

RLJ Lodging Trust  
Form 10-Q  
May 07, 2015  
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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 001-35169

RLJ LODGING TRUST  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Maryland  
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or  
Organization)

27-4706509  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3 Bethesda Metro Center, Suite 1000  
Bethesda, Maryland  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

20814  
(Zip Code)

(301) 280-7777  
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. ☒ Yes ☐ No  
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). ☒ Yes ☐ No

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

Large accelerated filer                      ☒                      Accelerated filer                      ☐

Non-accelerated filer                      ☐ (do not check if a smaller reporting company)      Smaller reporting company      ☐

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

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

As of April 30, 2015, 132,182,013 common shares of beneficial interest of the Registrant, \$0.01 par value per share, were outstanding.

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## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements.

## RLJ Lodging Trust

## Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

	March 31, 2015 (unaudited)	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Investment in hotels and other properties, net	\$3,511,032	\$3,518,803
Cash and cash equivalents	339,774	262,458
Restricted cash reserves	56,795	63,054
Hotel and other receivables, net of allowance of \$189 and \$166, respectively	30,820	25,691
Deferred financing costs, net	10,411	11,421
Deferred income tax asset	7,502	7,502
Prepaid expense and other assets	36,698	42,115
Assets of hotel properties held for sale	—	197,335
Total assets	\$3,993,032	\$4,128,379
Liabilities and Equity		
Mortgage loans	\$403,319	\$532,747
Term loans	1,025,000	1,025,000
Accounts payable and other liabilities	119,995	129,388
Deferred income tax liability	7,861	7,879
Advance deposits and deferred revenue	12,385	9,984
Accrued interest	2,755	2,783
Distributions payable	46,490	42,114
Total liabilities	1,617,805	1,749,895
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 10)		
Equity		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized; zero shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	—	—
Common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value, 450,000,000 shares authorized; 132,165,308 and 131,964,706 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	1,321	1,319
Additional paid-in-capital	2,422,013	2,419,731
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(23,047)	(13,644)
Distributions in excess of net earnings	(42,510)	(46,415)
Total shareholders' equity	2,357,777	2,360,991
Noncontrolling interest		
Noncontrolling interest in joint venture	6,226	6,295
Noncontrolling interest in Operating Partnership	11,224	11,198
Total noncontrolling interest	17,450	17,493

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Total equity	2,375,227	2,378,484
Total liabilities and equity	\$3,993,032	\$4,128,379

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

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## RLJ Lodging Trust

## Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

(unaudited)

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Revenue		
Operating revenue		
Room revenue	\$232,559	\$206,025
Food and beverage revenue	28,993	23,367
Other operating department revenue	8,853	6,981
Total revenue	\$270,405	\$236,373
Expense		
Operating expense		
Room expense	\$54,086	\$47,521
Food and beverage expense	20,764	16,873
Management and franchise fee expense	28,042	24,813
Other operating expense	60,581	56,376
Total property operating expense	163,473	145,583
Depreciation and amortization	37,203	32,876
Property tax, insurance and other	20,043	17,252
General and administrative	10,399	10,129
Transaction and pursuit costs	135	1,484
Total operating expense	231,253	207,324
Operating income	39,152	29,049
Other income	90	110
Interest income	445	323
Interest expense	(13,508)	) (14,646)
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	26,179	14,836
Income tax expense	(375)	) (294)
Income from continuing operations	25,804	14,542
Gain (loss) on disposal of hotel properties	22,298	(2,557)
Net income	48,102	11,985
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests		
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated joint venture	69	34
Noncontrolling interest in common units of Operating Partnership	(321)	) (87)
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$47,850	\$11,932
Basic per common share data:		
Net income per share attributable to common shareholders	\$0.36	\$0.10
Weighted-average number of common shares	131,272,611	121,740,962

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Diluted per common share data:		
Net income per share attributable to common shareholders	\$0.36	\$0.10
Weighted-average number of common shares	132,286,542	122,867,755
Amounts attributable to the Company's common shareholders		
Income from continuing operations	\$25,702	\$14,471
Gain (loss) on disposal of hotel properties	22,148	(2,539 )
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$47,850	\$11,932
Comprehensive income		
Net income	\$48,102	\$11,985
Unrealized loss on interest rate derivatives	(9,403 )	(1,361 )
Comprehensive income	38,699	10,624
Comprehensive loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest in consolidated joint venture	69	34
Comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrolling interest in the Operating Partnership	(321 )	(87 )
Comprehensive income attributable to the Company	\$38,447	\$10,571

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

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RLJ Lodging Trust  
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity  
(Amounts in thousands, except share data)  
(unaudited)

	Shareholders' Equity Common Stock				Noncontrolling Interests				
	Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Distributions in Excess of Net Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Operating Partnership	Consolidated Joint Venture	Total Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2014	131,964,706	\$1,319	\$2,419,731	\$(46,415)	\$(13,644)	\$11,198	\$6,295	\$17,493	\$2,378,484
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	47,850	—	321	(69)	252	48,102
Unrealized loss on interest rate derivative	—	—	—	—	(9,403)	—	—	—	(9,403)
Issuance of restricted stock	253,242	3	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization of share based compensation	—	—	4,023	—	—	—	—	—	4,023
Share grants to trustees	1,057	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33
Shares acquired to satisfy minimum required federal and state tax withholding on vesting restricted stock	(53,468)	(1)	(1,771)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,772)
Forfeiture of restricted stock	(229)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distributions on common shares and units	—	—	—	(43,945)	—	(295)	—	(295)	(44,240)
Balance at March 31, 2015	132,165,308	\$1,321	\$2,422,013	\$(42,510)	\$(23,047)	\$11,224	\$6,226	\$17,450	\$2,375,227



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

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## RLJ Lodging Trust

## Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Amounts in thousands, except share data)

(unaudited)

	Shareholders' Equity				Noncontrolling Interests					
	Common Stock									
	Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Distributions Paid-in Excess of Net Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Operating Partnership	Consolidated Joint Venture	Total Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity	
Balance at December 31, 2013	122,640,042	\$ 1,226	\$ 2,178,004	\$ (45,522)	\$ (5,941)	\$ 11,261	\$ 7,306	\$ 18,567	\$ 2,146,334	
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	11,932	—	87	(34)	53	11,985	
Unrealized loss on interest-rate derivative	—	—	—	—	(1,361)	—	—	—	(1,361)	
Distributions to joint venture partner	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	
Issuance of restricted stock	305,053	3	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Amortization of share based compensation	—	—	3,573	—	—	—	—	—	3,573	
Share grants to trustees	1,051	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	
Shares acquired to satisfy minimum required federal and state tax withholding on vesting restricted stock	(42,900)	—	(1,097)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,097)	
Forfeiture of restricted stock	(1,905)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Distributions on common shares and units	—	—	—	(27,258)	—	(195)	—	(195)	(27,453)	
	122,901,341	\$ 1,229	\$ 2,180,505	\$ (60,848)	\$ (7,302)	\$ 11,153	\$ 6,090	\$ 17,243	\$ 2,130,827	

Balance at  
March 31,  
2014

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

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## RLJ Lodging Trust

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Amounts in thousands)

(unaudited)

	For the three months ended March	
	31,	2014
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$48,102	\$ 11,985
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flow provided by operating activities:		
Loss on defeasance	—	804
(Gain) loss on disposal of hotel properties	(22,298	) 2,557
Depreciation and amortization	37,203	32,876
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,031	1,187
Amortization of deferred management fees	217	244
Accretion of interest income on investment in loan	(82	) (52
Share grants to trustees	33	28
Amortization of share based compensation	4,023	3,573
Deferred income taxes	(18	) (188
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Hotel and other receivables, net	(5,129	) (8,623
Prepaid expense and other assets	(544	) (1,039
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(20,859	) (15,547
Advance deposits and deferred revenue	2,401	3,837
Accrued interest	(28	) (82
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	44,052	31,560
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of hotel and other properties, net	—	(311,973
Proceeds from the disposal of hotel properties, net	225,593	111,081
Improvements and additions to hotel and other properties	(27,453	) (14,898
Additions to property and equipment	(50	) (1
Releases from restricted cash reserves, net	6,259	5,237
Net cash flow provided by (used in) investing activities	204,349	(210,554
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	—	170,000
Repayments under revolving credit facility	—	(170,000
Borrowings on term loans	—	175,000
Payment of mortgage principal	(129,428	) (23,999
Repurchase of common shares	(1,772	) (1,097
Distributions on common shares	(39,590	) (29,433
Distributions on Operating Partnership units	(274	) (213
Payment of deferred financing costs	(21	) (1,565
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	—	(1,182
Net cash flow (used in) provided by financing activities	(171,085	) 117,511
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	77,316	(61,483
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	262,458	332,248
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$339,774	\$270,765

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



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RLJ Lodging Trust  
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements  
(unaudited)

1. Organization

RLJ Lodging Trust (the "Company") was formed as a Maryland real estate investment trust ("REIT") on January 31, 2011. The Company is a self-advised and self-administered REIT that acquires primarily premium-branded, focused-service and compact full-service hotels. The Company qualified and elected to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, commencing with the portion of its taxable year ended December 31, 2011.

Substantially all of the Company's assets are held by, and all of its operations are conducted through, RLJ Lodging Trust, L.P. (the "Operating Partnership"). The Company is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. As of March 31, 2015, there were 133,059,308 units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership ("OP units") outstanding and the Company owned, through a combination of direct and indirect interests, 99.3% of the outstanding OP units.

As of March 31, 2015, the Company owned 126 properties, comprised of 124 hotels with approximately 20,400 rooms and two planned hotel conversions, located in 21 states and the District of Columbia, and an interest in one mortgage loan secured by a hotel. The Company owned, through wholly-owned subsidiaries, 100% of the interests in all properties, with the exception of the DoubleTree Metropolitan Hotel-New York City, in which the Company, through wholly-owned subsidiaries, owned a 98.3% controlling interest in a joint venture, DBT Met Hotel Venture, LP, which was formed to engage in hotel operations related to the DoubleTree Metropolitan Hotel. An independent operator manages each property.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") applicable to financial information. As such, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. The unaudited financial statements include adjustments based on management's estimates (consisting of normal recurring adjustments), which the Company considers necessary for the fair statement of the consolidated balance sheets, statements of operations and comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the periods presented. The unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 26, 2015. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of actual operating results for the entire year.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Operating Partnership and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including a consolidated joint venture. All intercompany balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts in these financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation with no impact to net income, shareholders' equity or cash flows.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and the amounts of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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### Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue comprises hotel operating revenue, such as room revenue, food and beverage revenue and revenue from other hotel operating departments (such as telephone, parking and business centers). These revenues are recorded net of any sales and occupancy taxes collected from guests. All rebates or discounts are recorded as a reduction in revenue, and there are no material contingent obligations with respect to rebates and discounts offered by the hotels. All revenues are recorded on an accrual basis as earned. Appropriate allowances are made for doubtful accounts and are recorded as bad debt expenses. The allowances are calculated as a percentage of aged accounts receivable. Cash received prior to guest arrival is recorded as an advance from the guest and recognized as revenue at the time of occupancy.

### Investment in Hotels and Other Properties

The Company's acquisitions generally consist of land, land improvements, buildings, building improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment ("FF&E"), and inventory. The Company may also acquire intangibles related to in-place leases, management agreements and franchise agreements when properties are acquired. The Company allocates the purchase price among the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair values. Transaction costs are expensed for acquisitions that are considered business combinations and capitalized for asset acquisitions.

The Company's investments in hotels and other properties are carried at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of 15 years for land improvements, 15 years for building improvements, 40 years for buildings and three to five years for FF&E. Intangibles arising from acquisitions are amortized using the straight-line method over the non-cancelable portion of the term of the agreement. Maintenance and repairs are expensed and major renewals or improvements are capitalized. Interest used to finance real estate under development is capitalized as an additional cost of development. Upon the sale or disposition of a property, the asset and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the related gain or loss is included in gain or loss on disposal of hotel properties. Gain or loss from dispositions representing a strategic shift that had or will have a major effect on operations and final results will be presented as discontinued operations.

In accordance with the guidance on impairment or disposal of long-lived assets, the Company does not consider "held for sale" classification until it is probable that the sale will be completed within one year and the other requisite criteria for such classification have been met. The Company does not depreciate properties so long as they are classified as held for sale. Upon designation as held for sale and quarterly thereafter, the Company reviews the realizability of the carrying value, less cost to sell, in accordance with the guidance. Any such adjustment in the carrying value is reflected as an impairment charge.

The Company assesses carrying value whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be fully recoverable. Recoverability is measured by comparison of the carrying amount to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows which take into account current market conditions and the Company's intent with respect to holding or disposing of properties. If the Company's analysis indicates that the carrying value is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, it recognizes an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques, including internally developed discounted cash flow models, comparable market transactions and third party appraisals, when considered necessary.

The use of projected future cash flows is based on assumptions that are consistent with a market participant's future expectations for the travel industry and economy in general and the Company's expected use of the underlying properties. The assumptions and estimates about future cash flows and capitalization rates are complex and



subjective. Changes in economic and operating conditions that occur subsequent to a current impairment analysis and the Company's ultimate use of the properties could impact these assumptions and result in future impairment charges with respect to the properties.

#### Noncontrolling Interest

The consolidated financial statements include all subsidiaries controlled by the Company. For controlled subsidiaries that are not wholly-owned, the noncontrolling interests in these subsidiaries are presented separately in the consolidated financial statements. As of March 31, 2015 the Company consolidated DBT Met Hotel Venture, LP, a majority-owned partnership that has a third-party, noncontrolling 1.7% ownership interest. The third-party partnership interest is included in noncontrolling interest in joint venture on the consolidated balance sheets. Profits and losses are allocated in proportion to each party's respective ownership interest.

As of March 31, 2015 the Company consolidated the Operating Partnership, which is a majority-owned partnership that has a third-party, noncontrolling 0.7% ownership interest. The third-party partnership interest is included in noncontrolling

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interest in Operating Partnership on the consolidated balance sheets. Profits and losses are allocated in proportion to each party's respective ownership interest.

### Management Agreements

As of March 31, 2015, 124 of the Company's hotel properties were operated pursuant to long-term agreements with initial terms ranging from 3 to 25 years. This number includes five Marriott and ten Hyatt hotels that receive the benefits of a franchise agreement pursuant to management agreements. Each management company receives a base management fee generally between 2.5% and 4.0% of hotel revenues. Management agreements that include the benefits of a franchise agreement incur a base management fee generally between 5.0% and 7.0% of hotel revenues. The management companies are also eligible to receive an incentive management fee if hotel operating income, as defined in the management agreements, exceeds certain thresholds. The incentive management fee is generally calculated as a percentage of hotel operating income after the Company has received a priority return on their investment in the hotel. Management fees are included in management and franchise fee expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company incurred management fee expense, including amortization of deferred management fees, of approximately \$10.9 million and \$9.1 million, respectively.

### Franchise Agreements

As of March 31, 2015, 109 of the Company's hotel properties were operated under franchise agreements with initial terms ranging from 10 to 30 years. This number excludes five Marriott and ten Hyatt hotels that receive the benefits of a franchise agreement pursuant to their respective management agreements. Franchise agreements allow the properties to operate under the respective brands. Pursuant to the franchise agreements, the Company pays a royalty fee, generally between 3.0% and 6.0% of room revenue, plus additional fees for marketing, central reservation systems and other franchisor costs that amount to between 1.0% and 4.3% of room revenue. Certain hotels are also charged a royalty fee between 1.0% and 3.0% of food and beverage revenues. Franchise fees are included in management and franchise fee expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company incurred franchise fee expense of approximately \$17.1 million and \$15.7 million, respectively.

### Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per common share is calculated by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period excluding the weighted-average number of unvested restricted shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, plus any shares that could potentially be outstanding during the period. Potential shares consist of unvested restricted share grants and unvested performance units, calculated using the treasury stock method. Any anti-dilutive shares have been excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation.

### Share-based Compensation

From time to time, the Company may issue share-based awards under the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2011 Plan"), as compensation to officers, employees and non-employee trustees (see Note 11). The vesting of awards issued to officers and employees is based on either continued employment (time-based) or based on the relative total shareholder returns of the Company (performance-based) and continued employment, as determined by the board of trustees at the date of grant. The Company recognizes, for time-based awards, compensation expense for non-vested shares on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based upon the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant, adjusted for forfeitures. The Company recognizes, for performance-based awards, compensation expense over the requisite service period for each award, based on the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant, as determined using a Monte Carlo simulation, adjusted for forfeitures.

#### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which supersedes or replaces nearly all GAAP revenue recognition guidance. The new guidance establishes a new control-based revenue recognition model, changes the basis for deciding when revenue is recognized over time or at a point in time and expands disclosures about revenue. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company is currently evaluating whether this ASU will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. ASU 2014-15 requires management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and to provide certain disclosures when it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. ASU 2014-15 is effective for the annual period ended December 31, 2016 and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter with early adoption permitted. The Company does not believe this ASU will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. ASU 2015-03 requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015 with early adoption permitted. The Company does not believe this ASU will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

### 3. Investment in Hotel and Other Properties

Investment in hotel and other properties as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Land and land improvements	\$706,794	\$706,497
Buildings and improvements	3,024,947	3,005,390
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	507,603	498,126
Intangible assets	2,507	2,507
	4,241,851	4,212,520
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(730,819)	) (693,717)
Investment in hotels and other properties, net	\$3,511,032	\$3,518,803

For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, depreciation and amortization expense related to investment in hotel and other properties was approximately \$37.1 million and \$32.8 million, respectively.

### Impairment

The Company determined that there was no impairment of any assets for either the three months ended March 31, 2015 or 2014.

### 4. Acquisition of Hotel and Other Properties

There were no acquisitions during the three months ended March 31, 2015. During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the following properties:

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Property	Location	Acquisition Date	Management Company	Rooms	Purchase Price (in thousands)
Hyatt House Charlotte Center City	Charlotte, NC	March 12, 2014	Hyatt Affiliate	163	\$ 32,496
Hyatt House Cypress Anaheim	Cypress, CA	March 12, 2014	Hyatt Affiliate	142	14,753
Hyatt House Emeryville San Francisco Bay Area	Emeryville, CA	March 12, 2014	Hyatt Affiliate	234	39,274
Hyatt House San Diego Sorrento Mesa	San Diego, CA	March 12, 2014	Hyatt Affiliate	193	35,985
Hyatt House San Jose Silicon Valley	San Jose, CA	March 12, 2014	Hyatt Affiliate	164	44,159
Hyatt House San Ramon	San Ramon, CA	March 12, 2014	Hyatt Affiliate	142	20,833
Hyatt House Santa Clara	Santa Clara, CA	March 12, 2014	Hyatt Affiliate	150	40,570
Hyatt Market Street The Woodlands	The Woodlands, TX	March 12, 2014	Hyatt Corporation	70	25,817
Hyatt Place Fremont Silicon Valley	Fremont, CA	March 12, 2014	Hyatt Affiliate	151	23,525
Hyatt Place Madison Downtown	Madison, WI	March 12, 2014	Hyatt Affiliate	151	35,088
				1,560	\$ 312,500

The allocation of purchase price for the properties acquired during the three months ended March 31, 2014 was as follows (in thousands):

	For the three months ended March 31, 2014
Land and land improvements	\$64,303
Buildings and improvements	213,110
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	35,087
Total purchase price	\$312,500

For properties acquired during the three months ended March 31, 2014 total revenues and net loss from the date of acquisition through March 31, 2014 are included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2014 as follows (in thousands):

	2014 acquisitions For the three months ended March 31, 2014
Revenue	\$4,531
Net loss	\$(453 )

The following unaudited condensed pro forma financial information presents the results of operations as if the 2014 acquisitions had taken place on January 1, 2013. The unaudited condensed pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of what actual results of operations of the Company would have been assuming the 2014 acquisitions had taken place on January 1, 2013 nor does it purport to represent the results of operations for future periods. The unaudited condensed pro forma financial information is as follows (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	For the three months ended March 31, 2014
Revenue	\$264,396

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Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$18,281
Net income per share attributable to common shareholders - basic	\$0.15
Net income per share attributable to common shareholders - diluted	\$0.15
Weighted-average number of common shares - basic	121,740,962
Weighted-average number of common shares - diluted	122,867,755

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## 5. Disposal of Hotel Properties

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company disposed of 20 hotel properties in a single transaction for a total sale price of approximately \$230.3 million. In conjunction with this transaction, the Company recorded a \$22.3 million gain on disposal which is included in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

The following table provides a list of properties that were disposed of during the three months ended March 31, 2015:

Property Name	Location	Disposal Date	Rooms
Courtyard Chicago Schaumburg	Schaumburg, IL	February 23, 2015	162
Courtyard Detroit Pontiac Bloomfield	Pontiac, MI	February 23, 2015	110
Courtyard Grand Junction	Grand Junction, CO	February 23, 2015	136
Courtyard Mesquite	Mesquite, TX	February 23, 2015	101
Courtyard San Antonio Airport Northstar	San Antonio, TX	February 23, 2015	78
Courtyard Tampa Brandon	Tampa, FL	February 23, 2015	90
Fairfield Inn & Suites Merrillville	Merrillville, IN	February 23, 2015	112
Fairfield Inn & Suites San Antonio Airport	San Antonio, TX	February 23, 2015	120
Fairfield Inn & Suites Tampa Brandon	Tampa, FL	February 23, 2015	107
Hampton Inn Merrillville	Merrillville, IN	February 23, 2015	64
Holiday Inn Grand Rapids Airport	Kentwood, MI	February 23, 2015	148
Homewood Suites Tampa Brandon	Tampa, FL	February 23, 2015	126
Marriott Auburn Hills Pontiac at Centerpoint	Pontiac, MI	February 23, 2015	290
Residence Inn Austin Round Rock	Round Rock, TX	February 23, 2015	96
Residence Inn Chicago Schaumburg	Schaumburg, IL	February 23, 2015	125
Residence Inn Detroit Pontiac Auburn Hills	Pontiac, MI	February 23, 2015	114
Residence Inn Grand Junction	Grand Junction, CO	February 23, 2015	104
Residence Inn Indianapolis Carmel	Carmel, IN	February 23, 2015	120
Springhill Suites Chicago Schaumburg	Schaumburg, IL	February 23, 2015	132
Springhill Suites Indianapolis Carmel	Carmel, IN	February 23, 2015	126
		Total	2,461

During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company disposed of 13 hotel properties in three separate transactions for a total sale price of approximately \$114.5 million. In conjunction with these transactions, the Company recorded a \$2.6 million loss on disposal, which is included in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. Additionally, the Company defeased the mortgage indebtedness secured by three of the properties that were sold. The cost of the defeasance was approximately \$0.8 million, which is included in interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

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The following table provides a list of properties that were disposed of during the three months ended March 31, 2014:

Property Name	Location	Disposal Date	Rooms
Courtyard Denver Southwest Lakewood	Lakewood, CO	February 20, 2014	90
Residence Inn Denver Southwest Lakewood	Lakewood, CO	February 20, 2014	102
Hyatt House Colorado Springs	Colorado Springs, CO	February 20, 2014	125
SpringHill Suites Gainesville	Gainesville, FL	February 20, 2014	126
Residence Inn Indianapolis Airport	Indianapolis, IN	February 20, 2014	95
Fairfield Inn & Suites Indianapolis Airport	Indianapolis, IN	February 20, 2014	86
Courtyard Grand Rapids Airport	Kentwood, MI	February 20, 2014	84
Hampton Inn Suites Las Vegas Red Rock Summerlin	Las Vegas, NV	February 20, 2014	106
Courtyard Austin University Area	Austin, TX	February 20, 2014	198
Fairfield Inn & Suites Austin University Area	Austin, TX	February 20, 2014	63
Hyatt House Dallas Richardson	Richardson, TX	February 20, 2014	130
Hilton Garden Inn St. George	St. George, UT	February 25, 2014	150
Hilton Mystic	Mystic, CT	March 26, 2014	182
		Total	1,537

## 6. Debt

### Credit Facilities

The Company has in place the following unsecured credit agreements:

- \$300.0 million revolving credit facility with a scheduled maturity date of November 20, 2016 with a one-year extension option if certain conditions are satisfied (the "Revolver");
- \$400.0 million term loan with a scheduled maturity date of March 20, 2019 (which was originally scheduled to mature in 2017) (the "2012 Five-Year Term Loan");
- \$225.0 million term loan with a scheduled maturity date of November 20, 2019 (the "2012 Seven-Year Term Loan");
- \$400.0 million term loan with a scheduled maturity date of August 27, 2018 (the "2013 Five-Year Term Loan"); and
- \$150.0 million term loan with a scheduled maturity date of January 22, 2022 (the "2014 Seven-Year Term Loan").

The 2012 Five-Year Term Loan, the 2012 Seven-Year Term Loan, the 2013 Five-Year Term Loan and the 2014 Seven-Year Term loan are collectively the "Term Loans". The Revolver and Term Loans are subject to customary financial covenants. As of March 31, 2015, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants.



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As of and for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, details of the Revolver and Term Loans are as follows (in thousands):

	Outstanding			Interest expense for the three months ended March 31,	
	Borrowings at March 31, 2015	Maturity Date	Interest Rate at March 31, 2015 (1)	2015	2014
Revolver (2)(3)	\$—	November 2016	n/a	\$260	\$323
2013 Five-Year Term Loan (4)	400,000	August 2018	3.07%	3,037	2,851
2012 Five-Year Term Loan (5)	400,000	March 2019	2.37%	2,347	1,423
2012 Seven-Year Term Loan (6)	225,000	November 2019	4.04%	2,245	2,255
2014 Seven-Year Term Loan (7)	—	January 2022	n/a	—	—
Total	\$1,025,000			\$7,889	\$6,852

(1) Interest rate at March 31, 2015 gives effect to interest rate hedges and LIBOR floors, as applicable.

(2) At March 31, 2015 there was \$300.0 million of borrowing capacity on the Revolver.

(3) Includes the unused facility fee of \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(4) Includes interest expense related to an interest rate hedge of \$1.2 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(5) Includes interest expense related to an interest rate hedge of \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

(6) Includes interest expense related to an interest rate hedge of \$1.0 million and \$1.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(7) At March 31, 2015 there was \$150.0 million of borrowing capacity on the 2014 Seven-Year Term Loan.

## Mortgage Loans

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company was subject to the following mortgage loans (in thousands):

Lender	Number of Assets Encumbered	Interest Rate at March 31, 2015 (1)	Maturity Date	Principal balance at,	
				March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Barclays Bank	3	5.55%	June 2015	(2) \$20,109	\$107,544
Capmark Financial Group	1	5.50%	July 2015	(2) 6,172	6,214
Barclays Bank	1	5.44%	September 2015	(3) 10,038	10,140
PNC Bank (4)	5	2.53%	(5) May 2016	(6) 74,000	74,000
Wells Fargo (7)	4	4.19%	(5) September 2016	(8) 150,000	150,000
Wells Fargo	4	4.06%	(5) October 2017	(8) 143,000	143,000
Capmark Financial Group			May 2015	—	10,513

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Capmark Financial Group	June 2015	—	4,561
Barclays Bank	June 2015	—	26,775
18		\$403,319	\$532,747

- (1) Interest rate at March 31, 2015 gives effect to interest rate hedges, as applicable.
- (2) These loans were repaid in April 2015.
- (3) The Company is currently evaluating its options for repayment.
- (4) The five hotels encumbered by the PNC Bank loan are cross-collateralized.
- (5) Requires payments of interest only until the commencement of the extension period(s).
- (6) Maturity date may be extended for one one-year term at the Company's option, subject to certain lender requirements.
- (7) Two of the four hotels encumbered by the Wells Fargo loan are cross-collateralized.

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(8) Maturity date may be extended for four one-year terms at the Company's option, subject to certain lender requirements.

Some mortgage agreements are subject to customary financial covenants. The Company was in compliance with these covenants at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

## 7. Derivatives and Hedging

The Company employs derivative instruments to hedge against interest rate fluctuations. For derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, unrealized gains and losses on the effective portion are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a component of shareholders' equity. Unrealized gains and losses on the ineffective portion of all designated hedges are recognized in earnings in the current period. For derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments, unrealized gains or losses are recognized in earnings in the current period. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, all derivative instruments were designated as cash flow hedges.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the aggregate fair value of interest rate swap liabilities of \$23.0 million and \$13.6 million, respectively, was included in accounts payable and other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had entered into the following derivative instruments (in thousands):

Hedge type	Notional value at		Hedge interest rate	Maturity	Fair value at		
	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014			March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	
Swap-cash flow	\$275,000	\$275,000	1.12%	November 2017	\$(1,942	) \$(232	)
Swap-cash flow	175,000	175,000	1.56%	March 2018	(3,307	) (2,182	)
Swap-cash flow	175,000	175,000	1.64%	March 2018	(3,691	) (2,596	)
Swap-cash flow	16,500	16,500	1.83%	September 2018	(441	) (315	)
Swap-cash flow	16,500	16,500	1.75%	September 2018	(399	) (270	)
Swap-cash flow	40,500	40,500	1.83%	September 2018	(1,083	) (772	)
Swap-cash flow	41,500	41,500	1.75%	September 2018	(1,003	) (678	)
Swap-cash flow	18,000	18,000	1.83%	September 2018	(481	) (343	)
Swap-cash flow	17,000	17,000	1.75%	September 2018	(411	) (278	)
Swap-cash flow	125,000	125,000	2.02%	March 2019	(4,251	) (3,073	)
Swap-cash flow	100,000	100,000	1.94%	March 2019	(3,105	) (2,145	)

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Swap-cash flow	143,000	143,000	1.81%	October 2020	(2,933	) (760	)
	\$ 1,143,000	\$ 1,143,000			\$(23,047	) \$(13,644	)

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there was approximately \$23.0 million and \$13.6 million, respectively, in unrealized losses included in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to interest rate hedges that are effective in offsetting the variable cash flows. There was no ineffectiveness recorded on designated hedges during the three month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, approximately \$4.1 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, of amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive loss were reclassified into interest expense.

## 8. Fair Value

### Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or most advantageous market. The fair value hierarchy has three levels of inputs, both observable and unobservable:

Level 1 — Inputs include quoted market prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.

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Level 2 — Inputs are market data, other than Level 1, that are observable either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted market prices in an inactive market, and other observable information that can be corroborated by market data.

Level 3 — Inputs are unobservable and corroborated by little or no market data.

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methods. Considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methods may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. The Company used the following market assumptions and/or estimation methods:

Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, hotel and other receivables, accounts payable and other liabilities - The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for these financial instruments approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Variable rate mortgage notes payable and borrowings under the Revolver and Term Loans - The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for these financial instruments approximate fair value, as they bear interest at market rates. The Company determined that its variable rate mortgage notes payable and borrowings under the Revolver and Term Loans are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fixed rate mortgage notes payable - The fair value estimated at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 of \$36.7 million and \$171.1 million, respectively, is calculated based on the net present value of payments over the term of the loans using estimated market rates for similar mortgage loans with similar terms and loan to value ratios. As a result, the Company determined that its fixed rate mortgage notes payable in their entirety are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The carrying value of fixed rate mortgage notes payable at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was \$36.3 million and \$165.7 million, respectively.

## Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	Fair Value at March 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Interest rate swap asset	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Interest rate swap liability	\$—	\$(23,047)	\$—	\$(23,047)
Total	\$—	\$(23,047)	\$—	\$(23,047)

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	Fair Value at December 31, 2014			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Interest rate swap asset	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Interest rate swap liability	\$—	\$(13,644)	\$—	\$(13,644)
Total	\$—	\$(13,644)	\$—	\$(13,644)

The fair values of the derivative financial instruments are determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. The Company determined that the significant inputs, such as interest yield curves and discount rates, used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and that the credit valuation adjustments associated with the Company's counterparties and its own credit risk utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties. As of March 31, 2015, the Company assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall

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valuation of its derivative positions and determined that the credit valuation adjustments were not significant to the overall valuation of its derivatives. As a result, the Company determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

### 9. Income Taxes

The Company elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code when it filed its U.S. federal tax return for its short taxable year ended December 31, 2011. To qualify as a REIT, the Company must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it distribute at least 90% of its adjusted taxable income to its shareholders, subject to certain adjustments and excluding any net capital gain. The Company's intention is to adhere to these requirements and maintain the qualification for taxation as a REIT. As a REIT, the Company is not subject to federal corporate income tax on that portion of net income that is currently distributed to its shareholders. However, the Company's taxable REIT subsidiaries ("TRS") will generally be subject to federal, state, and local income taxes.

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

The Company had no accruals for tax uncertainties as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

### 10. Commitments and Contingencies

#### Restricted Cash Reserves

The Company is obligated to maintain reserve funds for capital expenditures at the hotels (including the periodic replacement or refurbishment of FF&E) as determined pursuant to the management agreements, franchise agreements and/or mortgage loan documents. The management agreements, franchise agreements and/or mortgage loan documents require the Company to reserve restricted cash ranging typically from 3.0% to 5.0% of the individual hotel's revenues and maintain the reserves in restricted cash reserve escrows. Any unexpended amounts will remain the property of the Company upon termination of the management agreements, franchise agreements or mortgage loan documents. Additionally, some loan agreements require the Company to reserve restricted cash for the periodic payment of real estate taxes and insurance. As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, approximately \$56.8 million and \$63.1 million, respectively, was available in restricted cash reserves for future capital expenditures, real estate taxes and insurance.

#### Litigation

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are currently involved in any regulatory or legal proceedings that management believes will have a material adverse effect on the financial position, operations or liquidity of the Company.

#### Data Breach

During the first quarter of 2014, one of the Company's third-party hotel managers notified the Company of a data breach that occurred over a nine-month period ending in December 2013 at 14 of the hotels that it manages, including

seven hotels that are owned by the Company. During the first quarter of 2015, this third-party hotel manager notified the Company of a second potential data breach that occurred over a seven-month period ending in February 2015 affecting a number of hotels it manages, including six hotels owned by the Company. The third-party hotel manager is cooperating with the relevant authorities in their investigations of this criminal cyber-attack. The Company and its third-party hotel manager are continuing to take steps to assess and further strengthen information security systems. The Company believes that each of the credit card companies impacted may seek to impose fines, fees or assessments in connection with the breach against various parties, including the Company. The Company may also incur other costs, including legal fees and other professional services fees, related to investigating the breach. Because the investigation into each of these matters is ongoing and certain factual and legal questions remain unanswered, the Company is unable to estimate with certainty the total costs, fines, fees or assessments that may be associated with any potential claims; however, the



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Company currently believes that any amounts that the Company may ultimately be required to pay as a result of this incident will not be material to the results of operations.

### 11. Equity Incentive Plan

The Company may issue equity-based awards to officers, employees, non-employee trustees and other eligible persons under the 2011 Plan. The 2011 Plan provides for a maximum of 5,000,000 common shares of beneficial interest to be issued in the form of share options, share appreciation rights, restricted share awards, unrestricted share awards, share units, dividend equivalent rights, long-term incentive units, other equity-based awards and cash bonus awards.

#### Share Awards

From time to time, the Company may award non-vested restricted shares under the 2011 Plan, as compensation to officers, employees and non-employee trustees. The shares issued to officers and employees vest over a period of time as determined by the board of trustees at the date of grant. The Company recognizes compensation expense for time-based non-vested shares on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based upon the fair market value of the shares on the date of issuance, adjusted for forfeitures.

The Company may also award unrestricted shares under the 2011 Plan as compensation to non-employee trustees that would otherwise be paid in cash for their services. The shares issued to trustees are unrestricted and include no vesting conditions. The Company recognizes compensation expense for the unrestricted shares issued in lieu of cash compensation on the date of issuance based upon the fair market value of the shares on that date.

A summary of the non-vested shares as of March 31, 2015 is as follows:

	2015	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at January 1,	731,459	\$21.21
Granted (1)	254,299	32.49
Vested (1)	(139,213	) 19.69
Forfeited	(229	) 26.64
Unvested at March 31,	846,316	\$24.84

(1) Includes 1,057 unrestricted shares issued in lieu of cash compensation to non-employee trustees at a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$31.31.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized approximately \$2.9 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, of share-based compensation expense related to restricted share awards. As of March 31, 2015, there was \$19.5 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested share awards and these costs are expected to be primarily recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.9 years. The total fair value of shares vested (calculated as number of shares multiplied by vesting date share price) during the three months ended March 31, 2015 was approximately \$4.6 million.

#### Performance Units

The Company awarded performance units to certain employees under the 2011 Plan. The performance units vest over a four-year period, including three years of performance-based vesting ("measurement period") plus an additional one year of time-based vesting.

As of March 31, 2015, there were 1.0 million unvested performance units with a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$15.36 per performance unit.

For both the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized \$1.1 million of share-based compensation expense related to the performance units. As of March 31, 2015, there was \$3.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the performance units and these costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.8 years.

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As of March 31, 2015, there were 2,487,410 common shares available for future grant under the 2011 Plan. Any performance units that convert into restricted shares will reduce the number of common shares available for future grant under the 2011 Plan.

## 12. Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is calculated by dividing income from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders, including loss on disposal of hotel properties, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period excluding the weighted-average number of unvested restricted shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by dividing income from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders, including gain or loss on disposal of hotel properties, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, plus any shares that could potentially be outstanding during the period. Potential shares consist of unvested restricted share grants and unvested performance units, calculated using the treasury stock method. Any anti-dilutive shares have been excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation.

Unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating shares and are considered in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. If there were any undistributed earnings allocable to participating shares, they would be deducted from net income attributable to common shareholders utilized in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, \$27,000 represented undistributed earnings that were allocated to participating shares. For the three months ended March 31, 2014, there were no undistributed earnings that were allocated to participating shares because the Company paid dividends in excess of net income.

The limited partners' outstanding limited partnership units in the Operating Partnership (which may be redeemed for common shares of beneficial interest under certain circumstances) have been excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation as there was no effect on the amounts for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, since the limited partners' share of income would also be added back to net income attributable to common shareholders.

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share is as follows (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Numerator:		
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$47,850	\$11,932
Less: Dividends paid on unvested restricted shares	(279	) (246
Less: Undistributed earnings attributable to unvested restricted shares	(27	) —
Net income attributable to common shareholders excluding amounts attributable to unvested restricted shares	\$47,544	\$11,686
Denominator:		
Weighted-average number of common shares - basic	131,272,611	121,740,962
Unvested restricted shares	281,980	281,721
Unvested performance units	731,951	845,072
Weighted-average number of common shares - diluted	132,286,542	122,867,755
Net income attributable to common shareholders - basic	\$0.36	\$0.10

Net income attributable to common shareholders - diluted	\$0.36	\$0.10
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## 13. Supplemental Information to Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands)

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	\$12,505	\$13,541
Income taxes paid	\$72	\$37
Supplemental investing and financing transactions:		
In conjunction with the acquisitions, the Company recorded the following:		
Purchase of real estate	\$—	\$312,500
Accounts receivable	—	373
Other assets	—	1,198
Advance deposits	—	(405)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	—	(1,693)
Acquisition of hotel and other properties, net	\$—	\$311,973
In conjunction with the disposals, the Company recorded the following:		
Disposal of hotel properties	\$230,300	\$114,500
Disposition costs	(8,473)	(2,461)
Operating prorations	3,766	(958)
Proceeds from the disposal of hotel properties, net	\$225,593	\$111,081
Supplemental non-cash transactions:		
Accrued capital expenditures	\$2,063	\$—

## 14. Subsequent Events

On May 1, 2015, the Company's Board of Trustees authorized a share repurchase program to acquire up to \$200.0 million of the Company's common shares. Also on May 1, 2015, the Company's shareholders approved the RLJ Lodging Trust 2015 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2015 Plan"), which constitutes an amendment and restatement of the RLJ Lodging Trust 2011 Equity Incentive Plan, including an increase in the total number of available shares under the 2015 Plan by 2,500,000 shares.

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

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report, as well as the information contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed with the SEC on February 26, 2015 (the "Annual Report"), which is accessible on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

The following information contains certain statements, other than purely historical information, including estimates, projections, statements relating to our business plans, objectives and expected operating results, and the assumptions upon which those statements are based, that are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements generally are identified by the use of the words "believe," "project," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "plan," "may," "will," "will continue," "intend," "should," or similar expressions. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, beliefs and expectations, such forward-looking statements are not predictions of future events or guarantees of future performance and our actual results could differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. Some factors that might cause such a difference include the following: the current global economic uncertainty, increased direct competition, changes in government regulations or accounting rules, changes in local, national and global real estate conditions, declines in the lodging industry, seasonality of the lodging industry, risks related to natural disasters, such as earthquakes and hurricanes, hostilities, including future terrorist attacks or fear of hostilities that affect travel, our ability to obtain lines of credit or permanent financing on satisfactory terms, changes in interest rates, access to capital through offerings of our common and preferred shares of beneficial interest, or debt, our ability to identify suitable acquisitions, our ability to close on identified acquisitions and integrate those businesses and inaccuracies of our accounting estimates. Given these uncertainties, undue reliance should not be placed on such statements.

Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. We caution investors not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements and urge investors to carefully review the disclosures we make concerning risks and uncertainties in the sections entitled "Risk Factors," "Forward-Looking Statements," and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our Annual Report, as well as risks, uncertainties and other factors discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and identified in other documents filed by us with the SEC.

Overview

We are a self-advised and self-administered Maryland real estate investment trust ("REIT") that acquires primarily premium-branded, focused-service and compact full-service hotels. We are one of the largest U.S. publicly-traded lodging REITs in terms of both number of hotels and number of rooms. Our hotels are concentrated in markets that we believe exhibit multiple demand generators and high barriers to entry.

Our strategy is to acquire primarily premium-branded, focused-service and compact full-service hotels. Focused-service and compact full-service hotels typically generate most of their revenue from room rentals, have limited food and beverage outlets and meeting space and require fewer employees than traditional full-service hotels. We believe premium-branded, focused-service and compact full-service hotels have the potential to generate attractive returns relative to other types of hotels due to their ability to achieve Revenue per Available Room ("RevPAR") levels

at or close to those achieved by traditional full-service hotels while achieving higher profit margins due to their more efficient operating model and less volatile cash flows.

Despite current geopolitical challenges, we are very encouraged by the positive momentum in the U.S. economy. Lodging demand is almost at record levels and hotel supply remains below historical averages. We expect to see increases in corporate profits over the upcoming years and currently do not anticipate any significant slowdown in lodging fundamentals. Accordingly, we remain cautiously optimistic that we are in the midst of a positive multi-year lodging cycle.

Furthermore, we believe that attractive acquisition opportunities that meet our investment profile remain available in the market. We believe our cash on hand and expected access to capital (including availability under our unsecured revolving

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credit facility) along with our senior management team's experience, extensive industry relationships and asset management expertise, will enable us to compete effectively for such acquisitions and enable us to generate additional internal and external growth.

As of March 31, 2015, we owned 126 properties, comprised of 124 hotels with approximately 20,400 rooms and two planned hotel conversions, located in 21 states and the District of Columbia, and an interest in a mortgage loan secured by a hotel. We own, through wholly-owned subsidiaries, 100% of the interests in all properties, with the exception of one property in which we own a 98.3% controlling interest in a joint venture.

We elected to be taxed as a REIT, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, when we filed our U.S. federal tax return for the taxable year ended December 31, 2011. Substantially all of our assets are held by, and all of our operations are conducted through, our operating partnership RLJ Lodging Trust, L.P. (the "Operating Partnership"). We are the sole general partner of our operating partnership. As of March 31, 2015, we owned, through a combination of direct and indirect interests, 99.3% of the units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership ("OP units").

### Recent Significant Activities

Our recent significant activities reflect our commitment to creating long-term shareholder value through enhancing our portfolio's quality and recycling capital into high-growth markets. During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the following significant activities took place:

- In February 2015, we disposed of 20 hotel properties in a single transaction for a total sale price of approximately \$230.3 million. In conjunction with this transaction, we recorded a \$22.3 million gain on disposal which is included in the consolidated statement of operations.
- Declared a cash dividend of \$0.33 per share for the quarter, an increase of 10.0% over the cash dividend declared in the previous quarter.

### Our Customers

Substantially all of our hotels consist of premium-branded, focused-service and compact full-service hotels. As a result of this property profile, the majority of our customers are transient in nature. Transient business typically represents individual business or leisure travelers. The majority of our hotels are located in business districts within major metropolitan areas. Accordingly, business travelers represent the majority of the transient demand at our hotels. As a result, macroeconomic factors impacting business travel have a greater effect on our business than factors impacting leisure travel.

Group business is typically defined as a minimum of 10 guestrooms booked together as part of the same piece of business. Group business may or may not use the meeting space at any given hotel. Given the limited meeting space at the majority of our hotels, group business that utilizes meeting space represents a small component of our customer base.

A number of our hotels are affiliated with brands marketed toward extended-stay customers. Extended-stay customers are generally defined as those staying five nights or longer. Reasons for extended stays may include, but are not limited to, training and/or special project business, relocation, litigation and insurance claims.

### Our Revenues and Expenses

Our revenue is primarily derived from hotel operations, including the sale of rooms, food and beverage revenue and other operating department revenue, which consists of telephone, parking and other guest services.



Our operating costs and expenses consist of the costs to provide hotel services, including room expense, food and beverage expense, management and franchise fees and other operating expenses. Room expense includes housekeeping and front office wages and payroll taxes, reservation systems, room supplies, laundry services and other costs. Food and beverage expense primarily includes the cost of food, the cost of beverages and associated labor costs. Other hotel expenses include labor and other costs associated with the other operating department revenue, as well as labor and other costs associated with administrative departments, sales and marketing, repairs and maintenance and utility costs. Our hotels that are subject to franchise agreements are charged a royalty fee plus additional fees for marketing, central reservation systems and other franchisor costs, that allow the properties to operate under the respective brands. Franchise fees are based on a percentage of room revenue and for certain hotels additional franchise fees are charged for food and beverage revenue. Our hotels are

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managed by independent, third-party management companies under long-term agreements under which the management companies typically earn base and incentive management fees based on the levels of revenues and profitability of each individual hotel. We generally receive a cash distribution from the hotel management companies on a monthly basis, which reflects hotel-level sales less hotel-level operating expenses.

### Key Indicators of Financial Performance

We use a variety of operating and other information to evaluate the operating performance of our business. These key indicators include financial information that is prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as well as other financial measures that are non-GAAP measures. In addition, we use other information that may not be financial in nature, including industry standard statistical information and comparative data. We use this information to measure the operating performance of our individual hotels, groups of hotels and/or business as a whole. We also use these metrics to evaluate the hotels in our portfolio and potential acquisitions to determine each hotel's contribution to the cash flow and its potential to provide attractive long-term total returns. These key indicators include:

#### Occupancy

#### Average Daily Rate ("ADR")

#### RevPAR

Occupancy, ADR and RevPAR are commonly used measures within the lodging industry to evaluate operating performance. RevPAR is an important statistic for monitoring operating performance at the individual hotel level and across our entire business. We evaluate individual hotel RevPAR performance on an absolute basis, comparing the results to our budget and RevPAR for prior periods, as well as on a regional and company-wide basis. ADR and RevPAR include only room revenue.

We also use FFO, Adjusted FFO, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as non-GAAP measures of the operating performance of our business. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

### Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts may differ significantly from these estimates and assumptions. We have provided a summary of our significant accounting policies in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this filing. We have set forth below those accounting policies that we believe require material subjective or complex judgments and have the most significant impact on our financial condition and results of operations. We evaluate our estimates, assumptions and judgments on an ongoing basis, based on information that is then available to us, our experience and various matters that we believe are reasonable and appropriate for consideration under the circumstances.

### Investment in Hotels and Other Properties

Our acquisitions generally consist of land, land improvements, buildings, building improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment ("FF&E"), and inventory. We may also acquire intangibles related to in-place leases, management agreements and franchise agreements when properties are acquired. We allocate the purchase price among the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair values. Transaction costs are expensed for acquisitions that are considered business combinations and capitalized for asset acquisitions.

Our investments in hotels and other properties are carried at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of 15 years for land improvements, 15 years for building improvements, 40 years for buildings and three to five years for FF&E. Intangibles arising from acquisitions are amortized using the straight-line method over the non-cancelable portion of the term of the agreement. Maintenance and repairs are expensed and major renewals or improvements are capitalized. Interest used to finance real estate under development is capitalized as an additional cost of development. Upon the sale or disposition of a property, the asset and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the related gain or loss is included in gain or loss on disposal of hotel properties. Gain or loss from dispositions representing a strategic shift that had or will have a major effect on operations and final results will be presented as discontinued operations.

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In accordance with the guidance on impairment or disposal of long-lived assets, we do not consider "held for sale" classification until it is probable that the sale will be completed within one year and the other requisite criteria for such classification have been met. We do not depreciate properties so long as they are classified as held for sale. Upon designation as held for sale and quarterly thereafter, we review the realizability of the carrying value, less cost to sell, in accordance with the guidance. Any such adjustment in the carrying value is reflected as an impairment charge.

We assess carrying value whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be fully recoverable. Recoverability is measured by comparison of the carrying amount to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows which take into account current market conditions and our intent with respect to holding or disposing of properties. If our analysis indicates that the carrying value is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, we recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques, including internally developed discounted cash flow models, comparable market transactions and third party appraisals, when considered necessary.

The use of projected future cash flows is based on assumptions that are consistent with a market participant's future expectations for the travel industry and economy in general and our plans to manage the underlying properties. The assumptions and estimates about future cash flows and capitalization rates are complex and subjective. Changes in economic and operating conditions that occur subsequent to a current impairment analysis and our ultimate use of the properties could impact these assumptions and result in future impairment charges of the properties.

### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which supersedes or replaces nearly all GAAP revenue recognition guidance. The new guidance establishes a new control-based revenue recognition model, changes the basis for deciding when revenue is recognized over time or at a point in time and expands disclosures about revenue. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is not permitted. We are currently evaluating whether this ASU will have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. ASU 2014-15 requires management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and to provide certain disclosures when it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. ASU 2014-15 is effective for the annual period ended December 31, 2016 and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter with early adoption permitted. We do not believe this ASU will have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs. ASU 2015-03 requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015 with early adoption permitted. We do not believe this ASU will have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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## Results of Operations

At March 31, 2015, we owned 126 properties. Based on when a property is acquired, disposed of or closed for renovation, operating results for certain properties are not comparable for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. The non-comparable properties include 15 acquisitions which took place between January 1, 2014 and March 31, 2015, 38 dispositions which took place in 2014 and 2015 and three properties that were closed for renovation during a portion of the period between January 1, 2014 and March 31, 2015.

## Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2015 to the three months ended March 31, 2014

	For the three months ended March 31,				
	2015	2014	\$ change	% change	
	(amounts in thousands)				
Revenue					
Operating revenue					
Room revenue	\$232,559	\$206,025	\$26,534	12.9	%
Food and beverage revenue	28,993	23,367	5,626	24.1	%
Other operating department revenue	8,853	6,981	1,872	26.8	%
Total revenue	\$270,405	\$236,373	\$34,032	14.4	%
Expense					
Operating expense					
Room	\$54,086	\$47,521	\$6,565	13.8	%
Food and beverage	20,764	16,873	3,891	23.1	%
Management and franchise fee expense	28,042	24,813	3,229	13.0	%
Other operating expenses	60,581	56,376	4,205	7.5	%
Total property operating expense	163,473	145,583	17,890	12.3	%
Depreciation and amortization	37,203	32,876	4,327	13.2	%
Property tax, insurance and other	20,043	17,252	2,791	16.2	%
General and administrative	10,399	10,129	270	2.7	%
Transaction and pursuit costs	135	1,484	(1,349)	(90.9)	)%
Total operating expense	231,253	207,324	23,929	11.5	%
Operating income	39,152	29,049	10,103	34.8	%
Other income	90	110	(20)	(18.2)	)%
Interest income	445	323	122	37.8	%
Interest expense	(13,508)	(14,646)	1,138	(7.8)	)%
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	26,179	14,836	11,343	76.5	%
Income tax expense	(375)	(294)	(81)	27.6	%
Income from continuing operations	25,804	14,542	11,262	77.4	%
Gain (loss) on disposal of hotel properties	22,298	(2,557)	24,855	—	%
Net income	48,102	11,985	36,117	301.4	%
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests					
Noncontrolling interest in joint venture	69	34	35	102.9	%
Noncontrolling interest in common units of Operating Partnership	(321)	(87)	(234)	269.0	%
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$47,850	\$11,932	\$35,918	301.0	%



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## Revenue

Total revenue increased \$34.0 million, or 14.4%, to \$270.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from \$236.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase was a result of a \$23.1 million net increase in revenue attributable to non-comparable properties and a 4.4% increase in RevPAR at the comparable properties.

The following are the year-to-date key hotel operating statistics for comparable properties owned at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively:

	For the three months ended March 31,		% Change	
	2015	2014		
Number of comparable properties (at end of period)	108	108	—	
Occupancy	75.2	% 75.7	% (0.7	)%
ADR	\$156.81	\$149.23	5.1	%
RevPAR	\$117.91	\$112.93	4.4	%

## Room Revenue

Our portfolio consists primarily of focused-service and compact full-service hotels that generate the majority of their revenues through room sales. Room revenue increased \$26.5 million, or 12.9%, to \$232.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from \$206.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. This increase was a result of a \$18.6 million net increase in room revenue from non-comparable properties and a 4.4% increase in RevPAR at the comparable properties.

## Food and Beverage Revenue

Food and beverage revenue increased \$5.6 million, or 24.1%, to \$29.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from \$23.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase includes a \$3.0 million net increase in food and beverage revenue from non-comparable properties. Food and beverage revenue for the comparable properties increased \$2.6 million.

## Other Operating Department Revenue

Other operating department revenue, which includes revenue derived from ancillary sources such as telephone charges and parking fees, increased \$1.9 million, or 26.8%, to \$8.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from \$7.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The majority of this increase was due to a \$1.4 million net increase of other operating department revenue from non-comparable properties.

## Property Operating Expense

Property operating expense increased \$17.9 million, or 12.3%, to \$163.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from \$145.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. This increase includes a \$12.4 million net increase in property operating expense attributable to non-comparable properties. The remaining increase was primarily attributable to higher room expense, food and beverage expense, other operating department costs, and management and franchise fees at the comparable properties. Room expense, food and beverage expense and other operating department costs fluctuate based on various factors, including changes in occupancy, labor costs, utilities and insurance costs. Management fees and franchise fees, which are computed as a percentage of gross revenue and room revenue, respectively, increased as a result of higher revenues.

## Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$4.3 million, or 13.2%, to \$37.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from \$32.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase is partially the result of a \$2.2 million net increase in depreciation and amortization expense arising from non-comparable properties. The remaining increase is the result of capital expenditures to improve our properties.

#### Property Tax, Insurance and Other

Property tax, insurance and other expense increased \$2.8 million, or 16.2%, to \$20.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from \$17.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase includes a \$0.9 million net



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increase in property tax, insurance and other expense attributable to non-comparable properties. The remaining increase of \$1.9 million represents the net impact of increasing property tax assessments, partially offset by favorable resolution of property tax appeals at the comparable properties.

## General and Administrative

General and administrative expense increased \$0.3 million, or 2.7%, to \$10.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from \$10.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase in general and administrative expense is primarily attributable to an increase in amortization of restricted share awards of \$0.5 million, partially offset by a decrease in professional fees of \$0.2 million.

## Interest Expense

The components of our interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Mortgage indebtedness	\$5,164	\$5,803
Revolver and Term Loans	7,889	6,852
Loss on defeasance	—	804
Amortization of deferred financing fees	1,031	1,187
Capitalized interest	(576)	) —
Total interest expense	\$13,508	\$14,646

Interest expense decreased \$1.1 million, or 7.8%, to \$13.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from \$14.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease in interest expense from mortgage indebtedness was due to decreases in principal balances as a result of mortgage amortization as well as mortgage principal balances that were paid down. The increase in interest expense from the Revolver and Term Loans was due to increased expense related to interest rate hedges. The loss on defeasance related to costs incurred to extinguish the mortgage indebtedness in conjunction with the disposal of certain properties during the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase in capitalized interest was due to the two major redevelopment projects underway during the three months ended March 31, 2015.

## Income Taxes

As part of our structure, we own TRSs that are subject to federal and state income taxes. The effective tax rates at our TRSs were (4.1%) and 16.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Our tax expense increased \$0.1 million to \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase in tax expense is primarily due to state taxes at our operating partnership. The negative effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was due to our TRSs incurring income taxes related to the disposition of hotel properties, despite not having taxable income overall.

## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We consider the following non-GAAP financial measures useful to investors as key supplemental measures of our performance: (1) FFO, (2) Adjusted FFO, (3) EBITDA, and (4) Adjusted EBITDA. These non-GAAP financial measures should be considered along with, but not as alternatives to, net income or loss as a measure of our operating performance. FFO, Adjusted FFO, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, as calculated by us, may not be comparable to

FFO, Adjusted FFO, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as reported by other companies that do not define such terms exactly as we define such terms.

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## Funds From Operations

We calculate funds from operations ("FFO") in accordance with standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT") which defines FFO as net income or loss (calculated in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains or losses from sales of real estate, impairment, items classified by GAAP as extraordinary, the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, plus depreciation and amortization, and adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. Historical cost accounting for real estate assets implicitly assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values instead have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, most real estate industry investors consider FFO to be helpful in evaluating a real estate company's operations. We believe that the presentation of FFO provides useful information to investors regarding our operating performance and can facilitate comparisons of operating performance between periods and between REITs, even though FFO does not represent an amount that accrues directly to common shareholders. Our calculation of FFO may not be comparable to measures calculated by other companies who do not use the NAREIT definition of FFO or do not calculate FFO per diluted share in accordance with NAREIT guidance. Additionally, FFO may not be helpful when comparing us to non-REITs. We present FFO attributable to common shareholders, which includes our OP units, because our OP units may be redeemed for common shares. We believe it is meaningful for the investor to understand FFO attributable to all common shares and OP units.

We further adjust FFO for certain additional items that are not in NAREIT's definition of FFO, such as hotel transaction and pursuit costs, the amortization of share-based compensation, and certain other expenses that we consider outside the normal course of business. We believe that Adjusted FFO provides useful supplemental information to investors regarding our ongoing operating performance that, when considered with net income and FFO, is beneficial to an investor's understanding of our operating performance.

The following is a reconciliation of our GAAP net income to FFO and Adjusted FFO for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net income	\$48,102	\$11,985
Depreciation and amortization	37,203	32,876
(Gain) loss on disposal of hotel properties	(22,298	) 2,557
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated joint venture	69	34
Adjustments related to consolidated joint venture (1)	(42	) (46
FFO attributable to common shareholders	63,034	47,406
Transaction and pursuit costs	135	1,484
Amortization of share based compensation	4,023	3,573
Loan related costs (2)	90	1,073
Adjusted FFO	\$67,282	\$53,536

(1) Includes depreciation and amortization expense allocated to the noncontrolling interest in joint venture.

(2) Represents debt extinguishment costs and accelerated amortization of deferred financing fees.

## Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization

EBITDA is defined as net income or loss excluding: (1) interest expense; (2) provision for income taxes, including income taxes applicable to sales of assets; and (3) depreciation and amortization. We consider EBITDA useful to an investor in evaluating and facilitating comparisons of our operating performance between periods and between REITs by removing the impact of our capital structure (primarily interest expense) and asset base (primarily depreciation and

amortization) from our operating results. In addition, EBITDA is used as one measure in determining the value of hotel acquisitions and disposals. We present EBITDA attributable to common shareholders, which includes our OP units, because our OP units may be redeemed for common shares. We believe it is meaningful for the investor to understand EBITDA attributable to all common shares and OP units.

We further adjust EBITDA for certain additional items such as gains or losses on disposals, hotel transaction and pursuit costs, impairment, the amortization of share-based compensation and certain other expenses that we consider outside the normal course of business. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA provides useful supplemental information to investors

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regarding our ongoing operating performance that, when considered with net income and EBITDA, is beneficial to an investor's understanding of our operating performance.

The following is a reconciliation of our GAAP net income to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net income	\$48,102	\$11,985
Depreciation and amortization	37,203	32,876
Interest expense, net (1)	13,497	14,638
Income tax expense	375	294
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated joint venture	69	34
Adjustments related to consolidated joint venture (2)	(42	) (46
EBITDA	99,204	59,781
Transaction and pursuit costs	135	1,484
(Gain) loss on disposal of hotel properties	(22,298	) 2,557
Amortization of share based compensation	4,023	3,573
Adjusted EBITDA	\$81,064	\$67,395

(1) Interest expense is net of interest income, excluding amounts attributable to investment in loans of \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million for three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(2) Includes depreciation, amortization and interest expense allocated to the noncontrolling interest in joint venture.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our short-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for operating expenses and other expenditures directly associated with our properties, including:

- recurring maintenance and capital expenditures necessary to maintain our properties in accordance with brand standards;

- interest expense and scheduled principal payments on outstanding indebtedness;

- distributions necessary to qualify for taxation as a REIT; and

- capital expenditures to improve our properties, including capital expenditures required by our franchisors in connection with our formation transactions and recent property acquisitions.

We expect to meet our short-term liquidity requirements generally through net cash provided by operations, existing cash balances and, if necessary, short-term borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility.

Our long-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for the costs of acquiring additional properties and redevelopments, renovations, expansions and other capital expenditures that need to be made periodically with respect to our properties and scheduled debt payments, at maturity or otherwise. We expect to meet our long-term liquidity requirements through various sources of capital, including our unsecured revolving credit facility and future equity (including OP units) or debt offerings, existing working capital, net cash provided by operations, long-term hotel mortgage indebtedness and other secured and unsecured borrowings. However, there are a number of factors that may have a material adverse effect on our ability to access these capital sources, including the

current state of overall equity and credit markets, our degree of leverage, the value of our unencumbered assets and borrowing restrictions imposed by lenders, general market conditions for REITs, our operating performance and liquidity and market perceptions about us. The success of our business strategy will depend, in part, on our ability to access these various capital sources.

Our properties will require periodic capital expenditures and renovation to remain competitive. In addition, acquisitions, redevelopments or expansions of properties will require significant capital outlays. We may not be able to fund

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such capital improvements solely from net cash provided by operations because we must distribute annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deductions for dividends paid and excluding net capital gain, to qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT, and we are subject to tax on any retained income and gain. As a result, our ability to fund capital expenditures, acquisitions or property redevelopment through retained earnings is very limited. Consequently, we expect to rely heavily upon the availability of debt or equity capital for these purposes. If we are unable to obtain the necessary capital on favorable terms, or at all, our financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

## Credit Facilities

We have in place the following unsecured credit agreements:

- \$300.0 million revolving credit facility with a scheduled maturity date of November 20, 2016 with a one-year extension option if certain conditions are satisfied (the "Revolver");
- \$400.0 million term loan with a scheduled maturity date of March 20, 2019 (which was originally scheduled to mature in 2017) (the "2012 Five-Year Term Loan");
- \$225.0 million term loan with a scheduled maturity date of November 20, 2019 (the "2012 Seven-Year Term Loan");
- \$400.0 million term loan with a scheduled maturity date of August 27, 2018 (the "2013 Five-Year Term Loan"); and
- \$150.0 million term loan with a scheduled maturity date of January 22, 2022 (the "2014 Seven-Year Term Loan").

The 2012 Five-Year Term Loan, the 2012 Seven-Year Term Loan, the 2013 Five-Year Term Loan and the 2014 Seven-Year Term loan are collectively the "Term Loans". The Revolver and Term Loans are subject to customary financial covenants. As of March 31, 2015, we were in compliance with all financial covenants.

As of and for the three months ended March 31, 2015, details of the Revolver and Term Loans are as follows (in thousands):

	Outstanding Borrowings at March 31, 2015	Maturity Date	Interest Rate at March 31, 2015 (1)	Interest expense for the three months ended March 31,	
				2015	2014
Revolver (2)(3)	\$—	November 2016	n/a	\$260	\$323
2013 Five-Year Term Loan (4)	400,000	August 2018	3.07%	3,037	2,851
2012 Five-Year Term Loan (5)	400,000	March 2019	2.37%	2,347	1,423
2012 Seven-Year Term Loan (6)	225,000	November 2019	4.04%	2,245	2,255
2014 Seven-Year Term Loan (7)	—	January 2022	n/a	—	—
Total	\$1,025,000			\$7,889	\$6,852

(1) Interest rate at March 31, 2015 gives effect to interest rate hedges and LIBOR floors, as applicable.

(2) At March 31, 2015 there was \$300.0 million of borrowing capacity on the Revolver.

(3) Includes the unused facility fee of \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(4) Includes interest expense related to an interest rate hedge of \$1.2 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(5)

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Includes interest expense related to an interest rate hedge of \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

(6) Includes interest expense related to an interest rate hedge of \$1.0 million and \$1.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(7) At March 31, 2015 there was \$150.0 million of borrowing capacity on the 2014 Seven-Year Term Loan.



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Sources and Uses of Cash

As of March 31, 2015, we had \$339.8 million of cash and cash equivalents compared to \$262.5 million at December 31, 2014.

Cash flows from Operating Activities

Net cash flow provided by operating activities totaled \$44.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Net income of \$48.1 million included significant non-cash expenses, including \$37.2 million of depreciation and amortization, \$1.0 million of amortization of deferred financing costs, \$0.2 million of amortization of deferred management fees and \$4.0 million of amortization of share based compensation. These amounts were partially offset by a \$22.3 million gain on disposal of hotel properties and \$0.1 million of accretion of interest income on investment in loan. In addition, changes in operating assets and liabilities due to the timing of cash receipts and payments from our properties resulted in net cash outflow of \$24.2 million.

Net cash flow provided by operating activities totaled \$31.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. Net income of \$12.0 million included significant non-cash expenses, including \$32.9 million of depreciation and amortization, \$1.2 million of amortization of deferred financing costs, \$0.2 million of amortization of deferred management fees, \$3.6 million of amortization of share based compensation, \$0.8 million of loss on defeasance and a \$2.6 million loss on disposal of hotel properties. These amounts were partially offset by \$0.1 million of accretion of interest income on investment in loan and \$0.2 million of deferred income taxes. In addition, changes in operating assets and liabilities due to the timing of cash receipts and payments from our hotels resulted in net cash outflow of \$21.5 million.

Cash flows from Investing Activities

Net cash flow provided by investing activities totaled \$204.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 primarily due to \$225.6 million of net proceeds from the sale of 20 properties and the net releases from restricted cash reserves of \$6.3 million. This was partially offset by \$18.9 million in routine capital improvements and additions to hotels and other properties and \$8.6 million related to two major redevelopment projects.

For the two major redevelopment projects we have underway, we incurred \$8.6 million of costs for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and total costs of \$29.5 million since the inception of the projects. We expect to incur additional costs of between \$10.0 million and \$12.0 million. Both projects are expected to be completed in mid-2015.

Net cash flow used in investing activities totaled \$210.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 primarily due to \$312.0 million used for the purchase of ten hotels, \$14.9 million in routine capital improvements and additions to hotels and other properties. This was partially offset by \$111.1 million of proceeds from the sale of 13 properties and the net release from restricted cash reserves of \$5.2 million.

Cash flows from Financing Activities

Net cash flow used in financing activities totaled \$171.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 primarily due to \$129.4 million in payments of mortgage principal, \$1.8 million paid to repurchase common shares to satisfy employee statutory minimum federal and state tax obligations of certain employees in connection with the vesting of restricted common shares issued to such employees under our 2011 Plan and \$39.9 million of distributions on common shares and OP units.

Net cash flow provided by financing activities totaled \$117.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 primarily due to \$175.0 million in borrowings on the Term Loans and \$170.0 million of borrowings under the Revolver. This was partially offset by \$170.0 million of repayments on the Revolver, \$24.0 million of mortgage loan repayments, \$1.1 million paid to repurchase common shares to satisfy employee statutory minimum federal and state tax obligations of certain employees in connection with the vesting of restricted common shares issued to such employees under our 2011 Plan, \$1.6 million paid for deferred financing fees, a \$1.2 million distribution related to the joint venture noncontrolling interest and \$29.6 million of distributions on common shares and OP units.

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### Capital Expenditures and Reserve Funds

We maintain each of our properties in good repair and condition and in conformity with applicable laws and regulations, franchise agreements and management agreements. The cost of such routine improvements and alterations are typically paid out of FF&E reserves, which are funded by a portion of each property's gross revenues. Routine capital expenditures are administered by the property management companies. However, we have approval rights over the capital expenditures as part of the annual budget process for each of our properties.

From time to time, certain of our hotels may be undergoing renovations as a result of our decision to upgrade portions of the hotels, such as guestrooms, public space, meeting space, and/or restaurants, in order to better compete with other hotels in our markets. In addition, upon acquisition of a hotel we often are required to complete a property improvement plan in order to bring the hotel up to the respective franchisor's standards. If permitted by the terms of the management agreement, funding for a renovation will first come from the FF&E reserves. To the extent that the FF&E reserves are not available or adequate to cover the cost of the renovation, we will fund all or the remaining portion of the renovation with cash and cash equivalents on hand, our Revolver and/or other sources of available liquidity.

With respect to some of our hotels that are operated under franchise agreements with major national hotel brands and for some of our hotels subject to first mortgage liens, we are obligated to maintain FF&E reserve accounts for future capital expenditures at these hotels. The amount funded into each of these reserve accounts is generally determined pursuant to the management agreements, franchise agreements and/or mortgage loan documents for each of the respective hotels, and typically ranges between 3.0% and 5.0% of the respective hotel's total gross revenue. As of March 31, 2015, approximately \$54.8 million was held in FF&E reserve accounts for future capital expenditures.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2015, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

### Inflation

We rely entirely on the performance of the properties and their ability to increase revenues to keep pace with inflation. Increases in the costs of operating our hotels due to inflation would adversely affect the operating performance of our TRSs, which in turn, could inhibit the ability of our TRSs to make required rent payments to us. Hotel management companies, in general, possess the ability to adjust room rates daily to reflect the effects of inflation. However, competitive pressures may limit the ability of our hotel management companies to raise room rates.

### Seasonality

Depending on a hotel's location and market, operations for the hotel may be seasonal in nature. This seasonality can be expected to cause fluctuations in our quarterly operating performance. Demand is generally lower in the winter months for hotels located in non-resort markets due to decreased travel and higher in the spring and summer months during the peak travel season. Accordingly, we expect that we will have lower revenue, operating income and cash flow in the first and fourth quarters and higher revenue, operating income and cash flow in the second and third quarters.

### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Market risk includes risks that arise from changes in interest rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market sensitive instruments. Our primary market risk exposure is to changes in interest rates on our variable rate

debt. As of March 31, 2015, we had approximately \$1.4 billion of total variable debt outstanding (or 97.5% of total indebtedness) with a weighted-average interest rate of 3.22% per annum. After taking into consideration the effect of interest rate swaps, \$249.0 million (or 17.4% of total indebtedness) was subject to variable rates. If market rates of interest on our variable rate debt outstanding as of March 31, 2015 were to increase by 1.00%, or 100 basis points, interest expense would decrease future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$1.8 million annually, taking into account our existing contractual hedging arrangements.

Our interest rate risk objectives are to limit the impact of interest rate fluctuations on earnings and cash flows and to lower our overall borrowing costs. To achieve these objectives, we manage our exposure to fluctuations in market interest rates through the use of fixed rate debt instruments to the extent that reasonably favorable rates are obtainable. We have entered into derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps or caps to mitigate our interest rate risk or to effectively lock the

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interest rate on a portion of our variable rate debt. We do not enter into derivative or interest rate transactions for speculative purposes.

The following table provides information about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. For debt obligations outstanding as of March 31, 2015, the following table presents principal repayments and related weighted-average interest rates by contractual maturity dates (in thousands):

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter	Total	
Fixed rate debt	\$36,319	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$36,319	
Weighted-average interest rate	5.51	% —	—	—	—	—	5.51	%
Variable rate debt	\$—	\$224,000	\$143,000	\$400,000	\$625,000	\$—	\$1,392,000	
Weighted-average interest rate (1)	—	3.63	% 4.06	% 3.07	% 2.97	% —	3.22	%
Total	\$36,319	\$224,000	\$143,000	\$400,000	\$625,000	\$—	\$1,428,319	

(1) The weighted-average interest rate gives effect to interest rate hedges and LIBOR floors, as applicable.

The foregoing table reflects indebtedness outstanding as of March 31, 2015 and does not consider indebtedness, if any, incurred or repaid after that date. Our ultimate realized gain or loss with respect to interest rate fluctuations will depend on the exposures that arise during future periods, prevailing interest rates, and our hedging strategies at that time.

Changes in market interest rates on our fixed rate debt impact the fair value of the debt, but such changes have no impact on our consolidated financial statements. As of March 31, 2015, the estimated fair value of our fixed rate debt was \$36.7 million, which is based on having the same debt service requirements that could have been borrowed at the date presented, at prevailing current market interest rates. If interest rates were to rise by 1.00%, or 100 basis points, and our fixed rate debt balance remains constant, we expect the fair value of our debt to increase by approximately \$0.4 million.

#### Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

##### Disclosure Controls and Procedures

In accordance with Rule 13a-15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the Company's management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2015.

##### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15 and 15d-15 of the Exchange Act) during the period ended March 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

#### Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The nature of the operations of the hotels exposes our hotels, the Company and the Operating Partnership to the risk of claims and litigation in the normal course of their business. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are currently involved in any legal proceedings that management believes will have a material adverse effect on the financial position, operations or liquidity of the Company.

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## Item 1A. Risk Factors.

For a discussion of our potential risks and uncertainties, see the information under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Annual Report which is accessible on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). There have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in the Annual Report.

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

## Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

The Company did not sell any securities during the quarter ended March 31, 2015 that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, certain of our employees surrendered common shares owned by them to satisfy their statutory minimum federal and state tax obligations of certain employees in connection with the vesting of restricted common shares issued to such employees under our 2011 Plan.

The following table summarizes all of these repurchases during the three months ended March 31, 2015:

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
January 1, 2015 through January 31, 2015	—	—	N/A	N/A
February 1, 2015 through February 28, 2015	43,009	(1) \$33.48	—	N/A
March 1, 2015 through March 31, 2015	10,459	(1) \$31.78	—	N/A
Total	53,468			

The number of shares purchased represents common shares surrendered by certain of our employees to satisfy their statutory minimum federal and state tax obligations associated with the vesting of restricted common shares issued (1) under our 2011 Plan. With respect to these common shares, the price paid per common share is based on the closing price of our common shares as of the date of the determination of the statutory minimum federal income tax.

## Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

## Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not Applicable.

## Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The exhibits required to be filed by Item 601 of Regulation S-K are listed in the Exhibit Index on page 36 of this report, which is incorporated by reference herein.

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SIGNATURES

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

RLJ LODGING TRUST

Dated: May 7, 2015

/s/ THOMAS J. BALTIMORE, JR.  
Thomas J. Baltimore, Jr.  
President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee

Dated: May 7, 2015

/s/ LESLIE D. HALE  
Leslie D. Hale  
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and  
Treasurer  
(Principal Financial Officer)

Dated: May 7, 2015

/s/ CHRISTOPHER A. GORMSEN  
Christopher A. Gormsen  
Chief Accounting Officer  
(Principal Accounting Officer)

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Declaration of Trust of RLJ Lodging Trust (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 4 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File. No. 333-172011) filed on May 5, 2011)
3.2	Articles Supplementary to Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Declaration of Trust (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 26, 2015)
3.3	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of RLJ Lodging Trust (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 26, 2015)
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document Submitted electronically with this report
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document Submitted electronically with this report
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document Submitted electronically with this report
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document Submitted electronically with this report
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document Submitted electronically with this report
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document Submitted electronically with this report

\*Filed herewith