	000	2,473	2,573	279	2007
	SUNTRUST BANK I MD			629	100	1.737	(1)	1.100	1.737	2.837	196	2007
	Prince Frederick, MD			n. Su		\$5					) 	) (1) 
	SUNTRUST BANK I NC			342	009	844		009	844	1,444	95	2007
1 //	Greensboro, NC			rp								
<b>1</b>	SUNTRUST BANK I NC			291	550	719	-	550	719	1,269	81	2007
	Greensboro, NC											
	SUNTRUST BANK I NC			363	190	968		06	968	1,086	101	2007
	Apex, NC			. !	1			. !				
	SUNTRUST BANK I NC			193	420	477	I	450	477	927	54	2007
	Arden, NC				0	0		0	Ç,	. 0	C I	
	SUNTRUST BANK I NC Asheboro, NC			279	400	069	1	400	069	1,090		2007
	SUNTRUST BANK I NC		18 8.	245	75	604	I	75	604	629	89	2007
	Bessemer City, NC		***	er Se					Mercelle Life of		:	Ž.
	SUNTRUST BANK I NC	:		180	200	444	:	200	44 44	944	. 50	2007
	Durham, NC				S.					 • <b>€</b> \$25 g.		ž Ž
	SUNTRUST BANK I NC Charlotte, NC			284	550	701	[	550 ((()	702	1,252	62	2007
	SUNTRUST BANK I NC			361	200	891		200	891	1,091	101	2007
	Charlotte, NC			*		The second secon						
	SUNTRUST BANK I NC Greensboro, NC	-#		370	425	915		425	915	1,340	103	2007
												e e

STALL STREET BY WKI 22.	1 7 7 %	į	Initial Costs (A)				7
			Buildings and	Adinetmente	Gross amount	at which carried at er Puildings and	2
	Encumbrance	Land	Improvements	to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	buildings and Improvements (D)	Ĕ
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	207	320	512	.	320	512	1
Creedmoor, NC	- ()				P=1.		
SON INOSI BANKI NC Durham, NC	323	280	796		780	797	
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	333	400	821	1	400	822	
Dunn, NC							
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	158	550	389		550	389	
Harrisburg, NC	٠ . ر د	. Ç			)		
Hendersonville, NC	3/0	450	676	1	- 450	929	
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	287	230	. 802		230	602	
Cary, NC					3	) - -	
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	419	300	1,034		300	1.035	
Mebane, NC							
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	964	175	2,380		175	2.381	
Lenoir, NC							•
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	303	130	747	1	130	748	
Roxboro, NC							
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	250	300	617		300	617	
Winston-Salem, NC						5	
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	472	280	1,164	l	280	1,165	
Oxford, NC							
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	165	25	. 408	1	25	408	
CINTRICT BANK I NO	007	003			. i	,	
Charlotte, NC	<b>4</b> 20	200	1,00,1		000	1,061	_
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	227	500	561		200	561	
Greensboro, NC	to the				) . ) )	, )	•
SUNTRUST BANK I NC	166	320	410		350	410	
Stanley, NC STIMPPITST DANIZING	1	į					
Solithosi bankino Salishiry NC	CCI	C/7	385		275	382	
			<i>}</i>				

Date of Completion of Construction or Acquisition

ed at end of period

Accumulated (Depreciation (D,F)

Total (D,E) 832

2007

58

2007

90

1,077

2007

1,222

2007

939

2007

1,379

2007

2007

117

1,335

2007

269

. 2,556

2007

878

2007

2007

1,445

2007

2007

1,061

2007

2007

657

2007

		_															
Date of Completion of	Construction or Acquisition	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
gw.	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	<b>5</b> 2	20	27	92	17	98	106	40	54	142	102	86	<b>6</b>	92	70	135
<u>.</u>	Total (D,E)	727	1,046	387	814	832	1,307	1,191	631	929 	1,514	939	838	1,228	975	977	1,992
Free or bright of turbich coming of the state of the surface of th	Buildings and Improvements (D)	477	9446	237 328	674	632	757	941	356	479	1,254	903	758	878	815	219	Apple 755 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870
Constant Services	Land and Improvements	250	009	150	140	200	550	250	275	450	260	36	<b>0</b> 8	350 S	160	390	8008 8000
	Adjustments to Basis (C)		1.	-		To compare	1		l;	:	(1)	(1)		(1)	<b> </b> :		(1)
्र Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	477	446	. 237	674	632	757	941	356	479	1,255	904	758	878	816	618	1,192
	Land	250	009	150	140	200	550	250	275	450	260	36	08	350	160	360	008
	Encumbrance	193	81	96	273	256	307	381	144	194	455	328	275	318	296	224	432
-											e e e		*	•			
															٠		₩
S. 1 X. 2 X. 3 X. 3 X. 3 X. 3 X. 3 X. 3 X. 3		SUNTRUST BANK I NC Stokesdale, NC	SUNTRUST BANK I NC Sylva, NC	SUNTRUST BANK I NC Lexington, NC	SUNTRUST BANK I NC Walnut Cove, NC	SUNTRUST BANK I NC Waynesville, NC	SUNTRUST BANK I NC Concord, NC	SUNTRUST BANK I NC Yadkinville, NC	SUNTRUST BANK I NC Rural Hall, NC	SUNTRUST BANK I NC Summerfield. NC	SUNTRUST BANK I SC Greenville. SC	SUNTRUST BANK I SC Fountain Inn. SC	SUNTRUST BANK I SC Liberty. SC	SUNTRUST BANK I SC Mauldin, SC	SUNTRUST BANK I SC Greenville, SC	SUNTRUST BANK I SC Greenville, SC	SUNTRUST BANK I SC Greenville, SC
								-14	4-								

SERIMINATION TO THE TANK TO SERVICE TO THE SERVICE	35 3	Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	Accumulated	Ŭ Ĉ
CALABOR BOWLEY	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Depreciation (D,F)	ქ ₹
SUNTRUST BANK I TN	186	240	319	1.	240	319	559	36	
Kingsport, 1N SUNTRUST BANK I TN	136	370	234		370	233	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	76	
Morristown, TN	( * ) ( * )	Ç	ŗ			<u></u>	<b>3</b> 5		
SUNTRUST BANK I TN	605	1,110	1,036	(1)	1,110	1,035	2,145	117	
Brentwood, 1N SUNTRUST BANK I TN	544	1.100	932	Ξ	1 100	031	2.031	105	
Brentwood, TN	90 100 110		) ) '	E	<b>3</b>	100	1,00,7	3	
SUNTRUST BANK I TN Nashville. TN	009	1,450	1,028	(1)	1,450	1,027	2,477	116	
SUNTRUST BANK I TN	204	675	350		675	350	1,025	40	
Nashville, IN STINTRIST BANK I TN	737	050	000		030			ر پ	
East Ridge, TN	t (7)	0.7	004	1	000	004	020	<b>4</b> 5	
SUNTRUST BANK I TN	209	735	872	(1)	735	872	.1,607	66	
NASHVIHE, IIN SUNTRUST BANK I TN	239	370	409		370	··· 708	977	. 4	
Chattanooga, TN	) v	) )	<u> </u>		<u>)</u>	001	<b>0</b> ,41	ე ე	
SUNTRUST BANK I TN	495	675	848 S	(1)	675	847	1,522	96	
Lebanon, IN SUNTRUST BANK I TN	368	425	630	, (	: XCV	. 630	1055		
Chattanooga, TN	) (2 ) (3 ) (4 ) (4)	) 		$\mathbf{E}$	7	) G	(CO),1	/ T	
SUNTRUST BANK I TN Chattanooga TN	287	185	491		185	491	929	55	
SUNTRUST BANK I TN	224	410	383		410	383	703	. 77	
Loudon, TN			3		) •		3	?	
SUNTRUST BANK I TN Nashville. TN	392	1,400	671	(1)	1,400	671	2,071	76	
SUNTRUST BANK I TN	230	150	394		150	393	543	44	
Soddy Daisy, TN STINTBLIST BANK LTN	6.0		i CE				Wather to be		
Oak Ridge, TN	<del>474</del>	000	<b>5</b> 7	( <u>T</u> )	099	725	1,385	82	
			, ,						

Date of Completion of Construction or Acquisition

_											# · · · · · ·			101000			
Date of Completion of of other of the completion of the Construction	or Acquisition	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
हर् Accumulated	Depreciation (D,F)	73	4	67	09	30	16	<b>1</b> E	. 15	59	35	186	114	33	<b>43</b>	39	112
nd of period	Total (D,E)		925	1,462	1,530	29	348	730	1,074	290	909	2,647	2,012	792	524	496	1,367
्रहरू Gross amount at which carried at end of period	Buildings and Improvements (D)	644	375	<b>292</b>	530 	265	168	278	454	260	306	1,647	1,012	292	384	346	987
ුව. Gross amount a	Land and Improvements	335	550	870	1,000	391	180	453	<b>620</b>	30	300	1,000	1,000	200	140 	150	380
274 66 1 6	Adjustments to Basis (C)		***************************************	(1)				<u>                                     </u>	1.		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	ľ	ľ	:			· 
	Buildings and Improvements	645	375	593	530	265	168	278	454	260	306	1,647	1,012	292	384	346	886
Emitial	Land	335	550	870	1,000	391	180	453	620	30	300	000,	000	200	140	150	380
in the control of the	Encumbrance	376 0.5	219	346	310	155	86	162	265	126	148	799	16491	142	186	168	479
											, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		ų , ,				
																	-\$
ONY MIGHT ON SOME MIGHT BY WAY TOO SOMEN LOSING DE		SUNTRUST BANK I TN Savannah, TN	SUNTRUST BANK I TN Signal Mountain, TN	SUNTRUST BANK I TN Smyrna, TN	SUNTRUST BANK I TN Murfreesboro, TN	SUNTRUST BANK I TN Murfreesboro, TN	SUNTRUST BANK I TN Johnson City, TN	SUNTRUST BANK I TN Chattanooga. TN	SUNTRUST BANK I TN Nashville, TN	SUNTRUST BANK I VA Accomac, VA	SUNTRUST BANK I VA Richmond, VA	SUNTRUST BANK I VA Fairfax, VA	SUNTRUST BANK I VA Fredericksburg, VA	SUNTRUST BANK I VA Richmond, VA	SUNTRUST BANK I VA Collinsville, VA	SUNTRUST BANK I VA Doswell, VA	SUNTRUST BANK I VA Lynchburg, VA
ð á á	80 5	SU Sav	SU Sig	SU. Sm	SU Mu	S Mm	SU. John	SUI Cha	SUI Nas	SUI	SU) Rich	SUF Fair	SU7 Fred	SUN Rich	SUN	SUN Dos	SUN

	,					
* C120 14 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17		Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	ار ہے۔ Gross amount at which carried at end
	Encumbrance	1,1	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D) T
SUNTRUST BANK I VA	719	2,200	1,482		2,200	
SUNTRUST BANK I VA	554	760	1,142	I	092	1,142
Gloucester, VA SUNTRUST BANK I VA	352	450	962		450	705
Chesapeake, VA		3	3	- >	2	C3/
SUNTRUST BANK I VA Lexington, VA		310	228	1: 1:	310	228
SUNTRUST BANK I VA Radford: VA	06	06	185	, 3%	<b>6</b>	185
SUNTRUST BANK I VA	265	530	547	[	530	547
Williamsburg, VA SUNTRUST BANK I VA	232	098	479	112	860	479
Salem, VA SUNTRUST BANK I VA	658	1,170	1,357		1.170	1.357
Roanoke, VA	)	i. (		? *		
SUNTRUST BANKT VA New Market, VA	307	150	634	2.3	150	634
SUNTRUST BANK I VA	485	200	666	ľ	200	666
SUNTRUST BANK I VA	<b>82</b> 2007	120	176	.	120	176
SUNTRUST BANK I VA	449	260	926	.	260	926
SUNTY BANK I VA	242	450	498		450	498
Koanoke, VA SUNTRUST BANK I VA Vinton VA	118	399	243	1	399	243
SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Mismi FI	1,528	1,533	893	3	1,533	968,925
SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Destin FI	1,388	1,392	811	2	1,392	813
Costin, 1 h			ý			

Date of
Completion
Of
Accumulated Construction
Depreciation
(D,F)
Acquisition

d of period Total (D,E) 3,682

1,902

1,175

1,077

1,339

2,527

1,199

1,186

2,429

Date of Completion of	Or Acquisition	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
S S Accimulated	Depreciation (D,F)	- 94	70	108	78	92	72	85	29	78	86	68	999	177		08	52
and of period	Total (D,E)	2,318	1,715	2,654	1,935	2,264	1,785	2,089	1,644	1,935	2,420	2,198	1,625	1,895	1,556	1,965	1,292
Gross amount at which carried at end of period	Buildings and Improvements (D)	855	632	979 <sub>0</sub>	713	835	658°	770	909	713	892	8111	599	669	574	\$ 1000,000 and 1000 a	476
ුර Gross amount	Land and Improvements	1,463	1,082	1,675	1,221	1,429	1,127	1,319	1,038	1,221	1,527	1,388	1,026	1,196	985	1,240	815
	Adjustments to Basis (C)	2	<b>2</b>	m,	2	7	7	2	7	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	7	2	2	<b>6</b> 1	7 <b>2</b>	-
ा Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	852	630 <sub>S</sub>	926	711,	832	929	2897	604	711	890	\$08 808	598°	<sup>-</sup> 269	572	722	475
ार्ट Initial	Land	1,463	1,082	1,675	1,221	1,429	1,127	1,319	1,038	1,221	1,527	1,388	1,026	1,196	985	1,240	815
	Encumbrance	1,458	1,079	1,669	1,217	1,424	1,123	1,314	1,034	1,217	1,522	1,383	1,022	1,192	979	1,236	813
											- 1.42°						
															•		₩.
Most B. T. B. EXCELA		SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Dunedin, FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Palm Harbor FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Tallahassee, FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Orlando, FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Orlando, FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Melbourne, FI.	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Coral Springs FI	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Lakeland. FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Palm Coast. FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Plant City FI	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Orlando, FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA South Daytona, FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Fort Lauderdale, FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Pensacola, FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA West Palm Beach, FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Lake Wells, FL
								4									

uo Ou	l													1.000.000	ła :	
Or Acquisiti	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Depreciation (D,F)	22	97.	73	72	70	99	112	72	35	06	139	83	<b>8</b>	. <b>E</b>	102	
Total (D,E)	537	1,869	1,791	1,772	1,735	1,632	2,420	.1,557	761	1,944	2,998	1,767	1,747	274	2,192	2,406
Buildings and Improvements (D)	198	689	099	654	640	602	1,021	<b>657</b>	321	.820	1,264	745	737	116	(1354 924 1	9 Apply 7 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Land and Improvements	339	1,180	1,131	1,119	.1,095	1,030	1,399	006	440	1,124	1,734	1,022	1,010	159	1,268	1,391
Adjustments to Basis (C)		<b>7</b>	<b>2</b> 1 %	<b>2</b> **	<b>6</b>	~~	(37)	(24)	(12)	(53)	(45)	(27)	(26)	<b>4</b> )	(33) (1) (33) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	(36)
Buildings and improvements	198	289	629	652	638	. 009	1,057	089	333	846 	1,310	772	763	120	856	1,051
Land	339	1,180	1,131	1,119	1,095	1,030	1,399	006	440	1,124	1,734	1,022	1,010	159	1,268	1,391
Encumbrance	338	1,176	1,127	1,115	1,091	1,026	1,515	975	477	1,217	1,878	1,107	1,094	172	1,373	1,506
													ų,			
2007 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Dunnellon, FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Kissimmee, FL	ST II FLORIDA 2e. FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA North Port, FL	SUNTRUST II FLORIDA Hudson, FL	ST II FLORIDA e. FL	SUNTRUST II GEORGIA Atlanta, GA	SUNTRUST II GEORGIA Bowden, GA	SUNTRUST II GEORGIA Cedartown, GA	T II GEORGIA Island GA	SUNTRUST II GEORGIA Dunwoody, GA	SUNTRUST II GEORGIA Atlanta, GA	SUNTRUST II GEORGIA Jessun. GA	SUNTRUST II GEORGIA Brunswick, GA	SUNTRUST II GEORGIA Roswell, GA	SUNTRUST II GEORGIA
	Buildings and Adjustments Land and Buildings and Encumbrance Land Improvements to Basis (C) Improvements (D) Total (D,E)	Encumbrance Land Improvements to Basis (C) Improvements 138 339 198 1 339 198 1 339 198 2 2	Encumbrance         Land         Buildings and Improvements         Adjustments to Basis (C)         Improvements to Basis (C)         Improvements to Basis (C)         Improvements (D)         Total (D,E)         Deprecation (D,F)           1,176         1,180         687         2         1,180         689         1,869         76	Encumbrance         Land Improvements         Los Basis (C) Improvements         Improvements to Basis (C) Improvements         Improvements to Basis (C) Improvements         Improvements (D) Improvements         Total (D,F) (D,F) (D,F)         Depreciation (D,F)           1,176         1,180         687         2         1,180         689         1,869         76           1,127         1,131         659         2         1,131         660         1,791         73	Encumbrance         Land         Buildings and Improvements         Adjustments to Basis (C)         Improvements (D)         Total (D,E)         Depreciation (D,E)           1,176         1,180         687         2         1,180         689         1,869         76           1,127         1,113         659         2         1,131         660         1,791         73           1,115         1,119         652         2         1,119         654         1,772         72	Encumbrance         Land         Buildings and Improvements         Adjustments to Basis (C) Improvements         Land and Improvements (D) Improvement	Encumbrance         Land         Buildings and Improvements         Adjustments to Basis (C) Improvements         Land and Improvements (D) Improvements         Land and Improvements (D) Improvements         Land and Improvements (D) I	Encumbrance         Land Inprovements         Buildings and Improvements         Adjustments to Basis (C) Improvements         Improvements to Basis (C) Improvements         Improvements to Basis (C) Improvements         Land and Improvements         Buildings and Improvements         Coral (D.E) (D.F)         Depreciation (D.F)           1,176         1,180         687         2         1,180         689         1,869         76           1,127         1,131         659         2         1,131         660         1,791         73           1,091         1,095         638         2         1,199         654         1,772         72           1,026         1,030         600         2         1,095         640         1,735         70           1,515         1,399         1,057         (37)         1,399         1,021         2,420         112	Encumbbance         Land Improvements to Basis (C)         Improvement	Encumbrance   Land   Payidings and   Adjustments   Land and   Payidings and   Adjustments   Land and   Improvements   Display   Land and and an arrange   Land an arrange	Encumbrate   Enc	Encumbridance   Land   Improvements   Land and adjustments   Land	Encumbration         Land Improvements of Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements in Jana Improvements Improvement	Encrimbriation   Encrimption   Encumbrience   Land   Buildings and Algistments   Land and Sassistical   Improvements   Land and Sassistical   Improvements   Land and Sassistical   Improvements   Land and Sassistical   Land and Sassisti	Encembration   Ence	

	후 -	initial	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	od of period	2.15 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Date of Completion of
STALKINI KORORONS	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D.E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D.F)	Construction Or
SUNTRUST II GEORGIA Augusta, GA	259	209	459	(16)	209	443		49	2007
SUNTRUST II MARYLAND Annapolis, MD	2,909	1,747	2,890	2	1,747	2,892	4,639	318	2007
SUNTRUST II MARYLAND Frederick, MD	1,201	721	1,193		721	1,194	1,915	131	2007
SUNTRUST II MARYLAND Waldorf, MD	2,113	1,269	2,099	**************************************	1,269	2,100	3,369	231	2007
SUNTRUST II MARYLAND Ellicott City, MD	1,602	962	1,591	<del>-</del> Ŝ	962	1,592	2,554	175	2007
SUNTRUST II NORTH CAROLINA Belmont, NC	936	453	1,038	200 200 200 200 200	453	1,039	1,492	114	2007
SUNTRUST II NORTH CAROLINA Carboro, NC	622	301	069		301	691	, 992	9/2	2007
SUNTRUST II NORTH CAROLINA Momoe, NC	1,240	601	1,375	<b>4</b>	601	1,377	1,978	151	2007
SUNTRUST II NORTH CAROLINA Lexington, NC	922	376	861	<del></del> -3	376	862	1,238	95	2007
SUNTRUST II NORTH CAROLINA Burlington, NC	602	292	899	<del></del>	292	699	961	74	2007
SUNTRUST II NORTH CAROLINA Mocksville, NC	2,384	1,155	2,645	w,	1,155	2,648	3,803	291	2007
SUNTRUST II NORTH CAROLINA Durham, NC	1,293	627	1,434	7	627	1,436	2,063	158	2007
SUNTRUST II NORTH CAROLINA Oakboro, NC	547	265	)   	<del></del>	265	809	873	67	2007
SUNTRUST II NORTH CAROLINA Concord, NC	858	416	951	The state of the s	416	953	1,368	105	2007
SUNTRUST II NORTH CAROLINA Raleigh, NC	2,000	386	883		386	884	1,270	26	2007
SUNTRUST II NORTH CAROLINA Greensboro, NC		338	773	<del></del>	338	774 at 1997.	1,111	82	2007

Encumbrance
219
347
466
378
269
639
966
906
1,757
231
747
531
919
998
1,367
423

									Date of
QLAINER IN ABGINES	2.7% 2.7% 2.7	Inter	Initial Costs (A)	÷	Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of neriod	nd of period	\$	Completion of
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D.E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D.F)	Construction or Acquisition
SUNTRUST II VIRGINIA Norfolk, VA	§ § §	369	692	185	369	692	1,061	76	2007
SUNTRUST II VIRGINIA Lynchburg, VA	436	242	454	1	242	453	695	ି 20	2007
SUNTRUST II VIRGINIA Cheriton, VA	366	203	382		203	381	585	42	2007
SUNTRUST II VIRGINIA Rocky Mount, VA	1,104	613	1,149	<u>(1)</u>	. 613	1,149	1,761	126	2007
SUNTRUST II VIRGINIA Petersburg, VA	250	139	200		139	260	399	29	2007
SUNTRUST III DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Washington, DC	1,730	800	1,986		008	1,986	2,786	200	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Avon Park, FL	1,208	1,199	729	1	1,199	729	1,928	73	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Bartow, FL	<b>626</b>	622	378	1	622	378	1,000	38	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Belleview, FL	621	919	374 		616	374	991	<b>38</b>	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Beverly Hills, FL	1,027	1,020	620		1,020	620	1,640	62	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Boca Raton, FL	1,485	1,474	968	ľ	1,474	968	2,370	06	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Bradenton, FL	266	066	602		066	602	1,592	61	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Cape Coral, FL	1,200	1,192	724	:	1,192	724	1,916	73	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Clearwater, FL	563	559	340		529	340	, 868 8	34	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Crystal River, FL	1,657	1,646	1,000		1,646	1,000	2,645	101	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Daytona Beach Shores, FL *	999	661	402		661	402	1,063	40	2008

_	<del></del>														1.71 270			
Date of Completion of	Construction or Acquisition	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	
\$.	Depreciation (D,F)	09	09	9	57	42	99	87	109	89	133	<b>4</b> 2	130	35	53	99	62	
nd of period	Total (D,E)	1,567	1,567	1,677	1,486	1,090	1,738	2,293	2,859	1,778	3,501	1,093	3,401	927	1,385	1,736	2,080	
Gross amount at which carried at end of period	Buildings and Improvements (D)	592	592	634	562	412 202	657	867	1,080	672	1,323	413 523	1,285	350	524	929	786	
Gross amount a	Land and Improvements	975	975	1,043	924	. 678	1,081	1,426	1,778	1,106	2,178	089	2,115	577	862	1,080	1,294	
	Adjustments to Basis (C)			1:		,	I	-	[:			:						
Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	592	292	634	<b>562</b>	412	657	867	1,080	672	1,323	413	1,285	350	524	929	786	7
Initia	Land	975	975	1,043	924	678	1,081	1,426	1,778	1,106	2,178	089	2,115	577	862	1,080	1,294	
\$	Encumbrance	981	981	1,050	931	683	1,089	1,436	1,790	1,114	2,193	685	2,130	581	898	1,088	1,303	
														, <del>'</del> t				
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Greenacres City, FL SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Gulf Breeze, FL

SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

Fort Myers, FL

SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Deland, FL

SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

Flager Beach, FL SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

Edgewater, FL

Fort Myers, FL SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Haines City, FL SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

Hallandale, FL

SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

Hamosassa, FL

SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

Hilaleah, FL

Jacksonville, FL SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

Inverness, FL

Jacksonville, FL SUNTRUST III FLORIDA

		Initial	Initial Costs (A)	Adinetmente	Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	े Accumulated	Date of Completion of Construction
To.	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Depreciation (D,F)	or Acquisition
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Lady Lake, FL	1,132	1,124	683	-	1,124	683	1,806	69	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Lady Lake, FL	1,292	1,283	779	1	1,283	779	2,062	79	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Lake Placid, FL	1,060	1,052	639	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,052	639	1,692	99	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Lakeland, FL	800	795	483	I	-795	483	1,278	49	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Largo, FL	711	902	429	1	902	429	1,135	43	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Lynn Haven, FL	698	863	525		863	525	1,388	53	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Melbourne, FL	088	874	531		874	531	1,405	54	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Miami, FL	1,644	1,633	992	l	1,633	992	2,624	100	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Miami Beach, FL	963	926	581	Į;	926	581	1,538	29	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA New Port Richey, FL	942	935	268		935	268	1,503	<b>57</b>	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Orlando, FL	1,509	1,498	910		1,498	910	2,408	92	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Orlando, FL	1,415	1,405	854		1,405	854	2,259	98	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Palm Harbor, FL	576	572	348	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	572	348	920	35	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Palm Harbor, FL	1,361	1,352	821		1,352	821	2,173		2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Port St. Lucie, FL	935	928	564		928	264	1,492	57	2008
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Punta Gorda, FL	1,706	, 695	1,030		1,695	1,030	2,724	104	2008

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	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Gross amount at winch carried at end of period  Land and Buildings and  mprovements [M] Total (D] E	nd of period Total (D.E.)	Accumulated Depreciation	Constru or
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA	981		592		974	592	1,567	09	200
Roseland, FL SUNTRUST III FLORIDA	793	787	478		787	478	1,265	84	200
Sebring, FL SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Seminalo Er	748	743	452		743	452	1,195	746	200
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Spring Hill FI	856	820	498		820 50	498	1,319	20	200
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Spring Hill FI	1,370	1,360	827	<b>l</b> ;	1,360	827	2,187	83	200
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Spring Hill. FL	1,339	1,330	808	1 3	1,330	808	2,138	81	200
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA St Petershiro Fl	943	936	569		936	269	1,505	27	200
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Stnart. FI.	1,919	1,906	1,158	1:	1,906	1,158	3,063	117	200
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Sun City Center. FL.	2,027	2,013	1,223	1	2,013	1,223	3,236	123	200
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Tamarac, FL	1,528	1,518	922		1,518	922	2,440	<b>66</b> %	200
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Valrico. FL	609	605	367		905	367	972	37	200
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Wildwood, FL	765	260	462		092	462	1,221	47	200
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Zephyills, FL	808	803	488	***************************************	803	488	1,290	49	200
SUNTRUST III FLORIDA Zephyhills, FL	1,929	1,916	1,164	1:	1,916	1,164	3,080	117	200
SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Albany, GA	6. 1.8 <b>653</b>	564	482	Statement companies	75.5.5.5 <b>564</b>	100000 482° 000	1,046	49	2003
SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Alpharetta, GA	1,901	1,642	1,404		1,642	1,404 1,404	3,046	141	200

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Completion of	Construction or Acquisition	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
	Depreciation (D,F)	106	<b>16</b>	173	37	26	37	20	78	45	39	53	97	69	137	63	55
nd of period	_		1,968	3,719	791	1,647	802	1,080	1,676	970	843	1,141	2,081	1,488	2,955	1,351	1,189
Gross amount at which carried at end of period	Buildings and Improvements (D)	1,054	200	1,714	365	759	370	498	772	747	389	526	626	989	1,362	622	548
িং ু Gross amount a	Land and Improvements	1,233	1,061	2,005	- 427	888	432	582 	904 	523	454	615	1,122	802	1,593	728	641
	Adjustments to Basis (C)	1	I	1	1		-		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	:				1.	1		1
Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	1,054	200	1,714	365	759	370	498	772	447	389	526	959	989	1,362	622	
Initial	Land	1,233	1,061	2,005	427	888	432	582	904	523	454	615	1,122	802	,593	728	641
	Encumbrance	1,427	1,228	2,321	494 2000	1,028	501	674	1,046	605	526	712	1,299 1	928	1,844 1	843	742
												*	*				
															*		
ADEOCH BOSONA		SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Alpharetta, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Athens, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Atlanta, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Atlanta, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Augusta, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Augusta, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Augusta, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Baxley, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Columbus, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Conyers, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Douglas, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Duluth, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Jonesboro, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Lawrenceville, GA	SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Marietta, GA	SUNTRUST III-GEORGIA Norcross, GA

Control of the Property of the Control of the Contr		Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	2	Date of Completion of
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (Ď,E)	Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Tucker, GA	899	777	664	:	777	999	1,441	29	2008
SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Warner Robins, GA	1,448	1,251	1,069		1,251	1,069	2,320	108	2008
SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Woodstock, GA	1,215	1,050	897		1,050	897	1,947	06	2008
SUNTRUST III GEORGIA Macon, GA	28 <b>6</b>	332	284	1	332	284	615	7	2008
SUNTRUST III MARYLAND Bladensburg, MD	1,240	563	1,427		563	1,427	1,989	144	2008 -008
SUNTRUST III MARYLAND Chestertown, MD	8111	368	933	Ţ	368	933	1,301	<b>6</b>	2008
SUNTRUST III MARYLAND Upper Marlboro, MD	1,696	770	1,952	I	770	1,952	2,721	197	2008
SUNTRUST III NORTH CAROLINA Black Mountain, NC	973	617	953	1	617	953	1,570	96	2008
SUNTRUST III NORTH CAROLINA Butner, NC	431	273	422		273	422	695	43	2008
SUNTRUST III NORTH CAROLINA Cary, NC	861	546	843		246	843	1,389	<b>82</b>	2008
SUNTRUST III NORTH CAROLINA Chapel Hill, NC	545	346	534	1.	346	534	088	54	2008
SUNTRUST III NORTH CAROLINA Denton, NC	947	009	928	1:	009	928	1,528	94	2008
SUNTRUST III NORTH CAROLINA Erwin, NC	505	320	495	1	320	495	815	50	2008
SUNTRUST III NORTH CAROLINA Greensboro, NC	909	384	594	:	384	594	978	09	2008
SUNTRUST III NORTH CAROLINA Hudson, NC	492	312	482		312	482	794	49	2008
SUNTRUST III NORTH CAROLINA Huntersville, NC	525	333	514		333	514	847	52	2008

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Encumbrance Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Land and Buildings and Burloy (D) Total (D)	Total (D.E.)	Accumulated Depreciation (DF)	Construction or Acquisition
,249 792	1,224		792	1,224	2,016	123	2008
641 407	628		407	628	1,035	<b>63</b>	2008
352 224	345		224	345	569	35	2008
692 439	8/29	İ	.439	678	1,118	88	2008
528 335	517		335	517	852		2008
622 395	610	1.	395.	610	1,004	61	2008
557 354	546		354	546	006	55	2008
1,445 916	1,415		916	1,415	2,332	143	2008
959 608	940		809	940	1,548	95	2008
539 342	528		342	528	698	53	2008
1,325 841	1,299		841	1,299	2,139	131	2008
264 167	259	1	167	259	426	26	2008
787 422	836		422	836	1,258	84	2008
518 278	550		278	550	828	55	2008
578 597	343		597	343	. 640	35	2008
757 783	449	1	783	449	1,232	45	2008
7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		792 407 224 439 335 335 335 342 841 167 167 783	792       1,224         407       628         224       345         439       678         335       517         395       610         368       940         342       528         841       1,299         167       259         422       836         278       550         597       343         783       449	792     1,224       407     628       224     345       439     678       335     517       916     1,415       608     940       342     528       422     836       278     550       278     550       783     449	792         1,224         —         792           407         628         —         792           224         345         —         224           439         678         —         439           335         517         —         439           346         —         439           354         546         —         435           608         940         —         608           841         1,299         —         608           422         836         —         422           597         343         —         597           783         449         —         783	792         1,224         792         1,224           407         628         407         628           224         345         407         628           224         345         345           439         678         439         678           335         517         335         517           395         610         395         610           36         546         940         608         940           916         1,415         916         1,415         528           608         940         608         940         940           342         528         940         940         940           428         528         940         940         940         940           428         528         940         940         940         940         940           428         528         940 </td <td>792         1,224         792         1,224         2,016           407         628         1,035         2,016           224         345         407         628         1,035           439         678         -         439         678         1,118           335         517         -         439         678         1,118           395         610         -         439         678         1,118           395         610         -         439         678         1,118           395         610         -         439         678         1,118           395         610         -         430         678         1,004           396         940         -         916         1,415         2,332           608         940         -         608         940         1,548           841         1,299         -         167         259         426           422         836         -         278         550         828           278         550         343         940         1,232           383         449         1,232         449         <t< td=""></t<></td>	792         1,224         792         1,224         2,016           407         628         1,035         2,016           224         345         407         628         1,035           439         678         -         439         678         1,118           335         517         -         439         678         1,118           395         610         -         439         678         1,118           395         610         -         439         678         1,118           395         610         -         439         678         1,118           395         610         -         430         678         1,004           396         940         -         916         1,415         2,332           608         940         -         608         940         1,548           841         1,299         -         167         259         426           422         836         -         278         550         828           278         550         343         940         1,232           383         449         1,232         449 <t< td=""></t<>

	2.36	ارات Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Completion
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	<b>—</b> 1	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
SUNTRUST III TENNESSEE Chattanooga. TN	516	533	306		533	306	839	31	2008
SUNTRUST III TENNESSEE Chattanooga. TN	695	716	411	1:	716	411	1,127	41	2008
SUNTRUST III TENNESSEE Cleveland, TN	341	353	203		353	203	256	20	2008
SUNTRUST III TENNESSEE Johnson City, TN		115	99	1 3	115	99	180	<b>L</b> .	2008
SUNTRUST III TENNESSEE Jonesborough, TN	229	237	136	1	- 237	136	373	14	2008
SUNTRUST III TENNESSEE Lake City, TN	557	276	330		276	330	206	33	2008
SUNTRUST III TENNESSEE Lawrenceburg. TN	300	310	178	1111	310	178	488	18	2008
SUNTRUST III TENNESSEE Murfreesboro, TN	574	593	340		593	340	934	34	2008
SUNTRUST III TENNESSEE Nashville, TN	941	973	558	I	973	<b>558</b>	1,531	26	2008
SUNTRUST III TENNESSEE Nashville, TN	743	768	441	1	268	441	1,209	4.5	2008
SUNTRUST III TENNESSEE Nashville, TN	705	730	419	1	730	419	1,148	45	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Alexandria, VA	1,792	1,518	1,370		1,518	1,370	2,888	138	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Arlington, VA	1,557	1,319	1,190	1:	1,319	1,190	2,508	120	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Beaverdam, VA	323	273	246		273	246	220	25	
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Franklin, VA	541	458	413		458	413	871	.42	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Gloucester, VA	725	614	554		614	554	1,169	26	2008

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	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Harrisonburg, VA	435	368	332		368	332	701	34	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Lightfoot, VA	395	335	302	I	335	302	637	30	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Madison Heights, VA	366	310	280	1	310	280	590 88	28	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Manassas, VA	2,039	1,727	1,558		1,727	1,558	3,285	157	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Mechanicsville, VA	566	479	433		479	433	912	4	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Nassawadox, VA	300	254	229	1	254	229	484	23	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Radford, VA	365	309	279	1	309	279	. 589	78	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Richmond, VA	1,401	1,186	1,070	'	1,186	1,070	2,257	108	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Richmond, VA	306	259	234	:	259	234	493	45	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Richmond, VA	892	755	681		755	681 ं	1,437	69	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Richmond, VA	591	501	452	1	501	452	952	46	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Roanoke, VA	401	339	306	1	339	306	646	31	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Roanoke, VA	176	149	135	1.	149	135	284	4	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA South Boston, VA	846	716	646	Ī	716	946	1,362	65	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Spotsylvania, VA	1,341	1,136	1,025		1,136	1,025	2,160	103	2008
SUNTRUST III VIRGINIA Virginia Beach, VA	629	558	504	l	558	504	1,062	51	2008

		Initial	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	•	Date of Completion of
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
OMMONS	48,382	12,500	31,265	İ	12,500	31,265	43,765	982	2010
Matthews, NC THE CENTER AT HUGH HOWELL	CCL T	2.250	् ू 11 001	458	2.75	11 540	13 700	1 566	
Tucker, GA			1/0/11	Ĉ.	007,7	7+0,11	13,133	1,300	7007
· 🐼	9,745	5,500	6,589	103	5,500	9,692	15,192	1,267	2006
Flower Mound, TX THE MARKET AT HILLIARD	11.205	4 432	13 308	3 056	4432	16.364	207.00	0 407	ે <b>ે</b>
Hilliard, OH THOMAS CROSSROADS	4 460	1600	\$ 300	) 	2Ct,t	10,001	067,02	77+,7	2007 (88)
Newnan, GA	00 <b>+'</b> +	770,1	777.0	OT	1,022	0,530	9,900	700	6007
OWN CENTER	1	1,938	14,233	3,464	1,938	17,697	19,634	2,832	2005
TRIANGLE CENTER	23,600	12,770	24,556	1,447	12,770	26,003	38,773	4.398	2005
Longview, WA TULSA HILLS SHOPPING CENTER	29,727	8,000	42,272	21	8,000	42.272	50.272	1.042	2010
Tulsa, OK	,				Ž	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		! =====================================	
UNIVERSAL PLAZA Lauderhill, FL	9,887	2,900	4,950		2,900	4,950	7,850	150	2010
UNIVERSITY OAKS SHOPPING CENTER Round Rock, TX	18,794	7,250	25,326	And a Section of the Control of the	7,250	25,326	32,576	631	2010
VENTURE POINT Duluth, GA	25,818	10,400	12,887	ĽŠ.	10,400	12,887	23,287	337	2010
WALGREENS - SPRINGFIELD Springfield, MO	1	855	2,530	I Î	855	2,530	3,385	464	2007
WARDS CROSSING	12,904	2,400	11,417	12.	2,400	11,417	13,817	359	2010
WASHINGTON PARK PLAZA Homewood, IL	30,600	6,500	33,912	(301)	6,500	33,612	40,112	4,098	2005
WEST END SQUARE Houston, TX		675	2,784	146	675	2,930	3,605	200	2007
WILLIS TOWN CENTER Willis, TX	Ī	1,550	1,820	652	1,550	4,400 79,472 2,472	4,022	377	2005

	; ;	Initia	Initial Costs (A)	i gr Vi Ci	Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period		Date of Completion of	
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition	
WINCHESTER TOWN CENTER Houston, TX	1 20	495	3,966	45	495	4,011	4,506	737	2005	
WINDERMERE VILLAGE Houston, TX	Anna Santa	1,220	6,331	962	1,220	7.127	8,347	1,274	2005	
WOODBRIDGE Wylie, TX		18	175	3,740	r\$	3,740	3,740	132	1905	
WOODFOREST SQUARE Houston, TX	00 20 20 30 30	300	2,136	629	300	2,815	3,115	200	2005	
WOODLAKE CROSSING San Antonio, TX	15,244	3,420	14,153	700	3,420	14,853	18,273	534	2009	
Office		् <b>१</b>				: \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		31		
Jacinto City, TX 6234 RICHMOND AVENUE		500	240 070		140 500 500	346	486	9115	2005	
Houston, TX AMERICAN EXPRESS - GREENSBORO	26,565	8.850	39.527	7	8.850	20%1 	2,402	510 535 7334	2000 2000 2000	
Greensboro, NC AMERICAN EXPRESS - SALT LAKE CITY		000,6	45,415		9.000	45.415	54.415	2,642	2009	
Salt Lake City, UT AT&T - ST LOUIS		8,000	170,169	39	8,000	170,208	178.208	23.825	2007	
St Louis, MO AT&T CLEVELAND	29,242	870	40,033	୍ଚ <b>୧</b>	ू 870	40,063	40.933	5.340	2005	
Cleveland, OH BRIDGESIDE POINT OFFICE BLDG	17,325	1,525	28,609		1,525	28,609	30,134	5,090	2006	
Pittsburg, PA COMMONS DRIVE	3,663	1,600	5,746	1,663	1,600	7,410	9,010	878	2007	
Aurora, IL COMPUTERSHARE/EQUISER VE Canton MA	44,500	6,481	51,701		6,481	51,701	58,182	2,730	2000	
CRYSTAL LAKE MEDICAL Crystal I ake 11	10,813	2,343	5,972		2,343	5,972 sq.	8,315	1 - 1 - 29 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	2010	
or John Lune, 11									Control of the second	

	,								Date of	
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	1 (A)	Completion of	
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition	
DAKOTA RIDGE MEDICAL Littleton, CO	18	1,873	5,406	Err.	1,873	5,406	7,280	62	2010	
DENVER HIGHLANDS Highlands Ranch, CO	10,500	1,700	11,839	I	1,700	11,839	13,539	1,700	2006	
DULLES EXECUTIVE PLAZA Herndon, VA	68,750	15,500	96,083	3,065	15,500	99,148	114,648	16,245	2006	
HOUSTON LAKES Houston, TX	8,988	3,000	12,950	642	3,000	13,592	16,592	1,913	2006	
IDS CENTER Minneapolis, MN	125,000	24,900	202,016	17,502	24,900	219,518	244,418	33,514	2007	
KINROSS LAKES Richfield, OH	10,065	825	14,639	20	825	14,689	15,514	2,053	2005	
LAKE VIEW TECHNOLOGY CENTER Suffolk, VA	14,470	884	22,072	33	884	<b>22,104</b>	22,988	3,926	2006	
MCP ONE Indianapolis, IN	5,832	451	2,861	1	451	2,861	3,311	254	2009	
MCP TWO Indianapolis, IN	12,750	1,990	9,820		1,990	9,820	11,810	1,055	2009	
MCP THREE Indianapolis, IN	12,000	2,251	7,178		2,251	7,178	9,428	101	2010	
MIDLOTHIAN MEDICAL Midlothian, VA	8,807	ľ	9,041	113	139 (**)	9,153	9,153	719	2009	
NORTH BAY MEDICAL New Port Richey, FL	4,097	ĺŝ	3,957	1	1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	3,957	3,957	<b>43</b>	2010	
REGIONAL ROAD Greensboro, NC	8,679	950	10,501	122	950	10,623	11,573	1,611	2006	
SANOFI AVENTIS Bridgewater, NJ	190,000	16,900	192,987	2,621	16,900	195,608	212,508	13,063	2009	
SANTEE - CIVIC CENTER Santee, CA	212,023	and the second	17,838	18		17,856	17,856	2,552	2002	
SBC CENTER Hoffman Estates, IL	200,472	35,800	287,424	443	35,800	287,867	323,667	51,998	2007	

									Date of
200 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de 100 de		Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period		Completion of
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	r Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
SUNTRUST OFFICE I FL Bal Harbour: FL	2,079	5,700	2,417	<b>6</b>	<b>5,700</b>	2,414	8,114	41	2007
SUNTRUST OFFICE I FL Bushnell, FL	313	315	363		315	363	829	273	2007
SUNTRUST OFFICE I FL Melbourne, FL	570	1,260	662 662	(1)	1,260	199	1,921	75	2007
SUNTRUST OFFICE I GA Douglas, GA	261	275	675	0	. 275	675	950	<u>76</u>	2007
SUNTRUST OFFICE I MD Bethesda, MD	1,449	650	4,617	(2)	<b>650</b>	4,614	5,264	522	2007
SUNTRUST OFFICE I NC Winston-Salem, NC	519	400	1,471	(1)	400	1,470	1,870	166	2007
SUNTRUST OFFICE I NC Raleigh, NC	009	500	1,700	(1)	200	1,699	. 2,199	192	2007
SUNTRUST OFFICE I VA Richmond, VA	2,092	1,360	6,272	(3)	1,360	6,269	7,629	709	2007
SUNTRUST II OFFICE GEORGIA Atlanta, GA	4,357	2,625	4,355	© (€)	2,625	4,352	6,977	479	2008
SUNTRUST III OFFICE FLORIDA Gainesville, FL	1,333	1,667	457		1,667	. 457	2,124	46	2008
SUNTRUST III OFFICE FLORIDA Holy Hill, FL	846	1,058	290	18	1,058	290	1,348	°,29	2008
SUNTRUST III OFFICE GEORGIA Brunswick, GA	1,483	929	1,703		929	1,703	2,379	172	2008
SUNTRUST III OFFICE GEORGIA Gainesville, GA	1,755	799	2,016	1	799	2,016	2,815	203	2008
UNITED HEALTH - CYPRESS Cypress, CA	22,000	10,000	30,547	<b>61</b>	10,000	30,549	40,549	2,240 S	2008
UNITED HEALTH - FREDERICK Frederick, MD	17,888	5,100	26,303	70,000	2,100	26,305	31,405	1,841	. 2008
UNTIED HEALTH - GREEN BAY Green Bay, WI	28,958	4,250	45,725	23	4,250	45,748	49,998	3,202	2008

	*						. 28		Date of
AND THE STATE OF THE POWER OF T		[Initia]	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	-	Completion
ATTEN AND MOTOR CHARACTER	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
UNITED HEALTH - INDIANAPOLIS Indianapolis. IN	16,545	3,500	24,248	<b>7</b>	3,500	24,250	27,750	1,697	2008
UNITED HEALTH - ONALASKA Onalaska, WI	4,149	4,090	2,794	7	4,090	. 2,796	988,9	205	2008
UNITED HEALTH - WAUWATOSA Wauwatosa. WI	10,050	1,800	14,930	<b>7</b>	1,800	14,932	16,732	1,045	2006
WASHINGTON MUTUAL - ARLINGTON Arlington, TX	20,115	4,870	30,915	<b>m</b>	4,870	30,918	35,788	4,723	2007
WORLDGATE PLAZA Herndon, VA	59,950	14,000	79,048	2,356	14,000	81,403	95,403	10,735	2007 
Multi-family See Every 1991	11,770	4,250	27,458		4,250	27.458	31.708	् - े <del>74</del> 4	2007 2007
BLOCK 121	15,350	3,360	32,087	:	3,360	32,087	35.447	353	2010
Birmingham, AL BRAZOS RANCH APARTMENTS	15,246	4,000	22,246	1.1	4.000	22.246	26.246	1.686	2009
Rosenberg, TX. PRESENT ENCINO CANYON APARTMENTS	12,000	1,700	16,443		1,700	16,443	18.143	2.123	2007
San Antonio, TX FANNIN STREET STATION	Section 1		#65.00	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	%	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1 1 1 1.2		2000
APARIMENTS Houston, TX	31.820	24,000	30,200	I	24,000	30,200	54,200	1,166	2010
FIELDS APARTMENT HOMES	18,700	1,850	29,783	©:	1,850	29,783	31,633	4,266	2007
Biodinington, IN GROGANS LANDING APARTMENTS The Woodlands, TX	6,705	4,380	10,533	1,894	4,380	12,427	16,807	5. 720	2009
KATY TRAIL. Dallas TX	24,257	6,500	33,174	1	6,500	33,174	39,674	322	2010
LANDINGS AT CLEARLAKE Webster TX	18,590	3,770	27,843		3,770	27,843	31,613	3,973	2007
LEGACY AT ART QUARTER Oklahoma City, OK	29,426	1,290	35,031	123	1,290	35,153	36,443	2,865	2008 as

									Date of
			(v) et e e e			- 171 - 171			Completion of
		mine	Initial Costs (A)	;	Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd ot period	Accumulated	Construction
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D.E)	Depreciation (D.F)	Or Acquisition
LEGACY CORNER	14.630	1.600	23.765		1,600		25.365	1 044	8000
Midwest City, OK					) ;	() () ()	20,02	Ę.	2007
LEGACY CROSSING VIVE CONTROL OF THE	23,488	1,110	29,297	75	1,110	29,372	30,482	2,374	2008
Oklahoma City, OK				· ·		3		-	(
LEGACY WOODS	21,190	2,500	31,505	<b>∞</b>	2,500	31,514	34,014	2,580	2007
DAILIONG, ON NANTITICKET APARTMENTS	27 308	2.170	30.388		0.170	00000	022.00	Ţ	0
Loveland, OH	0776	<b>6,1</b> (2)	000,00		2,170	30,300	000000	4	7010
OAK PARK DE	30,801	9,738	39,958	69	9,738	40,027	49,765	1,754	2009
Dallas, TX / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /					pro- Page Series Series Series	254 233 334 234			
PARKSIDE APARTMENTS	18,000	5,500	15,623	the same	5,500	15,623	21,123	765	2009
The Woodlands, TX CAS CASAS CONTROL DAY MAY AND ANALYSIS	* C			1	22. E				
MAL ALL WAS APAKIMENTS	18,750	3,550	24,348	S	3,550	24,353	27,903	3,117	2006
Webster, IX						327		ege ege green	2
SOUTHGATE APARTMENTS	10,725	1,730	16,356		1,730	16,356	18,086	2,971	2007
Louisville, KY						8000			
STEKLING KIDGE ESTATES	14,324	4,140	20,550	(46)	4,140	20,504	24,644	1,161	2009
The Woodlands, TX						,			
THE RADIAN (PENN) Radian, PA	58,500	POLICE TO A SECOND COMMENTS OF THE POLICE TO A SECOND COMMENT SECOND COMMENTS OF THE POLICE TO A SECOND COMMENT OF THE POLICE TO A SECOND COMMENTS OF THE POLICE TO A SECOND COMMENTS OF THE POLICE TO A SECOND COMMENTS OF THE POLICE TO A SECOND COMMENT OF THE POLICE TO A SECOND COMMENT OF THE POLICE TO A SECOND COMMENT OF THE POLICE TO A SECOND COMMENT OF THE POLICE	79,997	11,893	8	91,890	91,890	7,552	2007
UNIV HOUSE AT GAINESVILLE	15,945	6,561	36,879	1,015	6.561	37.893	44.454	3.607	2007
Gainesville, FL	P			7			50 (27 (37 (37)		
UNIV HOUSE AT HUNTSVILLE Hinteville TY	13,325	1,351	26,308	1,230	1,351	27,538	28,888	2,926	2007
UNIV HOUSE AT LAFAYETTE	9.308		16.357	1 665	١	18 022	18 000	1 881	2007
Lafayette, AL				2006		) (	770.01	T00,1	3
VILLAGES AT KITTY HAWK	11,550	2,070	17,397	=	2,070	17,408	19,478	2,422	2007
Universal City,TX					S. S. S. S. S.	The second secon	San San San	The state of the s	X
VILLAS AT SHADOW CREEK	16,117	3,690	24,142		3,690	24,142	27,832	1,986	2007
Featland, 1A WATERFORD PLACE AT SHADOW		100	The state of the s				1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.		100)00 A 10
CREEK	16,500	2,980	24,573	l	2,980	24,573	27,553	3,512	2007
Pearland, TX									,

Haffird AV COSTALIO	802	F. S. C. Imitia	Initial Costs (A)	ignor 1774	Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	\$ \S \contact \text{S} \text{S}	Date of Completion of
Z 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Depreciation (D,F)	or Acquisition
WOODRIDGE APARTMENTS The Woodlands, TX Industrial	13,173	3,680	11,235	e mare Segreta	3,680	11,235	14,915	540	2009
11500 MELROSE AVE -294 TOLLWAY	4,561	2,500	5,071	ije Pr	2,500	5,071	7,571	÷ € 635	2006 2006
Franklin Park, IL 1800 BRUNING	10,156	10,000	7,971	83	10,000	8,053	18,053	1,198	े <b>ं</b> 2006
11asca, L. 500 HARTLAND	5,860	1,200	्र <sub>े</sub> 7,459	- 100 and 100	1,200	े <u>े</u> 7,459	8,659	ार 1,139	2006
Januard, W.L. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	7,351	1,600	11,115	1 half for	1,600	11,115	12,715	े हुन्। 1,698	2007
AIRPORT DISTRIB CENTER #10	2,042	009	2,861	35	009 	2,896	3,496	380	2007
Mempins, 11N AIRPORT DISTRIB CENTER #11	1,539	400	2,120		400	2,120	2,520	278	2007
AIRPORT DISTRIB CENTER #15 Memphis TN	1,203	200	1,651	<sup>†</sup> 4	200	1,654	1,854	227	2007
AIRPORT DISTRIB CENTER #16	2,714	009	3,750		009	3,750	4,350	493	2007
AIRPORT DISTRIB CENTER #18  Mamphic TN	1,007	<u>200</u>	1,317	65	200	1,382	1,582	194	2007
Memplis, 117 AIRPORT DISTRIB CENTER #19 Memplis TN	2,546	009	3,866	; [	009	3,866	4,466	507	2007
AIRPORT DISTRIB CENTER #2 Memphis. TN	1,734	400	2,282		400	2,282	2,682	299	2007
AIRPORT DISTRIB CENTER #4 Memphis, TN	1,287	300	1,662	**	300	1,662	1,962	218	2007
AIRPORT DISTRIB CENTER #7 Memphis, TN	669	200	832	(13) (14) (3 c)	200	\$ 832 HERIO MARINA WAREN	1,032	117	2007
AIRPORT DISTRIB CENTER #8 Memphis, TN	448	100	630		100		730	1. 28	2007
AIRPORT DISTRIB CENTER #9 Memphis, TN	811	200	948	40	200	886	1,188	136	2007

	- 12-1 -		entropy system system system						Date of Completion
VINDOBLES TO THE CAUSE AS THE SAME AND THE SAME AS THE	Encumbrance	그	Initial Costs (A)  Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Gross amount Land and Improvements	Gross amount at which carried at end of period Land and Buildings and mprovements Improvements (D) Total (D,E)	and of period	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	of Construction or Acquisition
ANHEUSER BUSCH	7,548	2,200	13,598		2,200	13,598	15,798	1,586	2007
ATLAS - BELVIDERE Belvidere II	11,329	1,600	15,521		1,600	15,521	17,121	1,769	2007
ATLAS - CARTERSVILLE	8,273	006	13,112	(39)	006	13,073	13,973	1,488	2007
ATLAS - DOUGLAS	3,432	75	6,681	*	. 75	6,681	6,756	760	2007
ATLAS - GAFFNEY	3,350	950	5,114	2	950	5,114	6,064	582	2007
ATLAS - GAINESVILLE	7,731	550	12,783	:	550	12,783	13,333	1,454	2007
ATLAS - PENDERGRASS	14,919	1,250	24,259		1,250	24,259	25,509	2,759	2007
ATLAS - PIEDMONT	13,563	400	23,113	7	400	23,120	23,520	2,629	2007
ATLAS ST PAUL	8,226	3,890	10,093	<sup>ga</sup> l	3,890	10,093	13,983	1,148	2007
ATLAS-BROOKLYN PARK	7,407	2,640	8,934	:	2,640	8,934	11,574	1,016	2007
Brooklyn Park, MN ATLAS-NEW ULM	6,015	006	୍ଦ 9,359		<u></u>	् 9,359	10,259	1,066	2007
New Ulm, MN ATLAS-ZUMBROA	10,242	1,300	16,437		1,300	16,437	17,737	ें 1,870	2006
Zumbrota, MIN - A - BAYMEADOW - GLEN BURNIE	13,824	1,225	23,407	24	1,225	23,431	24,656	3,348	200 <b>6</b>
C&S - ABERDEEN Aberdeen, MD	22,720	4,650	33,276	13	4,650	33,289	37,939	4,660	2006
C&S - BIRMINGHAM Birmingham, AL	25,964	3,400	40,373		3,400	(A) 40,373 (S)	43,773	3,532	2008
C&S - NORTH HATFIELD Hatfield, MA	20,280	4,800	30,103	14	4,800	30,117	34,917	4,216	2006

	***				i, n				Date of Completion
	X.	Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	Accumulated	of Construction
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Depreciation (D,F)	or Acquisition
C&S - SOUTH HATFIELD Haffeld MA MDP 11 ( FT CENTER NO	10,000	2,500	15,251	11	2,500	15,262	17,762	2,137	2006
C&S - WESTFIELD Westfield, MA	<b>29,500</b>	3,850	45,906	13	3,850	45,919	49,769	6,428	2006
CLARION Clarion, IA	3,172	82	4,790	06	87	4,880	4,967	695	2007
COLOMA Coloma, MI	10,017	410	17,110	777	410	17,887	18,297	2,017	2006
DEER PARK SEACO Deer Park, TX	2,965	240	5,271		240	<b>5,271</b>	5,511	802	2007
DELP DISTRIBUTION CENTER #2 Memphis, TN	1,623	280	2,282	I,	280	2,282	2,562	330	2007
DELP DISTRIBUTION CENTER #5 Memohis. TN	1,623	390	2,050	2	390	2,051	2,441	269	2007
DELP DISTRIBUTION CENTER #8 Memphis, TN	1,399	760	1,388	if T.		1,388	. 2,148	190	2006
DORAL - WAUKESHA Waukesha. WI	1,364	240	2,013		240	2,013	2,253	308	2006
HASKELL-ROLLING PLAINS FACILITY Haskell, TX	Ŕ	<b>4</b> €	19,733	1.	<b>4</b>	19,733	19,778	1,906	2008
HOME DEPOT - LAKE PARK Valdosta, GA	15,469	1,350	24,770	4	1,350	24,774	26,124	1,734	2008
HOME DEPOT - MACALLA MaCalla, AL	17,094	2,800	26,067	4	2,800	26,071	28,871	1,828	2008
HUDSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY Hudson, CO	in the second se	1,382	0.00	93,137	1,382	93,137	94,520	4,217	2009
IMAGINE AVONDALE Avondale, AZ		1,195	5,731	1,	1,195	<b>5,731</b>	6,926	195	2010
IMAGINE COOLIDGE Coolidge A7	A Company of the Comp	2,260	3,895		2,260	3,895	6,155	133	2010
IMAGINE DISCOVERY Baltimore, MD	1	590	7,117		290	7,117	7,707	242	2010

			Initial Costs (A)		Anione south	Gross and the third house as the second seco	-	şur- oper 1 m	Date of Completion of
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D,E)	Accumulated Depreciation (D.F)	Construction or Acquisition
IMAGINE FIRESTONE Firestone, CO	  -  -  -	089	6,439		089	6,439		219	2010
IMAGINE HOPE LAMOND Washington, DC	1:	775	9,706	S 	775	9,706	10,481	329	2010
IMAGINE INDIGO RANCH Colorado Springs, CO	100	1,150	7,304		1,150	7,304	8,454	248	2010
IMAGINE TOWN CENTER Palm Coast, FL	80   32   52   53	1,175	7,309	77.7	-1,175	7,309	8,484	248	<b>2010</b>
INDUSTRIAL DRIVE Horican, WI	3,709	200	6,812	İ	200	6,812	7,012	993	2007
KINSTON C FEELEN	8,930	460	14,837		460	14,837	15,297	1,859	2006
KIRK ROAD St. Charles, IL	7,863	2,200	11,413	42	2,200	11,455	13,655	1,748	2007
LIBERTYVILLE ASSOCIATES Libertyville, IL	14,807	3,600	20,563		3,600	20,563	24,163	2,818	2005
McKESSON DISTRIBUTION CENTER Conroe, TX	5,760	345	8,952	1	345	8,952	9,297	1,695	2007
MOUNT ZION ROAD Lebanon, IN	24,632	2,570	41,667		2,570	41,667	44,237	5,711	2007
OTTAWA Ottawa, IL	1,768	200	2,905	100	200	2,905	3,105	426	2007 2007
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC Loves Park, IL	11,000	2,150	14,720	1	2,150	14,720	16,870	1,975	2007
SOUTHWIDE INDUSTRIAL CENTER #5 Memphis, TN	392	122	425	.*	122	425	547		2007
SOUTHWIDE INDUSTRIAL CENTER #6 Memphis, TN	1,007	248	1,361	1	248	1,361	1,609	187	2007
SOUTHWIDE INDUSTRIAL CENTER #7 Memphis, TN	2,014	483	2,792	ું <b>9</b>	483	2,798	3,281	385	2007
SOUTHWIDE INDUSTRIAL CENTER #8 Memphis, TN	196	42	286		42	286	328	39	2007

Initial Costs (A)
Encumbrance
<del></del>
8,201
4,665
6,372
4,334
35,451
9,248
4,029
S
E
18,860
12,146
30,810
6,378

uo Ou	ioi n	; <b> </b>															ern.				
Date of Completion of	Construction or Acquisition	2008		2007	2008	2007		2007	3	2007	12 13 17	2007		2007	2007	2007	2008		2010		2010
	Accumulated Depreciation (D.F)	3.868		2,346	7,861	2,779		2,888		3,691		2,730		3,571	3,404	2,810	6,403		889		311
end of neriod	Total (D,E)	25,065		15,828	47,290	17,712		17,843		28,642		19,635		20,211	24,445	19,955	37,524	* * 9 ) * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	35,786	Server The Se	15,864
Gross amount at which carried at end of neriod	Buildings and Improvements (D)	23,454		14,328	46,516	16,112		16,415		24,242	X X	17,435		16,786	21,245	14,683	37,524		33,086		14,364
Gross amount	Land and Improvements	1,611		1,500	774	1,600		1,428		4,400		2,200		3,426	3,200	5,272			2,700	A	1,500
	Adjustments to Basis (C)	832		613	969	2,865		1,331		1,616		1,027		437	2,236	1,905	2,346				
Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	22,622		13,416	45,820	13,247		15,085		22,626		16,408		16,349	19,009	12,778	35,177	Ž	33,086		14,364
Initia	Land	1,611		1,500	774	1,600		1,428		4,400		2,200		3,426	3,200	5,272	31		2,700		1,500
70 71 12	Encumbrance	14,400	Section 1	7,550	14,613	6,790		7,216		16,680		10,980		6,089	10,320		9,737		17,316		8,405
SAUTA RVOTA JUGA TA RANDO VILLA SA CAMBA VA SAUTA RANDO DE SAUTA RANDO VILLA SA CAMBA VA SAUTA RANDO VILLA SA CAMBA VA SAUTA RANDO VILLA SA CAMBA VA SAUTA RANDO VILLA SA CAMBA VA SAUTA RANDO VILLA SA CAMBA VA SAUTA RANDO VILLA SA CAMBA VA SAUTA RANDO VILLA SA CAMBA VA SAUTA RANDO VILLA SA CAMBA VA SA CAMBA VA SA CAMBA VA SA CAMBA VA SA CAMBA VA SA CAMBA VA SA CAMBA VA SA CAMBA VA SA CAMBA VA SA CAMBA VA C	CORT. THE BY WARREN TO SE	COURTYARD - FORT MEADE AT NBP	Annapolis Junction, MD COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT - WEST	ULANDS ENDS LOT BETOLL OF ONE FORT Worth, TX	COURTYARD - FT WORTH Fort Worth, TX	COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT Harlingen, TX	COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT -	NORTHWEST HOUSTON, TX	COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT -	WESTCHASE Houston, TX	COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT WEST	UNIVERSITY Houston, TX	COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT - COUNTRY	CLUB PLAZA Kansas City, MO	COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT Lebanon NI	COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT Houston, TX	COURTYARD - NEWARK ELIZABETH Flizabeth NI	COURTYARD - PITTSBURGH	DOWNTOWN Pittsburgh, PA	COURTYARD - PITTSBURGH WEST	HOME Pittsburgh, PA

Date of Completion	Onetruction	Acquisition	2007		2007	2007		2007	2007	2007	2010	2008	2008	2008	2008	2007	2008	2007
jik Ser Ser	Accumulated	Depreciation (D,F)	3,067		3,707	4 145	77.	1,669	3,913	3,225	197	3,884	8,847		7,473	1,466	4,591	2,425
7	nd of period	Total (D,E)	21,649		27,815	36.258	7	12,642	28,092	23,760	10,603	23,063	85,640	13.964	45,436	8,780	32,947	18,877
0 12 26	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	Buildings and Improvements (D)	19,476	\$110 \$110 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100	24,504	28.558		10,956	24,092	21,362	8,703	21,981	59,783	12,232	43,006	6,799	26,803	16,109
	Gross amount a	Land and Improvements	2,173		3,311	7.700	Ž.,	1,685	4,000	2,397	1,900	1,082	25,857	1.732	2,429	1,981	6,144	2,768
		Adjustments to Basis (C)	19,476	Total South	2,262	1.392		1,602	3,150	2,802		1,584	2,820	(30,440)	4,079	445	332	2,037
	Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements			22,242	27,167		9,355	20,942	18,560	8,703	20,397	56,964	42,672	38,927	6,353	26,472	14,072
	Initial	Land ]	2,173	Section	3,311	7,700	*	1,685	4,000	2,397	1,900	1,082	25,857	1,732	2,429	1,981	6,144	2,768
roy G Society F		Encumbrance	11,800		14,556	22,830			16,030	I	6,094	6,116	26,398	14,448	12,661		7,216	8,395
			COURTYARD - RICHMOND	Richmond, VA COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT -	ROANOKE AIRPORT Roanoke, VA	COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT SEATTLE - FEDERAL WAY	Federal Way, WA COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT CHICAGO-	ST.CHARLES St. Charles II	COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT - WILLIAM CENTER	Tucson, AZ COURTYARD BY MARRIOTT	Wilmington, NC COURTYARD - WEST PALM AIRPORT	Palm Coast, FL DOUBLETREE - ATLANTA GALLERIA	Alpharetta, GA DOUBLETREE - WASHINGTON DC	Washington, DC EMBASSY SUITES - BEACHWOOD	Beachwood, OH EMBASSY SUITES - BALTIMORE	Hunt Valley, MD FAIRFIELD INN	HAMPTON INN SUITES - DENVER	Colorado Springs, CO HAMPTON INN ATLANTA - PERIMETER CENTER Atlanta, GA

				273 ,77	94 84 179	22 Ce			Date of
		Initial	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of neriod	nd of neriod		Completion of
A SECTION OF STATE OF	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (D E)	Accumulated Depreciation	Construction or
HAMPTON INN BALTIMORE-INNER							(T, T)	(1.0)	Acquisition
HARBOR	13,700	1,700	21,067	939	1,700	22,006	23.706	3.245	2007
Baltimore, MD								<u>j</u>	00
HAMPION INN RALEIGH-CARY Carv nc	7,024	2,268	10,503	2,004	2,268	12,507	14,775	2,050	2007
HAMPTON INN UNIVERSITY PLACE	7,714	3,509	11,335	1,688	3.509	13.023	16 532	2 152	ୁ 2002
Charlotte, NC HAMPTON INN STITTES DITT ITELE		. 55 56 17	(27) (24) (17) (17)					70.	1007
GWINNETT	9,523	488	12,991	2,010	488	15.001	15.488	2,426	2007
Duluth, GA	3. 3.	8		7 - V				î	
HAMPTON INN WHITE PLAINS- TARRYTOWN	15.541	3.200	26.160	4 570	3 200	20.720	000	100	~ t ~ C ~ C
Elmsford, NY	1	) 1	20,100	0/0.4	3,200	067,06	05,55	4,400	/007
		2,753	3,782	1,897	2,753	5,680	8,432	946	2007
Jacksonvine, INC HGI - BOSTON BIJRI INGTON	5 871	1 005	72250	73.0		1 · (C)		,	
Burlington, MA	7,0,7	4,077	0,00	007	4,095	20,293	30,388	4,401	2008
HGI - COLORADO SPRINGS	8,402	1,400	17,522	2,223	1,400	19,745	21.145	2.928	2008
Colorado Springs, CO	;	Na Ni Si					Y A Ngam (Pin Ngam U na		) 
HGI - SAN ANTONIO AIRPORT San Antonio, TX	6,085	1,498	19,484	220	1,498	19,703	21,201	3,411	2008
HGI - WASHINGTON DC	60,730	18,800	64,359	845	18,800	65,204	84,004	10.911	2008
Washington, DC			:						
Tampa, FL	9,460	2,400	16,159	715	2,400	16,874	19,274	2,646	2007
HILTON GARDEN INN - AKRON	6,774	006	11,556	(415)	006	11,141	12,041	2,060	2007
Akron, OH HII TON CABDEN BEN AT BANK	30	  į. 10		Ž		To a second seco			
AIRPORT	12.050	1 645	70.00	2,0,0	277				
Albany, NY	14,000	1,011	70,407	2,743	1,040	24,180	158,62	3,008	7007
HILTON GARDEN INN ATLANTA									
WINWARD * Alpharetta, GA	10,435	1,030	18,206	1,231	1,030	19,436	20,467	2,884	2007
						- Control of the Cont			

					over 1 v m 1 veg • 1 ve	100 (2) (3) (3) (4) (4)		18 17 11	Date of Completion
		Initia	Initial Costs (A)		Gross amount	Gross amount at which carried at end of period	nd of period	Accumulated	of Construction
PYBE OF ARX OF MENTS OF A	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	्हें Total (D,E)	Depreciation (D,F)	Acquisition
HILTON GARDEN INN MARKEN VA	19,799	2,920	27,995	1,731	2,920	29,726	32,646	4,463	2007
Evanston, IL									
HILTON GARDEN INN RALEIGH -					18.00	DC IN	N.		1984) 1984 1984 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985
DURHAM	7,846	2,754	26,050	4,298	2,754	30,348	33,102	4,248	2007
Raleigh, NC TRANCO AND DISLORC	900								
HILTON GARDEN INN	21,680	8,900	25,156	2,376	8,900	27,532	36,432	4,179	2007
Westbury, NY / C TY ORD COLL VE						100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100			
HILTON GARDEN INN	7,646	6,354	10,328	114	6,354	10,443	16,796	2,448	2007
Wilmington, NC SEES SEES					9.7	X Z			
HILTON GARDEN INN HARTFORD									
NORTH CONTRACTOR	10,317	5,606	13,892	1,695	2,606	15,588	21,193	2,421	2007
WildSoft, CI		;	1	1	.9 .9	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1	1	. 1 . 1 . 1
HILTON GARDEN INN PHOENIX		5,114	57,105	535	5,114	57,640	62,754	8,723	2008
Fhoenix, AZ	i I		i c	0		1 ( 1	1	1	1
HILTON - UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	21,775	11.7	50,407	5,380	13	55,787	55,787	9,521	2007
Camesville, FL									
HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS - CLEARWATER	- 4								
GATEWAY		2,283	6,202	(2,791)	2,283	3,410	5,693	1 3	2007
Clearwater, FL		5		*** **	ma S S S				54 . 54 . 54 . 54 .
HOLIDAY INN HARMON MEADOW						•			
SECAUCUS			23,291	8,758	# " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	32,049	32,049	4,675	2007
Secaucus, NJ					91 10 10 10				
HOMEWOOD - HOUSTON GALLERIA Houston, TX	9,415	1,655	30,587	185	1,655	30,772	32,426	5,972	2008
HOMEWOOD SUITES	10.160	2.400	18.071	2.701	2.400	20.772	23.172	3.822	2007
Albuquerque, NM									
HOMEWOOD SUITES	12,930	4,300	15,629	2,508	4,300	18,138	22,438	3.273	2007
Baton Rouge, LA			estanti est est est est est est est est est est		Ŝ.	98	S.		And Committee of the Co
HOMEWOOD SUITES	12,664	1,478	19,404	4,820	1,478	24,224	25,702	4,282	2007
Cary, NC				and the second s					. Best Distance
HOMEWOOD SUITES HOUSTON -	1	. !		!					
CLEARLAKE Houston: TX	7,175	1,235	12,655	2,597	1,235	15,253	16,488	2,386	2007
trongerit tre		•							

f ion	tion ion												r i strata		p s	2
	Construction or Acquisition	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2008	2008	2008	2008	2010	2007	2010	2007
	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	2,390	2,373	2,422	4,186	3,874	2,273	3,322	12,164	<b>5,582</b>	8,173	3,997	. 585	16,780	327	1.722
and of neriod	Total (D,E)	15,603	12,971	15,568	24,845	26,148	14,328	19,436	136,423	32,105	38,782	31,664	51,458	125,382	18,826	26.893
Gross amount at which carried at end of neriod	Buildings and Improvements (D)	13,200	12,250	12,884	21,643	23,954	12,428	16,536	117,735	29,338	38,782	22,832	45,158	119,882	15,416"	25,562
Gross amount	Land and Improvements	2,403	721	2,684	3,203	2,194	1,900	2,900	18,688	2,766		8,831	6,300	5,500	3,410	1,331
	Adjustments to Basis (C)	2,759	2,657	3,144	343 343	2,662	1,671 2388	2,526	24,351	197	2,211	4,921		20,996		11,853
Initial Costs (A)	Buildings and Improvements	10,441	9,592	9,740	21,300	21,292	10,757	14,011	93,384	29,141	36,571	17,911	45,158	98,886	15,416	13,709
Initial	Land	2,403	<b>721</b>	2,684	3,203	<b>2,194</b>	1,900	2,900	18,688	2,766	18	8,831	6,300	5,500	3,410	1,331
and a second	Encumbrance	7,898	9,836	6,289	11,800	12,785	5,490	7,830		8,142	9,628	7,896	26,127	70,000	11,306	10,283
CTEVELVER HOMEMOUD FILLER HORELOM -	CALVECTOR SALEDS	HOMEWOOD SUITES Durham, NC	HOMEWOOD SUITES Lake Mary, FL	HOMEWOOD SUITES METRO CENTER Phoenix, AZ	HOMEWOOD SUITES Princeton, NJ	HOMEWOOD SUITES CRABTREE  VALLEY  Raleigh, NC HOMEWOOD SUITES CLEVELAND	Soloh, OH DATA CASE OF ELONDY	HOMEWOOD SUITES COLORADO SPRINGS NORTH Colorado Springs, CO	HYATTIREGENCY - OC Orange County CA WE HARE HELD	HYATT BOSTON/MEDFORD Medford, MA	MARRIOTT - ATL CENTURY CENTER Atlanta, GASSON SERVICES	MARRIOTT - CHICAGO - MED DIST UIC Chicago, IL	MARRIOTT DALLAS PERSONAL DAILS TXI	Marriott - WOODLANDS WATERWAY Woodlands TX	MARRIOTT - WEST DES MOINES Des Moines 1A	QUALITY SUITES

		Initial	Initial Costs (A)		· · Gross amount	 Gross amount at which carried at end of period			Completion
	Encumbrance	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	_	Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	Construction or Acquisition
RESIDENCE INN - BALTIMORE Baltimore, MD	40,040		55,410	2,941	***************************************	58,352	58,352	9,278	2008
RESIDENCE INN Brownsville, TX	6,900	1,700	12,629	906	1,700	13,535	15,235	2,189	2007
RESIDENCE INN - CAMBRIDGE	26,726	10,346	72,735	631	10,346	73,366	83,712	11,341	2008
RESIDENCE INN SOUTH BRUNSWICK-									
SCRANBURY SECTION CRANBURY NI	10,000	5,100	15,368	2,187	5,100	17,555	22,655	3,014	2007
RESIDENCE INN CYPRESS - LOS	a de la companya de l		e gent Ann ann an an			986			
LIALAMITS OF STATES	20,650	9,200	25,079	3,152	9,200	28,231	37,431	4,831	2007
RESIDENCE INN DFW AIRPORT NORTH Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	095'6	2,800	14,782	635	2,800	15,417	18,217	2,445	2007
RESIDENCE INN PARK CENTRAL Dallas, TX	8,970	2,600	17,322	2,625	2,600	19,947	22,547	3,542	2007
RESIDENCE INN SOMERSET-FRANKLIN Franklin NI	068'6	3,100	14,322	1,945	3,100	16,267	19,367	2,770	2007
RESIDENCE INN Hammange NY	10,810	5,300	14,632	2,176	5,300	16,809	22,109	2,833	2007
RESIDENCE INN WESTCHASE Westchase, TX	12,550	4,300	16,969	710	4,300	17,679	21,979	2,809	2007
RESIDENCE INN WEST UNIVERSITY Houston, TX	13,100	3,800	18,834	467	3,800	19,300	23,100	3,151	2007
RESIDENCE INN NASHVILLE AIRPORT Nashville, TN	12,120	3,500	14,147	1,474	3,500	15,621	19,121	2,480	2007
RESIDENCE INN Phoenix, AZ	7,500	1,688	10,812	(7,485)	1,688	3,327	5,015		2007
RESIDENCE INN - POUGHKEEPSIE Poughkeepsie. NY	8,109	1,003	24,590	305	1,003	24,895	25,898	4,343	\$ 2008 ser
RESIDENCE INN ROANOKE AIRPORT Roanoke, VA	4,483	200	9,499	126	200 <sub>11</sub>	9,624	10,124	1,813	2007

I																
Date of Completion or Acquisition	2007	2	2008	2007		2007		2007	5	2007	in the second	2007		2007		Š
Accumulated Depreciation (D,F)	3,009	The second	7,562	2,332		2,159	, sec.	1		1,515				2,450	1,038,829	S
end of period Total (D,E)	21,765	3	43,055	18,206		15,075	75.25	. 5,952	7	8,318		4,946		14,619	10,295,107	
Gross amount at which carried at end of period Land and Buildings and Improvements (D) Total (D,E)	18,065	120 130 130 130 130 130	43,055	15,006		9,743	186.32	3,733		6,254		2,679		13,012	8,411,621	
Gross amount Land and Improvements	3,700	9	18	3,200		5,332		2,220		2,065		2,267	<u>\$</u>	1,607	1,883,486	
Adjustments to Basis (C)	464	and a	1,959 ু	173		1,441		(3,574)		1,031		(6,358)		1,368	417,794	
Initial Costs (A) [22] Buildings and Improvements	17,601		41,096	14,833	-	8,301	100 100 100 100 100	7,307		5,223	180 180 180 180	9,037		11,644	7,993,827	Ä
Initial Co	3,700			3,200 ∜∃©		5,332		2,220		2,065	\$3 34 55	2,267		1,607	45	
Encumbrance	12,770	SC .	10,297	9,130		7,082ि				4,170	YEAR Parts	1,257		-	62,124 1,883,486	
	CENTRE MY WILLIAMS	RESIDENCE INN - NEWARK	WELIZABETH Elizabeth, NJ MARKELLA	SPRINGHILL SUITES Danbury, CT	TOWNEPLACE SUITES	NORTHWEST Austin, TX	TOWNEPLACE SUITES	BIRMINGHAM-HOMEWOOD  Birmingham, AL	ITTES	College Station, TX	TOWNEPLACE SUITES	NORTHWEST - CLEARLAKES Houston TX	TOWNEPLACE SUITES	STNORTHWEST ROLLEY BE LARVETS	Housion, TX V TOTAL: CONTRACT SAME STATE S.46	

## First First INLAND AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC. 15 10 10 10 20 30 40 30 40 30 40 30 40 30 40 30 40 30 40 30

(A Maryland Corporation)

#### Schedule III (continued)

Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2010

## Notes: It is because the fact much a confidence to each one for the same to subsect a confidence and the

- (A) The initial cost to the Company represents the original purchase price of the property, including amounts incurred subsequent to acquisition which were contemplated at the time the property was acquired.
- (B) The aggregate cost of real estate owned at December 31, 2010 for Federal income tax purposes was approximately \$10,216,739 (unaudited).
- (C) Cost capitalized subsequent to acquisition includes payments under master lease agreements as well as additional tangible costs associated with investment properties, including any earnout of tenant space.
- (D) Reconciliation of real estate owned:

da , laing (aquat - laterrat ocumul ever financial	rge lague <u>1979 / 2010 (1971</u> grift <u>1978</u> 2009 (1971 ) a 1979 / 2008 (1971 ) a 1970
Balance at January 1, 180 (Dalbart - End. His will a	\$6,167,090
Acquisitions and capital improvements	Habata 1,058,837 has 1,378,465 how 2,184,330 has a
Intangible assets and the decreasing the second price of the secon	4954 Ediamo (73,901) renor (81,052) audio (93,870) e las
Intangible liabilities of the second angular protection	98 to 250 to 10,916 to 37,071 to 550 of 5,968 made
Sales former ovaluation to place and a finish place of	283 305-20 (252,174)
Balance at December 31,	\$10,295,107 \$9,551,426 \$8,216,942
indding be relations including the first stay and cells for a	Side is see at regard door commencial consecutation repre

## (E) Reconciliation of accumulated depreciation: mogos (seemed) and a ferror of decourse against the first of the conciliation of accumulated depreciation.

	r producti green in suuda lukentuuri atuutta ohja 1900 1900 1900. Gan maksivamat lukeutusseen kan satu kirja \$1,717,547.		and the second of the second o
Depreciation expense	321,282	311,312	246,189
Balance at December 31,	\$1,038,829	\$717,547	\$406,235
	भूतको गानसङ्ख्या के विद्यानका करते हैं।	cad faratson D. Ford	oralini mi avesar 10.

(F) Depreciation is computed based upon the following estimated lives:

Buildings and improvements	5-:	30 years
Tenant improvements	Life of t	he lease
Furniture, fixtures & equipment	5-	10 years

## Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable.

#### Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) and Rule 15d-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer evaluated as of December 31, 2010, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e). Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures, as of December 31, 2010, were effective for the purpose of ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in this report is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the Exchange Act and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the principal executive officer and our principal financial officer as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

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## Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated as of December 31, 2010, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on its evaluation, our management has concluded that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the company's independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the company's independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to permanent deferral of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

## **Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

#### Directors

The biographies of our directors are set forth below. All ages are stated as of January 1, 2011. Result of the property of the biographies of our directors are set forth below. All ages are stated as of January 1, 2011. Result of the biographies of our directors are set forth below. All ages are stated as of January 1, 2011.

Robert D. Parks, 67. Chairman of the board and director since October 2004. Mr. Parks has been a principal of the Inland real estate organization since May 1968 and is currently chairman of IREIC, a position he has held since November 1984. Mr. Parks has been a director of Inland Investment Advisors, Inc. since June 1995, and also served as a director of Inland Securities Corporation from August 1984 until June 2009. Mr. Parks served as a director of Inland Real Estate Corporation from 1994 to June 2008, and served as chairman of the board from May 1994 to May 2004 and president and chief executive officer from 1994 to April 2008. He also served as a director and chairman of the board of Inland Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. from its inception in September 1998 to March 2006, and as chief executive officer until December 2004, and as the chairman of the board and a director of Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust from its inception in March 2003 to October 2010. Mr. Parks also has served as the chairman of the board and a director of Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc. since its inception in June 2008. Mr. Parks is responsible for the ongoing administration of existing investment programs, corporate budgeting and administration for IREIC. He oversees and coordinates the marketing of all investments and investor relations.

He received his bachelor degree from Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, Illinois, and his master's degree from the University of Chicago and later taught in Chicago's public schools. He is a member of the Real Estate Investment Association, the Foundation for Financial Planning and the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or "NAREIT."

With over forty years of experience in the commercial real estate industry, our board believes that Mr. Parks has the depth of experience to implement our business strategy. As the current or past chairman of the board of each of the other real estate investment trusts, or "REITs," sponsored by IREIC, including as the past chairman of a New York Stock Exchange-listed REIT, our board believes Mr. Parks has an understanding of the requirements of serving on a public company board and the leadership experience necessary to serve as our chairman.

J. Michael Borden, 74. Independent director since October 2004. Mr. Borden is president and chief executive officer of Rock Valley Trucking Co., Inc., Total Quality Plastics, Inc., Rock Valley Leasing, Inc., Hufcor Inc. and Airwall, Inc. Mr. Borden also served as the president and chief executive officer of Freedom Plastics, Inc. through February 2009, at which time it filed a voluntary petition for a court-supervised liquidation of all of its assets in the Circuit Court of Rock County, Wisconsin. Mr. Borden also is the chief executive officer of Hufcor Asia Pacific in China and Hong Kong, Marashumi Corp. in Malaysia, Hufcor Australia Group, and F. P. Investments a Real Estate Investment Company. He currently serves on the board of directors of Dowco, Inc., M&I Bank, Competitive Wisconsin, St. Anthony of Padua Charitable Trust and Great Lakes Packaging, is a trustee of The Nature Conservancy and is a regent of the Milwaukee School of Engineering. Mr. Borden previously served as chairman of the board of the Wisconsin Workforce Development Board and as a member of the SBA Advisory Council and the Federal Reserve Bank Advisory Council. He was named Wisconsin entrepreneur of the year in 1998. Mr. Borden received a bachelor degree in accounting and finance from Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He also attended a master of business administration program in finance at Marquette University.

Over the past twenty-five years, Mr. Borden's various businesses have routinely entered into real estate transactions in the ordinary course of business, allowing him to develop experience in acquiring, leasing, developing and redeveloping real estate assets. Our board believes that this experience qualifies him to serve as a director on our board.

Thomas F. Glavin, 50. Independent director since October 2007. Mr. Glavin is the owner of Thomas F. Glavin & Associates, Inc., a certified public accounting firm that he started in 1988. In that capacity, Mr. Glavin specializes in providing accounting and tax services to closely held companies. Mr. Glavin began his career at Vavrus & Associates, a real estate firm, located in Joliet, Illinois, that owned and managed apartment buildings and health clubs. At Vavrus & Associates, Mr. Glavin was an internal auditor responsible for reviewing and implementing internal controls. In 1984, Mr. Glavin began working in the tax department of Touche Ross & Co., where he specialized in international taxation. In addition to his accounting experience, Mr. Glavin also has been involved in the real estate business for the past seventeen years. Since 1997, Mr. Glavin has been a partner in Gateway Homes, which has zoned, developed and manages a 440 unit manufactured home park in Frankfort, Illinois. Mr. Glavin received his bachelor degree in accounting from Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan and a master of science in taxation from DePaul University in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Glavin is a member of the Illinois CPA Society and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

As a result of his financial experience, including over twenty-seven years in the accounting profession, our board believes that Mr. Glavin is able to provide valuable insight and advice with respect to our financial risk exposures, our financial reporting process and our system of internal controls. Mr. Glavin, who currently serves as the chairman of the audit committee of our board, qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by the SEC.

Brenda G. Gujral, 68. President and director since October 2004. Ms. Gujral also serves as chief executive officer and a director of IREIC. She served as president and a director of IREIC from July 1987 through June 1992. She was again named president and a director of IREIC upon her return to IREIC in January 1998, and served as president until December 2010. Ms. Gujral was appointed chief executive officer of IREIC in January 2008. She has been a director of Inland Securities Corporation since January 1997, and served as its president and chief operating officer from January 1997 to June 2009. Additionally, Ms. Gujral has served as a director of Inland Investment Advisors, Inc. since January 2001 and has been a director of Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. since its inception in March 2003, serving as its chief executive officer from June 2005 until November 2007. Ms. Gujral also has served a director of Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc. since its inception in June 2008, and served as its president from June 2008 to May 2009. She has been the chairman of the board of Inland Private Capital Corporation (f/k/a Inland Real Estate Exchange Corporation), or "IPCC," since May 2001 and a director of Inland Opportunity Business Manager & Advisor, Inc. since April 2009, and was a director of Inland Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. from its inception in September 1998 until it was acquired in February 2007.

Ms. Gujral has overall responsibility for the operations of IREIC, including investor relations, regulatory compliance and filings, review of asset management activities and broker-dealer marketing and communication. Ms. Gujral works with internal and outside legal counsel in structuring IREIC's investment programs and in connection with preparing offering documents and registering the related securities with the SEC and state securities commissions. Ms. Gujral was able to draw on this these experiences during our capital raising stage, and continues to do so. Our board believes that this experience, coupled with her leadership of IREIC, uniquely qualify Ms. Gujral to serve as a member of our board.

Ms. Gujral has been with the Inland organization for thirty years, becoming an officer in 1982. Prior to joining the Inland organization, she worked for the Land Use Planning Commission, establishing an office in Portland, Oregon, to implement land use legislation for that state. Ms. Gujral graduated from California State University. She holds Series 7, 22, 39 and 63 certifications from the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), and is a member of NAREIT, the Investment Program Association and the Real Estate Investment Securities

Thomas F. Meagher, 80. Independent director since October 2004. Mr. Meagher currently serves on the board of directors of DuPage Airport Authority and the TWA Plan Oversight Committee. He also is a former member of the board of trustees of Edward Lowe Foundation, The Private Bank Corp. and the Chicago Chamber of the board of trustees of Edward Lowe Foundation, The Private Bank Corp.

Commerce. Mr. Meagher has previously served on the board of directors of UNR Industries, Rohn Towers, Greyhound Lines Inc., Festival Airlines, Lakeside Bank and Trans World Airlines, where he served as chairman of the board for two years and participated in the sale of the company to American Airlines.

Mr. Meagher began his business career in 1958 when he was selected by American Airlines for its management training program. He subsequently joined Continental Air Transport of Chicago as Executive Vice-President in 1964. In 1970, Mr. Meagher was appointed the first president and chief executive officer of the Chicago Convention and Tourism Bureau, returning to Continental Air Transport as president and chief executive officer in 1972. In 1980, Mr. Meagher purchased Howell Tractor and Equipment Company, a large heavy construction equipment dealership, and sold the company in April 2005.

Mr. Meagher received his bachelor degree from St. Mary's University of Minnesota. Upon graduation, he entered the U.S. Marine Corps Officer Candidate Program, serving with the 2nd Marine Air Wing and achieving the rank of Captain. Mr. Meagher also attended graduate business school at the University of Chicago.

As his biography demonstrates, Mr. Meagher has served on the boards of directors of numerous public and private entities. Our board believes that this experience positions him well to serve on our board again and private entities. Our board believes that this experience positions him well to serve on our board again again that the control of the con

Paula Saban, 57. Independent director since October 2004. Ms. Saban has worked in the financial services and banking industry for over twenty-five years. She began her career in 1978 with Continental Bank, which later merged into Bank of America. From 1978 to 1990, Ms. Saban held various consultative sales roles in treasury management and in traditional lending areas. She also managed client service teams and developed numerous client satisfaction programs. In 1990, Ms. Saban began designing and implementing various financial solutions for clients with Bank of America's Private Bank and Banc of America Investment Services, Inc. Her clients included top management of publicly-held companies and entrepreneurs. In addition to managing a diverse client portfolio, she was responsible for client management and overall client satisfaction. She retired from Bank of America in 2006 as a senior vice president/private client manager. In 1994, Ms. Saban and her husband started a construction products company, Newport Distribution, Inc., of which she is president and a principal stockholder. As president of Newport Distribution, Ms. Saban has insight into the development and construction industry, to which the Company has exposure as a result of its investments in joint ventures. Ms. Saban is able to convey these insights to our board, thus making a valuable addition to our board.

Ms. Saban received her bachelor degree from MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois, and her master of business administration from DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois. She holds Series 7 and 63 certifications from FINRA. She is a former president of the Fairview Elementary School PTA and a former trustee of both the Goodman Theatre and Urban Gateways. She served as Legislative Chair of Illinois PTA District 37 and as liaison to the No Child Left Behind Task Force of School District 54.

Pack Forts, 41. Pencipal recognizer of the cance September 2007. Mr. Pods also has served as the dhist

William J. Wierzbicki, 64. Independent director since October 2005. Mr. Wierzbicki is a registered Professional Planner in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and is a member of both the Canadian Institute of Planners and the Ontario Professional Planners Institute. Mr. Wierzbicki is the sole proprietor of "Planning Advisory Services," a land-use planning consulting service providing consultation and advice to various local governments, developers and individuals. Through Planning Advisory Services, Mr. Wierzbicki is the planner for the Municipalities of Huron Shores and Price Township as well as the Town of Chapleau. Mr. Wierzbicki previously served as the Coordinator of Current Planning with the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. In that capacity, his expertise was in the review of residential, commercial and industrial development proposals. Mr. Wierzbicki led the program to develop a new Comprehensive Zoning By-Law for the City of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Wierzbicki was the leader of the team that developed the Sault Ste. Marie's Industrial Development Strategy. More recently he has completed a Community Development Plan for Batchwana First Nation's Rankin site and an Official Plan for the Township of Prince. Mr. Wierzbicki received an architectural technologist diploma from the Sault Ste. Marie Technical and Vocational School in Ontario, Canada, and attended Sault College and Algoma University.

Mr. Wierzbicki's extensive experience in the commercial real estate industry, including with real estate developments, qualifies him to serve on our board. In addition, if we determine to acquire any real estate assets in Canada in the future, Mr. Wierzbicki's expertise in the Canadian real estate market will be useful to our board.

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#### **Executive Officers**

In addition to Mr. Parks and Ms. Gujral, whose biographies are set forth above, the following individuals serve as our executive officers. All ages are stated as of January 1, 2011.

Roberta S. Matlin, 66. Vice president - administration since October 2004. Ms. Matlin joined IREIC in 1984 as director of investor administration and currently serves as a director and senior vice president of IREIC, in the latter capacity directing its day-to-day internal operations. Ms. Matlin also has been a director of IPCC since May 2001, a director of Inland Institutional Capital Partners Corporation since May 2006 and a director of Pan American Bank since December 2007. She also has served as a director and president of Inland Investment Advisors, Inc. since June 1995 and Intervest Southern Real Estate Corporation since July 1995 and a director and vice president of Inland Securities Corporation since July 1995. Ms. Matlin also has served as the president of our business manager since its inception in October 2004. She has served as vice president of Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc. since June 2008, and served as vice president of administration of Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. from 2003 until 2007, vice president of administration of Inland Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. from 1998 until 2004, vice president of administration of Inland Real Estate Corporation from 1995 until 2000 and trustee and executive vice president of Inland Mutual Fund Trust from 2001 until 2004. Prior to joining Inland, Ms. Matlin worked for the Chicago Region of the Social Security Administration of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. Ms. Matlin is a graduate of the University of Illinois in Champaign. She holds Series 7, 22, 24, 39, 63 and 65 certifications from FINRA. with a gating of the colliberative gaps of the logic continues of the first of the special positions.

Lori Foust, 46. Treasurer since October 2005 and our principal financial officer since September 2007.

Ms. Foust also has served as the chief financial officer of our business manager since October 2005 and as a director and the treasurer of our consolidated joint venture Minto Builders (Florida), Inc. since January 2006.

Ms. Foust also served as the treasurer of Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc. from June 2008 to November 2009 and served as the principal accounting officer of Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. from February 2004 to March 2006. Ms. Foust joined the Inland organization in 2003, in the capacity of vice president of Inland Western Retail Real Estate Advisory Services, Inc. Prior to joining the Inland organization, Ms. Foust worked in the field of public accounting and was a senior manager in the real estate division for Ernst and Young, LLP. She received her bachelor of science degree in accounting and her master of business administration from the University of Central Florida. Ms. Foust is a certified public accountant and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Jack Potts, 41. Principal accounting officer since September 2007. Mr. Potts also has served as the chief accounting officer of our business manager since September 2007. Prior to joining the Inland organization, Mr. Potts held various positions with Equity Office Properties Trust, Inc., in accounting and financial reporting. Prior to working at Equity Office, Mr. Potts worked in the field of public accounting and was a manager in the real estate division for Ernst and Young LLP. He received a bachelor degree in accounting from the Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan. Mr. Potts is a certified public accountant.

Scott W. Wilton, 50. Secretary since October 2004. Mr. Wilton joined The Inland Group in January 1995. He is assistant vice president of The Inland Real Estate Group, Inc. and assistant counsel with The Inland Real Estate Group law department. Mr. Wilton previously served as secretary of Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. from March 2003 to November 2005, as secretary of IPCC from May 2001 to August 2009 and as secretary of Inland Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. and Inland Retail Real Estate Advisory Services, Inc. from September 1998 to December 2004. Mr. Wilton is involved in all aspects of The Inland Group's business, including real estate acquisitions and financing, securities law and corporate governance matters, leasing and tenant matters and

litigation management. He received bachelor degrees in economics and history from the University of Illinois, Champaign, in 1982 and his law degree from Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois, in 1985. Prior to joining The Inland Group, Mr. Wilton worked for the Chicago law firm of Williams, Rutstein, Goldfarb, Sibrava and Midura, Ltd., specializing in real estate, corporate transactions and litigation.

## Audit Committee bal des gargelas COCCC a paramenta de la religione en la lei con espara que la paramenta de la

Our board has formed an audit committee comprised of four independent directors, Messrs. Borden, Glavin, Meagher and Ms. Saban. The board has determined that Mr. Glavin, the chairman of the committee, qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert," as defined by the SEC, and that each member of the committee is independent in accordance with the standards set forth in the committee's charter. The audit committee assists the board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility relating to: (1) the integrity of our financial statements; (2) our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; (3) the qualifications and independence of the independent registered public accounting firm; (4) the adequacy of our internal controls; and (5) the performance of our independent registered public accounting firm. The audit committee has adopted a written charter, which is available on our website at www.inland-american.com under the "Corporate Governance" tab.

## Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires each director, officer and individual beneficially owning more than 10% of our common stock to file initial statements of beneficial ownership (Form 3) and statements of changes in beneficial ownership (Forms 4 and 5) of our common stock with the SEC. Officers, directors and greater than 10% beneficial owners are required by SEC rules to furnish us with copies of all such forms they file. Based solely on a review of the copies of such forms furnished to us during and with respect to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, or written representations that no additional forms were required, we believe that all of our officers and directors and persons that beneficially own more than 10% of the outstanding shares of our common stock complied with these filing requirements in 2010.

#### **Code of Ethics**

We have adopted a code of ethics applicable to our directors, officers and employees, which is available on our website free of charge at http://www.inlandamerican.com. We will provide the code of ethics free of charge upon request to our customer relations group.

# Item 11. Executive Compensation and the security and the oping paterose of the primary in the primary in the compensation and the security oping paterose of the primary in the primary in the compensation and the security and the oping paterose of the primary in

#### **Compensation of Executive Officers**

All of our executive officers are officers and employees, respectively, of one or more of the affiliates of our business manager and are compensated by those entities, in part, for services rendered to us. We do not separately compensate our executive officers, nor do we reimburse either our business manager or our property managers for any compensation paid to their employees who also serve as our executive officers, other than through the general fees we pay to them under the business management agreement or the property management agreements. As a result, we do not have, and our board of directors has not considered, a compensation policy or program for our executive officers and has not included in this Form 10-K a "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" or a report from our board of directors with respect to executive compensation. The fees we pay to the business manager and property managers under the business management agreement or the property management agreements are described in more detail in Item 13 of this Form 10-K.

If we decide to pay our named executive officers in the future, the board of directors will review all forms of compensation and approve all stock option grants, warrants, stock appreciation rights and other current or deferred compensation payable to the executive officers with respect to the current or future value of our shares.

## Independent Director Compensation and here a automore in appropriate and officer

We pay each of our independent directors an annual fee of \$30,000 plus \$1,000 for each in-person meeting of the board and \$500 for each meeting of the board attended by telephone. We also pay the chairperson of the audit committee an annual fee of \$10,000 plus \$1,000 for our independent directors for each in-person meeting of the audit committee and \$500 for each meeting of the audit committee attended by telephone, and the chairperson of any other committee, including any special committee, an annual fee of \$5,000. We pay our independent directors \$500 for each meeting of any committee of the board attended by telephone. We reimburse all of our directors for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in attending meetings. In addition, on the date of each annual meeting of stockholders, we grant to each independent director then in office options to purchase 500 shares of our common stock under our independent director stock option plan. We do not compensate any director that also is an employee of our Company, our business manager or its affiliates.

The following table further summarizes compensation earned by the independent directors for the year ended. December 31, 2010, whose safe (c) has safe as a section of the year ended.

en er menne i bedre ett og elle blid I der Porebreicher ett elle elle	Ency Formed in Control	Option Awards* (\$)(1)	Total (\$)
J. Michael Borden	45,000	5,000	50,000
Thomas F. Glavin	51,500	5,000	56,500
David Mahon (2)	54,500		59,500
Thomas F. Meagher	<u> </u>	5,000	52,500
Paula Saban	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	5,000	56,500
William J. Wierzbicki	d astar graces 46,500 m mas at	5,000	51,500

- \* Each director receives 500 shares at each annual stockholder meeting, with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of our shares.
- (1) With the exception of Mr. Glavin, each independent director had options to purchase 5,500 shares of our common stock outstanding at December 31, 2010. Mr. Glavin had options to purchase 4,500 shares of our common stock outstanding at December 31, 2010. All options have been granted pursuant to our independent director stock option plan.
- (2) Mr. Mahon resigned from the board, effective November 15, 2010.

#### **Stock Option Grants**

Under our independent director stock option plan, we have authorized and reserved a total of 75,000 shares of our common stock for issuance. The number and type of shares that could be issued under the plan may be adjusted if we are the surviving entity after a reorganization or merger or if we split our stock, are consolidated or are recapitalized. If this occurs, the exercise price of the options will be correspondingly adjusted.

The independent director stock option plan generally provides for the grant of non-qualified stock options to purchase 3,000 shares to each independent director upon his or her appointment subject to satisfying the conditions set forth in the plan. The plan also provides for subsequent grants of options to purchase 500 shares on the date of each annual stockholder's meeting to each independent director then in office. The exercise price for all options is equal to the fair market value of our shares, as defined in the plan, on the date of each grant. However, options may not be granted at any time when the grant, along with the grants to be made at the same time to other independent directors, would exceed 9.8% in value of our issued and outstanding shares of stock or 9.8% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock.

One-third of the options granted following an individual initially becoming an independent director are exercisable beginning on the date of their grant, one-third become exercisable on the first anniversary of the date of their grant and the remaining one-third become exercisable on the second anniversary of the date of their grant. All other options granted under the independent director stock option plan become fully exercisable on the second anniversary of their date of grant.

Options granted under the independent director stock option plan are exercisable until the first to occur of: the tenth anniversary of the date of grant; the removal for cause of the person as an independent director; or three months following the date the person ceases to be an independent director for any other reason except death or disability.

All options generally are exercisable in the case of death or disability for a period of one year after death or the disabling event, provided that the death or disabling event occurs while the person is an independent director. However, if the option is exercised within the first six months after it becomes exercisable, any shares issued pursuant to such exercise may not be sold until the six month anniversary of the date of the grant of the option. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the independent director stock option plan to the contrary, no option issued pursuant thereto may be exercised if exercise would jeopardize our status as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

No option may be sold, pledged, assigned or transferred by an independent director in any manner otherwise than by will or by the laws of descent or distribution.

Upon our dissolution, liquidation, reorganization, merger or consolidation as a result of which we are not the surviving corporation, or upon sale of all or substantially all of our assets, the independent director stock option plan will terminate, and any outstanding unexercised options will terminate and be forfeited. However, holders of options may exercise any options that are otherwise exercisable immediately prior to the dissolution, liquidation, consolidation or merger. Additionally, our board may provide for other alternatives in the case of a dissolution, liquidation, consolidation or merger.

### Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation 2000 along the drawer for the drawer of

None of our current or former officers or employees, or the current or former officers or employees of our subsidiaries, participated in any deliberations of our board of directors concerning executive officer compensation during the year ended December 31, 2010. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2010, none of our executive officers served as a director or a member of the compensation committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving as a member of our board of directors.

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# Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

#### **Equity Compensation Plan Information**

The following table provides information regarding our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2010.

	r del Gyfrig (et.) 91 she owns: Mis. i	be issued	of securities to Wei upon exercise ading options.		Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compe security ho		roved by	riisarjalo briis yri A SO ercado (1808) ka	bis wife shart vell as exercisable into	Mr. Wiegzbicki wei include vested opeie
Independent I	Director Stock On	tion Plan	2.000039764 92.11	8 8 2 10 10 05 5 104	5/02 28 43,000
Total:	n ans evan. Kabure, which in	oli senidi adi ko i <u>t</u> 90.8 Ili revo ang <mark>i</mark>	2,000	\$ 9.05	43,000
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We have adopted an Independent Director Stock Option Plan which, subject to certain conditions, provides for the grant to each independent director of an option to purchase 3,000 shares following their becoming a director and for the grant of additional options to purchase 500 shares on the date of each annual stockholder's meeting. The options for the initial 3,000 shares are exercisable as follows: 1,000 shares on the date of grant and 1,000 shares on each of the first and second anniversaries of the date of grant. All other options are exercisable on the second anniversary of the date of grant.

## Stock Owned by Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Based on a review of filings with the SEC, the following table shows the amount of common stock beneficially owned (unless otherwise indicated) by (1) persons that beneficially own more than 5% of the outstanding shares of our common stock; (2) our directors and each nominee for director; (3) our executive officers; and (4) our directors and executive officers as a group. All information is as of March 1, 2011.

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Name and Address of Beneficial Owner (1)	of Beneficial Ownership (2)	Percent of Class
J. Michael Borden, Independent Director	126 001 (2)	77 (3 apr. ) 1
Thomas F. Glavin, Independent Director  Brenda G. Guiral, Director and President		*
210man of Oujful, 2 mootor and 1 tosident	8,126 (5)	*
I nomas F. Meagner, Independent Director	17.442 (6)	*
Robert D. Parks, Director and Chairman of the Board	508,522 (7)	*
Paula Saban, Independent Director	4.500.70	*
William J. Wierzbicki, Independent Director	5.806 (9)	*
Roberta S. Matlin, Vice President—Administration	3,091 (10)	*
Lori J. Foust, Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer	3.500 (11)	*
Jack Potts, Principal Accounting Officer	estanti e <del>da</del> las entre	rang <del>a N</del> agasa
1. Scott W. Wilton, Secretary of the strength and a reach public and to an experience of the strength of the s	3,928 (12)	*
All Directors and Officers as a group (eleven persons)	714,580	

#### \* Less than 1%

- (1) The business address of each person listed in the table is c/o Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc., 2901 Butterfield Road, Oak Brook, Illinois 60523.
- (2) All fractional ownership amounts have been rounded to the nearest whole number.
- (3) Mr. Borden has sole voting and dispositive power over 130,857 shares, including 75,347 shares owned by St. Anthony Padua Charitable Trust, for which Mr. Borden is the trustee, and Mr. Borden and his wife share voting and dispositive power over 5,424 shares. Mr. Borden's shares include vested options exercisable into 4,500 shares of common stock.
- (4) Mr. Glavin and his wife share voting and dispositive power over 19,884 shares. Mr. Glavin's shares include vested options exercisable into 3,500 shares of common stock.
- (5) Ms. Gujral has sole voting and dispositive power over 2,921 shares. Ms. Gujral and her husband share voting and dispositive power over 5,205 shares.
- (6) Mr. Meagher has sole voting and dispositive power over all of the shares that he owns. Mr. Meagher's shares include vested options exercisable into 4,500 shares of common stock.
- (7) Mr. Parks has sole voting and dispositive power over all 508,522 shares, which include 26,316 shares owned by Mr. Parks' mother in the Evelyn G. Parks Survivors Trust and 27,286 shares in the Parks Family Trust, for which Mr. Parks is the trustee.
- (8) Ms. Saban has sole voting and dispositive power over all of the shares that she owns. Ms. Saban's ownership is comprised of vested options exercisable into 4,500 shares of common stock.
- (9) Mr. Wierzbicki and his wife share voting and dispositive power over 1,306 shares. Mr. Wierzbicki's shares include vested options exercisable into 4,500 shares of common stock.
- (10) Ms. Matlin has sole voting and dispositive power over all of the shares that she owns.
- (11) Ms. Foust has sole voting and dispositive power over all of the shares that she owns.
- (12) Mr. Wilton and his wife share voting and dispositive power over all 3,928 shares, which include 677 shares owned by Mr. Wilton's spouse through her individual IRA.

## Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence. g yets on the earliest focus for yet regioner remote for on liter, and it remotes

#### **Director Independence**

Our business is managed under the direction and oversight of our board. The members of our board are J. Michael Borden, Thomas F. Glavin, Brenda G. Gujral, Thomas F. Meagher, Robert D. Parks, Paula Saban and William J. Wierzbicki. As required by our charter, a majority of our directors must be "independent". As defined by our charter, an "independent director" is a person who: (1) is not directly or indirectly associated, and has not been directly or indirectly associated within the two years prior to becoming an independent director, with the Company, IREIC or our business manager whether by ownership of, ownership interest in, employment by, any material business or professional relationship with or as an officer or director of the Company, IREIC, our business manager or any of their affiliates; (2) does not serve as a director for another REIT sponsored by IREIC or advised by our business manager or any of its affiliates; and (3) performs no other services for the Company, except as director.

Although our shares are not listed for trading on any national securities exchange and therefore our board of hotel directors is not subject to the independence requirements of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") or any other national securities exchange, our board has evaluated whether our directors are "independent" as defined by the NYSE. The NYSE standards provide that to qualify as an independent director, in addition to satisfying certain bright-line criteria, the board of directors must affirmatively determine that a director has no material and relationship with the Company (either directly or as a partner, stockholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Company) one and absolute and vilcalating born a social subspective greatest greatest and spage of

is bouseaum **vocament**as. En samman semplode in Alf. Der en hebbo sell elamon et las pareces menten sog Consistent with these considerations, after a review of all relevant transactions or relationships between each director, or any of his or her family members, and the Company, our management and our independent registered public accounting firm, the board has determined that Messrs. Borden, Glavin, Meagher and Wierzbicki and Ms. Saban qualify as independent directors. Companies of the good and have a red and the configuration of the conf har auctralies and a No. 0100 A area and applicable or property or a social special form of a social modely.

#### **Related Party Transactions**

We pay our business manager, an affiliate of our sponsor, and its affiliates various fees and compensation. The following is a summary of the fees and compensation we paid to our business manager and its affiliates since January 1, 2010 W benezion 0862 violentizongus guidelor nost gricivos most biog sveit ov 2010. A vasinali pendi

are they afficience if our business manages, a few amaters 0.2% of the After our stockholders have received a non-cumulative, non-compounded return of 5.0% per annum on their "invested capital," we pay our business manager an annual business management fee of up to 1% of the "average invested assets," payable quarterly in an amount equal to 0.25% of the average invested assets as of the last day of the immediately preceding quarter. For these purposes, "average invested assets" means, for any period, the average of the aggregate book value of our assets, including lease intangibles, invested, directly or indirectly, in financial instruments, debt and equity securities and equity interests in and loans secured by real estate assets, including amounts invested in REITs and other real estate operating companies, before reserves for depreciation or bad debts or other similar non-cash reserves, computed by taking the average of these values at the end of each month during the period. We pay this fee for services provided or arranged by our business manager, such as managing our day-to-day business operations, arranging for the ancillary services provided by other affiliates and overseeing these services, administering our bookkeeping and accounting functions, consulting with our board, overseeing our real estate assets and providing other services as our board deems appropriate. Since January 1, 2010, we have incurred a business management fee in an amount equal to \$36 million, or approximately .32% of our "average invested assets" on an annual basis, of which \$10 million remained unpaid as of March 1, 2011.

We pay Inland Investment Advisors, Inc. an annual fee, paid on a monthly basis, totaling 1% of the first \$1 to \$5 million of marketable securities under management, 0.85% of marketable securities from \$5 to \$10 million, 0.75% of marketable securities from \$10 to \$25 million, 0.65% of marketable securities from \$25 to \$50 million, 0.60% of marketable securities from \$50 to \$100 million and 0.50% of marketable securities above \$100 million. Notwithstanding the above, the total annual fees paid to Inland Investment Advisors plus the annual business management fee paid to our business manager may not exceed the amounts we may pay as the annual business management fee. Since January 1, 2010, we have paid fees equal to approximately \$1.4 million.

We also reimburse our business manager or its affiliates for all expenses that it, or any affiliate, including Inland Securities, pays or incurs on our behalf, including the salaries and benefits of persons employed by the business manager or its affiliates and performing services for us, except for the salaries and benefits of persons who also serve as one of the executive officers or as an executive officer of the business manager. Since January 1, 2010, we have incurred approximately \$8.2 million of these costs. In addition, for any year in which we qualify as a REIT, our business manager must reimburse us for the amounts, if any, by which the total operating expenses paid during the previous year exceed the greater of 2% of the average invested assets for that year or 25% of net income for that year, subject to certain adjustments. Our total operating expenses did not exceed these limits during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Additionally, we pay the business manager a fee for services performed in connection with acquiring a controlling interest in a REIT or other real estate operating company. Acquisition fees, however, are not paid for acquisitions solely of a fee interest in property. The amount of the acquisition fee is equal to 2.5% of the aggregate purchase price paid to acquire the controlling interest. We have not paid any acquisition fees since January 1, 2010.

We pay our property managers, entities owned principally by individuals who are employed by or affiliated with our business manager, a monthly fee equal to up to 4.5% of the gross income of each property managed directly by the property managers, their affiliates or agents. We also pay our property managers, based on the type of property managed, a monthly oversight fee of up to 1% of the gross income from each property managed directly by entities other than our property managers, their affiliates or agents. We do not pay any oversight fees with respect to our lodging properties. We have paid our property managers management fees of approximately \$30.8 million since January 1, 2010. We have not paid any oversight fees since January 1, 2010. We also reimbursed the property managers \$4.4 million related to property level payroll costs.

We pay Inland Mortgage Servicing Corporation, an affiliate of our business manager, \$200 per loan per month for servicing our loans and \$225 per loan per month in respect of any loans related to our lodging properties. Since January 1, 2010, we have paid loan servicing fees totaling approximately \$586 thousand. We also pay Inland Mortgage Brokerage Corporation, another affiliate of our business manager, a fee equal to 0.2% of the principal amount of each loan placed for us. Since January 1, 2010, we have paid Inland Mortgage Brokerage Corporation fees totaling approximately \$845 thousand.

As of December 31, 2010, we had deposited \$370 thousand in Inland Bank and Trust, a subsidiary of Inland Bancorp, Inc., an affiliate of The Inland Real Estate Group, Inc.

The Company is party to an agreement with an LLC formed as an insurance association captive (the "Captive"), which is wholly-owned by the Company and three related parties, Inland Real Estate Corporation (IRC), Inland Western Real Estate Trust, Inc. and Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc.. The Company paid insurance premiums of \$9.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2010.

The Company held 843,200 shares of IRC valued \$7.4 million as of December 31, 2010.

## Policies and Procedures with Respect to Related Party Transactions

Our charter contains provisions setting forth our ability to engage in certain related party transactions. Our board reviews all of these transactions and, as a general rule, any related party transactions must be approved by a majority of the directors, including a majority of the independent directors, not otherwise interested in the

transaction. In determining whether to approve or authorize a particular related party transaction, these directors will consider whether the transaction between us and the related party is fair and reasonable to us and has terms and conditions no less favorable to us than those available from unaffiliated third parties. We believe that our general policies and procedures regarding related party transactions also are evidenced by the disclosures in this Form 10-K and our prior proxy statements under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions." We may in the future adopt more specific written policies and procedures regarding related party transactions.

# Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services. An analysis in some constant accounting to the services of th

## Fees to Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The following table presents fees for professional services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLC ("KPMG"), for the audit of our annual financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, together with fees for audit-related services and tax services rendered by KPMG for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

and the second of the first sections at a first on a subject to the second of the seco	Year ended December 31,	
Description . A series of the	2010	2009
Audit fees (1)	\$1,282,500	\$1,308,000
Audit-related fees (2)		13,000
Tax fees (3) militard all my bound on Bolt monocome who	248,768	454,883
All other fees (4)	99,500	tot seems <del>ma</del> tte
TOTAL  Plan districted keeps a gift or fornisms, or standard and server	\$1,630,768	\$1,775,883

- (1) Audit fees consist principally of fees paid for the audit of our annual consolidated financial statements and review of our consolidated financial statements included in our quarterly reports.
- (2) Audit-related fees are fees paid for professional services performed in connection with the review of our consolidated financial statements that were included in the registration statement, as amended, for the public offering of our common stock and the review of pro forma financial statements for property acquisitions.
- (3) Tax fees are comprised of tax compliance fees.
- (4) Other fees relate to due diligence assistance services provided in connection with a potential investment in a joint venture.

#### Approval of Services and Fees

Our audit committee has reviewed and approved all of the fees charged by KPMG, and actively monitors the relationship between audit and non-audit services provided by KPMG. The audit committee concluded that all services rendered by KPMG during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were consistent with maintaining KPMG's independence. Accordingly, the audit committee has approved all of the services provided by KPMG. As a matter of policy, the Company will not engage its primary independent registered public accounting firm for non-audit services other than "audit-related services," as defined by the SEC, certain tax services and other permissible non-audit services as specifically approved by the chairperson of the audit committee and presented to the full committee at its next regular meeting. The policy also includes limits on hiring partners of, and other professionals employed by, KPMG to ensure that the SEC's auditor independence rules are satisfied.

Under the policy, the audit committee must pre-approve any engagements to render services provided by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm and the fees charged for these services including an annual review of audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees and other fees with specific dollar value limits for each category of service. During the year, the audit committee will periodically monitor the levels of fees charged by KPMG and compare these fees to the amounts previously approved. The audit committee also will consider on a case-by-case basis and, if appropriate, approve specific engagements that are not otherwise pre-approved. Any proposed engagement that does not fit within the definition of a pre-approved service may be presented to the chairperson of the audit committee for approval.

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		Exhibits and Financial S	tement Schedules on Line in a rivited more assertische uitsake section of
(a)	List		nd condendes de l'est ter mobble et désentaces exitates féculiares de la lance. Servait portoes and procedigny regending related every mansacre est de la cer-
		Financial Statements:	itertesti abdoci ri nonceppo entorobera ar renero del giferro acide aperbase XeOi area
			tendrese distributed index carries of the question of the brainst and mayben to stered Public Accounting Firm
		The consolidated financia	statements of the Company are set forth in the report in Item 8.
	(2)	Financial Statement Sche	les: omit juitau Actumitation dentales de la continu
		Financial statement sched	e for the year ended December 31, 2009 is submitted herewith.
		Real Estate and Accumula	ad Depreciation (Schedule III) of their parties as \$2000 beautiful. It is networked
	(3)	Exhibits:	ntae n <b>e</b> um nadelf Dechment, it 1848 und 2004, erweiner in de
		The list of exhibits filed a	part of this Annual Report is set forth on the Exhibit Index attached hereto
(b)	Exh	ibits: ((W), M) 6, 1 / (4 M) 5	112 47 - 200 ABBA
The		600 - 1	601 of Regulation S-K are listed on the Exhibit Index attached hereto.
		ancial Statement Schedules	out of Regulation 5-12 are fished on the Exhibit findex attached hereto.
(0)	1 1116	anciai Statement Schedules	

All schedules other than those indicated in the index have been omitted as the required information is inapplicable or the information is presented in the consolidated financial statements or related notes. (1)

- 2. Auditor later) bas are fees paid for professioned a riches serformed at education as via the reliew of our considered and financial states and the relief of the respective states as a manifed, for the orbidic offering of our considered and the case of the relief of
- A) Aber los intentes en la declaración de la compansión de la compensión en la estada en la compensión de la

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The radia recenting by exployed and approved that the landers of third and third and artively monitors the estadorship between and making the years cuded December 31, 2010 and 2004, respectively, were consistent with archaining KPMC third-pendence. Accordingly, the audit committee his approved all of the services: with ancienting KPMC A and the policy, the Company will not engage its primary independent registered. The public accounting from her new ordinary due Company will not engage its primary independent registered. The public accounting from her new ordinary ices other man and each estador is a defined by the SFC, certain that actions and other pennistike not accluse an appearance of the media and presented to the fact and the result of the audit acceptance of the second pennished with the protest and an acceptance matter meeting. The policy also includes limits on through perment of, and other protest among an provide the North Rependence that the SCC's contain independence release on attacked.

Und in the pulling, the requestion remains a read proceedings from any angagements in court, considered by the Company is independent region, and polific according from an the reword and the resolution of and the resolution and resolutions are not been and the resolution of and the resolution of and the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution appears the resolution of the resoluti

#### SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

## INLAND AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

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	/s/ nBrenda G. Gujral Part Room Har N	the section and Roseacot Epices to Introduction of the
By:	Brenda G. Gujral	o ur Sir tientzill er somevier yoʻlarmiyyengi Aysk.
Đĩ	President and Director	Registers who the NEC on April 1, 2005) as and
Date:	March 11, 2011	Reading to the intended American Real Peters T
3777	the gold only gift from the Did Bussell in a rest.	pf administration consister of Sensian Section

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

persons	on behalf of the registrant and in the	capacities and on the dates indicated.  Title	lane a s
Name:	/s/ Robert D. Parks  Robert D. Parks	Director and chairman of the board	March 11, 2011
By:	/s/ Brenda G. Gujral warner to general	Director and president	March 11 2011
ivaille.	Local manuference of the second	(principal executive officer)	kun stefans. Sassit Leas
By:	/s/ Lori J. Foust	Rose in the second of the residence of the second of the s	March 11 2011
Name:	Lori J. Foust	Treasurer and principal financial officer	
Rv.	The Carlo Dotto Continue State of the Contin	Mandati producti an deut i esercia (14 e l'espec	
Name:	Tack Potts and a remarkable and on E.	Principal accounting officer	
By:	/s/ J. Michael Borden	(Rugazi lo sa bendi Bamesay), nomingan l	March 11, 2011
Name:	J. IVIICHAEL BOIDEN	A Director in the San A least in the same seed that	
	o o in in in the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of		* P
By:	78/ I nomas F. Meagher	Thromail was off girls for the Aug (1995). 🕀	March 11, 2011
Name:	Thomas F. Meagher	L <mark>Director volet yd balanapool) 80</mark> 0. Al ro Me Registran With the SBC on Screenfall	tqisrqua Tari
Bv	/s/ Paula Sahan	me tergistran wan am ame in coprompa is. 1.1.11 Agreement, dated Freenamer 30, 2019 (1	
Name:	Paula Saban	Director	March 11, 2011
	Tadia babah Tenth beshif meskepa kan ba 1000 m	Director Energy Astronomical Control of the Control	i de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de La compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la co
By:	/s/ William J. Wierzbicki	e din gever ek na visususususus ili ili gavi ilibu biga pili. Podding A. dilok ili iki ili Berslah iliya iliyati gapisi iliku	March 11 2011
Name:	William J. Wierzbicki	Director in the galf without for the light of the substance of the light and the substance of the state of the substance of t	a kirturaldari Karendari
By:	/s/ Thomas F. Glavin	kakor protestar ya beles kewanja dijika ati ec	3.6 1 11 0014
Name:	Thomas F. Glavin	Director Director Director recting of mass one assegrances	Printing 11, 2011
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## EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NO. 333419 S	Pankadas e decresitorreds of Scotted II <b>notrescent</b> Secure to and Pounsiase Act of 1933, the r
3.1	Sixth Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on August 26, 2010)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc., effective as of April 1, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on April 1, 2008), as amended by the Amendment to the Amended and Restated Bylaws of Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc., effective as of January 20, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on January 23, 2009)
4.1	Second Amended and Restated Distribution Reinvestment Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 23, 2010)
<b>4.2</b> (100.1)	Share Repurchase Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Form S <sub>7</sub> 11 Registration Statement, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on December 20, 2006 (file number 333-139504))
1. 2014 <b>4.4</b> 1. 2011	Statement regarding restrictions on transferability of shares of common stock (to appear on stock certificate or to be sent upon request and without charge to stockholders issued shares without certificates) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Form S-11 Registration Statement, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 31, 2007 (file number 333-139504))
10.1 + (00.1	First Amended and Restated Business Management Agreement, dated as of July 30, 2007, by and between Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. and Inland American Business Manager & Advisor, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on August 3, 2009)
10.2 1 (0%)	Master Management Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2005, by and between Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. and Inland American Retail Management LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 7, 2005), as amended by the First Amendment to Master Management Agreement, dated September 10, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as
7867 1	filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 16, 2008) and the Second Amendment to Master Management Agreement, dated December 30, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on January 4, 2011)
10.2.2	Master Management Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2005, by and between Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. and Inland American Apartment Management LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2.2 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 7, 2005), as amended by the First Amendment to Master Management Agreement, dated
# #P\$( ) # 	September 10, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 16, 2008) and the Second Amendment to Master Management Agreement, dated December 30, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on January 4, 2011)

- Master Management Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2005, by and between Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. and Inland American Industrial Management LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2.3 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 7, 2005), as amended by the First Amendment to Master Management Agreement, dated September 10, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 16, 2008) and the Second Amendment to Master Management Agreement, dated December 30, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on January 4, 2011)
- 10.2.4 Master Management Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2005, by and between Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. and Inland American Office Management LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2.4 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 7, 2005), as amended by the First Amendment to Master Management Agreement, dated September 10, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on September 16, 2008) and the Second Amendment to Master Management Agreement, dated December 30, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on January 4, 2011)
- 10.3 First Amended and Restated Property Acquisition Agreement, dated as of July 30, 2007, by and between Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. and Inland American Real Estate Acquisitions, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3.1 to the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Form S-11 Registration Statement, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 31, 2007 (file number 333-139504))
- 10.4 Form of Indemnification Agreement (previously filed and incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Amendment No. 4 to Form S-11 Registration Statement, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on August 18, 2005 (file number 333-122743))
- Securities Purchase And Subscription Agreement among Minto Builders (Florida), Inc., Minto (Delaware), LLC, Minto Holdings Inc. and Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. dated as of October 11, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on October 17, 2005)
- Put/Call Agreement, dated as of October 11, 2005, by and among Minto Builders (Florida), Inc., Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc., Minto Holdings Inc. and Holders of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock as Listed on Schedule A Thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on October 17, 2005)
- 10.7 Shareholders Agreement, dated as of October 11, 2005, by and among Minto Builders (Florida), Inc., Minto Holdings Inc., Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. and Holders of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock as Listed on Schedule A Thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on October 17, 2005)
- Supplemental Shareholders Agreement, dated as of October 11, 2005 by and among Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. and Holders of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock as Listed on Schedule A Thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on October 17, 2005)
- Indemnity Agreement, dated as of June 9, 2008, by Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. in favor of and for the benefit of Inland Real Estate Acquisitions, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.177 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on June 13, 2008)

- 10.10 Amended and Restated Independent Director Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 26, 2010)
- Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of April 2, 2007, by and between Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc., Winston Hotels, Inc., Winn Limited Partnership and Inland American Acquisition (Winston), LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on April 6, 2007)
- Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of July 25, 2007, by and between Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc., Apple Hospitality Five, Inc. and Inland American Orchard Hotels, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on July 27, 2007)
- 10.13 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 12, 2007, by and among Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc., RLJ Urban Lodging Master, LLC, RLJ Urban Lodging REIT, LLC and RLJ Urban Lodging REIT (PF#1), LLC, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on January 25, 2008)
- Articles of Association of Oak Real Estate Association by and among Inland Real Estate Corporation, Inland Real Estate Trust, Inc., Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. and Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc., dated September 29, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.139 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on November 7, 2006)
- Operating Agreement of Oak Property and Casualty L.L.C. by and among Inland Real Estate
  Corporation, Inland Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc., Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. and
  Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc, dated September 29, 2006 (incorporated by reference to
  Exhibit 10.140 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed by the Registrant with the
  SEC on November 7, 2006)
- Oak Property and Casualty L.L.C. Membership Participation Agreement by and among Inland Real Estate Corporation, Inland Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc., Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc., Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc., and Oak Property and Casualty L.L.C. dated September 29, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.141 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on November 7, 2006)
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant\*
- 23.1 Consent of KPMG LLP\*
- 31.1 Certification by Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002\*
- 31.2 Certification by Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002\*
- 32.1 Certification by Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002\*\*\* Suppose the Act of the Sarbanes Oxley
- 32.2 Certification by Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of
- 99.1 Non-Retaliation Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Form S-11 Registration Statement, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 11, 2005 (file number 333-122743))

- 99.2 Responsibilities of the Compliance Officer of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Form S-11 Registration Statement, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on February 11, 2005 (file number 333-122743))
- 99.3 First Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Minto Builders (Florida), Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on October 17, 2005)
- 99.4 Articles of Amendment to the First Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Minto Builders (Florida), Inc. with Respect to 3.5% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on October 17, 2005)
- 99.5 Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Minto Builders (Florida), Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on October 17, 2005)
- 99.6 Articles of Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Minto Builders (Florida), Inc. with Respect to Convertible Special Voting Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on October 17, 2005)
- 99.7 Articles of Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Minto Builders (Florida), Inc. with Respect to 125 Shares of 12.5% Series B Cumulative Non-Voting Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.5 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on October 17, 2005)
- 99.8 Amended and Restated Share Repurchase Program, effective April 11, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, as filed by the Registrant with the SEC on March 11, 2011)

<sup>\*</sup> Filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Exhibit 23.1

## Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statement (No. 333-158338) on Form S-3 of Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. of our report dated March 11, 2011, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, and the related financial statement schedule, which report appears in the Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Chicago, Illinois

March 11, 2011

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 Bendom (Floridat, Inc., white Respect to 1.35 Shares of EEAC Marios B Committee Non-Vote p.
 Breforced Stock (Incorporated by Informacy to Hishib) 1935 to the Vegistrant's Lura 8-K, as died by the Bernieran with the SRC on Jurabout P. 2005.

89.8 Annackel and Bernard Slant Pepareiters trogram, effective April 11. 2011 (incorporated by reterence to Espiral V9.3 to the Ecolomus Form Sell as filled by the existence 11. 2011).

The grant of the common known great and

## Certification of Principal Executive Officer

## I, Brenda G. Gujral, certify that:

- 1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc.;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- 4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
- a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
- Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and the second disclosure controls and procedures.
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- 5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Brenda G. Gujral

Name: Brenda G. Guiral

Title: President

Date: March 11, 2011

#### **Certification of Principal Financial Officer**

#### I, Lori J. Foust, certify that:

- 1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc.; 1907-1908
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; the periods presented in this report; the periods presented in this report;
- 4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and Lare responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
- Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; when the latest the latest and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant,
  - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
    - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
- 5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and and the latest accordance to the registrant's ability to record,
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Lori J. Foust

Name: Lori J. Foust

Title: Treasurer and principal financial officer

Date: March 11, 2011

## Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. (the "Company") for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2010, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Brenda G. Gujral, president of the Company, certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of her knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 11, 2011

By:

/s/ Brenda G. Gujral

Name: Brenda G. Gujral

Title:

President

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

#### Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. (the "Company") for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2010, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Lori J. Foust, treasurer and principal financial officer of the Company, certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of her knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

:Date: March 11, 2011

By: /s/ Lori J. Foust

Name: Lori J. Foust

Title: Treasurer and principal financial officer

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.



## April 4, 2011

To Our Stockholders:

We are required by the terms of our governing documents to report certain information to you on an annual basis. In particular we are required to report to you: (1) the ratio of the costs of raising capital during the year to the capital raised; (2) the aggregate amount of fees paid to our sponsor, Inland Real Estate Investment Corporation, and any of its affiliates including our business manager and property managers; (3) the "total operating expenses" stated as a percentage of "average invested assets" and "net income," in each case as these terms are defined in our governing documents; (4) a report from our independent directors that the policies being followed by us are in your best interest, and the basis for this determination; and (5) full disclosure of all material terms, factors and circumstances surrounding any and all transactions involving us, our directors, our sponsor or any of its or their affiliates during 2010.

As of December 31, 2010, we had raised approximately \$7.9 billion in gross offering proceeds from the sale of common stock in our public offerings and approximately \$833 million by selling shares through our distribution reinvestment plan. As of December 31, 2010 the ratio of the costs of raising capital to the capital raised was 10.5%. During the year ended December 31, 2010 we paid fees and reimbursements of \$92.2 million to our sponsor and its affiliates, including our business manager and property managers. Our "total operating expenses" as a percentage of "average invested assets" and "net income" were .62% and 20.37%, respectively. Please note, these terms are defined in our charter. The material terms, factors and circumstances surrounding any and all transactions involving us, our directors, our sponsor or any of its or their affiliates during the last year are described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence."

The report of our independent directors is attached as Appendix A. This letter and the attached report of our independent directors is provided to you as required by our governing documents and should not be considered additional soliciting material or filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We thank you for your support.

Respectfully Submitted,

Grenda Dail Dujral

INLAND AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

Brenda Gail Gujral

President



## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

As noted in Ms. Gujral's letter, this report from the independent directors is part of our commitment to our stockholders with respect to the maintenance of our Company's policies and is in your best interest, as well as to comment on the fairness of all transactions involving the Company during the last fiscal year.

We met as a full board 16 times last year. Through these meetings and discussions with management and our advisors, such as our accountants and attorneys, we were able to evaluate all of our business policies and make determinations regarding whether acquisitions, dispositions or other strategic courses of action were in your best interest. Each transaction or action requiring board approval must be approved by a majority of the board, including a majority of the independent directors. Each transaction or action reviewed by the board or a committee of the board during the preceding fiscal year was, in fact, so approved.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, the Company made investments of approximately \$897 million. Specifically, we purchased 21 retail properties, five lodging properties, seven charter schools, and two multi-family properties. During that time we also disposed of 14 properties for the net sum of \$301 million. These proceeds are to be strategically reinvested to fine tune our investment portfolio.

All of the transactions were completed with unaffiliated third parties as a result of negotiations conducted on an arms-length basis. For these reasons, we believe that each transaction was fair and in the best interests of our stockholders.

As detailed in the 10K-A under the caption "Related Party Transactions," during 2010 we have certain relationships with our sponsor, Inland Real Estate Investment Corporation, or its affiliates. In each instance we believe the fees charged or paid were equal to, or less than, the fees that would have resulted from dealing with an unaffiliated third party.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Michael Borden Thomas Glavin Thomas F. Meagher Paula Saban William J. Wierzbicki

# Board of Directors



Robert D. Parks Chairman & Director



Brenda G. Gujral President & Director



J. Michael Borden Independent Director



Thomas F. Glavin Independent Director



Thomas F. Meagher Independent Director



Paula Saban Independent Director



William J. Wierzbicki Independent Director

## Corporate Profile

Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc., a diversified REIT, was formed to acquire and develop primarily the following types of commercial real estate in the United States: retail properties, industrial/distribution buildings, lodging facilities, multi-family, office and triple-net, single-use properties. Inland American acquires these assets directly by purchasing the property or indirectly by purchasing interests, including controlling interests in REITs and real estate operating companies such as real estate management or development companies.

### Values and Goals

The Inland brand represents more than 40 years of expertise, leadership and integrity in the commercial real estate investment and finance industries. Our proven track record shows that we are committed to working closely with each other every day to provide both quality and value to our clients and investors.

 $\tau$  – RevPAR - A performance metric in the hotel industry, which is calculated by multiplying a hotel's average daily room rate by its occupancy rate.

2 – Upscale and Upper Upscale – Upper Upscale is a full service hotel, which includes a full service restaurant and lounge, meeting and convention facilities. Upscale hotels are high end "limited or select" service hotels, which includes limited meeting space, a small restaurant and small if any lounge.

## General Counsel

Shefsky & Froelich Ltd. 111 East Wacker Drive Suite 2800 Chicago, H., 60601

#### **Independent Auditors**

KPMG LLP 303 East Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60601

#### Transfer agent

DST Systems, Inc. 333 W. 11th St. Kansas City, MO 6<sub>4</sub>105 888.DST.INFO www.dstsystems.com

#### Memberships





#### **Investor Relations**

If you have any questions, please contact your Financial Advisor or Dan Lombardo, Sr. Investor Relations Manager at 630.586.6314 or by cmail at custserv@inland-investments.com.



The Inland Real Estate Group of Companies, Inc. Torch Award Winner for Ethics in the Marketplace Better Business Bureau of Chicago and Northern Illinois

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# Inland American

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