

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 08, 2007
[Table of Contents](#)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

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 001-32319

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Maryland
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

Incorporation or Organization)

20-1296886
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification Number)

903 Calle Amanecer, Suite 100

92673

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San Clemente, California
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (949) 369-4000

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant based upon the closing sale price of the registrant's common stock on June 30, 2006 as reported on the New York Stock Exchange was approximately \$1.6 billion. This amount excludes 299,103 shares of the registrant's common stock held by the executive officers and directors. Exclusion of such shares should not be construed to indicate that any such person possesses the power, direct or indirect, to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of the registrant or that such person is controlled by or under common control with the registrant.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.) Check one:

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐

The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding as of February 1, 2007 was 57,775,089.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Part III of this Report incorporates by reference information from the definitive Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Table of Contents

SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT ON

FORM 10-K

For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I	
Item 1 <u>Business</u>	1
Item 1A <u>Risk Factors</u>	7
Item 1B <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	18
Item 2 <u>Properties</u>	19
Item 3 <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	20
Item 4 <u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	21
PART II	
Item 5 <u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	21
Item 6 <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	23
Item 7 <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	24
Item 7A <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	35
Item 8 <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	35
Item 9 <u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	35
Item 9A <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	35
Item 9B <u>Other Information</u>	38
PART III	
Item 10 <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	38
Item 11 <u>Executive Compensation</u>	38
Item 12 <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	38
Item 13 <u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence</u>	38
Item 14 <u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	38
PART IV	
Item 15 <u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	38
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	41

Table of Contents

The Company means Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., a Maryland corporation, and one or more of its subsidiaries, including Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC, or the Operating Partnership, and Sunstone Hotel TRS Lessee, Inc., or the TRS Lessee, and, as the context may require, Sunstone Hotel Investors only or the Operating Partnership only.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report, together with other statements and information publicly disseminated by the Company, contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company intends such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and includes this statement for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe the Company's future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words believe, expect, intend, anticipate, estimate, project or similar expressions. You should not rely on forward-looking statements since they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are, in some cases, beyond the Company's control and which could materially affect actual results, performances or achievements. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, but are not limited to the risk factors discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the Company's expectations will be realized. Except as otherwise required by the federal securities laws, the Company disclaims any obligations or undertaking to publicly release any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein (or elsewhere) to reflect any change in the Company's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Item 1. Business

Our Company

We were incorporated in Maryland on June 28, 2004, to buy, own and renovate primarily luxury, upper upscale and upscale full-service hotels. We are a hospitality company that owns primarily luxury, upper upscale and upscale hotels in the United States. Our hotels are operated under leading brand names franchised or licensed from others, such as Marriott, Hilton, Hyatt, Fairmont and Starwood. As of December 31, 2006, we own 49 hotels, comprising 15,758 rooms, located in 13 states in the United States, and in Washington, D.C. Our portfolio also includes midscale hotels. The terms luxury, upper upscale, upscale and midscale are classifications of hotels by brand that are defined by Smith Travel Research, an independent provider of lodging industry statistical data. Smith Travel Research classifies hotel chains into the following segments: luxury; upper upscale; upscale; midscale with food and beverage; midscale without food and beverage; economy; and independent. We are a real estate investment trust, or REIT, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code.

Although we have historically self-managed most of our hotels, in connection with our initial public offering in October 2004, we engaged Sunstone Hotel Properties, Inc., a division of Interstate Hotels & Resorts, Inc., or the Management Company, to manage the majority of our hotels. As of December 31, 2006, the Management Company manages and operates 33 of our 49 hotels pursuant to management agreements with Sunstone Hotel TRS Lessee Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary, or the TRS Lessee, or its subsidiaries. Ten of our remaining hotels are managed independently under management agreements with Marriott International, Inc., three hotels are independently managed under management agreements with Hyatt Corporation, one hotel is independently managed under a management agreement with Fairmont Hotels & Resorts (U.S.), one hotel is independently managed under a management agreement with Hilton Hotels Corporation, and one hotel is independently managed under a management agreement with Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc.

In connection with our initial public offering, we entered into our management agreements with the Management Company to seek to optimize the cash flow from, and the profitability of, our hotels by aligning the Management Company's incentives with ours while maintaining, to the greatest extent practicable, the hotel management practices we employed prior to electing REIT status. Most of our then current hotel management employees became employees of the Management Company and continue in their roles at the Management Company. The Management Company maintains an office in the same building as our headquarters for many of the employees responsible for operations, sales and marketing of our hotels.

Competitive Strengths

We believe the following competitive strengths distinguish us from other owners of lodging properties:

Positioned to Capitalize on Industry Recovery.

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Significant Recent Investments. From January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2006, we have invested \$335.2 million in capital renovations throughout our portfolio, including the development of one hotel, which we believe will improve the competitiveness of our hotels and better position ourselves to capitalize on the ongoing lodging industry recovery.

Table of Contents

Luxury, Upper Upscale and Upscale Concentration. We believe the luxury, upper upscale and upscale segments, which represented approximately 92.3% of our 2006 hotel revenues, tend to outperform the lodging industry generally during an economic recovery.

Nationally-Recognized Brands. We operate substantially all of our hotels under nationally-recognized brands, including Marriott, Hilton, Hyatt, Starwood and Fairmont.

Presence in Markets with High Barriers to Entry. We believe that our hotels are located in desirable urban and suburban markets with major demand generators and significant barriers to entry for new supply, including a strong presence in California, where our hotels generated 37.7% of our 2006 revenues.

Proven Acquisition and Disposition Capabilities. We believe that our significant acquisition and disposition experience will allow us to continue to redeploy capital from slower growth to higher growth hotels.

Strategic Relationship with the Management Company. We believe that our agreements with the Management Company align its interests with ours to maximize the operating performance of our hotels managed by the Management Company.

Experienced Management Team. We have a seasoned senior management team with extensive experience in real estate, lodging or finance.

Flexible Capital Structure. We believe our capital structure provides us with the financial flexibility required to fund our growth strategy and meet our liquidity needs.

Business and Growth Strategy

Our principal business objectives are to generate attractive returns on our invested capital and long-term growth in cash flow in order to maximize total returns to our stockholders. Our focus is to own luxury, upper upscale and upscale hotels located in urban and suburban markets with major demand generators and significant barriers to entry. Our strategies for achieving our business objectives include the following key elements:

Active Asset Management. We use our extensive hotel management expertise to enhance our relationships with our hotel operators and to maximize the operating performance, cash flow and value of our hotels.

Opportunistic Hotel Redevelopment and Rebranding. We will continue to invest capital to renovate, redevelop and rebrand our hotels when we believe doing so will increase our market share, enhance our property-level cash flow and generate attractive returns on our invested capital.

Selective Hotel Acquisition and Development. We intend to continue to create value by acquiring premium-branded hotels, or hotels that have the attributes to facilitate their conversion to premium brands, that we believe have been undermanaged or undercapitalized, are located in growth markets or offer expansion and renovation opportunities. We may also develop hotels in markets where we believe room demand and other competitive factors support new supply.

Capital Redeployment. We intend to continue to sell hotels on an opportunistic basis and redeploy our capital to acquire or redevelop other hotels with greater cash flow growth potential.

Competition

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The hotel industry is highly competitive. Our hotels compete with other hotels for guests in each of their markets. Competitive advantage is based on a number of factors, including location, convenience, brand affiliation, room rates, range of services and guest amenities or accommodations offered and quality of customer service. Competition is often specific to the individual markets in which our hotels are located and includes competition from existing and new hotels operated under brands in the luxury, upper upscale and upscale segments. Increased competition could harm our occupancy or revenues or may require us to provide additional amenities or make capital improvements that we otherwise would not have to make, which may reduce our profitability.

We believe that competition for the acquisition of hotels is highly fragmented. We face competition from institutional pension funds, private equity investors, other REITs and numerous local, regional and national owners, including franchisors, in each of our markets. Some of these entities may have substantially greater financial resources than we do and may be able and willing to accept more risk than we believe we can prudently manage. Competition generally may increase the bargaining power of property owners seeking to sell and reduce the number of suitable investment opportunities offered to us.

Table of Contents

Franchise Agreements

All but three of the hotels we own as of December 31, 2006 are operated under franchise or franchise management agreements. We believe that the public's perception of the quality associated with a brand name hotel is an important feature in its attractiveness to guests. Franchisors provide a variety of benefits to franchisees, including centralized reservation systems, national advertising, marketing programs and publicity designed to increase brand awareness, training of personnel and maintenance of operational quality at hotels across the brand system.

The franchise agreements generally specify management, operational, record-keeping, accounting, reporting and marketing standards and procedures with which our subsidiary, as the franchisee, must comply. The franchise agreements obligate the subsidiary to comply with the franchisors' standards and requirements with respect to training of operational personnel, safety, maintaining specified insurance, the types of services and products ancillary to guest room services that may be provided by the subsidiary, display of signage and the type, quality and age of furniture, fixtures and equipment included in guest rooms, lobbies and other common areas. The franchise agreements for our hotels require that we deposit up to 5.0% of the gross revenues of the hotels into a reserve fund for capital expenditures.

The franchise agreements also provide for termination at the franchisor's option upon the occurrence of certain events, including failure to pay royalties and fees or to perform other obligations under the franchise license, bankruptcy and abandonment of the franchise or a change in control. The subsidiary that is the franchisee will be responsible for making all payments under the franchise agreements to the franchisors.

Management Agreements

Thirty-three of the 49 hotels we own as of December 31, 2006 are managed and operated by the Management Company pursuant to management agreements with the TRS Lessee or its subsidiaries. Our remaining 16 hotels as of December 31, 2006 are managed by Marriott International, Inc., Hilton Hotels Corporation, Hyatt Corporation, Fairmont Hotels & Resorts (U.S.), Inc. or Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. under existing management agreements. The following is a general description of these agreements.

Management Company. Our management agreements with the Management Company require us to pay, on a monthly basis, a management fee ranging from 1.0% to 2.0% of our gross revenues from the hotels plus an accounting fee of \$10 per room per month per hotel subject to the management agreements, subject to an annual increase based on a consumer price index, plus an incentive fee of 10.0% of the excess of net operating income over a threshold. The incentive fee, however, will not exceed 1.5% of the total revenues for all the hotels managed by the Management Company for that fiscal year. The TRS Lessee must deliver to the Management Company a guarantee or guarantees of payment with respect to all fees payable to the Management Company.

The initial term of these management agreements is 20 years, and we have the right to renew each management agreement for up to two additional terms of five years each, absent a prior termination by either party. The operations of the hotels are overseen by a separate division of the Management Company located in the same building as our headquarters in San Clemente, California. Pursuant to the terms of the management agreements, without our prior written consent, the Management Company may not replace certain of its key personnel in operations, sales and marketing, accounting and finance and other agreed upon personnel. In addition, without our prior written consent, the Management Company is not able to alter certain operating procedures or systems deemed integral to the operation of each of the managed hotels.

Fairmont. Our Fairmont hotel is operated under a management agreement with a subsidiary of Fairmont Hotels and Resorts, (U.S.) Inc. The agreement requires us to pay 3.0% of total revenue as a base management fee and expires in 2015, with an option to extend the agreement for an additional twenty years. The agreement includes incentive fees ranging from between 15% and 25% of our net profit at the hotel above the achievement of certain net profit thresholds. The agreement also includes a minimum return threshold below which Fairmont will be required to make limited guarantee payments not to exceed \$6.0 million to the Company, commencing in 2007.

Hilton. Our Embassy Suites La Jolla hotel is operated under a management agreement with Hilton Hotels Corporation. The agreement expires in 2016, and requires us to pay a base management fee as follows: 1.5% of gross revenues in the first operating year; 1.75% of gross revenues in the second operating year; 2.0% of gross revenues in the third operating year; and 2.25% of gross revenue in the fourth through tenth operating years. The agreement includes an incentive fee of 15% of our net profit at the hotel above the achievement of certain net profit thresholds.

Hyatt. Our Hyatt hotels are operated under management agreements with Hyatt Corporation. The agreement with respect to the Hyatt Regency, Newport Beach, California hotel requires us to pay 3.5% of total revenue for that hotel as a base management fee, with an additional 0.5% of total revenue payable to Hyatt based upon the hotel achieving specific

Table of Contents

operating thresholds and expires in 2039. The management agreement with respect to the Hyatt, Marietta, Georgia hotel requires us to pay 4.0% of total revenue for that hotel to Hyatt, and expires in 2040. The management agreement with respect to the Hyatt Regency Century Plaza, Century City, California requires us to pay 3.0% of total revenue for that hotel to Hyatt, and expires in 2025. In addition, as part of the Company's purchase of the Hyatt Regency Century Plaza, the Company entered into a 30-year term agreement with Hyatt Corporation whereby Hyatt Corporation will provide the Company with a limited performance guarantee that will ensure, subject to certain limitations, a return on equity to the Company. Under the terms of this agreement, should the net cash flow generated by the hotel be insufficient to cover the Company's debt service related to this hotel, plus a 10% return on the Company's equity investment in the hotel, Hyatt Corporation will pay the Company the difference, up to \$27.0 million over the term of the agreement. We used a total of \$17.4 million of the \$27.0 million performance guarantee during 2006 and \$6.8 million during 2005 for a total of \$24.2 million cumulatively. We expect to fully utilize the remaining amount of this guarantee in 2007. The management agreements with Hyatt include incentive fees ranging between 10.0% and 33.0% of our net profit at the hotel above the achievement of certain net profit thresholds. These management agreements may be terminated earlier than the contract term if certain events occur, including the failure of Hyatt to satisfy certain performance standards, a condemnation of, a casualty to, or force majeure event involving the hotel and upon a default by Hyatt or us that is not cured prior to the expiration of any applicable cure period.

Marriott. Four of our Marriott hotels and six of our Renaissance hotels are operated under management agreements with subsidiaries of Marriott Hotel Services, Inc. or Marriott International, Inc. These management agreements require us to pay a base management fee between 2.25% and 3.0% of total revenue from these hotels to Marriott and expire between 2014 and 2050. Additionally, six of these management agreements require an incentive fee of 20.0% of the excess of gross operating profit over a certain threshold; one of the management agreements requires an incentive fee of 20.0% of net cash flow; one of the management agreements requires an incentive fee of 20.0% of net cash flow subject to the hotel achieving a certain operating threshold; and one of the management agreements requires us to pay specific percentages of both room revenue and food and beverage revenue. The management agreements with Marriott may be terminated earlier than the stated term if certain events occur, including the failure of Marriott to satisfy certain performance standards, a condemnation of, a casualty to, or force majeure event involving a hotel, the withdrawal or revocation of any license or permit required in connection with the operation of a hotel and upon a default by Marriott or us that is not cured prior to the expiration of any applicable cure periods. In the event of a sale of the Marriott, Troy, Michigan, Marriott has a right of first refusal to either purchase or lease the hotel or terminate the management agreement.

Starwood. Our W Hotel in San Diego, California is operated under a management agreement with Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. The agreement requires us to pay 3.0% of total revenue as a base management fee and expires in 2026. The agreement includes an incentive fee of 10.0% of our net profit at the hotel above the achievement of certain net profit thresholds.

The existing management agreements with Fairmont, Hilton, Hyatt, Marriott, and Starwood require the manager to furnish chain services that are generally made available to other hotels managed by that operator. Costs for these chain services are reimbursed by the Company. Such services include: (1) the development and operation of computer systems and reservation services; (2) management and administrative services; (3) marketing and sales services; (4) human resources training services; and (5) such additional services as may from time to time be more efficiently performed on a national, regional or group level.

Tax Status

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 859 of the Code, commencing with our taxable year ending December 31, 2004. Under current Federal income tax laws, we generally will not be taxed at the corporate level to the extent we distribute at least 90% of our net taxable income to our stockholders. We may, however, be subject to certain Federal, state and local taxes on our income and property and to Federal income and excise tax on our undistributed income.

Taxable REIT Subsidiary

Subject to certain limitations, a REIT is permitted to own, directly or indirectly, up to 100% of the stock of a taxable REIT subsidiary, or TRS, that may engage in businesses previously prohibited to a REIT. In particular, hotel REITs are permitted to own a TRS that leases hotels from the REIT, rather than requiring the lessee to be an unaffiliated third party. However, hotels leased to a TRS still must be managed by an unaffiliated third party. The TRS provisions are complex and impose several conditions on the use of TRSs, generally to assure that TRSs are subject to an appropriate level of Federal corporate taxation.

As described above, we may own up to 100% of the stock of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries, including Sunstone Hotel TRS Lessee, Inc., the TRS Lessee. A TRS is a fully taxable corporation that may earn income that would not be qualifying income if earned directly by us. A TRS may perform activities such as third party management, development, and other independent business activities. However, a TRS may not directly or indirectly operate or manage any hotels or provide rights to any brand name under which any hotel is operated.

Table of Contents

We and the TRS Lessee must elect for the TRS Lessee to be treated as a TRS. A corporation of which a qualifying TRS directly or indirectly owns more than 35% of the voting power or value of the stock will automatically be treated as a TRS. Overall, no more than 20% of the value of our assets may consist of securities of one or more TRS, and no more than 25% of the value of our assets may consist of the securities of TRSs and other assets that are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test. The 75% asset test generally requires that at least 75% of the value of our total assets be represented by real estate assets, cash, cash items, and government securities.

The rent that we receive from a TRS qualifies as rents from real property as long as the property is operated on behalf of the TRS by a person who qualifies as an independent contractor and who is, or is related to a person who is, actively engaged in the trade or business of operating qualified lodging facilities for any person unrelated to us and the TRS (an eligible independent contractor). A qualified lodging facility is a hotel, motel or other establishment more than one-half of the dwelling units in which are used on a transient basis, unless wagering activities are conducted at or in connection with such facility by any person who is engaged in the business of accepting wagers and who is legally authorized to engage in such business at or in connection with such facility. A qualified lodging facility includes customary amenities and facilities operated as part of, or associated with, the lodging facility as long as such amenities and facilities are customary for other properties of a comparable size and class owned by other unrelated owners.

We have formed the TRS Lessee as a wholly owned TRS. Each of our hotels is leased by our relevant property-owning subsidiary to the TRS Lessee or one of its subsidiaries. As described below, these leases provide for a base rent plus a percentage rent. These leases must contain economic terms which are similar to a lease between unrelated parties because the Code imposes a 100% excise tax on certain transactions between a TRS and us or our tenants that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis. We believe that all transactions between us and our TRS Lessee are conducted on an arm's-length basis. Further, the TRS rules limit the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by a TRS to us to assure that the TRS is subject to an appropriate level of corporate taxation.

The TRS Lessee has engaged independent hotel operators to operate the related hotels on its behalf. Furthermore, we have represented, with respect to hotels that we lease to the TRS Lessee in the future, that the TRS Lessee will engage eligible independent contractors to manage and operate the hotels leased by the TRS Lessee. Our primary hotel operator, the Management Company, qualifies as an eligible independent contractor.

Ground and Air Lease Agreements

Ten of our hotels are subject to ground or air leases that cover either all or portions of their respective properties. As of December 31, 2006, the terms of these ground or air leases (including renewal options) range from 29 to 90 years. These leases generally require us to make rental payments and payments for all charges, costs, expenses and liabilities, including real and personal property taxes, insurance, and utilities.

Any proposed sale of the property that is subject to a ground or air lease or any proposed assignment of our leasehold interest as ground or air lessee under the ground or air lease may require the consent of the applicable ground or air lessor. As a result, we may not be able to sell, assign, transfer or convey our ground or air lessee's interest in any such property in the future absent the consent of the ground or air lessor, even if such transaction may be in the best interests of our stockholders. Three of our properties prohibit the sale or conveyance of the hotel by us to another party without first offering the ground or air lessor the opportunity to acquire the hotel upon the same terms and conditions as offered to the third party.

We have an option to acquire the ground lessor's interest in the ground lease relating to three of our hotels for specified amounts and exercisability provisions. At this time, we do not intend to exercise any option to purchase the ground lessor's interest in any of these ground leases.

Table of Contents

Offices

We lease our headquarters located at 903 Calle Amanecer, Suite 100, San Clemente, California 92673 from an unaffiliated third party. We occupy our headquarters under a lease that terminates on June 30, 2010, with an option to extend for an additional five years. We believe that our current facilities are adequate for our present and future operations. Our Internet address is www.sunstonehotels.com. Periodic and current SEC reports are available, free of charge, through links displayed on our web site. Our website is not a part of this report on Form 10-K.

Employees

At February 1, 2007, we had 68 employees. We believe that our relations with our employees are good. All persons employed in the day-to-day operations of the hotels are employees of the management companies engaged by the TRS Lessee to operate such hotels.

Environmental

All of our hotels have been subjected to environmental reviews. Environmental consultants retained by our lenders conducted Phase I environmental site assessments on many of our properties. These Phase I assessments often relied on older environmental assessments prepared in connection with a prior financing. Phase I assessments are designed to evaluate the potential for environmental contamination on properties based generally upon site inspections, facility personnel interviews, historical information and certain publicly available databases, but Phase I assessments will not necessarily reveal the existence or extent of all environmental conditions, liabilities or compliance concerns at the properties. While some of these assessments have led to further investigation and sampling, none of the environmental assessments have revealed, nor are we aware of, any environmental liability (including asbestos-related liability) that we believe would harm our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flow.

Under various Federal, state and local laws and regulations, an owner or operator of real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances on the property. These laws often impose such liability without regard to whether the owner knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of hazardous or toxic substances. Furthermore, a person that arranges for the disposal or transports for disposal or treatment of a hazardous substance at another property may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances released into the environment at that property. The costs of remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial, and the presence of such substances, or the failure to promptly remediate such substances, may adversely affect the owner's ability to sell such real estate or to borrow using such real estate as collateral. In connection with the ownership and operation of our properties, we or the TRS Lessee, as the case may be, may be potentially liable for such costs.

We have provided unsecured environmental indemnities to certain lenders. We have performed due diligence on the potential environmental risks including obtaining an independent environmental review from outside environmental consultants. These indemnities obligate us to reimburse the guaranteed parties for damages related to environmental matters. There is no term or damage limitation on these indemnities; however, if an environmental matter arises, we could have recourse against other previous owners.

Seasonality

The lodging business is seasonal in nature, and we experience some seasonality in our business. Revenue for hotels in tourist areas generally is substantially greater during tourist season than other times of the year. Quarterly revenue also may be adversely affected by events beyond our control, such as extreme weather conditions, terrorist attacks or alerts, medical conditions such as SARS, airline strikes, cost of air travel, economic factors and other considerations affecting travel.

Inflation

Inflation may affect our expenses, including, without limitation, by increasing costs such as taxes, property and casualty insurance and utilities.

Table of Contents

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business

In the recent past, events beyond our control, including an economic slowdown and terrorism, harmed the operating performance of the hotel industry generally and the performance of our hotels, and if these or similar events occur again, our operating and financial results may be harmed by declines in average daily room rates or occupancy.

The performance of the lodging industry has traditionally been closely linked with the performance of the general economy and, specifically, growth in United States gross domestic product. Revenue per available room, or RevPAR, in the lodging industry declined 6.9% in 2001 and 2.6% in 2002. The majority of our hotels are classified as upper upscale or upscale hotels. In an economic downturn, these types of hotels may be more susceptible to a decrease in revenue, as compared to hotels in other categories that have lower room rates. This characteristic may result from the fact that upper upscale and upscale hotels generally target business and high-end leisure travelers. In periods of economic difficulties, business and leisure travelers may seek to reduce travel costs by limiting travel or seeking to reduce costs on their trips. In addition, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 had a dramatic adverse effect on business and leisure travel, and on the occupancy and average daily rate, or ADR, of our hotels. Future terrorist activities could have a similarly harmful effect on both the industry and us.

As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately \$1,499.8 million of outstanding debt, and carrying such debt may harm our financial flexibility or harm our business and financial results by imposing requirements on our business.

Carrying our outstanding debt may harm our business and financial results by:

requiring us to use a substantial portion of our funds from operations to make required payments on principal and interest, which will reduce the amount of cash available to us for distributions to our stockholders and for our operations and capital expenditures, future business opportunities and other purposes;

making us more vulnerable to economic and industry downturns and reducing our flexibility in responding to changing business and economic conditions;

limiting our ability to borrow more money for operations, capital expenditures or to finance acquisitions in the future; and

requiring us to sell one or more properties, possibly on disadvantageous terms, in order to make required payments of interest and principal.

We also intend to incur additional debt in connection with future acquisitions of real estate, which may include loans secured by a portfolio of some or all of the hotels we acquire. If necessary or advisable, we may also borrow funds to satisfy the requirement that we distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income or otherwise to ensure that we maintain our qualification as a REIT for Federal income tax purposes. In addition, at December 31, 2006, we had \$11.6 million in outstanding letters of credit.

If we were to default on our secured debt in the future, the loss of our property securing the debt would harm our ability to satisfy other obligations.

A majority of our debt is secured by first deeds of trust on our properties. Using our properties as collateral increases our risk of property losses because defaults on indebtedness secured by properties may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders and ultimately our loss of the property that secures any loan under which we are in default. For tax purposes, a foreclosure on any of our properties would be treated as a sale of the property. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable income on foreclosure but would not necessarily receive any cash proceeds. As a result, we may be required to identify and utilize other sources of cash for distributions to our stockholders. In addition, because of various cross-collateralization provisions in our notes payable, our default under some of our mortgage debt obligations may result in a default on our other indebtedness. If this occurs, our financial condition, cash flow and ability to satisfy our other debt obligations or ability to pay dividends may be harmed.

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We anticipate that we will refinance our indebtedness from time to time to repay our debt, and our inability to refinance on favorable terms, or at all, could harm our operating results.

Since we anticipate that our internally generated cash will be adequate to repay only a portion of our indebtedness prior to maturity, we expect that we will be required to repay debt from time to time through refinancings of our indebtedness and/or offerings of equity or debt. The amount of our existing indebtedness may harm our ability to repay our debt through

Table of Contents

refinancings. If we are unable to refinance our indebtedness on acceptable terms, or at all, we might be forced to sell one or more of our properties on disadvantageous terms, which might result in losses to us and reduce the amount of cash available to us for distributions to our stockholders. If prevailing interest rates or other factors at the time of any refinancing result in higher interest rates on refinancing, our interest expense would increase, which would harm our operating results.

Financial covenants in our existing notes payable and those notes we may assume may restrict our operating or acquisition activities.

Some of our existing notes payable contain, and notes payable that we may incur or assume in the future may contain, restrictions, requirements and other limitations on our ability to incur additional debt on specific properties, as well as financial covenants relating to the performance of those properties. Our ability to borrow under these agreements is subject to compliance with these financial and other covenants. If we are unable to engage in activities that we believe would benefit those properties or we are unable to incur debt to pursue those activities, our growth may be limited. If we need to obtain consents or waivers from compliance with these covenants, it may take time or cause us to incur additional expenses.

Our revolving credit facility contains financial covenants that could harm our financial condition.

Our revolving credit facility contains, and notes payable that we may incur or assume in the future may contain, financial and operating covenants, including net worth requirements, fixed charge coverage and debt ratios and other limitations on our ability to make distributions or other payments to our stockholders (other than those required by the Code), as well as limitations on our ability to sell all or substantially all of our assets and engage in mergers, consolidations and certain acquisitions. Failure to meet our financial covenants could result from, among other things, changes in our results of operations, the incurrence of debt or changes in general economic conditions. Advances under the revolving credit facility are subject to borrowing base requirements based on the hotels securing the facility. These covenants may restrict our ability to engage in transactions that we believe would otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders. Failure to comply with any of the covenants in our revolving credit facility could result in a default under one or more of our debt instruments. This could cause one or more of our lenders to accelerate the timing of our payment obligations and could harm our business, operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Our organizational documents contain no limitations on the amount of debt we may incur, so we may become too highly leveraged.

Our organizational documents do not limit the amount of indebtedness that we may incur. If we increase the level of our borrowings, then the resulting increase in cash flow that must be used for debt service would reduce cash available for distribution and could harm our ability to make payments on our outstanding indebtedness and our financial condition.

Some of our directors and officers have economic interests in other real estate investments, including hotels, which may result in conflicts and competing demands on their time.

Two of our directors, Messrs. Wolff and Dona, are actively involved in the management of entities that invest in real estate, including hotels. Accordingly, these directors may have a conflict of interest in evaluating acquisition opportunities in which we and those entities both have a potential interest. In addition, three of our executive officers, Messrs. Alter, Kline and Stougaard, have economic interests in other hotel investments and, therefore, may have competing demands on their time.

We face competition for the acquisition of hotels, and we may not be successful in identifying or completing hotel acquisitions that meet our criteria, which may impede our growth.

One component of our business strategy is expansion through acquisitions, and we may not be successful in identifying or completing acquisitions that are consistent with our strategy. We compete with institutional pension funds, private equity investors, other REITs, owner-operators of hotels, franchise-owned hotels and others who are engaged in the acquisition of hotels. These competitors may affect the supply/demand dynamics and, accordingly, increase the price we must pay for hotels or hotel companies we seek to acquire, and these competitors may succeed in acquiring those hotels or hotel companies themselves. Furthermore, our potential acquisition targets may find our competitors to be more attractive suitors because they may have greater marketing and financial resources, may be willing to pay more, or may have a more compatible operating philosophy. In addition, the number of entities competing for suitable hotels may increase in the future, which would increase demand for these hotels and the prices we must pay to acquire them. If we pay higher prices for hotels, our profitability may be reduced. Also, future acquisitions of hotels or hotel companies may not yield the returns we expect and, if financed using our equity, may result in stockholder dilution. In addition, our profitability may suffer because of acquisition-related costs or amortization costs for acquired intangible assets, and the integration of such acquisitions may cause disruptions to our business and may strain management resources.

Table of Contents

The acquisition of a portfolio of hotels presents more risks to our business and financial results than the acquisition of a single hotel.

We have focused, and may continue to focus, on the acquisition of multiple hotels in single transactions to seek to reduce acquisition costs per hotel and enable us to expand our hotel portfolio more rapidly. Multiple hotel acquisitions, however, are generally more complex than single hotel acquisitions and, as a result, the risk that they will not be completed is greater. These acquisitions may also result in our owning hotels in geographically dispersed markets, which places additional demands on our ability to actively asset manage the hotels. In addition, we may be required by a seller to purchase a group of hotels as a package, even though one or more of the hotels in the package do not meet our investment criteria. In those events, we expect to attempt to sell the hotels that do not meet our investment criteria, but may not be able to do so on acceptable terms. These hotels may harm our operating results if they operate at a loss or we sell them at a loss. Also, a portfolio of hotels may also be more difficult to integrate with our existing hotels than a single hotel, may strain our management resources and may make it more difficult to find one or more management companies to operate the hotels. Any of these risks could harm our operating results.

Most of our hotels are upper upscale and upscale hotels, and the upper upscale and upscale segments of the lodging market are highly competitive and generally subject to greater volatility than other segments of the market, which could harm our profitability.

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

Rising operating expenses or low occupancy rates could reduce our cash flow and funds available for future distributions.

Our hotels, and any hotels we buy in the future, are and will be subject to operating risks common to the lodging industry in general. If any hotel is not occupied at a level sufficient to cover our operating expenses, then we could be required to spend additional funds for that hotel's operating expenses. In the future, our hotels will be subject to increases in real estate and other tax rates, utility costs, operating expenses, insurance costs, repairs and maintenance and administrative expenses, which could reduce our cash flow and funds available for future distributions.

Our hotels are geographically concentrated in California and, accordingly, we could be disproportionately harmed by an economic downturn in this area of the country or a natural disaster, such as an earthquake.

Approximately 44.9% of our hotels, the largest concentration of our hotels in any state, representing 38.1% of our rooms and 37.7% of our 2006 revenues, are located in California. The concentration of our hotels in California makes our business disproportionately affected by economic conditions, competition and real and personal property tax rates in California. Natural disasters in California, such as earthquakes, fires or mudslides, would disproportionately affect our hotel portfolio. The California economy and tourism industry, in comparison to other parts of the country, is negatively affected to a greater extent by changes and downturns in certain industries, including the entertainment and high technology industries. It is also possible that because of our California concentration, a change in California laws applicable to hotels and the lodging industry may have a greater impact on us than a change in comparable laws in another geographical area in which we have hotels. Adverse developments in California could harm our revenue or increase our operating expenses in that state.

The operating results of some of our individual hotels are significantly impacted by group contract business and other large customers, and the loss of such customers for any reason could harm our operating results.

Group contract business and other large customers, or large events, can significantly impact the results of operations of our hotels. These contracts and customers vary from hotel to hotel and change from time to time. Such contracts are typically for a limited period of time after which they may be put up for competitive bidding. The impact and timing of large events, such as the 2002 Winter Olympics, are not always easy to predict and are often episodic in nature. As a result, the operating results for our individual hotels can fluctuate as a result of these factors, possibly in adverse ways, and these fluctuations can affect our overall operating results.

Table of Contents

Because most of our hotels are operated under franchise agreements with national franchisors, termination of franchise agreements or circumstances that negatively affect the franchisor itself could cause us to lose business at hotels operated under the franchisor's name or lead to a default or acceleration of our obligations under certain of our notes payable.

As of December 31, 2006, approximately 93.9% of our hotels, representing 92.9% of our rooms, were operated under franchise or management agreements with national franchisors. In general, under franchise arrangements, the franchisor provides marketing services and room reservations and certain other operating assistance, but requires us, as the franchisee, to pay significant fees to it, and to maintain the hotel in a required condition. If the Management Company or other management companies fail to maintain these required standards, then the franchisor may terminate the franchise agreement and obtain damages for any liability we may have caused. Moreover, from time to time, we may receive notices from franchisors regarding our alleged non-compliance with the franchise agreements, and we may disagree with a franchisor's claim that we are not in compliance with applicable franchise agreements. Any disputes arising under our franchise agreements could also lead to a termination of a franchise agreement and a payment of liquidated damages. Such a termination may trigger a default or acceleration of our obligations under some of our notes payable. In addition, as our agreements expire, we may not be able to renew them on favorable terms or at all. If we were to lose a franchise on a particular hotel, it could harm the operation, financing, financeability or value of that hotel due to the loss of the franchise name, marketing support and centralized reservation system. Moreover, negative publicity affecting a franchisor in general could reduce the revenue we receive from the hotels subject to that particular franchise. Any loss of revenue at a hotel could harm the ability of the TRS Lessee, to whom we have leased our hotels as a result of certain Federal income tax restrictions on lodging REITs, to pay rent to Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC and could harm our ability to pay dividends on our common stock or preferred stock.

Our franchisors require us to make capital expenditures pursuant to property improvement plans, or PIPs, under our franchise agreements, and the failure to make the expenditures required under the PIPs could cause the franchisors to terminate the franchise agreements.

Historically, some of our franchisors required that we make renovations to some of our hotels in connection with revisions to our franchise agreements. In addition, upon regular inspection of our hotels, our franchisors may determine that additional renovations are required to bring the physical condition of our hotels into compliance with the specifications and standards each franchisor has developed in connection with the operation of our hotels. In connection with the acquisitions of hotels, franchisors may also require PIPs. The franchisors generally set forth their renovation requirements in PIPs and if we do not satisfy the PIP renovation requirements pursuant to the franchisor's criteria, the franchisor will have the right to terminate the applicable franchise agreement. In addition, in the event that we are in default under any franchise agreement as a result of our failure to comply with the PIP requirements, in general, we will be required to pay the franchisor liquidated damages, generally equal to a percentage of gross room revenue for the preceding two-, three- or five-year period for the hotel or a percentage of gross revenue for the preceding twelve-month period for all hotels operated under the franchised brand if the hotel has not been operating for at least two years.

Our hotels have an ongoing need for renovations and potentially significant capital expenditures in connection with acquisitions and other capital improvements, some of which are mandated by applicable laws or regulations or agreements with third parties, and the costs of such renovations or improvements may exceed our expectations or cause other problems.

In addition to capital expenditures required by our franchise and loan agreements, from time to time we will need to make capital expenditures to comply with applicable laws and regulations, to remain competitive with other hotels and to maintain the economic value of our hotels. We also may need to make significant capital improvements to hotels that we acquire. Occupancy and ADR are often affected by the maintenance and capital improvements at a hotel, especially in the event that the maintenance or improvements are not completed on schedule or if the improvements require significant closures at the hotel. The costs of capital improvements we need or choose to make could harm our financial condition and reduce amounts available for distribution to our stockholders. These capital improvements may give rise to the following additional risks, among others:

construction cost overruns and delays;

a possible shortage of available cash to fund capital improvements and the related possibility that financing for these capital improvements may not be available to us on affordable terms;

uncertainties as to market demand or a loss of market demand after capital improvements have begun;

disruption in service and room availability causing reduced demand, occupancy and rates;

Table of Contents

possible environmental problems; and

disputes with franchisors regarding our compliance with the requirements under the relevant franchise agreement.

Our returns depend on management of our hotels by third parties, including the Management Company.

In order to qualify as a REIT under the Code, we cannot directly operate our hotels or participate in the decisions affecting the daily operations of our hotels. Accordingly, we must enter into management agreements with eligible independent contractors to manage the hotels. Thus, the independent management companies under management agreements with us, including, among others, the Management Company, control the daily operations of our hotels.

As of December 31, 2006, the Management Company manages and operates 33 of our 49 hotels pursuant to management agreements with the TRS Lessee or its subsidiaries. Of our remaining hotels, ten are managed independently under management agreements with Marriott International, Inc., three hotels are independently managed under management agreements with Hyatt Corporation, one hotel is independently managed under a management agreement with Fairmont Hotels & Resorts (U.S.), Inc., one hotel is independently managed under a management agreement with Hilton Hotels Corporation, and one hotel is independently managed under a management agreement with Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. Under the terms of these management agreements, although we actively participate in setting operating strategies, we do not have the authority to require any hotel to be operated in a particular manner or to govern any particular aspect of the daily operations of any hotel (e.g., setting room rates, etc.). We depend on these independent management companies to adequately operate our hotels as provided in the applicable management agreements. Thus, even if we believe a hotel is being operated inefficiently or in a manner that does not result in satisfactory ADR, occupancy rates and RevPAR, we may not have a contractual right to cause an independent management company to change its method of operation at our hotels. We can only seek redress if a management company violates the terms of its applicable management agreement with us or fails to meet performance objectives set forth in the applicable management agreement, and then only to the extent of the remedies provided in the management agreement. Additionally, while our management agreements typically provide for limited contractual penalties in the event that we terminate the applicable management agreement upon an event of default and, therefore, need to replace any of our management companies, those events could result in significant disruptions at the affected hotels upon the termination of a manager. If any of the foregoing occurs, our relationships with franchisors may be damaged, and we may be in breach of one or more of our franchise agreements.

We cannot assure you that our management companies will successfully manage our hotels. A failure by our management companies to successfully manage our hotels could lead to an increase in our operating expenses or a decrease in our revenue, which would reduce the amount available for dividends on our common stock and our preferred stock. In addition, the management companies may operate other hotels that may compete with our hotels or divert attention away from the management of our hotels.

Because we are a REIT, we depend on the TRS Lessee to make rent payments to us, and its inability to do so could harm our revenue and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Due to certain Federal income tax restrictions on hotel REITs, we cannot directly operate our hotel properties. Therefore, we leased our hotel properties to the TRS Lessee, which contracted with the Management Company and other third party hotel managers to manage our hotels. Our revenue and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders will depend solely upon the ability of the TRS Lessee to make rent payments under these leases. In general, under the leases with the TRS Lessee, we will receive from the TRS Lessee both base rent and percentage rent based upon a percentage of gross revenue above a certain minimum level. As a result, we participate in the economic operations of our hotels only through our share of gross revenue under the leases.

The TRS Lessee's ability to pay rent is affected by factors beyond its control, such as changes in general economic conditions, the level of demand for hotels and the related services of our hotels, competition in the lodging and hospitality industry, the ability to maintain and increase gross revenue at our hotels and other factors relating to the operations of our hotels.

Although failure on the part of the TRS Lessee to materially comply with the terms of a lease (including failure to pay rent when due) will give us the right to terminate the lease, repossess the hotel and enforce the payment obligations under the lease, such steps may not provide us with any substantive relief since the TRS Lessee is our subsidiary. If we were to terminate a lease, we would then be required to find another lessee to lease the hotel since we cannot operate hotel properties directly and remain qualified as a REIT. We cannot assure you that we would be able to find another lessee or that, if another lessee were found, we would be able to enter into a new lease on terms as favorable to us.

Table of Contents

Because land underlying ten of our hotels is held by ground or air leases, termination of these leases by the lessors could cause us to lose the ability to operate these hotels altogether and incur substantial costs in restoring the premises.

Our rights to use the land underlying ten of our hotels are based upon our interest under long-term ground or air leases. Pursuant to the terms of the ground or air leases for these hotels, we are required to pay all rent due and comply with all other lessee obligations under the ground or air leases. As of December 31, 2006, the terms of these ground or air leases (including renewal options) range from 29 to 90 years. Any pledge of our interest in a ground or air lease may also require the consent of the applicable lessor and its lenders. As a result, we may not be able to sell, assign, transfer or convey our lessee's interest in any hotel subject to a ground or air lease in the future absent consent of such third parties even if such transactions may be in the best interest of our stockholders.

The lessors may require us, at the expiration or termination of the ground or air leases, to surrender or remove any improvements, alterations or additions to the land at our own expense. The ground or air leases also generally require us to restore the premises following a casualty and to apply in a specified manner any proceeds received in connection therewith. We may have to restore the premises if a material casualty, such as a fire or an act of God, occurs and the cost thereof exceeds available insurance proceeds.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

Provisions of Maryland law and our organizational documents may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of our company and may depress our stock price.

Provisions of Maryland law and our charter and bylaws could have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing transactions that involve an actual or threatened change in control of us, and may have the effect of entrenching our management and members of our board of directors, regardless of performance. These provisions include the following:

Aggregate Share and Common Share Ownership Limits. In order for us to qualify as a REIT, no more than 50% of the value of outstanding shares of our stock may be owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals at any time during the last half of each taxable year. To assure that we will not fail to qualify as a REIT under this test, subject to some exceptions, our charter prohibits any stockholder from owning actually or constructively more than 9.8% (in number or value, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding shares of our common stock or more than 9.8% of the value of the outstanding shares of our capital stock. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of our capital stock in excess of the ownership limit without the consent of our board of directors will be void and could result in the shares (and all dividends thereon) being automatically transferred to a charitable trust. This ownership limitation may prevent a third party from acquiring control of us if our board of directors does not grant an exemption from the ownership limitation, even if our stockholders believe the change in control is in their best interests.

Authority to Issue Stock. Our charter authorizes our board of directors to cause us to issue up to 500,000,000 shares of common stock and up to 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock. Our charter authorizes our board of directors to amend our charter without stockholder approval to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of any class or series of our stock that it has authority to issue, to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and to set the preferences, rights and other terms of the classified or reclassified shares. Issuances of additional shares of stock may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company, including change of control transactions offering a premium over the market price of shares of our common stock, even if our stockholders believe that a change of control is in their interest.

Number of Directors, Board Vacancies, Term of Office. Under our charter and bylaws, we have elected to be subject to certain provisions of Maryland law which vest in the board of directors the exclusive right to determine the number of directors and the exclusive right, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, to fill vacancies on the board even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum. Any director elected to fill a vacancy will hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders, and until his or her successor is elected and qualifies. As a result, stockholder influence over these matters is limited.

Limitation on Stockholder Requested Special Meetings. Our bylaws provide that our stockholders have the right to call a special meeting only upon the written request of the stockholders entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast by the stockholders at such meeting. This provision makes it more difficult for stockholders to call special meetings.

Advance Notice Provisions for Stockholder Nominations and Proposals. Our bylaws require advance written notice for stockholders to nominate persons for election as directors at, or to bring other business before, any meeting of our stockholders. This bylaw provision limits the ability of our stockholders to make nominations of persons for election as directors or to introduce other proposals unless we are notified in a timely manner prior to the meeting.

Table of Contents

Authority of our Board to Amend our Bylaws. Our bylaws provide that our board of directors has the exclusive power to adopt, alter or repeal any provision of the bylaws or to make new bylaws, except with respect to amendments to the provision of our bylaws regarding our opt out of the Maryland business combination and control share acquisition statutes. Thus, our stockholders may not effect any changes to our bylaws other than as noted in the preceding sentence.

Duties of Directors. Maryland law requires that a director perform his or her duties (1) in good faith, (2) in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation and (3) with the care that an ordinary prudent person in a like position would use in similar circumstances. The duties of directors of Maryland corporations do not require them to (1) accept, recommend or respond to any proposal by a person seeking to acquire control of the corporation, (2) authorize the corporation to redeem any rights under, or modify or render inapplicable, any stockholders' rights plan, (3) make a determination under the Maryland business combination act or the Maryland control share acquisition act or (4) act or fail to act solely because of the effect the act or failure to act may have on an acquisition or potential acquisition of control of the corporation or the amount or type of consideration that may be offered or paid to the stockholders in an acquisition. Moreover, under Maryland law the act of the directors of a Maryland corporation relating to or affecting an acquisition or potential acquisition of control is not subject to any higher duty or greater scrutiny than is applied to any other act of a director. Maryland law also contains a statutory presumption that an act of a director of a Maryland corporation satisfies the applicable standards of conduct for directors under Maryland law. These provisions increase the ability of our directors to respond to a takeover and may make it more difficult for a third party to effect an unsolicited takeover.

Unsolicited Takeover Provisions. Provisions of Maryland law permit the board of a corporation with a class of equity securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and at least three independent directors, without stockholder approval, to implement possible takeover defenses, such as a classified board. These provisions may make it more difficult for a third party to effect a takeover.

We rely on our executive officers, the loss of whom could significantly harm our business.

Our continued success will depend to a significant extent on the efforts and abilities of our executive officers, especially Messrs. Alter, Kline, Stougaard, Kenneth Cruse and Steven Goldman, who will become Chief Executive Officer effective March 19, 2007. These individuals are important to our business and strategy and to the extent that any of them departs and is not replaced with an experienced substitute, such person's departure could harm our operations, financial condition and operating results.

Risks Related to the Lodging and Real Estate Industries

A number of factors, many of which are common to the lodging industry and beyond our control, could affect our business, including the following:

increased threat of terrorism, terrorist events, airline strikes or other factors that may affect travel patterns and reduce the number of business and commercial travelers and tourists and other factors that may not be offset by increased room rates;

increased competition from other hotels in our markets;

new hotel supply in our markets, which could harm our occupancy levels and revenue at our hotels;

dependence on business and commercial travel, leisure travel and tourism;

increases in operating costs due to inflation, labor costs (including the impact of unionization), workers' compensation and health-care related costs, utility costs, insurance and unanticipated costs such as acts of nature and their consequences and other factors that may not be offset by increased room rates;

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changes in interest rates and in the availability, cost and terms of debt financing and other changes in our business that adversely affect our ability to comply with covenants in our debt financing;

changes in our relationships with, and the performance and reputation of, the Management Company and our other management companies and franchisors;

changes in governmental laws and regulations, fiscal policies and zoning ordinances and the related costs of compliance with laws and regulations, fiscal policies and ordinances;

Table of Contents

adverse effects of international market conditions, which may diminish the desire for leisure travel or the need for business travel, as well as national, regional and local economic and market conditions in which our hotels operate and where our customers live; and

adverse effects of a downturn in the lodging industry.

These factors could harm our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

The hotel business is seasonal and seasonal variations in revenue at our hotels can be expected to cause quarterly fluctuations in our revenue.

Our revenue is generally highest in the second and third quarters. Quarterly revenue also may be harmed by events beyond our control, such as extreme weather conditions, terrorist attacks or alerts, contagious diseases, airline strikes, economic factors and other considerations affecting travel. To the extent that cash flow from operations is insufficient during any quarter due to temporary or seasonal fluctuations in revenue, we may have to enter into short-term borrowings to make distributions to our stockholders.

The threat of terrorism has harmed the hotel industry generally, including our results of operations and these harmful effects may continue or worsen, particularly if there are further terrorist events.

The threat of terrorism has had a negative impact on hotel operations and caused a significant decrease in hotel occupancy and ADRs due to disruptions in business and leisure travel patterns and concerns about travel safety. Hotels in major metropolitan areas and near airports, such as many of our hotels, have been harmed due to concerns about air travel safety and a significant overall decrease in the amount of air travel, particularly transient business travel, which includes the corporate and premium business segments that generally pay the highest average room rates. Future terrorist acts, terrorism alerts or outbreaks of hostilities could have a negative effect on travel and, correspondingly, on our business.

The attacks of September 11, 2001 had a dramatic adverse impact on business and leisure travel, hotel occupancy and RevPAR. While there have been recent improvements, the uncertainty associated with the continuing war on terrorism and the possibility of future attacks may continue to hamper business and leisure travel patterns and, accordingly, the performance of our business.

The use of Internet travel intermediaries by consumers may harm our profitability as a result of increased commissions or lower room rates.

Some of our hotel rooms are booked through independent third party Internet travel intermediaries such as Travelocity.com, Expedia.com, Orbitz.com and Hotels.com. For the year 2006, 1.7% of our room revenues were attributable to bookings through these intermediaries. As we may continue to selectively use these third party Internet intermediaries to generate sales, they may be able to obtain higher commissions, reduced room rates or other significant contract concessions from us. If the amount of sales made through Internet intermediaries increases significantly and we fail to appropriately price room inventory in a manner that maximizes yields, or we are unable to do so, our room revenue may flatten or decrease and our profitability may decline.

The illiquidity of real estate investments and the lack of alternative uses of hotel properties could significantly limit our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our hotels and harm our financial condition.

Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, our ability to promptly sell one or more of our hotels in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions is limited. The real estate market, including our hotels, is affected by many factors, such as general economic conditions, availability of financing, interest rates and other factors, including supply and demand, that are beyond our control. We may not be able to sell any of our hotels on favorable terms. It may take a long time to find a willing purchaser and to close the sale of a hotel if we want to sell. Should we decide to sell a hotel during the term of that particular hotel's management agreement, we may have to pay termination fees, which could be substantial, to the appropriate management company.

In addition, hotels may not readily be converted to alternative uses if they were to become unprofitable due to competition, age of improvements, decreased demand or other factors. The conversion of a hotel to alternative uses would also generally require substantial capital expenditures and may give rise to substantial payments to our franchisors, management companies and lenders.

Table of Contents

We may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make improvements before a hotel can be sold. We may not have funds available to correct those defects or to make those improvements and, as a result, our ability to sell the hotel would be restricted. In acquiring a hotel, we may agree to lock-out provisions that materially restrict us from selling that hotel for a period of time or impose other restrictions on us, such as a limitation on the amount of debt that can be placed or repaid on that hotel to address specific concerns of sellers. These lock-out provisions would restrict our ability to sell a hotel. These factors and any others that would impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our hotels could harm our financial condition and results of operations.

Claims by persons relating to our properties could affect the attractiveness of our hotels or cause us to incur additional expenses.

We could incur liabilities resulting from loss or injury to our hotels or to persons at our hotels. These losses could be attributable to us or result from actions taken by a management company, including the Management Company. Claims such as these, whether or not they have merit, could harm the reputation of a hotel or cause us to incur expenses to the extent of insurance deductibles or losses in excess of policy limitations, which could harm our results of operations.

Uninsured and underinsured losses could harm our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Various types of catastrophic losses, such as losses due to wars, terrorist acts, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, pollution or environmental matters, generally are either uninsurable or not economically insurable, or may be subject to insurance coverage limitations, such as large deductibles or co-payments. Of our 49 hotels owned at December 31, 2006, 22 are located in California, which has been historically at greater risk to certain acts of nature (such as fires and earthquakes) than other states.

In the event of a catastrophic loss, our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover the full current market value or replacement cost of our lost investment. Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occur, we could lose all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a hotel, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the hotel. In that event, we might nevertheless remain obligated for any notes payable or other financial obligations related to the property, in addition to obligations to our ground lessors, franchisors and managers. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations and other factors might also keep us from using insurance proceeds to replace or renovate a hotel after it has been damaged or destroyed. Under those circumstances, the insurance proceeds we receive might be inadequate to restore our economic position on the damaged or destroyed hotel.

Since September 11, 2001, it has generally become more difficult and expensive to obtain property and casualty insurance, including coverage for terrorism. When our current insurance policies expire, we may encounter difficulty in obtaining or renewing property or casualty insurance on our hotels at the same levels of coverage and under similar terms. Such insurance may be more limited and for some catastrophic risks (e.g., earthquake, fire, flood and terrorism) may not be generally available at current levels. Even if we are able to renew our policies or to obtain new policies at levels and with limitations consistent with our current policies, we cannot be sure that we will be able to obtain such insurance at premium rates that are commercially reasonable. If we are unable to obtain adequate insurance on our hotels for certain risks, it could cause us to be in default under specific covenants on certain of our indebtedness or other contractual commitments we have to our ground lessors, franchisors and managers which require us to maintain adequate insurance on our properties to protect against the risk of loss. If this were to occur, or if we were unable to obtain adequate insurance and our properties experienced damages which would otherwise have been covered by insurance, it could harm our financial condition and results of operations.

Laws and governmental regulations may restrict the ways in which we use our hotel properties and increase the cost of compliance with such regulations. Noncompliance with such regulations could subject us to penalties, loss of value of our properties or civil damages.

Our hotel properties are subject to various Federal, state and local laws relating to the environment, fire and safety and access and use by disabled persons. Under these laws, courts and government agencies have the authority to require us, if we are the owner of a contaminated property, to clean up the property, even if we did not know of or were not responsible for the contamination. These laws also apply to persons who owned a property at the time it became contaminated. In addition to the costs of cleanup, environmental contamination can affect the value of a property and, therefore, an owner's ability to borrow funds using the property as collateral or to sell the property. Under such environmental laws, courts and government agencies also have the authority to require that a person who sent waste to a waste disposal facility, such as a landfill or an incinerator, pay for the clean-up of that facility if it becomes contaminated and threatens human health or the environment.

Table of Contents

Furthermore, various court decisions have established that third parties may recover damages for injury caused by property contamination. For instance, a person exposed to asbestos while staying in or working at a hotel may seek to recover damages for injuries suffered. Additionally, some of these environmental laws restrict the use of a property or place conditions on various activities. For example, some laws require a business using chemicals (such as swimming pool chemicals at a hotel) to manage them carefully and to notify local officials that the chemicals are being used.

We could be responsible for the types of costs discussed above. The costs to clean up a contaminated property, to defend against a claim, or to comply with environmental laws could be material and could reduce the funds available for distribution to our stockholders. Future laws or regulations may impose material environmental liabilities on us, or the current environmental condition of our hotel properties may be affected by the condition of the properties in the vicinity of our hotels (such as the presence of leaking underground storage tanks) or by third parties unrelated to us. Our hotel properties are also subject to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, or the ADA. Under the ADA, all public accommodations must meet various Federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Compliance with the ADA's requirements could require removal of access barriers and non-compliance could result in the U.S. government imposing fines or in private litigants winning damages. If we are required to make substantial modifications to our hotels, whether to comply with the ADA or other changes in governmental rules and regulations, our financial condition, results of operations and the ability to make distributions to our stockholders could be harmed. In addition, we are required to operate our hotel properties and laundry facilities in compliance with fire and safety regulations, building codes and other land use regulations, as they may be adopted by governmental agencies and become applicable to our properties.

Tax and Employee Benefit Plan Risks

If we fail to qualify as a REIT, our distributions will not be deductible by us and our income will be subject to Federal taxation, reducing our cash available for distribution.

We are a REIT under the Code, which affords us significant tax advantages. The requirements for qualifying as a REIT, however, are complex. If we fail to meet these requirements, our distributions will not be deductible by us and we will have to pay a corporate Federal level tax on our income. This would substantially reduce our cash available to pay distributions and your yield on your investment in our common stock. In addition, such a tax liability might cause us to borrow funds, liquidate some of our investments or take other steps which could negatively affect our results of operations. Moreover, if our REIT status is terminated because of our failure to meet a technical REIT requirement or if we voluntarily revoke our election, we would generally be disqualified from electing treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which REIT status is lost.

Even as a REIT, we may become subject to Federal, state or local taxes on our income or property, reducing our cash available for distribution.

Even as a REIT, we may become subject to Federal income taxes and related state taxes. For example, if we have net income from a prohibited transaction, that income will be subject to a 100% tax. A prohibited transaction is, in general, the sale or other disposition of inventory or property, other than foreclosure property, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. We may not be able to make sufficient distributions to avoid excise taxes applicable to REITs. We may also decide to retain income we earn from the sale or other disposition of our property and pay Federal income tax directly on that income. In that event, our stockholders would be treated as if they earned that income and paid the tax on it directly. However, stockholders that are tax-exempt, such as charities or qualified pension plans, would have no benefit from their deemed payment of that tax liability.

We may also be subject to state and local taxes on our income or property, either directly or at the level of our operating partnership or at the level of the other companies through which we indirectly own our assets. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to satisfy the REIT requirements, or that it will be in our best interests to continue to do so.

If the leases of our hotels to our taxable REIT subsidiary are not respected as true leases for Federal income tax purposes, we would fail to qualify as a REIT.

To qualify as a REIT, we must satisfy two gross income tests, under which specified percentages of our gross income must be passive income, like rent. For the rent paid pursuant to the leases of our hotels to Sunstone Hotel Partnership by our taxable REIT subsidiary, the TRS Lessee, which constitutes substantially all of our gross income, to qualify for purposes of the gross income tests, the leases must be respected as true leases for Federal income tax purposes and not be treated as service contracts, joint ventures or some other type of arrangement. If the leases are not respected as true leases for Federal income tax purposes, we would fail to qualify as a REIT.

Table of Contents

Our taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to special rules that may result in increased taxes.

Several Code provisions ensure that a taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to an appropriate level of Federal income taxation. For example, a taxable REIT subsidiary, such as the TRS Lessee, is limited in its ability to deduct interest payments made to an affiliated REIT. In addition, the REIT has to pay a 100% penalty tax on some payments that it receives if the economic arrangements between us and the taxable REIT subsidiary are not comparable to similar arrangements between unrelated parties. The IRS may successfully assert that the economic arrangements of any of our inter-company transactions, including the hotel leases, are not comparable to similar arrangements between unrelated parties.

We may be required to pay a penalty tax upon the sale of a hotel.

The Federal income tax provisions applicable to REITs provide that any gain realized by a REIT on the sale of property held as inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business is treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax. Under current law, unless a sale of real property qualifies for a safe harbor, the question of whether the sale of a hotel (or other property) constitutes the sale of property held primarily for sale to customers is generally a question of the facts and circumstances regarding a particular transaction. We may make sales that do not satisfy the requirements of the safe harbors or the IRS may successfully assert that one or more of our sales are prohibited transactions and, therefore we may be required to pay a penalty tax.

We also may be subject to corporate level income tax on certain built-in gains.

We will hold certain properties acquired from C corporations (and may acquire additional such properties in the future), in which we must adopt the C corporation's tax basis in that asset as our tax basis. If we sell any such property within ten years of the date on which we acquire it, then we will have to pay tax on the gain at the highest regular corporate tax rate.

An investment in our common stock or series C preferred stock may not be suitable for every employee benefit plan.

When considering an investment in our common stock or series C preferred stock, an individual with investment discretion over assets of any pension plan, profit-sharing plan, retirement plan, individual retirement account under Section 408(a) of the Code or other employee benefit plan covered by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or ERISA, should consider whether the investment satisfies the requirements of Section 404 of ERISA or other applicable laws. In particular, attention should be paid to the diversification requirements of Section 404(a)(1)(C) of ERISA in light of all the facts and circumstances, including the portion of the plan's portfolio of which the investment will be a part. All plan investors should also consider whether the investment is prudent and meets plan liquidity requirements as there may be only a limited market in which to sell or otherwise dispose of our common stock, and whether the investment is permissible under the plan's governing instrument. We have not, and will not, evaluate whether an investment in our common stock or series C preferred stock is suitable for any particular plan.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The terms of our management agreements with the Management Company were negotiated by us and Sunstone Hotel Investors, L.L.C., which had a conflict of interest because of the payment it received from the Management Company for its interests in the subsidiary that managed our hotels prior to the formation and structuring transactions consummated at the time of our initial public offering.

The initial terms of the management agreements with the Management Company were the result of negotiations among us, Sunstone Hotel Investors, L.L.C. and the Management Company. At the time of the formation and structuring transactions, the Management Company purchased from Sunstone Hotel Investors the corporate subsidiary that managed our hotels and employed the employees of our hotels and paid \$8.0 million in cash to Sunstone Hotel Investors, L.L.C.; this payment was not contributed to us in the formation and structuring transactions that took place at the time of our initial public offering. As a result of this payment, Sunstone Hotel Investors, L.L.C. had a conflict of interest with us in negotiating the management agreements with the Management Company.

We could be exposed to substantial liabilities for events or circumstances that predate the consummation of our initial public offering.

In connection with the formation and structuring transactions consummated at the time of our initial public offering, we assumed the liabilities (known and unknown) associated with certain properties and entities contributed to us in connection with those formation and structuring transactions. In addition, in connection with the Management Company's agreement to purchase the corporate subsidiary of Sunstone Hotel Investors, L.L.C. that managed our hotels and employed the employees of our hotels, the Management Company required that we indemnify it from any liabilities of the corporate subsidiary that

Table of Contents

accrued prior to the consummation of our initial public offering. These potential liabilities may include, without limitation, liabilities associated with the employees who currently work or previously worked for the corporate subsidiary. At this time, we are not aware of, or able to quantify, any potential liabilities which may arise as a result of our acquisition of the hotel properties and entities in these formation and structuring transactions or the indemnification of the Management Company. Any such claims could give rise to economic liabilities which could be substantial and for which we would have no recourse. If any such liability is established against us, our financial condition could be harmed.

The market price of our equity securities may vary substantially.

The trading prices of equity securities issued by REITs may be affected by changes in market interest rates. One of the factors that may influence the price of our common stock or preferred stock in public trading markets is the annual yield from distributions on our common stock or preferred stock, if any, as compared to yields on other financial instruments. An increase in market interest rates, or a decrease in our distributions to stockholders, may lead prospective purchasers of our stock to demand a higher annual yield, which could reduce the market price of our equity securities.

Other factors that could affect the market price of our equity securities include the following:

actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly or annual results of operations;

changes in market valuations of companies in the hotel or real estate industries;

changes in expectations of our future financial performance or changes in our estimates by securities analysts;

the trading volumes of our stock;

the reputation and performance of our franchisors;

the reputation and performance of the Management Company and any other management companies we utilize;

additional issuances of our common stock or other securities, including the issuance of our preferred stock, in the foreseeable future;

the addition or departure of key personnel or board members;

announcements by us or our competitors of acquisitions, investments or strategic alliances;

adverse market reaction to any increased indebtedness we incur in the future; and

general market, economic and political conditions and world events.

Our distributions to stockholders may change.

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We paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.30 per share of common stock and membership unit, a quarterly dividend of \$0.50 per share of series A cumulative redeemable preferred stock, or the series A preferred, and a quarterly dividend of \$0.393 per share of series C cumulative convertible preferred stock, or the series C preferred, on April 17, 2006 to stockholders of record on March 31, 2006. We paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.30 per share of common stock and membership unit, a quarterly dividend of \$0.50 per share of the series A preferred, and a quarterly dividend of \$0.393 per share of the series C preferred on July 17, 2006 to stockholders of record on June 30, 2006. We paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.30 per share of common stock and membership unit, a quarterly dividend of \$0.50 per share of the series A preferred, and a quarterly dividend of \$0.393 per share of the series C preferred on October 16, 2006 to stockholders of record on September 29, 2006. We paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.32 per share of common stock, a quarterly dividend of \$0.50 per share of series A preferred, and a quarterly dividend of \$0.393 per share of series C preferred on January 15, 2007 to stockholders of record on December 29, 2006. Distributions will be authorized and determined by our board of directors in its sole discretion from time to time and will be dependent upon a number of factors, including restrictions under applicable law and our capital requirements. Consequently, our dividend levels may fluctuate.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Properties**

The following table sets forth additional summary information with respect to our hotel portfolio as of December 31, 2006:

Hotel	City	State	Chain Scale Segment ⁽¹⁾	Service Category	Year			
					Rooms	Acquired/ Developed	Opened/ Redeveloped	Last Renovated
Marriott	Del Mar	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	284	2006	2002	N/A
Marriott	Houston	Texas	Upper Upscale	Full Service	391	2002	1981	2004
Marriott	Napa	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	272	1998	1979	2001
Marriott	Ontario	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	299	2003	1986	2004
Marriott	Park City	Utah	Upper Upscale	Full Service	199	1997	1985	2000
Marriott	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Upper Upscale	Full Service	286	2002	1991	2004
Marriott	Portland	Oregon	Upper Upscale	Full Service	249	2000	1999	N/A
Marriott	Provo	Utah	Upper Upscale	Full Service	330	1997	1982	1999
Marriott	Riverside	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	286	2000	1987	2002
Marriott	Rochester	Minnesota	Upper Upscale	Full Service	203	1997	1991	2003
Marriott ⁽²⁾	Salt Lake City	Utah	Upper Upscale	Full Service	218	1997	1987	1999
Marriott	Troy	Michigan	Upper Upscale	Full Service	350	2002	1990	2004
Marriott	Tysons Corner	Virginia	Upper Upscale	Full Service	390	2002	1981	2004
Courtyard by Marriott ⁽²⁾	Los Angeles	California	Upscale	Full Service	179	1997	1996	2001
Courtyard by Marriott	Oxnard	California	Upscale	Full Service	167	1996	1987	2004
Courtyard by Marriott	Riverside	California	Upscale	Full Service	163	1996	1988	1998
Courtyard by Marriott	San Diego (Old Town)	California	Upscale	Full Service	176	1997	1986	2004
Renaissance Concourse ⁽²⁾	Atlanta	Georgia	Upper Upscale	Full Service	387	2005	1992	2003
Renaissance Harborplace ⁽²⁾	Baltimore	Maryland	Upper Upscale	Full Service	622	2005	1988	2003
Renaissance Long Beach	Los Angeles (Long Beach)	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	373	2005	1986	2005
Renaissance Orlando Resort at Sea World ^{(2) (3)}	Orlando	Florida	Upper Upscale	Full Service	780	2005	1984	2003
Renaissance Washington D.C.	Washington, D.C.	District of Columbia	Upper Upscale	Full Service	807	2005	1992	2004
Renaissance Westchester	New York (White Plains)	New York	Upper Upscale	Full Service	357	2005	1977	2005
Residence Inn by Marriott	Manhattan Beach	California	Upscale	Extended Stay	176	2003	1986	2004
Residence Inn by Marriott ⁽²⁾	Oxnard	California	Upscale	Extended Stay	252	1996	1987	2004
Residence Inn by Marriott	Rochester	Minnesota	Upscale	Extended Stay	80	2004	2004	N/A
Residence Inn by Marriott	Sacramento	California	Upscale	Extended Stay	126	1997	1992	2004
Fairmont ⁽²⁾	Los Angeles (Newport Beach)	California	Luxury	Full Service	444	2005	1983	2005
Hilton	Del Mar	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	257	2002	1989	2003
Hilton	Huntington	New York	Upper Upscale	Full Service	302	2002	1988	2003
Hilton ⁽²⁾	Times Square	New York	Upper Upscale	Full Service	444	2006	2000	N/A
Doubletree	Minneapolis	Minnesota	Upscale	Full Service	230	2002	1986	2003
Embassy Suites Hotel	Chicago	Illinois	Upper Upscale	Extended Stay	365	2002	1991	2004
Embassy Suites Hotel	La Jolla	California	Upper Upscale	Extended Stay	335	2006	1987	2006
Hilton Garden Inn	Lake Oswego	Oregon	Upscale	Full Service	181	2000	2000	N/A
Holiday Inn	San Diego (Harborview)	California	Midscale with F/B	Full Service	220	1997	1968	2002

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Holiday Inn Express	San Diego (Old Town)	California	Midscale without F/B	Limited Service	125	1997	1986	2003
Crowne Plaza	Grand Rapids	Michigan	Upscale	Full Service	320	2002	1980	2004
Hyatt	Marietta	Georgia	Upper Upscale	Full Service	202	2000	1984	2003
Hyatt Regency ⁽²⁾	Newport Beach	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	403	2002	1963	2004
Hyatt Regency Century Plaza	Los Angeles (Century City)	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	728	2005	1966	2006
Hawthorn Suites	Sacramento	California	Upscale	Extended Stay	272	1997	1988	1998
Sheraton	Salt Lake City	Utah	Upper Upscale	Full Service	362	1997	1975	2001
Sheraton Cerritos ⁽²⁾	Los Angeles (Cerritos)	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	203	2005	1989	2003
Wyndham	Houston	Texas	Upscale	Full Service	472	2002	1984	2003
W Hotel	San Diego	California	Luxury	Full-Service	259	2006	2002	
Independent Valley River Inn	Eugene	Oregon	Upscale	Full Service	257	2002	1973	2003
Independent The Kahler Grand	Rochester	Minnesota	Upscale	Full Service	707	1997	1927, Various	2003
Independent Economy Inn and Suites	Rochester	Minnesota	Midscale with F/B	Extended Stay	271	1997	Various	2002

(1) As defined by Smith Travel Research. F/B refers to food and beverage.

Table of Contents

- (2) Subject to a ground or air lease.
 (3) 85% ownership interest.

In addition to our hotel properties, we own an 88,000 square foot laundry facility in Rochester, Minnesota and lease a 65,000 square foot laundry facility in Salt Lake City, Utah. The facility in Rochester, Minnesota services our hotels in the area, as well as the Mayo Clinic. The facility in Salt Lake City, Utah services our hotels in the area, as well as third party contracts. In addition, we own four undeveloped parcels of land, in Price, Utah; Craig, Colorado; Rochester, Minnesota and Troy, Michigan.

Please see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Acquisition, Sale and Major Redevelopment Activity Hotel Acquisitions Since December 31, 2006 for a discussion of acquisition activity since year end.

Geographic Diversity

We own a geographically diverse portfolio of hotels located in 13 states and in Washington, D.C. The following table summarizes our portfolio by region, and includes the percentage of our 2006 revenues for the 49 hotels we owned as of December 31, 2006:

Region	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms	Percentage of 2006 Revenues
California ⁽¹⁾	22	5,999	37.7%
Other West ⁽²⁾	9	2,658	12.8
Midwest ⁽³⁾	8	2,524	12.2
Middle Atlantic ⁽⁴⁾	7	3,208	28.2
South ⁽⁵⁾	3	1,369	9.1
Total	49	15,758	100.0%

- (1) All but three of these hotels are located in Southern California.
 (2) Includes Oregon, Texas and Utah.
 (3) Includes Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota.
 (4) Includes Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington, D.C..
 (5) Includes Florida and Georgia.

The following table presents our occupancy, average daily rate, or ADR, and RevPAR by geographic region for our hotels for 2004, 2005 and 2006. These statistics reflect the 49 hotels that we owned as of December 31, 2006 and may include periods prior to when we acquired our interest in the hotels.

Region	2004			2005			2006		
	Occupancy	ADR	RevPAR	Occupancy	ADR	RevPAR	Occupancy	ADR	RevPAR
California	76.8%	\$ 105.04	\$ 80.67	74.7%	\$ 131.78	\$ 98.44	74.3%	\$ 143.64	\$ 106.72
Other West	73.5	86.98	63.93	74.8	94.02	70.33	76.5	98.79	75.57
Midwest	63.0	114.73	72.28	62.8	123.37	77.48	65.1	132.74	86.41
Middle Atlantic	73.1	143.92	105.21	76.6	189.58	145.22	75.5	202.50	152.89
South	79.3	92.79	73.58	72.8	126.50	92.09	71.7	130.44	93.53
Weighted Average	72.1	105.82	76.30	73.0	135.93	99.23	73.2	145.36	106.40

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

During 2003, a suit against our predecessor companies was filed by a hotel guest who became ill and alleged the illness resulted from exposure to Legionella bacteria during a stay at one of our formerly owned hotels. On September 18, 2006, we entered into a memorandum of understanding to settle this litigation for \$537,500. We expect that all of this amount will be covered by our liability insurance. We will not admit any wrongdoing in connection with the settlement. If the settlement is not finalized, we intend to continue to defend this matter vigorously.

Table of Contents

In addition, we are involved from time to time in various claims and other legal actions in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe that the resolution of such additional matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations when resolved.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

PART II

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

Historical Performance Comparison

The following graph compares our stockholder returns (assuming reinvestment of dividends) since October 21, 2004, the date of our initial public offering, with the S&P 500 Composite Stock Index and the Morgan Stanley REIT Index ("RMS"). The graph assumes an investment of \$100 in each of Sunstone, the S&P 500 Index and the RMS on October 21, 2004. Equity REITs are defined as those companies that derive more than 75% of their income from equity investments in real estate assets. The RMS Index is a free float market capitalization weighted index that is comprised of equity REITs securities that belong to the Morgan Stanley Capital International, Inc. US Investable Market 2500 Index.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "SHO" . On January 31, 2007, the last reported price per share of common stock on the NYSE was \$28.29. The table below sets forth the high and low closing price per share of our common stock as reported on the NYSE and the cash dividends per share of common stock we declared with respect to each period.

Table of Contents

	High	Low	Distributions
2005:			
First Quarter	\$ 22.49	\$ 20.20	\$ 0.285
Second Quarter	\$ 25.01	\$ 21.20	\$ 0.285
Third Quarter	\$ 25.90	\$ 23.75	\$ 0.285
Fourth Quarter	\$ 27.15	\$ 22.00	\$ 0.300
2006:			
First Quarter	\$ 29.57	\$ 26.71	\$ 0.300
Second Quarter	\$ 31.20	\$ 27.37	\$ 0.300
Third Quarter	\$ 30.50	\$ 27.96	\$ 0.300
Fourth Quarter	\$ 30.64	\$ 26.25	\$ 0.320

We pay quarterly cash dividends to common stockholders at the discretion of our Board of Directors. The amount of each quarterly cash dividend depends on our funds from operations, financial condition and capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and such other factors our Board of Directors deems relevant.

As of February 1, 2007, we had approximately 101 holders of record of our common stock. In order to comply with certain requirements related to our qualification as a REIT, our charter limits the number of common shares that may be owned by any single person or affiliated group to 9.8% of the outstanding common shares.

Information relating to compensation plans under which equity securities of the Registrant are authorized for issuance is set forth in Part III, Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth selected financial information for the Company and its predecessor companies, or the Predecessor, that has been derived from the consolidated and combined financial statements and notes. This information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated and combined financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

	The Company			The Predecessor		
	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004	Period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003	Year Ended December 31, 2002
Operating Data (\$ in thousands):						
Revenues:						
Room	\$ 589,572	\$ 381,217	\$ 44,707	\$ 236,005	\$ 252,650	\$ 135,636
Food and beverage	234,337	152,968	19,754	80,432	93,462	36,097
Other operating	79,147	52,293	7,155	33,553	33,432	18,522
Management and other fees from affiliates			4	688	705	194
Total revenues	903,056	586,478	71,620	350,678	380,249	190,449
Operating expenses:						
Room	131,572	85,016	10,636	50,540	58,323	30,015
Food and beverage	167,116	107,191	13,367	55,255	65,575	26,156
Other operating	39,532	30,214	4,743	22,460	23,153	12,334
Advertising and promotion	51,103	37,650	4,564	20,653	23,586	11,218
Repairs and maintenance	36,784	24,597	3,339	14,318	16,890	7,672
Utilities	34,914	24,009	3,137	14,084	15,488	8,109
Franchise costs	33,930	21,776	3,108	16,947	17,977	9,753
Property tax, ground lease and insurance	55,366	31,168	4,022	18,473	23,972	9,307
Property general and administrative	102,882	66,014	8,885	28,881	30,175	12,508
Corporate overhead	19,046	14,490	7,176	23,214	25,187	19,599
Depreciation and amortization	96,285	64,612	9,329	40,751	44,336	26,038
Impairment loss				1,245	5,911	4,855
Total operating expenses	768,530	506,737	72,306	306,821	350,573	177,564
Operating income (loss)	134,526	79,741	(686)	43,857	29,676	12,885
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint venture	140					
Interest and other income	4,208	3,079	154	560	785	2,080
Interest expense	(96,109)	(56,881)	(16,253)	(38,785)	(46,980)	(22,351)
Income (loss) before minority interest, income taxes, and discontinued operations	42,765	25,939	(16,785)	5,632	(16,519)	(7,386)
Minority interest		(1,761)	2,706	125	(17)	
Income tax benefit				271	2,949	4,834
Income (loss) from continuing operations	42,765	24,178	(14,079)	6,028	(13,587)	(2,552)
Net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.47	\$ (0.54)			
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	10,472	6,027	(3,818)	(24,231)	(8,679)	(7,834)

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Net income (loss)	53,237	30,205	\$	(17,897)	\$	(18,203)	\$	(22,266)	\$	(10,386)
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Preferred stock dividends and accretion	(19,616)	(10,973)
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Income available to common stockholders	\$ 33,621	\$ 19,232
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Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 163,104	\$ 113,403	\$	(236)	\$	33,064	\$	60,034	\$	26,720
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Balance sheet data (\$ in thousands):

Investment in hotel properties, net	\$ 2,477,514	\$ 2,054,001	\$	1,127,272	\$	1,227,537	\$	1,316,659
Total assets	2,760,373	2,249,189	1,253,745	1,364,942	1,145,889			
Total debt	1,499,828	1,181,178	712,461	917,652	942,423			
Total liabilities	1,623,294	1,290,164	791,583	1,033,993	1,047,147			
Equity	1,037,783	859,929	417,332	330,345	398,742			

Common stock/membership unit information (in thousands):

Common stock outstanding	57,775	52,191	34,519
Membership units outstanding			3,700
Unvested restricted stock issuable ⁽¹⁾	409	298	293

Total diluted common stock, membership units and unvested restricted stock units outstanding	58,184	52,489	38,512
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(1) Shares of common stock issuable related to unvested restricted stock units.

Table of Contents

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

Overview

We own primarily luxury, upper upscale and upscale hotels in the United States operated under leading brand names franchised or licensed from others, such as Marriott, Hilton, Hyatt, Fairmont, and Starwood.

Operations

Our financial data prior to October 26, 2004 is for our predecessor companies, or the Predecessor, who owned and operated the hotels during the periods presented. In conjunction with our initial public offering, we made substantial changes to our operations to effect certain formation and structuring transactions and to qualify and elect to be treated as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. As a result, our historical results of operations prior to October 26, 2004 are not indicative of our current or future results of operations.

Formation and structuring transactions and our initial public offering. As a result of our initial public offering and the related formation and structuring transactions, the following items affect the comparability of our results from and after October 26, 2004, and our results prior to that date:

the payment of management fees to the Management Company which assumed responsibility for our hotel operations at the majority of our hotels pursuant to the management agreements with us;

the reduction of corporate general and administrative costs as a result of the transfer of employees to the Management Company;

the reflection of a minority interest to give effect to the interests in Sunstone Hotel Partnership owned by the predecessor companies (which subsequently were converted into shares of our common stock);

the exclusion of two hotels that were not contributed to us;

the reduction in interest expense as a result of the repayment of some of our notes payable;

the reduction in ground lease expense reflecting the acquisition of the ground lessor's interest in the land under the Embassy Suites Hotel, Chicago, Illinois; and

the incremental costs associated with operating as a public company.

Table of Contents

REIT structure. For us to qualify as a REIT, our income cannot be derived from our operation of hotels. Therefore, consistent with the provisions of the Code, Sunstone Hotel Partnership and its subsidiaries have leased our hotel properties to the TRS Lessee, which has in turn contracted with eligible independent contractors to manage our hotels. Under the Code, an eligible independent contractor is an independent contractor who is actively engaged in the trade or business of operating qualified lodging facilities for any person unrelated to us and the TRS Lessee. Sunstone Hotel Partnership and the TRS Lessee are consolidated into our financial statements for accounting purposes. Since we control both Sunstone Hotel Partnership and our TRS Lessee, our principal source of funds on a consolidated basis are from the performance of our hotels. The earnings of the TRS Lessee are subject to taxation like other C corporations, which reduce our operating results, funds from operations and the cash otherwise available for distribution to our stockholders.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Revenues. Substantially all of our revenues are derived from the operation of our hotels. Specifically, our revenues consist of the following:

Room revenue, which is primarily driven by occupancy and average daily rate;

Food and beverage revenue, which is primarily driven by occupancy and banquet/catering bookings;

Other operating revenue, which consists of ancillary hotel revenue such as performance guarantees and other items primarily driven by occupancy such as telephone, transportation, parking, spa, entertainment and other guest services. Additionally, this category includes operating revenue from our two commercial laundry facilities located in Rochester, Minnesota and Salt Lake City, Utah and our electronic purchasing platform, Buy Efficient, L.L.C.; and

Management and other fees from affiliates, which consists of other non-operating income and management and other fees from our affiliates prior to our initial public offering.

The following performance indicators are commonly used in the hotel industry:

occupancy;

average daily rate, or ADR;

revenue per available room, or RevPAR, which is the product of occupancy and ADR, but does not include food and beverage revenue, other operating revenue or management and other fees from affiliates.

Operating costs and expenses. Our operating costs and expenses consist of the following:

Room expense, which is primarily driven by occupancy and, therefore, has a significant correlation with room revenue;

Food and beverage expense, which is primarily driven by food and beverage sales and banquet and catering bookings and, therefore, has a significant correlation with food and beverage revenue;

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Other operating expense, which consists of the corresponding expense of other operating revenue, advertising and promotion, repairs and maintenance, utilities, and franchise fees and assessments categories;

Property tax, ground lease and insurance expense, which consists of the expenses associated with property tax, ground lease and insurance payments, each of which are primarily fixed expenses;

Property general and administrative expense, which consists of our property-level general and administrative expenses, such as payroll and related costs, professional fees, and travel expenses, as well as management fees with respect to our hotels;

Corporate overhead expense, which consists of our corporate-level expenses such as payroll and related costs, amortization of deferred stock compensation, professional fees, travel expenses and office rent; and

Depreciation and amortization expense, which consists of depreciation on our hotel buildings, improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment.

Most categories of variable operating expenses, such as utilities and certain labor costs, such as housekeeping, fluctuate with changes in occupancy. Increases in RevPAR attributable to improvements in occupancy are accompanied by increases in

Table of Contents

most categories of variable operating costs and expenses. Increases in RevPAR attributable to improvements in ADR typically only result in increases in limited categories of operating costs and expenses, primarily credit card commissions, franchise fees and franchise assessments. Thus, improvements in ADR have a more significant impact on improving our operating margins than occupancy.

We continually work with our operators to improve our operating leverage, which generally refers to the ability to translate revenues into profits by limiting variable costs. Notwithstanding our efforts to reduce variable costs, there are limits to how much our operators can accomplish in that regard without affecting the competitiveness of our hotels and our guests' experiences at our hotels. Furthermore, we have significant fixed costs, such as depreciation and amortization, insurance, principal and interest payments on our debt, and other expenses associated with owning hotels that do not necessarily decrease when circumstances such as market factors cause a reduction in our hotel revenue. For example, we have experienced increases in wages, employee benefits (especially health insurance) and utility costs, which negatively affected our operating margin. Additionally, recent increases in property insurance costs will negatively impact our margins over the next year. Our historical performance may not be indicative of future results, and our future results may be worse than our historical performance.

Acquisition, Sale and Major Redevelopment Activity

Our results during the periods discussed have been, and our future results will be, affected by our acquisition, sale and redevelopment activity during the applicable period.

Acquisition of hotels. The following table sets forth the hotels that we, or our Predecessor, acquired or developed from the beginning of 2004 through December 31, 2006, and indicates their room count and acquisition date:

Hotel	Rooms	Acquisition Date
2006		
W Hotel, San Diego, California	259	June 26, 2006
Embassy Suites, La Jolla, California	335	May 17, 2006
Hilton Times Square, New York City, New York	444	March 17, 2006
Del Mar Marriott, San Diego, California	284	January 10, 2006
2005		
Hyatt Regency Century Plaza, Los Angeles, California	728	October 5, 2005
Fairmont Hotel, Newport Beach, California	444	July 11, 2005
Sheraton Hotel, Cerritos, California	203	June 27, 2005
Renaissance Orlando Resort at Sea World, Orlando, Florida ⁽¹⁾	780	June 23, 2005
Renaissance Harborplace, Baltimore, Maryland	622	June 23, 2005
Renaissance Concourse, Atlanta, Georgia	387	June 23, 2005
Renaissance Long Beach, Long Beach, California	373	June 23, 2005
Renaissance Westchester, White Plains, New York	357	June 23, 2005
Renaissance Washington, D.C., Washington D.C.	807	June 23, 2005 ⁽²⁾
2004		
Residence Inn by Marriott, Rochester, Minnesota	80	June 18, 2004 ⁽³⁾
JW Marriott, Cherry Creek, Colorado ⁽⁴⁾	196	April 28, 2004 ⁽³⁾
Total January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2006	6,299	

(1) Acquired 85% ownership interest.

(2) Acquired 25% ownership interest on June 23, 2005, and the remaining 75% interest July 13, 2005.

(3) Opening date of developed hotel.

(4) Following our initial public offering, this hotel is not a part of our hotel portfolio.

Table of Contents

The aggregate cost for these 15 hotel acquisitions was approximately \$1.5 billion, or \$244,000 per room.

Investment in unconsolidated joint venture. On December 28, 2006, we entered into a joint venture agreement with Whitehall Street Global Real Estate Limited Partnership 2005 and Highgate Holdings to acquire the 460-room Doubletree Guest Suites Hotel located in New York City for approximately \$68.5 million. Our \$68.5 million investment was funded entirely from cash on hand and is comprised of two parts: (i) a \$28.5 million mezzanine loan, which bears an interest rate of 8.5% on a face value of \$30.0 million and (ii) a \$40.0 million equity investment representing a 38% ownership interest in the joint venture.

Acquisition of hotels since December 31, 2006. On January 4, 2007, we acquired the 499-room LAX Renaissance hotel located in Los Angeles, California for approximately \$65.0 million, or approximately \$130,000 per room, and retained Marriott International as manager.

Sale of hotels. The following table sets forth the hotels that we, or our Predecessor, sold from the beginning of 2004 through December 31, 2006, and indicates their room count and sale date:

Hotel	Rooms	Sale Date
2006		
Holiday Inn, Rochester, Minnesota	170	December 21, 2006
Courtyard by Marriott, Fresno, California	116	September 13, 2006
Courtyard by Marriott, Lynnwood, Washington	164	September 13, 2006
Courtyard by Marriott, Santa Fe, New Mexico	213	September 13, 2006
Crowne Plaza, Englewood, New Jersey	194	September 13, 2006
Crowne Plaza, Williamsburg, Virginia	303	September 13, 2006
Hawthorn Suites, Kent, Washington	152	September 13, 2006
Holiday Inn, Boise, Idaho	265	September 13, 2006
Holiday Inn, Craig, Colorado	152	September 13, 2006
Holiday Inn, Price, Utah	151	September 13, 2006
Holiday Inn, Renton, Washington	226	September 13, 2006
Holiday Inn, San Diego (Stadium), California	175	September 13, 2006
Marriott, Ogden, Utah	292	September 13, 2006
Marriott, Pueblo, Colorado	164	September 13, 2006
Holiday Inn, Hollywood, California	160	March 15, 2006
2005		
Holiday Inn, Provo, Utah	78	December 22, 2005
Doubletree, Carson, California	224	April 14, 2005
Holiday Inn, Mesa, Arizona	246	April 14, 2005
2004		
San Marcos Resort, Chandler, Arizona	295	November 18, 2004
Holiday Inn, Flagstaff, Arizona	156	November 10, 2004
Concord Hotel and Conference Center, Concord, California	324	September 30, 2004
Four Points Sheraton, Silverthorne, Colorado	160	August 27, 2004
Holiday Inn, Anchorage, Alaska	247	May 27, 2004
Holiday Inn, La Mirada, California	292	May 18, 2004
Hawthorn Suites, Anaheim, California	129	April 15, 2004
Total January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2006	5,048	

The aggregate net sale proceeds for the 25 closed hotel dispositions through December 31, 2006 was \$252.1 million, or \$50,000 per room. The results of operations of all of the hotels identified above and the gains or losses on dispositions through December 31, 2006 are included in discontinued operations for all periods presented through the time of sale. The proceeds from the sales are included in our cash flows from investing activities for the respective periods.

The following table summarizes our portfolio and room data (including that of our Predecessor) from the beginning of 2004 through December 31, 2006, adjusted for the hotels acquired and sold during the respective periods.

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	2006	2005	2004
Portfolio Data Hotels			
Number of hotels beginning of period	60	54	61
Add: Acquisitions	4	9	
Add: Developments			2 ⁽¹⁾
Less: Sales	(15)	(3)	(7)
Less: Assets not included			(2) ⁽²⁾
Number of hotels end of period	49	60	54
Portfolio Data Rooms			
Number of rooms beginning of period	17,333	13,183	14,901
Add: Acquisitions	1,322	4,701	
Add: Developments			276 ⁽¹⁾
Add: Room expansions			20
Less: Sales	(2,897)	(548)	(1,603)
Less: Rooms converted to other usage		(3)	
Less: Assets not included			(411) ⁽²⁾
Number of rooms end of period	15,758	17,333	13,183
Average rooms per hotel end of period	322	289	244

- (1) Reflects the opening of the Residence Inn by Marriott, Rochester, Minnesota and the acquisition of the JW Marriott, Cherry Creek, Colorado.
- (2) Reflects the exclusion of the JW Marriott, Cherry Creek, Colorado (196 rooms) and the Embassy Suites Hotel, Los Angeles, California (215 rooms) that were not contributed in connection with our initial public offering.

Table of Contents

Operating Results

The following table presents our operating results for 2006 and 2005, including the amount and percentage change in the results between the two periods. These period amounts can be found in our consolidated and combined financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

	2006	2005	Change \$	Change %
	(dollars in thousands, except statistical data)			
Revenues				
Room	\$ 589,572	\$ 381,217	\$ 208,355	54.7%
Food and beverage	234,337	152,968	81,369	53.2
Other operating	79,147	52,293	26,854	51.4
Total revenues	903,056	586,478	316,578	54.0
Operating expenses				
Hotel operating	550,317	361,621	188,696	52.2
Property general and administrative	102,882	66,014	36,868	55.8
Corporate overhead	19,046	14,490	4,556	31.4
Depreciation and amortization	96,285	64,612	31,673	49.0
Total operating expenses	768,530	506,737	261,793	51.7
Operating income	134,526	79,741	54,785	68.7
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint venture	140		140	100.0
Interest and other income	4,208	3,079	1,129	36.7
Interest expense	(96,109)	(56,881)	(39,228)	(69.9)
Income before minority interest and discontinued operations	42,765	25,939	16,826	64.9
Minority interest		(1,761)	1,761	100.0
Income from continuing operations	42,765	24,178	18,587	76.9
Income from discontinued operations	10,472	6,027	4,445	73.8
Net income	53,237	30,205	\$ 23,032	76.3
Preferred stock dividends and accretion	(19,616)	(10,973)		
Income available to common stockholders	\$ 33,621	\$ 19,232		
Operating statistics				
Occupancy ⁽¹⁾	74.4%	73.4%		
Average daily rate ⁽¹⁾	\$ 141.28	\$ 131.70	\$ 9.58	7.3%
RevPAR ⁽¹⁾	\$ 105.11	\$ 96.67	\$ 8.44	8.7%

(1) Operating statistics are based on 45 hotels that we owned as of December 31, 2006, and exclude four hotels undergoing rebranding and renovation programs (Hyatt Regency Century Plaza, Renaissance Orlando, Marriott Tysons Corner, and Embassy Suites La Jolla).

Table of Contents

The following table presents our operating results for 2005 and 2004, including the amount and percentage change in the results between the two periods. The operating results for 2004 have been derived by combining the Predecessor results for the period of January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004, and our results for the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004. These period amounts can be found in our consolidated and combined financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

	2005	2004	Change \$	Change %
	(dollars in thousands, except statistical data)			
Revenues				
Room	\$ 381,217	\$ 280,712	\$ 100,505	35.8%
Food and beverage	152,968	100,186	52,782	52.7
Other operating	52,293	40,708	11,585	28.5
Management and other fees from affiliates		692	(692)	(100.0)
Total revenues	586,478	422,298	164,180	38.9
Operating expenses				
Hotel operating	361,621	259,646	101,975	39.3
Property general and administrative	66,014	37,766	28,248	74.8
Corporate overhead	14,490	30,390	(15,900)	(52.3)
Depreciation and amortization	64,612	50,080	14,532	29.0
Impairment loss		1,245	(1,245)	(100.0)
Total operating expenses	506,737	379,127	127,610	33.7
Operating income	79,741	43,171	36,570	84.7
Interest and other income	3,079	714	2,365	331.2
Interest expense	(56,881)	(55,038)	(1,843)	(3.3)
Income (loss) before minority interest, income taxes and discontinued operations	25,939	(11,153)	37,092	332.6
Minority interest	(1,761)	2,831	(4,592)	(162.2)
Income tax benefit		271	(271)	(100.0)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	24,178	(8,051)	32,229	400.3
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	6,027	(28,049)	34,076	121.5
Net income (loss)	30,205	\$ (36,100)	\$ 66,305	183.7
Preferred stock dividends and accretion	(10,973)			
Income available to common stockholders	\$ 19,232			
Operating statistics				
Occupancy ⁽¹⁾	73.4%	72.0%		
Average daily rate ⁽¹⁾	\$ 131.70	\$ 103.99	\$ 27.71	26.6%
RevPAR ⁽¹⁾	\$ 96.67	\$ 74.87	\$ 21.80	29.1%

(1) Operating statistics are based on 45 hotels that we owned as of December 31, 2006, and exclude 4 hotels undergoing rebranding and renovation programs (Hyatt Regency Century Plaza, Renaissance Orlando, Marriott Tysons Corner, and Embassy Suites La Jolla). 2004 amounts do not include prior ownership data.

Room revenue. Room revenue increased \$208.4 million, or 54.7%, for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005. We have acquired 13 hotels subsequent to January 1, 2005: W Hotel San Diego, Embassy Suites La Jolla, Hilton Times Square, Del Mar Marriott, Hyatt Regency Century Plaza, Fairmont Newport Beach, Sheraton Hotel Cerritos, Renaissance Orlando, Renaissance

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Harborplace, Renaissance Concourse, Renaissance Long Beach, Renaissance Westchester and Renaissance Washington D.C. (which we refer to as the thirteen hotels). The thirteen hotels contributed \$184.4 million to room revenue during 2006. In addition, growth in the hotels we acquired prior to December 31, 2004 (which we refer to as our existing portfolio) contributed \$24.0 million to room revenue during 2006 due to increases in both occupancy (\$2.7 million) and ADR (\$21.3 million).

Table of Contents

Room revenue increased \$100.5 million, or 35.8% for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004. We acquired ten hotels during the period from January 1, 2004 to January 1, 2006: Rochester Residence Inn, Renaissance Orlando, Renaissance Harborplace, Renaissance Concourse, Renaissance Long Beach, Renaissance Westchester and Renaissance Washington D.C., Sheraton Hotel Cerritos, Fairmont Newport Beach, and Hyatt Regency Century Plaza (which we refer to as the ten hotels). The ten hotels contributed \$84.7 million to room revenue during 2005. In addition, growth in our existing portfolio contributed \$26.5 million to room revenue during 2005 due to increases in both occupancy (\$2.4 million) and ADR (\$24.1 million). These increases were partially offset by \$10.7 million in room revenue related to properties that were included in our 2004 results of operations but were not contributed to us by our Predecessor.

Food and beverage revenue. Food and beverage revenue increased \$81.4 million, or 53.2%, for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005. The thirteen hotels contributed \$77.9 million to food and beverage revenue during 2006. Food and beverage revenue generated from our existing portfolio increased \$3.5 million during 2006 as compared to 2005.

Food and beverage revenue increased \$52.8 million, or 52.7%, for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004. The ten hotels contributed \$50.9 million to food and beverage revenue during 2005. Food and beverage revenue generated from our existing portfolio increased \$4.3 million during 2005 as compared with 2004. These increases were partially offset by \$2.4 million from properties that were included in our 2004 results of operations but were not contributed to us by our Predecessor.

Other operating revenue. Other operating revenue increased \$26.9 million, or 51.4%, for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005. The thirteen hotels contributed \$25.2 million to other operating revenue during 2006. In addition, other operating revenue generated from our existing portfolio contributed \$1.6 million during 2006 as compared to 2005. A substantial portion of our other operating revenue in 2006 resulted from a performance guarantee provided by the manager of the Hyatt Regency Century Plaza. We used a total of \$17.4 million of the \$27.0 million performance guarantee during 2006 and \$6.8 million during 2005 for a total of \$24.2 million cumulatively. We expect to fully utilize the remaining amount of this guarantee in 2007, which will result in lower other operating revenues in future periods as compared to 2006 and 2005. The increases in other operating revenues from our existing portfolio during 2006 were primarily due to increased attrition and cancellation fees collected by our hotels, combined with increased revenue generated by our electronic purchasing platform, Buy Efficient, L.L.C. and by one of our laundry facilities.

Other operating revenue increased \$11.6 million, or 28.5%, for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004. The ten hotels contributed \$12.4 million to other operating revenue during 2005. This increase was partially offset by a decrease of \$0.8 million from properties that were included in our 2004 results of operations but were not contributed to us by our Predecessor. Other operating revenue generated from our existing portfolio remained relatively constant in 2005 as compared to 2004.

Management and other fees from affiliates. No management and other fees from affiliates were generated during either the year ended December 31, 2006 or the year ended December 31, 2005. Management and other fees from affiliates in 2004 relate to the Doubletree, Nashville, Tennessee and Residence Inn by Marriott, Beverly Hills, California, which are properties owned by affiliates. Following our initial public offering, we no longer provide any services for, or receive any management or other fees from, these hotels.

Hotel operating expenses. Hotel operating expenses, which are comprised of room, food and beverage, advertising and promotion, repairs and maintenance, utilities, and other hotel operating expenses increased \$188.7 million, or 52.2%, for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005. The thirteen hotels contributed \$176.3 million to hotel operating expenses during 2006. In addition, hotel operating expense in our existing portfolio increased \$12.4 million during 2006 as compared to 2005. These higher costs in our existing portfolio during 2006 were primarily the result of increases in room expense and franchise costs due to increases in occupancy and revenue, combined with increases in utility expense due to higher energy costs, property and liability insurance due to higher insurance premiums, and property tax due to higher tax rates as well as supplemental tax bills assessed on several of our hotels.

Hotel operating expenses increased \$102.0, or 39.3%, during the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004. The ten hotels contributed \$97.1 million in other operating expenses during 2005. In addition, hotel operating expenses in our existing hotel portfolio increased \$13.8 million during 2005 as compared with 2004 primarily as a result of increases in room expenses, food and beverage expenses, advertising and promotion, and franchise costs. These increases were partially offset by \$8.9 million in hotel operating expenses from properties that were included in

Table of Contents

our 2004 results of operations but were not contributed to us by our Predecessor, as well as ground lease expense incurred in 2004 but which ground lease was purchased as a part of our formation and structuring transactions in connection with our initial public offering.

Property general and administrative expense. Property general and administrative expense increased \$36.9 million, or 55.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005. The thirteen hotels contributed \$31.9 million to property general and administrative expense. In addition, property general and administrative expense in our existing portfolio increased \$5.0 million due to increases in management fees payable to our management companies, and other hotel specific expenses, such as increased credit card commissions, associated with the overall increase in revenue.

Property general and administrative expense increased \$28.2 million, or 74.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004. The ten hotels contributed \$18.6 million to property general and administrative expense during 2005. The remaining increase was due to \$9.6 million in management and accounting fees payable to the Management Company that were not payable in 2004 prior to our initial public offering, other hotel specific expenses, such as increased credit card commissions and franchise fees associated with the overall increase in revenue, partially offset by properties that were included in our 2004 results of operations but were not contributed to us by our Predecessor.

Corporate overhead expense. Corporate overhead expense increased \$4.6 million, or 31.4%, during the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005, primarily as a result of increases in payroll and related expenses, including deferred stock compensation expense.

Corporate overhead expense decreased \$15.9 million, or 52.3%, during the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004, primarily as a result of the decrease in salaries and wages attributable to the transfer of certain employees to the Management Company, partially offset by the increased costs of being a public company.

Depreciation and amortization expense. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$31.7 million, or 49.0% during the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005. The thirteen hotels contributed \$30.9 million in depreciation and amortization expense during 2006. Depreciation and amortization expense in our existing portfolio increased by \$0.8 million.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$14.5 million, or 29.0%, during the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004. The ten hotels contributed \$15.0 million, slightly offset by properties that were included in our 2004 results of operations but were not contributed to us by the predecessor companies.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$39.2 million, or 69.9%, during the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase was primarily due to greater outstanding loan balances in 2006 compared with 2005, as we obtained additional loans to finance our acquisitions. As a result of new loans and refinancing activities, interest expense includes an additional \$30.8 million in interest incurred during the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to the year ended December 31, 2005. In addition, we incurred increased amortization of deferred financing fees of \$1.2 million during 2006 as compared to 2005. In connection with our refinancing of three hotel properties during 2006, we incurred a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$10.0 million related to the cost associated with the defeasance of the debt being refinanced. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$2.8 million in prepayment penalties during 2006 as compared to 2005.

Interest expense increased \$1.8 million, or 3.3% during the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004. We incurred an additional \$8.7 million in interest expense during 2005 as compared with 2004 due to greater outstanding loan balances in 2005 as compared with 2004, as we obtained additional loans to finance our acquisitions. This was offset by a decrease in deferred financing fees amortization of \$4.0 million, a decrease in prepayment penalties of \$2.4 million, and a decrease in loss on interest rate capitalization agreements of \$0.5 million in 2005 as compared with 2004.

Our total notes payable, including the current portion, was \$1,499.8 million at December 31, 2006 and \$1,181.2 million at December 31, 2005, with a weighted average interest rate per annum of approximately 5.8% at December 31, 2006 and 5.9% at December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2006, the interest rates for all of our outstanding notes payable were fixed.

Income tax benefit. As limited liability companies, the predecessor companies were pass-through entities and not liable for Federal and certain state income taxes, which were the responsibility of their respective members. However, subsidiaries of some of our predecessor companies were corporations that were liable for taxes on their earnings. We maintain a taxable REIT subsidiary which is liable for taxes on its earnings. The change in the tax benefit is attributable to the historical tax benefit for our predecessor companies being eliminated.

Table of Contents

Income (loss) from discontinued operations. Income (loss) from discontinued operations totaled income of \$10.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, income of \$6.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, and a loss of \$28.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. As described under Acquisition, Sale and Major Redevelopment Activity Sale of Hotels, we sold fifteen hotels in 2006, three hotels in 2005, and seven hotels in 2004. Consistent with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, we have reclassified the results of operations for these hotels as discontinued operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historical. During the periods presented, our sources of cash included our operating activities, working capital, notes payable, our revolving credit facility, sales of hotel properties, contributions by the Predecessor, and proceeds from our public and private offerings of common and preferred stock. Our primary uses for cash were for acquisitions of hotels, capital expenditures for hotels, operating expenses, distributions to the Predecessor, repayment of notes payable and dividends on our common and preferred stock.

Operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$163.1 million for 2006 compared to \$113.4 million for 2005, and \$32.8 million in 2004. This increase was primarily due additional cash generated from our acquired properties and increased cash flow generated by our existing portfolio.

Investing activities. Our cash used in investing activities fluctuates primarily based on acquisitions, sales and renovation of hotels. Net cash used in investing activities was \$500.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to net cash used of \$974.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2005, and net cash used of \$37.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2004. During 2006, we acquired four hotels for \$522.2 million, including the assumption of \$81.0 million in debt and a \$6.5 million deposit paid at the end of 2005, acquired an office building and land adjacent to one of our hotels for \$4.4 million, incurred additional costs of \$0.8 million related to our 2005 acquisitions, and paid an \$8.5 million deposit for a hotel purchased in January 2007, for a total cash outlay of \$448.4 million. In addition, in 2006, we paid cash of \$68.6 million to acquire a 38% ownership interest in a joint venture to acquire an additional hotel, \$139.4 million for renovations to our hotels, increased the balance on our restricted cash replacement reserve accounts by \$2.1 million, and received net proceeds of \$157.7 million from the sale of fifteen hotels combined with the collection of additional proceeds from a hotel we sold in 2004.

During 2005, we acquired nine hotels for \$963.9 million, including the assumption of \$63.1 million in debt and paid \$6.5 million in other deposits to be applied to 2006 acquisitions, for a total of \$907.3 million. In addition, we invested \$71.6 million of capital expenditures in our hotels, increased the balance on our restricted cash replacement reserve accounts by \$26.8 million, and we received net proceeds of \$31.4 million from the sale of three hotels and a vacant land parcel.

During 2004, we developed and acquired two hotels for \$38.8 million, decreased the balance on our restricted cash replacement reserve accounts by \$8.7 million and invested \$65.3 million of capital expenditures in our hotels. Additionally, we received net proceeds of \$58.4 million from the sale of seven hotels.

Financing activities. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$349.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to net cash provided of \$872.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, and net cash used of \$15.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2006 consisted primarily of proceeds from notes payable of \$440.5 million, and net proceeds from our preferred and common stock offerings of \$54.1 million and \$157.7 million, respectively, partially offset by \$202.9 million of principal payments on notes payable and \$10.0 million related to the cost associated with the defeasance of debt we refinanced, \$86.7 million of dividends, and \$3.7 million in deferred financing costs.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2005 consisted primarily of net proceeds from our preferred securities and primary common stock offerings of \$216.3 million and \$312.2 million, respectively, and proceeds from notes payable of \$701.2 million, partially offset by \$56.8 million of dividends and distributions to our stockholders and holders of membership units in the Operating Partnership (all of which were converted to common stock in the fourth quarter of 2005), \$295.6 million of principal payments on notes payable and \$4.8 million in deferred financing costs.

Net cash used in financing activities in 2004 consisted primarily of \$9.4 million of distributions to the Predecessor, \$246.5 million to purchase membership units from the Predecessors' members and minority interest, \$620.2 million of principal payments on notes payable, \$6.5 million in payments of loan financing costs, partly offset by the proceeds from notes payable of \$457.3 million, contributions from the Predecessor of \$25.3 million and proceeds from our initial public offering, including the exercise of the over-allotment options of \$384.1 million, net of related costs.

Table of Contents

Future. We expect our primary uses for cash to be for acquisitions of hotels, capital expenditures for hotels, operating expenses, repayment of principal on our notes payable, interest expense and dividends. We expect our primary sources of cash will come from our operating activities, working capital, notes payable, our revolving credit facility, sale of hotel properties, and proceeds from our forward stock sale agreement and from public and private offerings of common and preferred stock. Our ability to incur additional debt depends on a number of financial factors, including our leverage, the value of our unencumbered assets and borrowing restrictions imposed by lenders under our existing notes payable, and our revolving credit facility. Our ability to raise funds through the issuance of equity securities depends on, among other things, general market conditions for hotel companies and REITs and market perceptions about us. We will continue to analyze which source of capital is most advantageous to us at any particular point in time. However, the capital markets may not be available to us when needed on favorable terms or at all.

We believe that our capital structure, including our \$200.0 million revolving credit facility, proceeds available to us under our forward sale agreement (see Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements, Stockholders' Equity - Common Stock), and cash flow from operations, will provide us with sufficient liquidity to meet our current operating expenses and other expenses directly associated with our business for the foreseeable future, and in any event for at least the next twelve months. As of December 31, 2006, our revolving credit facility had no amounts outstanding, and had \$11.6 million backing outstanding irrevocable letters of credit, leaving \$188.4 million available at December 31, 2006. We are subject to compliance with applicable credit ratios under the revolving credit facility. In January 2006, we obtained a \$48.0 million mortgage loan with a maturity date of January 2016 and a fixed interest rate of 5.69%. In February 2006, we refinanced two of our hotel properties, replacing a \$36.9 million mortgage at a fixed interest rate of 8.25% scheduled to mature in 2008, with an eleven-year \$75.0 million mortgage at a fixed interest rate of 5.58%, and replacing a \$35.8 million mortgage at a fixed rate of 8.25% scheduled to mature in 2008, with a ten-year \$34.0 million mortgage at a fixed rate of 5.66%. In March 2006, we assumed an \$81.0 million fixed rate mortgage loan with a maturity date of December 2010 and a fixed interest rate of 5.92%. In April 2006, we refinanced one of our hotel properties, replacing a \$52.9 million mortgage at a fixed interest rate of 7.5%, scheduled to mature in 2008, with a 15-year \$135.0 million mortgage at a fixed interest rate of 5.95%. Also in April 2006, we repaid in full our \$75.0 million subordinated term loan. In May 2006, we obtained a \$70.0 million mortgage loan maturing in June 2019 with a fixed interest rate of 6.60% to finance a hotel acquisition. In June 2006, we obtained a \$65.0 million fixed rate mortgage loan with a maturity date of January 2018 and an interest rate of 6.14% to finance a hotel acquisition. In August 2006, we exercised our right under the earn-out agreement for a loan on one of our hotels to draw an additional \$13.0 million. The terms under the revised mortgage loan remain the same, with interest only payments at a rate of 5.30% payable until July 2008, and a maturity date in July 2016.

As of December 31, 2006, all of our outstanding debt has fixed interest rates. The majority of our mortgage debt is in the form of single asset loans rather than cross-collateralized multi-property pools. We believe this structure is appropriate for the operating characteristics of our business and provides flexibility for assets to be sold subject to the existing debt.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our payment obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2006 (in thousands):

		Payment due by period			
		Less than	1 to 3	3 to 5	More than
Contractual obligations	Total	1 year	years	years	5 years
		(in thousands)			
Notes payable	\$ 1,499,828	\$ 23,231	\$ 33,568	\$ 353,056	\$ 1,089,973
Interest obligations on notes payable	694,921	87,087	170,163	152,649	285,022
Operating lease obligations	319,336	4,849	9,860	8,840	295,787
Construction commitments	26,212	26,212			
Employment obligations	2,613	1,231	1,382		
Total	\$ 2,542,910	\$ 142,610	\$ 214,973	\$ 514,545	\$ 1,670,782

Capital Expenditures and Reserve Funds

We believe we maintain each of our hotels in good repair and condition and in conformity with applicable franchise agreements, ground leases, laws and regulations. Our capital expenditures primarily relate to the ongoing maintenance of our hotels and are budgeted in the reserve accounts described in the following paragraph. We also incur capital expenditures following the acquisition of hotels for renovation and development. We

spent \$139.4 million during 2006 for renovations to

Table of Contents

our hotels. For 2007, our renovation budget includes \$26.2 million of contractual construction commitments. Our capital expenditures for the twelve months following December 31, 2006 are expected to be approximately \$120.0 million to \$130.0 million. All of these amounts are expected to be funded out of our operating cash flow and our cash and reserve accounts. If we acquire, renovate or develop additional hotels in the future, our capital expenditures will increase. Our capital expenditures also fluctuate from year to year, since we are not required to spend the entire amount in the reserve accounts each year.

With respect to our hotels that are operated under franchise agreements with major national hotel brands and for all of our hotels subject to a first mortgage lien, we are obligated to maintain a furniture, fixture and equipment, or FF&E, reserve account for future planned and emergency-related capital expenditures at these hotels. The amount funded into each of these reserve accounts is determined pursuant to the management, franchise and loan agreements for each of the respective hotels, ranging between 4.0% and 5.0% of the respective hotel's total annual revenue. As of December 31, 2006, \$36.6 million was available in restricted cash reserves for future capital expenditures at our hotels. According to the respective loan agreements, the reserve funds are to be held by the respective lenders in a restricted cash account.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Our off-balance sheet arrangements consist of our ownership interest in a joint venture. For further discussion of this joint venture and its effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Seasonality

The lodging business is seasonal in nature, and we experience some seasonality in our business as indicated in the table below. Revenue for hotels in tourist areas generally is substantially greater during tourist season (i.e., second and third quarter) than other times of the year. Quarterly revenue also may be adversely affected by events beyond our control, such as extreme weather conditions, terrorist attacks or alerts, SARS, airline strikes, economic factors and other considerations affecting travel. Our revenues by quarter during 2005 and 2006 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
Revenues				
2005	\$ 101,298	\$ 113,316	\$ 161,060	\$ 210,804
2006	\$ 197,564	\$ 230,407	\$ 226,094	\$ 248,991
Inflation				

Inflation may affect our expenses, including, without limitation, by increasing such costs as taxes, property and casualty insurance and utilities.

Critical Accounting Policies

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

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

Impairment of long-lived assets. We periodically review each property for possible impairment. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment recognized is measured by the amount by which

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the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the estimated fair value of the assets. In this analysis of fair value, we use discounted cash flow analysis to estimate the fair value of our properties taking into account each property's expected cash flow from operations, holding period and proceeds from the disposition of the property. The factors addressed in determining estimated proceeds from disposition include anticipated operating cash flow in the year of disposition, terminal capitalization rate and selling price per room. Our judgment is required in determining the discount rate applied to estimated cash flows, growth rate of the

Table of Contents

properties, the need for capital expenditures, as well as specific market and economic conditions. Additionally, the classification of these assets as held-for-sale (if applicable) requires the recording of these assets at their estimated fair value less estimated selling costs which can affect the amount of impairment recorded.

Depreciation and amortization expense. Depreciation expense is based on the estimated useful life of our assets. The life of the assets is based on a number of assumptions, including the cost and timing of capital expenditures to maintain and refurbish our hotels, as well as specific market and economic conditions. Hotel properties and other completed real estate investments are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives ranging from five to 35 years for buildings and improvements and three to 12 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment. While management believes its estimates are reasonable, a change in the estimated lives could affect depreciation expense and net income or the gain or loss on the sale of any of our hotels. We have not changed the estimated useful lives of any of our assets during the periods discussed.

Accrual of self-insured obligations. We are self-insured up to certain amounts with respect to employee medical, employee dental, general liability insurance, personal injury claims, automobile liability and other coverages. We establish reserves for our estimates of the loss that we will ultimately incur on reported claims as well as estimates for claims that have been incurred but not yet reported. Our reserves, which are reflected in Due to Management Company and other liabilities in our consolidated and combined balance sheets, are based on actuarial valuations and our history of claims. Our actuaries incorporate historical loss experience and judgments about the present and expected levels of costs per claim. Trends in actual experience are an important factor in the determination of these estimates. We believe that our estimated reserves for such claims are adequate, however, actual experience in claim frequency and amount could materially differ from our estimates and adversely affect our results of operations, cash flow, liquidity and financial condition.

New Accounting Standards and Accounting Changes

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in our financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* . The provisions of FIN 48 are effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact of the provisions of FIN 48, and currently cannot estimate the impact to our financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 157 (FAS 157), *Fair Value Measurements* (FAS 157). FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of FAS 157 are effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact of the provisions of FAS 157, and currently cannot estimate the impact to our financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

To the extent that we incur debt with variable interest rates, our future income, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments are dependent upon prevailing market interest rates. Market risk refers to the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and interest rates. As of December 31, 2006 none of our outstanding debt is subject to variable interest rates.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements and supplementary data required by this Item 8 are set forth at the pages indicated at Item 15(a)(1).

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based upon an evaluation of the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures, Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.'s Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K our

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disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) were effective to provide reasonable assurance that

Table of Contents

information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act), to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate due to changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. Based on its evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2006.

Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and, as part of its audit, has issued its reports, included herein, on (1) our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and (2) the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, that Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and for the period from October 26, 2004 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2004, the related combined statements of operations, members' equity, and cash flow of the Sunstone Predecessor Company for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004 of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. and our report dated February 6, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Irvine, California

February 6, 2007

Table of Contents**Item 9B. Other Information**

None.

PART III**Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**

The information required by this Item is set forth under the caption **Election of Directors** in our definitive Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item is set forth under the caption **Compensation of Executive Officers** in our definitive Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Except as set forth below, the information required by this Item is set forth under the caption **Security Ownership of Management and Certain Beneficial Owners** in our definitive Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and is incorporated herein by reference. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to securities authorized for issuance under the equity compensation plan as of December 31, 2006:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

			Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under the Long-term Incentive Plan (excluding securities reflected in column a)
	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding awards	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding awards	
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by the Company's stockholders:			
- 2004 Long-term Incentive Plan	626,841	NA	1,285,219

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item is set forth under the caption **Certain Transactions** and **Corporate Governance** in our definitive Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

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The information required by this Item is set forth under the caption "Independent Public Accountant" in our definitive Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15 Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

- (1) Financial Statements. See Index to Financial Statements and Schedule on page F-1.
- (2) Financial Statement Schedule. See Index to Financial Statements and Schedule on page F-1.
- (3) Exhibits. The following exhibits are filed (or incorporated by reference herein) as a part of this Form 10-K:

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
3.2	Bylaws of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
3.3	Form of Articles Supplementary for Series A Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-123102) filed by the Company).
3.4	Form of Articles Supplementary for Series C Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to Form 8-K filed by the Company on July 13, 2005).
3.5	Articles Supplementary increasing the authorized number of shares of Series A Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Company on April 11, 2006).
4.1	Specimen Certificate of Common Stock of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
4.2	Letter furnished to Securities and Exchange Commission agreeing to furnish certain debt instruments (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
4.3	Form of Specimen Certificate of Series A Preferred Stock of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-123102) filed by the Company).
4.4	Form of Specimen Certificate of Series C Preferred Stock of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Form 10-Q filed by the Company on June 30, 2005).
10.1	Registration Rights Agreement between Security Capital Preferred Growth Incorporated and Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., dated June 28, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-127975) filed by the Company).
10.2	Form of Master Agreement with Management Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
10.3	Form of Hotel Management Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
10.3.1	Management Agreement Amendment dated as of July 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10.1 to Form 10-K filed by the Company on February 22, 2005).
10.4	Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, dated October 26, 2004, among the borrowers named therein, the Lenders and Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.1 to Form 10-K filed by the Company on February 22, 2005).
10.4.1	Joinder, Amendment, Ratification and Consent to Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, dated December 22, 2005, among the borrowers named therein, the Lenders and Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11.1 to Form 10-K filed by the Company on February 22, 2005).
10.5	Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, dated January 31, 2003, between the borrowers named therein and Bear Stearns Commercial Mortgage, Inc., as Lender (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
10.5.1	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, dated February 25, 2003, between the borrowers named therein and LaSalle Bank National Association, as Trustee, in trust for the Holders of Bear Stearns

Table of Contents

	Commercial Mortgage Securities Inc. Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2003-West, as Lender (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5.1 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
10.6	Form of 2004 Long-term Incentive Plan of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
10.7	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on February 23, 2005).
10.8	Form of Restricted Stock Award Certificate (Directors) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on February 23, 2005).
10.9	Form of TRS Lease (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
10.10	Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of July 17, 2006, among Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC, Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. the Subsidiary Guarantors named therein, the Initial Lenders, the Initial Issuing Bank, the Swing Line Bank, Citicorp North America, Inc., as Administrative Agent, Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC, as syndication agent, Calyon New York Branch as co-syndication agent, Keybank National Association, as documentation agent, and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Wachovia Capital Markets LLC, as joint lead managers and joint book running managers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on July 18, 2006).
10.11	Form of Investors Agreement among Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. and the persons named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
10.12	Form of Senior Management Incentive Plan of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
10.13	Form of Employment Agreement with Robert A. Alter (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
10.14	Form of Employment Agreement with Jon D. Kline (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
10.15	Form of Employment Agreement with Gary A. Stougaard (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
10.16	Second Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on July 17, 2005).
10.17	Forward Sale Agreement, dated July 18, 2006, between the Company and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on July 24, 2006).
14.1	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 of Form 10-K filed by the Company on February 22, 2005).
21.1	List of subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer (Section 302 Certification).
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer (Section 302 Certification).
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer (Section 906 Certification).

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.

Date: February 7, 2007

/s/ Robert A. Alter
Robert A. Alter

Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Lewis N. Wolff Lewis N. Wolff	Chairman	February 7, 2007
/s/ Robert A. Alter Robert A. Alter	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 7, 2007
/s/ Kenneth E. Cruse Kenneth E. Cruse	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 7, 2007
/s/ William M. Wagner William M. Wagner	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 7, 2007
/s/ Z. Jamie Behar Z. Jamie Behar	Director	February 7, 2007
/s/ Anthony W. Dona Anthony W. Dona	Director	February 7, 2007
/s/ Thomas A. Lewis, Jr. Thomas A. Lewis, Jr.	Director	February 7, 2007
/s/ Keith M. Locker Keith M. Locker	Director	February 7, 2007
/s/ Keith P. Russell Keith P. Russell	Director	February 7, 2007

Table of Contents

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. and the Sunstone Predecessor Companies:	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2006, the year ended December 31, 2005, the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and Combined Statements of Operations for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes of Stockholders' Equity for the year ended December 31, 2006, the year ended December 31, 2005, the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and Combined Statements of Changes of Members' Equity for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2006, the year ended December 31, 2005 and the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and Combined Statements of Cash Flows for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004</u>	F-8
<u>Notes to Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements</u>	F-9
<u>Schedule III Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation</u>	F-31

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and for the period from October 26, 2004 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2004, the related combined statements of operations, members' equity, and cash flows of the Sunstone Predecessor Company for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the period from October 26, 2004 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2004, and the period from January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 6, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Irvine, California

February 6, 2007

Table of Contents**SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS***(In thousands)*

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,029	\$ 17,538
Restricted cash	65,669	54,305
Accounts receivable, net	41,695	42,879
Due from affiliates	1,383	1,994
Inventories	3,089	2,814
Prepaid expenses	7,006	4,187
Current assets of discontinued operations		359
Total current assets	147,871	124,076
Investment in hotel properties, net	2,477,514	2,054,001
Investment in hotel properties held for sale, net		9,111
Other real estate, net	14,673	7,545
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture	68,714	
Deferred financing costs, net	7,381	8,299
Goodwill	22,249	27,169
Other assets, net	21,971	18,780
Other assets of discontinued operations, net		208
Total assets	\$ 2,760,373	\$ 2,249,189
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 31,912	\$ 22,293
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	12,338	8,960
Due to Management Company	16,607	19,404
Dividends payable	23,826	19,831
Other current liabilities	32,354	29,414
Current portion of notes payable	23,231	4,387
Current liabilities of discontinued operations		302
Total current liabilities	140,268	104,591
Notes payable, less current portion	1,476,597	1,176,791
Other liabilities	6,429	8,782
Total liabilities	1,623,294	1,290,164
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
Preferred stock, Series C Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value, 4,102,564 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005, liquidation preference of \$24.375 per share	99,296	99,096
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized. 8.0% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, 7,050,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 4,850,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2005, stated at liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share	176,250	121,250
	578	522

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Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 57,775,089 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 52,190,649 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2005		
Additional paid in capital	958,887	798,400
Retained earnings	65,545	12,308
Cumulative dividends	(163,477)	(72,551)
Total stockholders' equity	1,037,783	859,929
 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	 \$ 2,760,373	 \$ 2,249,189

See accompanying notes to consolidated and combined financial statements.

F-3

Table of Contents

SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES AND
SUNSTONE PREDECESSOR COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

	The Company			The Predecessor Period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004
	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004	
REVENUES				
Room	\$ 589,572	\$ 381,217	\$ 44,707	\$ 236,005
Food and beverage	234,337	152,968	19,754	80,432
Other operating	79,147	52,293	7,155	33,553
Management and other fees from affiliates			4	688
Total revenues	903,056	586,478	71,620	350,678
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Room	131,572	85,016	10,636	50,540
Food and beverage	167,116	107,191	13,367	55,255
Other operating	39,532	30,214	4,743	22,460
Advertising and promotion	51,103	37,650	4,564	20,653
Repairs and maintenance	36,784	24,597	3,339	14,318
Utilities	34,914	24,009	3,137	14,084
Franchise costs	33,930	21,776	3,108	16,947
Property tax, ground lease, and insurance	55,366	31,168	4,022	18,473
Property general and administrative	102,882	66,014	8,885	28,881
Corporate overhead	19,046	14,490	7,176	23,214
Depreciation and amortization	96,285	64,612	9,329	40,751
Impairment loss				1,245
Total operating expenses	768,530	506,737	72,306	306,821
Operating income (loss)	134,526	79,741	(686)	43,857
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint venture	140			
Interest and other income	4,208	3,079	154	560
Interest expense	(96,109)	(56,881)	(16,253)	(38,785)
Income (loss) before minority interest, income taxes and discontinued operations	42,765	25,939	(16,785)	5,632
Minority interest		(1,761)	2,706	125
Income tax benefit				271
Income (loss) from continuing operations	42,765	24,178	(14,079)	6,028
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	10,472	6,027	(3,818)	(24,231)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	53,237	30,205	\$ (17,897)	\$ (18,203)
Preferred stock dividends and accretion	(19,616)	(10,973)		

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INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS

\$ 33,621 \$ 19,232

Basic per share amounts:

Income (loss) from continuing operations \$ 0.40 \$ 0.32 \$ (0.42)

Income (loss) from discontinued operations 0.19 0.15 (0.12)

Net income (loss) per common share \$ 0.59 \$ 0.47 \$ (0.54)

Diluted per share amounts:

Income (loss) from continuing operations \$ 0.40 \$ 0.32 \$ (0.42)

Income (loss) from discontinued operations 0.18 0.15 (0.12)

Net income (loss) per common share \$ 0.58 \$ 0.47 \$ (0.54)

Weighted average common shares outstanding:

Basic 57,247 40,655 33,196

Diluted 57,691 40,959 33,196

Dividends paid per common share \$ 1.22 \$ 1.155 \$ 0.285

See accompanying notes to consolidated and combined financial statements.

F-4

Table of Contents**SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES AND****SUNSTONE PREDECESSOR COMPANIES****CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS AND MEMBERS EQUITY***(In thousands, except per share data)*

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Accumulated					
	Number of	Amount	Number of	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Cumulative Dividends	Other		Total
								Comprehensive Loss	Members Equity	
The Predecessor										
Balance at										
December 31, 2003								\$ (1,742)	\$ 332,087	\$ 330,345
Contributions									25,322	25,322
Distributions									(9,350)	(9,350)
Net loss									(18,203)	(18,203)
Comprehensive loss										(18,203)
Balance at										
October 25, 2004								(1,742)	329,856	328,114
The Company										
Adjustments for										
formation and										
structuring										
transactions (Note										
13)									26,646	26,646
Reclassify										
Predecessor			9,990,932		\$ 354,760			1,742	(356,502)	
members equity										
Net proceeds from										
sale of common										
stock			24,459,737	\$ 344	383,733					384,077
Record the										
acquisition of										
membership units in										
the Sunstone Hotel										
Operating										
Partnership from the										
Predecessor s										
members					(195,921)					(195,921)
Record minority										
interests for										
Predecessor										
members continuing										
interests					(99,167)					(99,167)
Issuance of unvested										
restricted common										
stock										

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Vesting of restricted common stock	67,947	1	1,441	1,442
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F-5

Table of Contents**SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES AND****SUNSTONE PREDECESSOR COMPANIES****CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS AND MEMBERS EQUITY***(In thousands, except per share data)*

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Cumulative Dividends	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Members Equity	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount						
Dividends declared and payable at \$0.285 per share							\$ (9,962)			(9,962)
Net loss						\$ (17,897)				(17,897)
Balance at December 31, 2004			34,518,616	345	444,846	(17,897)	(9,962)			417,332
Net proceeds from sale of Series A preferred stock	4,850,000	\$ 121,250			(3,799)					117,451
Offering costs from sale of Series C preferred stock					(130)					(130)
Net proceeds from sale of common stock			13,936,909	140	312,100					312,240
Issuance of unvested restricted common stock			35,552							
Vesting of restricted common stock					1,992					1,992
Common dividends declared and payable at \$1.155 per share							(51,616)			(51,616)
Series A preferred dividends declared and payable at \$1.578 per share							(7,652)			(7,652)
Series C preferred dividends declared and payable at \$0.786 per share							(3,225)			(3,225)
Accretion of discount on Series C preferred stock							(96)			(96)
Conversion of minority interest membership units in the Operating			3,699,572	37	43,391					43,428

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Partnership to common shares								
Net income	30,205							30,205
Balance at December 31, 2005	4,850,000	121,250	52,190,649	522	798,400	12,308	(72,551)	859,929

F-6

Table of Contents

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss			Members Equity	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount			Cumulative Dividends				
Net proceeds from sale of Series A preferred stock	2,200,000	55,000			(842)						54,158
Net proceeds from sale of common stock			5,500,000	55	157,652						157,707
Vesting of restricted common stock			84,440	1	3,677						3,678
Common dividends declared and payable at \$1.22 per share							(71,277)				(71,277)
Series A preferred dividends declared and payable at \$2.00 per share							(13,000)				(13,000)
Series C preferred dividends declared and payable at \$1.572 per share							(6,449)				(6,449)
Accretion of discount on Series C preferred stock							(200)				(200)
Net income						53,237					53,237
Balance at December 31, 2006	7,050,000	\$ 176,250	57,775,089	\$ 578	\$ 958,887	\$ 65,545	\$ 163,477	\$		\$	\$ 1,037,783

See accompanying notes to consolidated and combined financial statements

Table of Contents

SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES AND
SUNSTONE PREDECESSOR COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	The Company		The Predecessor	
	Year Ended	Year Ended	Period October 26,	Period January 1,
	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	2004 through	2004 through
			December 31, 2004	October 25,
				2004
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income (loss)	\$ 53,237	\$ 30,205	\$ (17,897)	\$ (18,203)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Bad debt expense (recovery)	796	(170)	605	1,351
Minority interest		1,761	(2,706)	(125)
(Gain) loss on sale of hotel properties	(9,048)	(2,431)	(592)	1,251
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	9,976			
Depreciation	101,733	73,029	9,773	49,560
Amortization of deferred franchise fees	104	129	1,685	304
Amortization of deferred financing costs	4,831	3,995	5,818	4,328
Amortization of loan premiums	(2,486)	(609)		
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	3,677	1,992	1,442	
Impairment loss investment in hotel properties, discontinued operations and goodwill	4,920			24,393
(Gain) loss on derivatives	3	1	1	544
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated joint venture	(140)			
Distributions of income from unconsolidated joint venture	28			
Deferred income taxes				(2,617)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Restricted cash	(9,290)	(1,398)	(4,739)	(1,470)
Accounts receivable	647	(14,695)	1,755	(13,528)
Due from affiliates	611	(1,847)	178	(144)
Inventories	(260)	(307)	31	(44)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(32)	(628)	(1,105)	(7,070)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	3,244	14,412	4,740	(5,062)
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	3,378	3,146	739	41
Due to Management Company	(2,902)	4,099	36	
Accrued pension liability				(445)
Discontinued operations	77	(77)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	163,104	113,403	(236)	33,064
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale of hotel properties	157,718	31,412	20,772	37,584
Restricted cash replacement reserve	(2,074)	(26,793)	2,856	5,907
Contributions and advances to unconsolidated joint venture	(68,602)			
Acquisitions of hotel properties	(448,373)	(907,342)		(38,820)

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Additions to hotel properties and other real estate	(139,364)	(71,555)	(15,273)	(50,032)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(500,695)	(974,278)	8,355	(45,361)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from preferred stock offering	55,000	220,250		
Payment of preferred stock offering costs	(842)	(3,929)		
Proceeds from common stock offering	158,400	320,979	362,011	
Payment of common stock offering costs	(693)	(8,739)	(28,511)	
Acquisition of membership units from the Predecessor's members			(195,921)	
Proceeds from notes payable	440,542	701,207	396,364	60,983
Payments on notes payable	(212,868)	(295,633)	(545,979)	(74,259)
Net proceeds from the exercise of the over-allotment option			50,577	
Purchase of minority interest			(50,577)	
Payments of deferred financing costs	(3,726)	(4,847)	(6,141)	(345)
Acquisition of interest rate cap agreements				(53)
Contributions from members				25,322
Dividends and distributions paid	(86,731)	(56,841)		(9,350)
Contributions from minority interest holders				105
Distributions to minority interest holders				(40)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	349,082	872,447	(18,177)	2,363
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11,491	11,572	(10,058)	(9,934)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	17,538	5,966	16,024	20,229
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 29,029	\$ 17,538	\$ 5,966	\$ 10,295
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION				
Cash paid for interest	\$ 92,824	\$ 56,265	\$ 14,960	\$ 41,165
NONCASH FINANCING ACTIVITY				
Assumption of debt in connection with acquisitions of hotel properties	\$ 81,000	\$ 63,143	\$	\$
Receipt of note receivable	\$ 5,600	\$	\$	\$
Dividends and distributions payable	\$ 23,826	\$ 19,831	\$ 11,016	\$

See accompanying notes to consolidated and combined financial statements.

Table of Contents

SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES AND

SUNSTONE PREDECESSOR COMPANIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Description of Business

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (the Company), through its 100% controlling interest in Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC (the Operating Partnership), of which the Company is the sole managing member, and the subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership, including Sunstone Hotel TRS Lessee, Inc. (the TRS Lessee) and its subsidiaries, is currently engaged in owning, acquiring, selling, and renovating hotel properties. The Company operates as a real estate investment trust (REIT) for federal income tax purposes.

The Company was formed to succeed the businesses of Sunstone Hotel Investors, L.L.C. (SHI), WB Hotel Investors, LLC (WB), and Sunstone/WB Hotel Investors IV, LLC (WB IV) (collectively, the Sunstone Predecessor Companies or the Predecessor), which were engaged in owning, acquiring, selling, managing, and renovating hotel properties in the United States. The Company was incorporated in Maryland on June 28, 2004, in anticipation of an initial public offering of common stock (the IPO), which was consummated on October 26, 2004 concurrently with the consummation of various formation transactions. These transactions were designed to (i) enable the Company to raise the necessary capital to acquire properties from the Predecessor and repay certain mortgage debt relating thereto, (ii) provide a vehicle for future acquisitions, (iii) enable the Company to comply with certain requirements under the federal income tax laws and regulations relating to REITs, (iv) facilitate potential financings and (v) preserve certain tax advantages for the Predecessor. From June 28, 2004 through October 25, 2004, the Company did not have any operations.

The Predecessor transferred certain of its property and operating interests in the Sunstone Predecessor Companies in exchange for limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership and common stock of the Company.

The transfer of the properties and operating interests of Sunstone Predecessor Companies for ownership interests in the Operating Partnership and common stock of the Company was accounted for at the historical cost of the Predecessor similar to a pooling of interests as the Sunstone Predecessor Companies were all under common control.

On October 26, 2004, the Company commenced operations after completing the IPO, which consisted of the sale of 21,294,737 shares of common stock at a price per share of \$17.00, generating gross proceeds of approximately \$362.0 million. The proceeds to the Company, net of underwriters' discount and offering costs, were approximately \$333.5 million. Concurrently with the IPO, the Company received gross proceeds of \$75.0 million from a new unsecured term loan facility and \$10.0 million from a draw on a new \$150.0 million revolving credit facility. The Company also entered into a new mortgage loan with one of its existing lenders and repaid the existing indebtedness. The costs associated with the unsecured term loan facility, revolving credit facility and the new mortgage loan totaled \$6.1 million. The proceeds from the IPO and the unsecured term loan facility were used to acquire limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership held by the Predecessors' members as a result of the IPO for \$195.9 million, repay secured notes payable of \$210.1 million, and purchase a ground lessor's interest in a ground lease under one of the properties that was purchased for \$6.3 million.

On November 23, 2004, as a result of the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, the Company sold an additional 3,165,000 shares of common stock resulting in gross proceeds of \$53.8 million which it used to purchase an additional 3,165,000 limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership from the Predecessor.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and for the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, include the accounts of the Company, the Operating Partnership and the TRS Lessee and their subsidiaries. Property interests contributed to the Operating Partnership by the Predecessor have been accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control in a manner similar to a pooling-of-interests. Accordingly, the contributed assets and assumed liabilities were recorded at the Predecessors' historical cost basis. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

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The accompanying combined financial statements for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004 include the accounts of SHI, WB, and WB IV. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Minority interest for the year ended December 31, 2005 and for the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004 represents the allocation of earnings to outside equity interests of the Operating Partnership.

F-9

Table of Contents

Certain amounts included in the consolidated and combined financial statements for prior years have been reclassified to conform with the most recent financial statement presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated and combined financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Reporting Periods

The results the Company reports in its consolidated statements of operations are based on results reported to the Company by its hotel managers. These hotel managers use different reporting periods. Sunstone Hotel Properties, Inc., a division of Interstate Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (the Management Company), the manager of 33 of the Company's properties as of December 31, 2006, as well as four of the Company's other managers, Hyatt Corporation, Fairmont Hotels & Resorts, Hilton Hotels Corporation, and Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc., which manage a combined total of six of the Company's properties as of December 31, 2006, report results on a monthly basis. In contrast, Marriott International, Inc. (Marriott), the manager of ten of the Company's properties as of December 31, 2006, uses a fiscal year ending on the Friday closest to December 31, and reports twelve weeks of operations each for the first three quarters of the year and sixteen or seventeen weeks of operations for the fourth quarter of the year. The Company has elected to adopt quarterly close periods of March 31, June 30 and September 30, and an annual year end of December 31. As a result, the Company's results of operations for the Marriott managed hotels for the year ended December 31, 2006 include results from December 31 through March 24 for the first quarter, March 25 through June 16 for the second quarter, June 17 through September 8 for the third quarter, and September 9 through December 29 for the fourth quarter. The Company's 2005 results of operations for the Marriott managed hotels include results from January 1 through March 25 for the first quarter, March 26 through June 17 for the third quarter, June 18 through September 9 for the third quarter, and September 10 through December 30 for the fourth quarter.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand and in banks plus all short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents and certain other financial instruments with various financial institutions. These financial institutions are located throughout the country and the Company's policy is designed to limit exposure to any one institution. The Company performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of those financial institutions that are considered in the Company's investment strategy. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had amounts in banks that were in excess of federally insured amounts.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash is comprised of reserve accounts for debt service, interest reserves, capital replacements, and ground leases, property taxes and insurance impounds. These restricted funds are subject to supervision and disbursement approval by certain of the Company's lenders.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable primarily represents receivables from hotel guests who occupy hotel rooms and utilize hotel services. Accounts receivable also includes receivables from customers who utilize the Company's laundry facilities in Salt Lake City, Utah, and Rochester, Minnesota. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts sufficient to cover potential credit losses. The Company's accounts receivable at December 31, 2006 and 2005 includes an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had approximately \$4.0 million and \$4.6 million, respectively, in accounts receivable with one customer who is operating under a contract with the United States government. The Company has specifically reserved a portion of these particular receivables in the amount of \$50,000 and \$100,000, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories, consisting primarily of food and beverages, are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined on a method that approximates first-in, first-out basis.

Table of Contents

Investments In Hotel Properties, Other Real Estate and Franchise Fees

Hotel properties and other real estate assets are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Hotel properties and other completed real estate investments are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives ranging from five to 35 years for buildings and improvements and three to 12 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment.

Intangible assets consist of two easement agreements and one ground lease with use rights agreement, and are initially recorded at fair value. One of the easement agreements and the ground lease with use rights agreement are amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the related agreements, 85 and 93 years, respectively. The cost basis of these two intangible assets amounted to \$26.0 million and zero at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Accumulated amortization amounted to \$0.2 million and zero at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Amortization expense for these two intangible assets amounted to \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, and zero for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and will be \$0.3 million every year thereafter until the agreements expire. The second easement agreement, recorded at fair value of \$9.7 million, has an indefinite useful life, and, therefore, is not amortized. This non-amortizable intangible asset is reviewed annually for impairment and more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. If a non-amortizable intangible asset is subsequently determined to have a finite useful life, the intangible asset will be written down to the lower of its fair value or carrying amount and then amortized prospectively, based on the remaining useful life of the intangible asset.

Initial franchise fees are recorded at cost and amortized using the straight-line method over the lives of the franchise agreements ranging from six to 20 years. All other franchise fees that are based on the Company's results of operations are expensed as incurred.

The Company follows the requirements of Statement No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (FAS No. 144). FAS No. 144 requires impairment losses to be recorded on long-lived assets to be held and used by the Company when indicators of impairment are present and the future undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets' carrying amount. When an impairment loss is required for assets to be held and used by the Company, the related assets are adjusted to their estimated fair values. When an impairment loss is required for assets held for sale, the related assets are adjusted to their estimated fair values, less costs to sell. Operating results of any long-lived assets with their own identifiable cash flows that are disposed of or held for sale are removed from income from continuing operations and reported as discontinued operations. Depreciation ceases when a property is held for sale. The operating results for any such assets for any prior periods presented must also be reclassified as discontinued operations.

As a result of a depressed state in certain markets of the hotel industry, during 2004 the Predecessor determined that the carrying values of certain hotels were no longer recoverable based on estimated future undiscounted cash flows to be generated from these hotels. As a result, the Predecessor recognized an impairment loss, exclusive of impairment of discontinued operations (Note 4) and goodwill, of \$1.2 million for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004, based on the difference between the carrying values and the fair values of the hotels as determined by the Predecessor based on supporting factors such as net operating cash flows, terminal capitalization rates and replacement costs. These hotels continue to be held for use by the Company and, accordingly, the hotel impairment loss is included in continuing operations for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004. No additional impairment charges were recorded on long-lived assets held for use by the Company for either the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, or the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004. Based on the Company's review, management believes that there were no other impairments on its long-lived assets held for use and that the carrying values of its hotel properties and other real estate are recoverable at December 31, 2006.

Fair value represents the amount at which an asset could be bought or sold in a current transaction between willing parties, that is, other than a forced or liquidation sale. The estimation process involved in determining if assets have been impaired and in the determination of fair value is inherently uncertain because it requires estimates of current market yields as well as future events and conditions. Such future events and conditions include economic and market conditions, as well as the availability of suitable financing. The realization of the Company's investment in hotel properties and other real estate is dependent upon future uncertain events and conditions and, accordingly, the actual timing and amounts realized by the Company may be materially different from their estimated fair values.

Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs consist of loan fees and other financing costs related to the Company's outstanding indebtedness and are amortized to interest expense over the terms of the related debt.

Table of Contents

Whenever the underlying debt is paid off, any related unamortized deferred financing cost is charged to interest expense. During 2006 and 2005, approximately \$3.7 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, were incurred and paid, related to new debt and debt refinancings. Such costs are being amortized over the related terms of the loans.

Interest expense related to the amortization of deferred financing costs was \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, \$5.8 million, of which \$5.1 million was related to one-time costs associated with the initial public offering, for the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and \$4.3 million for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004.

Goodwill

The Company follows the requirements of Statement No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (FAS No. 142). Under FAS No. 142, goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives are subject to annual impairment tests. As a result, the carrying value of goodwill allocated to the hotel properties and other real estate is reviewed at least annually and when facts and circumstances suggest that it may be impaired. Such review entails comparing the carrying value of the individual hotel property (the reporting unit) including the allocated goodwill to the fair value determined for that hotel property. If the aggregate carrying value of the hotel property exceeds the fair value, the goodwill of the hotel property is impaired to the extent of the difference between the fair value and the aggregate carrying value, not to exceed the carrying amount of the allocated goodwill. In conjunction with the sale of fourteen hotel properties during the third and fourth quarters of 2006, the Company wrote off the goodwill associated with these properties totaling \$4.9 million, respectively, to impairment loss. The amount is included in income/(loss) from discontinued operations. The fair values of the reporting units were determined using factors such as net operating cash flows, terminal capitalization rates and replacement costs.

Based on the Company's review at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, management believes that there were no additional impairments on its goodwill.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated on the cost basis and includes computer equipment and other corporate office equipment and furniture. Property and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives ranging from three to 12 years. The cost basis of property and equipment amounted to \$7.5 million and \$6.6 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Accumulated depreciation amounted to \$5.7 million and \$4.8 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Property and equipment net of related accumulated depreciation is included in other assets.

Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture

In December 2006 the Company entered into a joint venture agreement to obtain a 38% interest in the Doubletree Guest Suites Hotel in New York City, New York. The Company accounts for this ownership interest using the equity method. The Company does not have a controlling interest, but exercises significant influence on this investment.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the carrying amount of certain financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued expenses were representative of their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. As of December 31, 2006, all of the Company's outstanding debt has fixed interest rates. The Company's fixed-rate mortgage debt is at commensurate terms with similar debt instruments based on risk, collateral, and other characteristics, except for two mortgage loans assumed in 2005, one of which was refinanced in 2006. The Company adjusted the carrying value of the remaining loan in 2006 by \$0.7 million, and adjusted both loans by \$3.2 million in 2005. These adjustments are included in Other Liabilities. Management believes the carrying value of the mortgage and other debt is a reasonable estimation of its fair value as of December 31, 2006 and 2005. At December 31, 2005, the Company held interest rate cap agreements to manage its exposure to the interest rate risks related to its floating rate debt. The interest rate cap agreements were recorded at their estimated fair values. The Company did not hold any interest rate cap agreements at December 31, 2006.

Revenue Recognition

Room revenue and food and beverage revenue are recognized as earned, which is generally defined as the date upon which a guest occupies a room and/or utilizes the hotel's services. Additionally, some of the Company's hotel rooms are booked through independent Internet travel intermediaries. Revenue for these rooms is booked at the price the Company sold the room to the independent Internet travel intermediary less any discount or commission paid.

Table of Contents

Other operating revenues consist of revenues derived from incidental hotel services such as concessions, movie rentals, golf operations, retail sales, fitness services, internet access, telephone, sublease revenues relating to the restaurants and retail shops. In addition, as part of the Company's purchase of the Hyatt Regency Century Plaza, the Company entered into a 30-year term agreement with Hyatt Corporation whereby Hyatt Corporation will provide the Company with a limited performance guarantee that will ensure, subject to certain limitations, a return on equity to the Company. Under the terms of this agreement, should the net cash flow generated by the hotel be insufficient to cover the Company's debt service related to this hotel, plus a 10% return on the Company's equity investment in the hotel, Hyatt Corporation will pay the Company the difference, up to \$27.0 million over the term of the agreement. The Company recognizes into revenue quarterly, the amount due from Hyatt under this agreement. Also, as an adjunct to the Company's hotels located in Rochester, Minnesota and Salt Lake City, Utah, the Company operates commercial laundries at those locations providing laundry services to the Company's hotels and other third parties in the respective locations. Revenues from incidental hotel services, management agreements, and laundry services are recognized in the period the related services are provided or the revenue is earned. The Company also has an online purchasing platform (Buy Efficient, L.L.C.) that offers volume discounts to third parties. Revenues generated by Buy Efficient, L.L.C. include transactions fees, development fees, and rebate sales. The Company charges the third party for the installation associated with configuring the third party's information technology system with the purchasing platform and access rights to the purchasing platform. Fees for the installation are typically based on time and materials and are recognized as the services are performed. Fees associated with access rights are based on a percentage of the price of goods purchased by the third party from the vendor and are recognized when earned.

Management and other fees from affiliates consist of management fees, acquisition fees, and disposition fees earned from services provided to affiliates of the Predecessor. Management fees and accounting fees were recognized as services when rendered. Acquisition and disposition fees were recognized upon successful closings. Incentive fees were not recognized until earned. No incentive fees were earned for any of the periods presented.

Advertising and Promotion Costs

Advertising and promotion costs are expensed when incurred. Advertising and promotion costs represent the expense for franchise advertising and reservation systems under the terms of the hotel franchise agreements and general and administrative expenses that are directly attributable to advertising and promotions.

Income Taxes

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, as well as for the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, the Company elected to be treated as a REIT pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. Management believes that the Company has qualified and intends to continue to qualify as a REIT. Therefore, the Company will be permitted to deduct distributions paid to our stockholders, eliminating the federal taxation of income represented by such distributions at the company level. REITs are subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, the Company will be subject to federal income tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) on taxable income at regular corporate tax rates.

The Predecessor was treated as a partnership for federal and most state income tax purposes. However, certain states may impose entity level taxes and fees. In addition, the Predecessor owned various corporations included in these combined financial statements which are subject to federal and state income taxes. These corporations were owned through a series of partnerships and limited liability companies and cannot be consolidated for federal and/or state income tax purposes.

With respect to taxable subsidiaries, the Company and the Predecessor account for income taxes in accordance with Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (FAS No. 109). Accordingly, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Table of Contents**Minority Interest**

Prior to November 2005, minority interests of the Company represented the limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership. The carrying value of the minority interest increased by the minority interests' share of earnings and decreased by cash distributions and the purchase of limited partnership interests. During November 2005, the membership units held by the minority interest owners were converted to shares of common stock and were subsequently sold in a public offering eliminating the minority interests of the Company. As such, the Company beneficially owns all of the membership interests in the Operating Partnership.

Minority interests of the Predecessor represented the limited partners' interest in limited partnerships that were controlled by WB IV. The carrying value of the minority interest was increased by the minority interest's share of WB IV earnings and reduced by WB IV partnership cash distributions as well as return of capital distributions.

Dividends

The Company pays quarterly dividends to its Series A Cumulative Redeemable and Series C Cumulative Convertible Redeemable preferred stockholders, as well as its common stockholders as declared by the Board of Directors. The Company's ability to pay dividends is dependent on the receipt of distributions from the Operating Partnership.

Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 53,237	\$ 30,205	\$ (17,897)
Less preferred dividends and accretion	(19,616)	(10,973)	
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings available to common stockholders	\$ 33,621	\$ 19,232	\$ (17,897)
Denominator:			
Weighted average basic common shares outstanding	57,247	40,655	33,196
Unvested restricted stock awards	444	304	
Weighted average diluted common shares outstanding	57,691	40,959	33,196
Basic earnings (losses) available to common stockholders per common share	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.47	\$ (0.54)
Diluted earnings (losses) available to common stockholders per common share	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.47	\$ (0.54)

Shares of the Company's Series C preferred stock have not been included in the above calculation of earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Predecessor reported and displayed comprehensive income (loss) and its components in accordance with Statement No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income* (FAS No. 130). FAS No. 130 requires that the Predecessor's minimum pension liability adjustment be included in other comprehensive income (loss).

Segment Reporting

Under the provision of Statement No. 131, *Disclosure about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information* (FAS No. 131), the Company's operations are at this time conducted and aggregated under one segment, hotel operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements in accordance with FASB

Table of Contents

Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the provisions of FIN 48, and currently cannot estimate the impact to the Company's financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 157 (FAS 157), *Fair Value Measurements* (FAS 157). FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of FAS 157 are effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the provisions of FAS 157, and currently cannot estimate the impact to the Company's financial statements.

3. Investment in Hotel Properties

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

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Land	\$ 384,242	\$ 361,222
Buildings and improvements	2,067,930	1,681,617
Fixtures, furniture and equipment	264,870	236,296
Intangibles	35,736	
Franchise fees	1,382	1,399
Construction in process	30,808	25,786
	2,784,968	2,306,320
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(307,454)	(252,319)
	\$ 2,477,514	\$ 2,054,001

On January 10, 2006, the Company purchased the 284-room Marriott Del Mar located in San Diego, California for \$69.1 million and named Marriott as manager. This hotel's results of operations from the acquisition date of January 10, 2006 through Marriott's fourth quarter ended December 29, 2006, have been included in the Company's statement of operations.

On March 17, 2006, the Company purchased the 444-room Hilton Times Square located in New York City for \$241.5 million and named the Management Company as manager. In addition, concurrently with the acquisition, the Company exercised an option and made an additional \$15.0 million payment to convert the property to a franchise. This hotel's results of operations from the acquisition date of March 17, 2006 through the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2006 have been included in the Company's statement of operations.

On May 17, 2006, the Company purchased the 335-room Embassy Suites La Jolla located near San Diego, California for \$100.7 million and named Hilton Hotels Corporation as manager. This hotel's results of operations from the acquisition date of May 17, 2006 through the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2006, have been included in the Company's statement of operations.

On June 26, 2006, the Company purchased the 259-room W San Diego located in San Diego, California for \$95.9 million and named Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. as manager. This hotel's results of operations from the acquisition date of June 26, 2006 through the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2006, have been included in the Company's statement of operations.

On June 23, 2005, the Company purchased interests in six Renaissance hotels as set forth below for approximately \$433.7 million.

Hotel	Location	Number of Rooms
Renaissance Long Beach Hotel	Long Beach, California	373
Renaissance Westchester Hotel	White Plains, New York	357

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Renaissance Orlando Resort at SeaWorld Hotel	Orlando, Florida	780
Renaissance Harborplace Hotel	Baltimore, Maryland	622
Renaissance Washington, D.C. Hotel	Washington, D.C.	807
Renaissance Atlanta Concourse Hotel	Atlanta, Georgia	387

F-15

Table of Contents

The acquisition of the Renaissance Orlando Resort at SeaWorld Hotel represents an 85% interest in a partnership that owns that property, as well as the lender's position in the partnership loan. As a result, all of the economics of the property for the foreseeable future are retained by the Company.

On June 27, 2005, the Company purchased the 203-room Sheraton located in Cerritos, California for approximately \$25.4 million. This hotel's results of operations from the acquisition date of June 27, 2005 through the year ended December 31, 2005 have been included in the Company's statement of operations.

On July 12, 2005, the Company purchased the 444-room Fairmont Hotel located in Newport Beach, California for approximately \$72.0 million, and rebranded the hotel as the Fairmont Newport Beach. This hotel's results of operations from the acquisition date of July 12, 2005 through the year ended December 31, 2005 have been included in the Company's statement of operations.

On July 13, 2005, the Company purchased the remaining 75% interest in the Renaissance Washington, D.C. Hotel for approximately \$140.0 million. The original 25% interest was acquired at a cost of approximately \$20.0 million as part of the six-hotel Renaissance acquisition noted above. The additional 75% interest in this hotel's results of operations from the acquisition date of July 13, 2005 through Marriott's fiscal year end, or December 30, 2005, have been included in the Company's statement of operations.

During the third quarter of 2005, the Company sold two parcels of land for approximately \$0.7 million, generating a net gain of \$92,000.

On October 5, 2005, the Company purchased the 728-room Century Plaza Hotel and Spa located in Century City, California for \$293.0 million and named Hyatt Corporation as manager. This hotel's results of operations from the acquisition date of October 5, 2005 through the year ended December 31, 2005 have been included in the Company's statement of operations.

4. Discontinued Operations

As part of a strategic plan to dispose of non-core hotel assets, the Company or its Predecessor sold 15 hotel properties during 2006, three hotel properties during 2005, and seven hotel properties during 2004. Fifteen properties were sold during 2006 for net proceeds of \$163.3 million, including the receipt of a \$5.6 million note receivable. One of the properties sold during 2006 was classified as held for sale on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2005. This property was subsequently sold in March, 2006. The Company recognized a net gain on sale of assets of \$ 9.0 million, and also recognized a \$4.9 million goodwill impairment loss. Three properties and two parcels of land were sold during 2005 for net proceeds of \$31.4 million and a net gain on sale of \$2.3 million. Two hotel properties were sold in the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, for net proceeds of \$20.8 million and a net gain on sale of \$592,000. Five hotel properties and one parcel of land were sold in the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004, for net proceeds of \$37.6 million and a net loss on sale of \$1.3 million. These 25 hotel properties met the held for sale and discontinued operations criteria in accordance with FAS No. 144.

Table of Contents

The following sets forth the discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004 related to hotel properties that have been sold (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004	Period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004
Operating revenues	\$ 51,825	\$ 76,042	\$ 13,661	\$ 87,515
Operating expenses	(39,483)	(58,007)	(11,587)	(70,451)
Interest expense	(446)	(5,801)	(4,355)	(7,668)
Depreciation and amortization	(5,552)	(8,546)	(2,129)	(9,113)
Goodwill and asset impairment loss	(4,920)			(23,148)
Gain (loss) on sale of hotels	9,048	2,339	592	(1,251)
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes				(115)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 10,472	\$ 6,027	\$ (3,818)	\$ (24,231)

The following sets forth the assets and liabilities related to the discontinued operations (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Total current assets:	\$	\$ 359
Hotel properties held for sale, net		9,111
Deferred financing costs, net		190
Other assets, net		18
Total assets of discontinued operations	\$	\$ 9,678
LIABILITIES		
Due to Management Company	\$	\$ 105
Total current liabilities		197
Total liabilities of discontinued operations	\$	\$ 302

5. Other Real Estate

Other real estate consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Laundry facilities:		
Land	\$ 3,824	\$ 1,600
Buildings and improvements	9,070	4,462
Fixtures, furniture and equipment	4,465	3,796
Construction in progress	89	214
	17,448	10,072

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Accumulated depreciation	(3,708)	(2,983)
	13,740	7,089
Land held for investment	933	456
	\$ 14,673	\$ 7,545

F-17

Table of Contents

During the first quarter of 2006, the Company purchased land and an office building adjacent to one of its hotels in Troy, Michigan for \$4.4 million.

6. Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture

On December 28, 2006 the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Whitehall Street Global Real Estate Limited Partnership 2005 and Highgate Holdings to acquire the 460-room Doubletree Guest Suites Hotel in New York City, New York. The \$68.5 million investment was funded entirely from cash on hand and is comprised of two parts: (i) a \$28.5 million mezzanine loan, which bears an interest rate of 8.5% on a face value of \$30 million and (ii) a \$40 million equity investment representing a 38% ownership interest in the joint venture. Annual dividends on the equity investment are senior to the returns on equity to both Whitehall and Highgate and begin at 8.0% and grow to 9.25% over a nine year period. In addition, the equity is entitled to receive a pro-rata share of any excess equity distributions to the joint venture. At December 31, 2006, the Company's investment amounted to \$68.7 million. The Company's equity in earnings of the unconsolidated joint venture amounted to \$140,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006.

7. Other Assets

Other assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Property and equipment, net	\$ 1,730	\$ 1,726
Pre-acquisition costs	8,985	7,865
Other receivables	8,485	6,469
Other	2,771	2,720
	\$ 21,971	\$ 18,780

During the third quarter of 2006, the buyer of 13 of the Company's hotels issued a \$5.6 million promissory note to the Company. The note includes an interest rate of 8.0% per year on the unpaid principal balance, and is due in October 2011.

8. Derivative Financial Instruments

At December 31, 2005, the Company held interest rate cap agreements to manage its exposure to the interest rate risks related to its floating rate debt. The fair values of the interest rate cap agreements are recorded as deferred financing costs, net on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2005. The asset balance on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2006 was zero as these agreements matured in May, 2006. None of the Company's interest rate cap agreements held during 2006, 2005 and 2004 qualified for effective hedge accounting treatment under FAS No. 133. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of the Company's interest rate cap agreements at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, resulted in a net gain of \$1,000, a net loss of \$1,000 and a net loss of \$545,000, respectively. The changes in fair value have been reflected as a decrease in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2006, and an increase in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2005, for the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004.

The following table summarizes the interest rate cap agreements at December 31 (dollars in thousands):

	2005	
Notional amount of variable rate debt	\$	285,354
Fair value of interest rate caps	\$	3
Interest rate cap rates	4.50%-7.19%	
Maturity dates	January 2006	May 2006

9. Due to Management Company and Other Current Liabilities

Due to Management Company

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The Management Company manages 33 of the Company's 49 hotels as of December 31, 2006. The following amounts make up the net liability owed to the Management Company (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	\$ 10,088	\$ 10,376
Worker's compensation	6,683	9,254
Accrued pension liability	500	1,489
Management and accounting fees payable	738	646
Other	9	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss and reimbursements from Management Company	(1,411)	(2,361)
	\$ 16,607	\$ 19,404

F-18

Table of Contents**Other Current Liabilities**

Other current liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Property, sales, and use taxes payable	\$ 11,039	\$ 10,404
Accrued interest mortgage	7,421	6,023
Advanced deposits	6,542	4,479
Worker's compensation	86	469
Other	7,266	8,039
	\$ 32,354	\$ 29,414

10. Notes Payable

Notes payable consisted of the following at December 31 (in thousands):

	2006	2005
Notes payable requiring payments of interest and principal, with fixed rates ranging from 4.98% to 9.88%; maturing at dates ranging from March 2007 through August 2024. The notes are collateralized by first deeds of trust on 41 hotel properties and one laundry facility.	\$ 1,499,828	\$ 1,106,178
Term loan facility in the amount of \$75.0 million requiring monthly payments of interest only subject to an interest rate at the Company's option, equal to either a fluctuating rate equal to Citibank, N.A.'s base rate or a periodic fixed rate equal to one-, two-, or six-month LIBOR, plus, in each case, a margin of 1.25% for base rate loans and 2.25% for LIBOR loans. The term loan facility matures in October 2008, but was repaid in full in April 2006.		75,000
	1,499,828	1,181,178
Less: current portion	(23,231)	(4,387)
	\$ 1,476,597	\$ 1,176,791

We were not in default on any of our loan covenants at December 31, 2006 or 2005.

In January 2006, the Company obtained a \$48.0 million fixed rate mortgage loan with a maturity date of January 2016 and a fixed interest rate of 5.69% in connection with the acquisition of the Marriott Del Mar, San Diego, California.

In February 2006, the Company refinanced two of its hotel properties, replacing a \$36.9 million mortgage at a fixed interest rate of 8.25% scheduled to mature in 2008, with an 11-year \$75.0 million mortgage at a fixed interest rate of 5.58%. Additionally, the Company replaced a \$35.8 million mortgage at a fixed rate of 8.25% scheduled to mature in 2008, with a ten-year \$34.0 million mortgage at a fixed rate of 5.66%. In connection with these transactions, the Company expensed \$7.4 million for loss on early extinguishment of debt related to the cost associated with the defeasance of the previous debt.

In March 2006, the Company assumed an \$81.0 million fixed rate mortgage loan with a maturity date of December 2010 and an interest rate of 5.92% in connection with the acquisition of the Hilton Times Square located in New York City.

In April 2006, the Company refinanced one of its hotel properties by defeasing the existing \$52.9 million loan at a fixed interest rate of 7.5% scheduled to mature in 2008 with a portion of the proceeds from a new loan of \$135.0 million at a fixed rate of 5.95% scheduled to mature in 2021. In connection with this transaction, the Company expensed \$2.6 million for loss on early extinguishment of debt related to the cost associated with the defeasance of the previous debt.

Table of Contents

In May 2006, the Company obtained a \$70.0 million fixed rate mortgage loan with a maturity date of June 2019 and a fixed interest rate of 6.60% in connection with the acquisition of the Embassy Suites, La Jolla, California.

In June 2006, the Company obtained a \$65.0 million fixed rate mortgage loan with a maturity date of January 2018 and an interest rate of 6.14% in connection with the acquisition of the W Hotel, San Diego, California.

In July 2006, the Company closed a \$200.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility (the "new credit facility"). This facility replaced the Company's \$150.0 million secured revolving credit facility. Amounts outstanding under the new credit facility bear interest at LIBOR plus the applicable margin for eurodollar rate advances or the Citibank, N.A. prime lending rate plus the applicable margin for base rate advances. The applicable margin ranges from 1.25% to 1.75% in the case of eurodollar rate advances and 0.25% to 0.75% in the case of base rate advances, depending upon the ratio of the Borrower's Total Debt to EBITDA. The maturity date of this facility is July 2010. In addition, the applicable margin will increase by 2.0% upon the occurrence and during the continuance of an event of default. Subject to certain conditions, the new credit facility may be extended for one year and increased to \$300.0 million. The new credit facility is unsecured and advances are not subject to any borrowing base requirement. The Company is required to maintain a pool of specified unencumbered assets (the "unencumbered pool assets"). Assets may be removed from or added to the unencumbered pool assets, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The new credit facility contains customary financial covenants, including certain leverage and coverage ratios and a minimum tangible net worth. As of December 31, 2006, the Company's revolving credit facility had no amounts outstanding, and had \$11.6 million backing outstanding irrevocable letters of credit, leaving \$188.4 million available. In connection with this refinancing, the Company expensed \$1.3 million of deferred financing costs.

In August 2006, the Company exercised its right under the earn-out agreement for the loan on the Renaissance Orlando to draw an additional \$13.0 million of debt under the agreement. The terms under the revised mortgage loan remain the same, with interest only payments at a rate of 5.30% payable until July 2008, and a maturity date in July 2016.

In April 2005, the Company closed ten individual non cross-collateralized mortgage loans totaling \$276.0 million. The loans are each for a term of ten years and have a fixed rate of 5.34%. The proceeds of these loans were used to repay \$244.3 million of existing mortgage loans.

In June 2005, the Company closed \$250.0 million in four separate mortgage loans, each secured by one hotel, with terms ranging between seven and eleven years and a weighted average fixed interest rate of 5.14%. The proceeds of these loans were used to fund the acquisition of interests in six Renaissance hotels.

In June 2005, the Company assumed a \$9.2 million fixed rate mortgage loan with a maturity date of August 2024 and a fixed interest rate of 8.78% in connection with the acquisition of the Sheraton Cerritos, Cerritos, California.

In July 2005, the Company assumed a \$54.0 million fixed rate mortgage loan with a maturity date of April 2023 and a fixed interest rate of 7.50% in connection with the acquisition of the remaining 75% interest in the Renaissance Washington, D.C.

In October 2005, the Company closed a \$175.0 million fixed rate mortgage loan with a maturity date of December 2014, and a weighted average fixed interest rate of 6.12% in connection with the acquisition of the Hyatt Regency Century Plaza Hotel and Spa, Los Angeles, California.

In December 2005, the Company paid off \$13.1 million of floating rate debt with a maturity date of November 2007.

Total interest incurred and expensed on the notes payable is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004	Period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004
Continuing operations:				
Interest expense	\$ 81,663	\$ 50,900	\$ 6,864	\$ 35,157
Deferred financing fees	4,471	3,313	4,072	3,209
(Gain)/Loss on interest rate cap	(1)	1	1	419

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Costs associated with early extinguishments of debt	9,976	2,667	5,316	
	\$ 96,109	\$ 56,881	\$ 16,253	\$ 38,785
Discontinued operations:				
Interest expense	\$ 86	\$ 4,943	\$ 1,171	\$ 6,424
Deferred financing fees	360	682	1,746	1,119
Loss on interest rate cap				125
Costs associated with early extinguishment of debt		176	1,438	
	\$ 446	\$ 5,801	\$ 4,355	\$ 7,668

F-20

Table of Contents

Aggregate future principal maturities of notes payable at December 31, 2006, are as follows (in thousands):

2007	\$ 23,231
2008	14,842
2009	18,726
2010	102,129
2011	250,927
Thereafter	1,089,973
	\$ 1,499,828

11. Income Taxes

The income tax benefit (provision) included in the consolidated and combined statements of operations is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004	Period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004
Current:				
Federal	\$	\$	\$	\$ (2,141)
State				(515)
				(2,656)
Deferred:				
Federal	5,695	8,619	1,470	249
State	1,438	2,204	376	65
	7,133	10,823	1,846	314
Valuation allowance	(7,133)	(10,823)	(1,846)	2,498
Income tax benefit	\$	\$	\$	\$ 156

Benefit from (provision for) income taxes applicable to continuing operations and discontinued operations is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004	Period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004	Period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004
Benefit from (provision for) continuing operations:				
Current		\$	\$	\$ (2,133)
Deferred				2,404
Benefit from (provision for) continuing operations				271
Benefit from (provision for) discontinued operations:				

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Current				
Deferred				(115)
Benefit from (provision for) discontinued operations				(115)
Benefit from income taxes	\$	\$	\$	156

F-21

Table of Contents

For the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004, income tax benefits primarily arose as a result of certain intercompany transactions that resulted in the reduction of deferred income tax liability that was recorded in connection with the November 22, 1999 going private transaction.

The provision for income taxes differs from the federal statutory rate primarily because (i) a significant portion of income is earned in partnerships, and, as such, is not subject to federal or most state income tax; and (ii) the goodwill associated with impairment losses is not deductible.

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, the provision for income taxes differs from the federal statutory rate due to minor expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes.

The tax effects of temporary differences giving rise to the deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Deferred tax assets:		
NOL carryover	\$ 19,387	\$ 10,794
State taxes and other	533	140
Other reserves	3,833	5,696
Current deferred tax asset before valuation allowance	23,753	16,630
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	(47)	(57)
Other		
	(47)	(57)
Net deferred tax asset	23,706	16,573
Valuation allowance	(23,706)	(16,573)
	\$	\$

The deferred tax assets at December 31, 2006 and 2005, were primarily due to timing differences in the deductibility of various reserves for tax purposes as compared to book purposes. A valuation allowance is maintained to offset its deferred tax assets due to uncertainties surrounding their realization.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$49.3 million and \$21.5 million, respectively, which begin to expire in 2019.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had state net operating loss carryforwards of \$49.3 million and \$21.5 million, respectively, which begin to expire in 2011.

12. Series C Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock

In July 2005, the Company sold 4,102,564 shares of Series C Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock (Series C preferred stock) with a liquidation preference of \$24.375 per share to Security Capital Preferred Growth, Incorporated, an investment vehicle advised by Security Capital Research & Management Incorporated, for gross proceeds of \$99.0 million, or \$24.13 per share, which included a 1% discount to the conversion price/liquidation preference. Other costs of the offering totaled \$130,000. Net proceeds of \$99.0 million were contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for preferred units with economic terms substantially identical to the Series C preferred stock. The net proceeds were used to partially finance the Company's acquisition of six Renaissance hotels. The Series C preferred stock is convertible into shares of the Company's common stock on a one-for-one basis, subject to customary antidilution provisions, including stock splits, stock dividends, non-cash distributions and above-market issuer self-tender or exchange offers. On or after July 8, 2010, the Series C preferred stock

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will be redeemable at the Company's option, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, for cash at a redemption price of \$24.375 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends up to and including the redemption date. The holders of the Series C preferred stock have the right to redeem the Series C preferred stock in the event of any of the following: (1) a change in control of the Company, if certain conditions are not met; (2) a REIT termination event; or, (3) a termination of the Company's listing on either the New York Stock Exchange or NASDAQ. In general, holders of Series C

F-22

Table of Contents

preferred stock vote on an as-converted basis as a single class with holders of the Company's common stock. If the Company is in violation of certain financial ratios for four consecutive quarters, the holders have the right to elect one director to serve on the Company's board of directors. In addition, if the Company is in arrears on dividends on the Series C preferred stock for four or more quarters, the holders have the right to elect additional directors to serve on the Company's board of directors. Subject to a limited exception, holder of Series C preferred stock cannot elect more than an aggregate of two directors. The holders are eligible to receive a participating dividend should the Company's common dividend on its common stock increase beyond \$1.34 per share. The Series C preferred stock has no maturity date and, except as set forth above, the Company is not required to redeem the Series C preferred stock at any time.

The initial carrying value of the Series C preferred stock was recorded at its sales price less costs to issue on the date of issuance. This carrying value is periodically adjusted so that the carrying value will equal the redemption value on the redemption date, which is the earliest date available for the Company to redeem the Series C preferred stock. The carrying value will also be periodically adjusted for any accrued and unpaid dividends, if any. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Series C preferred stock carrying value consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Initial fair value, sales price of \$99.0 million	\$ 99,000	\$ 99,000
Redemption value accretion	296	96
	\$ 99,296	\$ 99,096

13. Stockholders' Equity

Formation and Structuring Transactions

In connection with the formation and structuring transactions in 2004 in connection with the IPO, certain assets were distributed and certain liabilities were assumed by a Predecessor member and certain assets and liabilities were not contributed to the Company. The assets not contributed to the Company by the Predecessor primarily consisted of the Embassy Suites Hotel, Los Angeles, California and the JW Marriott, Cherry Creek, Colorado.

The adjustments for formation and structuring transactions are as follows (in thousands):

Distributions of assets to Predecessor members	\$ (65,328)
Assumption of liabilities by Predecessor members	44,120
Write-off of deferred income taxes	41,064
Other net liabilities assumed by Predecessor members	6,790
	\$ 26,646

Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock

In March 2005, the Company sold an aggregate of 4,850,000 shares of 8.0% Series A and B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (Series A preferred stock and Series B preferred stock) with a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share for gross proceeds of \$121.3 million. Underwriting and other costs of the offering totaled \$3.8 million. Net proceeds of \$117.5 million were contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for preferred membership units with economic terms substantially identical to the Series A and B preferred stock. Subsequent to this offering, the shares of Series B preferred stock were exchanged for an equivalent number of shares of Series A preferred stock. The net proceeds were used to reduce borrowings under the Company's credit facility and for acquisitions. On or after March 17, 2010, the Series A preferred stock will be redeemable at the Company's option, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends up to and including the redemption date. Holders of Series A preferred stock will generally have no voting rights. However, if the Company is in arrears on dividends on the Series A preferred stock for six or more quarterly periods, whether or not consecutive, holders of the Series A preferred stock will be entitled to vote at its next annual meeting and each subsequent annual meeting of stockholders for the election of two

Table of Contents

additional directors to serve on the Company's board of directors until all unpaid dividends and the dividend for the then-current period with respect to the Series A preferred stock have been paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof set aside for payment. The Series A preferred stock has no maturity date and the Company is not required to redeem the Series A preferred stock at any time.

In April 2006, the Company sold an additional 2,200,000 shares of Series A preferred stock with a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share for gross proceeds of \$55.0 million. The proceeds to the Company, net of offering costs, were \$54.2 million, and were used together with proceeds of certain debt refinancings to repay the Company's term loan facility.

Common Stock

On October 26, 2004, the Company commenced operations after completing the IPO, which consisted of the sale of 21,294,737 shares of common stock at a price per share of \$17.00, generating gross proceeds of \$362.0 million. The proceeds to the Company, net of underwriters discount and offering costs, were \$333.5 million. The proceeds from the IPO were used to acquire limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership held by the Predecessors' members as a result of the IPO for \$195.9 million, repay secured notes payable of \$210.1 million, and purchase a ground lessor's interest in a ground lease under one of the properties that was purchased for \$6.3 million. On November 23, 2004, as a result of the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, the Company sold an additional 3,165,000 shares of common stock resulting in gross proceeds of \$53.8 million (\$50.6 million of net proceeds), which it used to purchase an additional 3,165,000 limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership from the Predecessor.

On October 26, 2004, the Company granted 67,947 restricted shares of common stock to the Company's executive officers. These shares of common stock were issued under the 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

On October 26, 2004, the Company granted 434,211 restricted stock units to the Company's executive officers and certain employees. These restricted stock units vest over five years beginning on the grant date. These were issued under the 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

On June 10, 2005, the Company and selling stockholders completed a follow-on offering of 12,180,800 shares, including the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, of common stock at a price per share of \$23.40 (before underwriting discounts and offering costs). The public offering consisted of 3,000,000 primary shares, generating gross proceeds of \$70.2 million, and 9,180,800 secondary shares sold by affiliates of Westbrook Partners, LLC. The proceeds to the Company, net of underwriters' discount and offering costs, were \$65.3 million and were used for acquisitions.

On June 23, 2005, the Company completed a private offering to GIC Real Estate, an investment arm of the Government of Singapore, of 3,750,000 and 294,000 shares of common stock at a price per share of \$20.65 and \$21.97, respectively, generating gross proceeds of \$83.9 million. The proceeds to the Company, net of offering costs, were \$83.8 million and were used for acquisitions.

On June 28, 2005, the Company completed a private offering to Security Capital Preferred Growth Incorporated, an investment vehicle advised by Security Capital Research & Management Incorporated, of 300,000 shares of common stock at a price per share of \$22.347, generating net proceeds of \$6.7 million which were used for acquisitions.

On September 20, 2005, the Company and selling stockholders completed a follow-on offering of 6,700,000 shares of common stock at a price per share of \$24.34 (before underwriting discounts and offering costs). The public offering consisted of 5,993,554 primary shares, generating gross proceeds of \$145.9 million and 706,446 secondary shares sold by affiliates of Westbrook Partners, LLC. The proceeds to the Company, net of underwriters' discount and offering costs, were \$142.2 million and were used for acquisitions.

On November 17, 2005, the Company announced that the minority interest holders in the Operating Partnership priced an offering of 3,699,572 shares of the Company's common stock, representing all of the remaining shares held by the minority interest holders, including shares issued upon conversion of membership units in the Operating Partnership. The offering consisted solely of secondary shares held by the minority interest holders.

Table of Contents

On December 27, 2005, the Company completed a private offering to Security Capital Preferred Growth Incorporated, an investment vehicle advised by Security Capital Research & Management Incorporated, of 599,355 shares of common stock at a price per share of \$23.85, generating net proceeds of \$14.3 million which were used for acquisitions.

On February 2, 2006, the Company completed a follow-on offering of 5,500,000 shares of common stock at a price per share of \$28.80 (before underwriting discounts and offering costs), generating gross proceeds of \$158.4 million. The proceeds to the Company, net of offering costs, were \$158.1 million and were used to fund a portion of the acquisition price of the Hilton Times Square and for general corporate purposes.

In July 2006, the Company entered into a forward sale agreement (the "Forward Sale Agreement") with an affiliate of Citigroup Global Markets Inc. as the forward counterparty, relating to 4,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock. In connection with the execution of the Forward Sale Agreement and at the Company's request, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., as agent for the forward counterparty, borrowed and sold in a public offering (the "Offering") 4,000,000 shares of common stock. If the Company elects to physically settle the Forward Sale Agreement in shares of common stock, the Company will receive an amount equal to approximately \$111.0 million in net proceeds, subject to certain provisions of the Forward Sale Agreement, from the forward counterparty. If the Company elects to settle the Forward Sale Agreement in cash, the Company may not receive any proceeds and may owe cash to the forward counterparty. The Forward Sale Agreement expires in July 2007. As of December 31, 2006, the Company has incurred \$0.4 million in offering costs. The Forward Sale Agreement provides for settlement on one or more settlement dates within one year from the date of the closing of the Offering, subject to specified rights of the forward counterparty to accelerate settlement of the contract in its entirety. If the Company decides to physically settle the Forward Sale Agreement in its entirety, the Company will issue 4,000,000 shares of its common stock to the forward counterparty under the Forward Sale Agreement. The forward sale price is initially equal to \$27.75 per share. The Forward Sale Agreement provides that the initial forward sale price will be subject to increase based on a floating interest factor equal to the federal funds rate, less a spread component, and will be subject to decrease by specified amounts on a quarterly basis during the term of the Forward Sale Agreement. The forward sale price may also be subject to decrease if the cost to the forward counterparty of borrowing Common Stock exceeds a specified amount. If the federal funds rate is less than the spread component on any day, the interest factor will result in a daily reduction of the forward sale price. If the quarterly adjustments are larger than the cumulative effect of the interest factor, the cumulative net effect of these adjustments will result in a decrease in the forward sale price over time. The forward sale agreement is accounted for as an equity instrument and does not qualify as a derivative liability.

Operating Partnership Units

The outstanding units of limited partnership interest were redeemable for cash, or at the option of the Company, for a like number of shares of common stock of the Company.

In November 2004, 3,165,000 units of limited partnership interest were converted to common shares through the exercise of the over-allotment option.

In November 2005, 3,699,572 units of limited partnership interest held by the limited partners representing minority interests on the balance sheet were converted to common shares and sold in a public offering, eliminating the limited partners' interest in the Company.

As of December 31, 2006, the Operating Partnership had 57,775,089 units outstanding, all of which are held by the Company.

14. Long-Term Incentive Plan

The Company has a Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") which provides for the granting to directors, officers and eligible employees of incentive or nonqualified share options, restricted shares, deferred shares, share purchase rights and share appreciation rights in tandem with options, or any combination thereof. The Company has reserved 2,100,000 common shares for issuance under the LTIP.

Restricted shares and restricted share units granted pursuant to the LTIP generally vest over periods from three to five years from the date of grant. The value of shares granted has been calculated based on the share price on the date of grant and is being amortized as compensation expense in accordance with the Company's policy on a straight-line basis over the vesting periods for the entire award. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and for the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, the Company's expense related to these restricted shares and restricted share units was \$5.2 million, \$2.6 million, and \$2.2 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

The following is a summary of non-vested stock grant activity:

	2006		2005		2004	
	Shares	Weighted Average Price	Shares	Weighted Average Price	Shares	Weighted Average Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	454,413	\$ 17.56	434,211	\$ 17.00		
Awarded	333,665	28.76	76,458	20.92	539,474	17.00
Vested	(124,444)	19.44	(46,782)	17.95	(105,263)	17.00
Forfeited	(36,793)	27.84	(9,474)	17.00		
Outstanding at end of year	626,841	22.55	454,413	17.56	434,211	17.00

At December 31, 2006, there were no options, deferred shares, share purchase rights, or share appreciation rights issued or outstanding under the LTIP.

15. Commitments and Contingencies

Franchise Agreements

The Company has entered into various license and franchise agreements related to certain hotel properties. The franchise agreements require the Company to, among other things, pay various monthly fees that are calculated based on specified percentages of certain specified revenues. The franchise agreements generally contain specific standards for, and restrictions and limitations on, the operation and maintenance of the hotels which are established by the franchisors to maintain uniformity in the system created by each such franchisor. Such standards generally regulate the appearance of the hotel, quality and type of goods and services offered, signage and protection of trademarks. Compliance with such standards may from time to time require significant expenditures for capital improvements which will be borne by the Company.

Total franchise costs incurred by the Company and the Predecessor during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004 were \$37.8 million, \$27.5 million, \$4.1 million, and \$22.9 million, respectively. Of the total franchise costs, franchise royalties totaled \$16.4 million, \$15.0 million, \$2.2 million, and \$12.7 million, respectively. The remaining franchise costs include advertising, reservation and priority club assessments. Franchise costs included in discontinued operations totaled \$3.9 million, \$5.7 million, \$1.0 million, and \$6.0 million, respectively for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, for the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004.

In connection with the IPO, the Company obtained franchisor consents from the Company's various franchisors, which, among other things, required the Company to execute new franchise agreements and pay certain fees totaling \$1.7 million, which were expensed during the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004.

Renovation and Construction Commitments

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had various contracts outstanding with third parties in connection with the renovation of certain of its hotel properties. The remaining commitments under these contracts at December 31, 2006 and 2005 totaled \$26.2 million and \$28.2 million, respectively.

Operating Leases

At December 31, 2006, the Company was obligated under the terms of ten ground or air leases and a lease on the corporate facility, which mature from dates ranging from 2010 through 2096, excluding renewal options. Payments on one of the ground leases and the air lease require payments of \$1.00 annually. Future minimum payments under the terms of the operating leases in effect at December 31, 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

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2007	\$ 4,849
2008	4,903
2009	4,957
2010	4,602
2011	4,238
Thereafter	295,787
	\$ 319,336

Rent expense incurred pursuant to these ground lease agreements for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004, totaled \$7.7 million, \$4.8 million, \$0.5 million, and \$3.2 million, respectively. Rent expense included in property tax, ground lease and insurance totaled \$7.2 million and \$3.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, \$0.4 million for the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and \$2.3 million for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004. Rent expense included in discontinued operations totaled \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million for the years ended December 31 2006 and 2005, respectively, \$0.1 million for the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and \$0.9 million for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004.

Table of Contents

Rent expense incurred pursuant to the lease on the corporate facility for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004, totaled \$0.5 million, \$0.4 million, \$0.1 million, and \$0.6 million, respectively, and was included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying statements of operations.

Employment Agreements

As of December 31, 2006, the Company has employment agreements with certain executive employees, which expire through October 2009. The terms of the agreements stipulate payments of base salaries and bonuses.

Approximate minimum future obligations under employment agreements are as follows as of December 31, 2006 (in thousands):

2007	\$ 1,231
2008	754
2009	628
	\$ 2,613

Loans

In connection with the November 22, 1999 going private transaction, the Predecessor entered into a promissory note in favor of one of its executives, due October 1, 2009, in a principal amount of \$650,000, with interest payable at the rate of 8% per year. Concurrently, the executive entered into a promissory note in favor of a subsidiary of the Predecessor, due October 1, 2009, in a principal amount of \$650,000, with interest payable at the rate of 8% per year. Neither of these notes has been materially modified since the inception date. These notes were not contributed to the Company as a part of the formation and structuring transactions.

On July 1, 2003, the Predecessor loaned one of its executives \$100,000 for relocation expenses pursuant to a promissory note with interest payable at the rate of 6% per year and a maturity of April 21, 2007. The Predecessor has agreed to waive 25% of the original principal and accrued interest due to it on each succeeding April 21. In June 2004, the remaining \$75,000 principal amount of the note was forgiven by the Predecessor.

Litigation

During 2003, a suit against the Predecessor was filed by a hotel guest who became ill and alleged the illness resulted from exposure to Legionella bacteria during a stay at one of the Company's formerly owned hotels. On September 18, 2006, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding to settle this litigation for \$537,500. The Company expects that all of this amount will be covered by its liability insurance. The Company will not admit any wrongdoing in connection with the settlement. If the settlement is not finalized, the Company intends to continue to defend this matter vigorously.

Additionally, the Company is involved from time to time in various claims and other legal actions in the ordinary course of business. Management does not believe that the resolution of such additional matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations when resolved.

Collective Bargaining Agreements

The Company is subject to exposure to collective bargaining agreements at certain hotels operated by the Management Company. At December 31, 2006, the percentage of Management Company employees covered by such collective bargaining agreements represents approximately 13.9% of the total number of employees.

Defined Benefit Retirement Plan Obligation

In connection with the formation and structuring transactions, the Predecessor Companies sold their property management company, Sunstone Hotel Properties, Inc. ("SHP") to Interstate Hotels and Resorts, Inc. ("IHR"). IHR assumed certain liabilities of SHP including the defined benefit retirement plan. In accordance with the management agreement with IHR, the Company is still responsible for the costs of the defined benefit

retirement plan.

F-27

Table of Contents

The benefits expected to be paid in each of the next five years, and in the aggregate for the five years thereafter as of December 31, 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

2007	\$ 282
2008	289
2009	318
2010	321
2011	344
Thereafter	1,989
	\$ 3,543

401(k) Savings and Retirement Plan

Beginning in 2005, the Company's employees may participate, subject to eligibility, in the Company's 401(k) Savings and Retirement Plan (the "401(k) Plan"). Employees are eligible to participate in the 401(k) Plan after attaining 21 years of age and performing six months of service. Three percent of eligible employee annual base earnings is contributed by the Company as a Safe Harbor elective contribution. Safe Harbor contributions made by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$171,000 and \$132,000, respectively.

The Company is also responsible for the Management Company's 401(k) Plan, and matches up to three percent of the Management Company's employee contributions at 50 percent. Employees are eligible to participate in the Management Company's 401(k) Plan after attaining 21 years of age and performing one year of service and working at least 1,000 hours. Matching contributions made by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and by the Predecessor for the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004 totaled \$855,000, \$568,000, \$85,000, and \$495,000, respectively.

Other

The Company has provided unsecured environmental indemnities to certain lenders. The Company has performed due diligence on the potential environmental risks including obtaining an independent environmental review from outside environmental consultants. These indemnities obligate the Company to reimburse the guaranteed parties for damages related to environmental matters. There is no term or damage limitation on these indemnities; however, if an environmental matter arises, the Company could have recourse against other previous owners.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had \$11.6 million and \$27.4 million, respectively, of outstanding irrevocable letters of credit to guarantee the Company's financial obligations related to the Management Company, workers' compensation insurance programs and certain notes payable. The beneficiary may draw upon these letters of credit in the event of a contractual default by the Company relating to each respective obligation. There have been no draws made through December 31, 2006.

16. Transactions With Affiliates**Management Fees**

On January 30, 2004, the Predecessor entered into a management agreement with an affiliate to provide management services for the hotel located in Beverly Hills, California owned by the affiliate. The agreement was to expire January 30, 2009 and included successive one-year renewal options. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company was to receive from the affiliate a base management fee of 2.5% of gross operating revenues, as defined. In connection with the Company's initial public offering, this agreement was cancelled and a new agreement was entered into with the Management Company.

On March 30, 2004, the Predecessor entered into a management agreement with an affiliate to provide management services for the hotel located in Nashville, Tennessee owned by an affiliate. The agreement was to expire March 30, 2009 and included successive one-year renewal options. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company was to receive from the affiliate a base management fee of 2.5% of gross operating revenues, as defined. In connection with the Company's initial public offering, this agreement was cancelled and a new agreement was entered into with the Management Company.

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On May 22, 2002, the Predecessor entered into a management agreement with an affiliate to provide management services for the hotel property located in Nashville, Tennessee owned by Westbrook Real Estate Partners, L.L.C. (Westbrook). Two of the Company's former board members are managing principals of Westbrook. The agreement was to expire on May 22, 2007 and included successive one-year renewal options. Pursuant to the agreement, the Predecessor was to receive from Westbrook a base management fee of 4.0% of gross operating revenues, as defined. This agreement was terminated in February 2004 following the sale of the hotel.

F-28

Table of Contents

On May 29, 2002, the Company entered into eight asset management agreements with an affiliate to provide asset management services for the hotel properties owned by Westbrook. The agreements were to expire on May 29, 2007 and included successive one-year renewal options. Pursuant to the agreements, the Company was to receive an asset management fee of 1.0% of gross operating revenues, as defined. At December 31, 2004, none of the agreements were in effect due to the sale of all eight properties to an unaffiliated third party.

For the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004 aggregate management fees and asset management fees earned from affiliates totaled \$4,000 and \$330,000, respectively. The Company did not earn any management fees for either of the years ended December 31, 2006 or 2005.

Accounting Fee

Prior to the Company's IPO, the Company received an accounting fee from certain affiliates equal to \$10 per available room per month. Aggregate accounting fees earned from affiliates totaled \$40,000 for the period January 1, 2004, through October 25, 2004. No accounting fees were earned by the Company during 2006, 2005, or during the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004.

Acquisition Fees

During the period January 1, 2004 through October 1, 2004, in connection with successful acquisitions of hotel properties by certain affiliated companies, the Predecessor received aggregate acquisition fees in the amount of \$318,000, in exchange for rendering services in connection with such acquisitions. Such acquisition fees were recognized as revenue and were included in management and other fees from affiliates. No acquisition fees were earned in 2006, 2005, or during the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004.

Other Reimbursements

From time to time, the Company pays for certain expenses such as payroll, insurance and other costs on behalf of certain affiliates. The affiliates generally reimburse such amounts on a monthly basis. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, amounts owed to the Company by its affiliates amounted to \$1.4 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, and are included in due from affiliates.

Transactions With Others

The Company purchases telecommunications equipment from Gemini Telemanagement Systems, or GTS, a telecommunications equipment provider based in Redwood City, California. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and President, Robert A. Alter, is a 5.2% stockholder in GTS, and his brother, Richard Alter, is the majority stockholder in GTS. The Company paid GTS \$253,000, \$393,000, \$4,000 and \$743,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the period October 26, 2004 through December 31, 2004, and the period January 1, 2004 through October 25, 2004.

17. Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

The combined and consolidated quarterly results for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, of the Company are as follows (in thousands):

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Revenues Continuing Operations				
2006	\$ 197,564	\$ 230,407	\$ 226,094	\$ 248,991
2005	101,298	113,316	161,060	210,804
Operating income Continuing Operations				
2006	26,166	41,484	33,343	33,533
2005	12,300	17,664	19,202	30,575
Net income				
2006	17,825	22,052	1,536	11,824
2005	1,797	8,532	7,885	11,991
Earnings (loss) per share basic and diluted				

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2006	\$	0.25	\$	0.29	\$	(0.06)	\$	0.11
2005	\$	0.04	\$	0.17	\$	0.09	\$	0.16

F-29

Table of Contents

Net income (loss) per share is computed independently for each of the quarters presented and therefore may not sum to the annual amount for the year. Previously reported revenues and operating income have been adjusted to account for current discontinued operations in accordance with Statement No. 144.

Contract Interpretation Issue

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company favorably resolved its contract interpretation issue with a customer who operates under a contract with the United States government, and fully reversed \$2.1 million in bad debt reserve which had been recorded by the Company in the second quarter of 2005.

18. Subsequent Events

On January 4, 2007, the Company acquired the 499-room LAX Renaissance hotel located in Los Angeles, California for approximately \$65.0 million and named Marriott International as manager. The acquisition was initially funded through a draw on the Company's unsecured revolving credit facility that will be repaid through a partial settlement of the forward equity agreement.

Table of Contents

SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.

SCHEDULE III REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

DECEMBER 31, 2006

(In Thousands)

		Cost Capitalized					Gross Amount at							
		Initial costs		Subsequent to Acquisition			December 31, 2006							
							Bldg. and		Bldg. and				Accum.	Date of
		Encmbr.	Land	Bldg. and Impr	Land	Impr.	Land	Impr.	Totals	Depr.	Constr.	Acq.	Life	
Crowne Plaza	Grand Rapids	\$ 13,317	\$ 1,488	\$ 15,698	\$	\$ 2,766	\$ 1,488	\$ 18,464	\$ 19,952	\$ 2,493	N/A	2002	5-35	
Courtyard by Marriott Los Angeles				8,446		8,172		16,618	16,618	4,090	N/A	1999	5-35	
Courtyard by Marriott Oxnard		(a)	1,637	8,041		2,882	1,637	10,923	12,560	2,292	N/A	1999	5-35	
Courtyard by Marriott Riverside		(a)	395	8,483		1,256	395	9,739	10,134	2,271	N/A	1999	5-35	
Courtyard by Marriott San Diego		(a)	1,569	15,336		3,353	1,569	18,689	20,258	4,282	N/A	1999	5-35	
Doubletree Minneapolis		(b)	1,150	9,953		3,118	1,150	13,071	14,221	1,785	N/A	2002	5-35	
Embassy Suites Hotel Chicago		75,000	79	46,886	6,348	7,005	6,427	53,891	60,318	7,529	N/A	2002	5-35	
Embassy Suites La Jolla		70,000	27,900	70,450			27,900	70,450	98,350	1,582	N/A	2006	5-35	
Fairmont Newport Beach				65,769		25,154		90,923	90,923	3,847	N/A	2005	5-35	
Hawthorn Suites Sacramento		(a)	3,517	19,023		1,032	3,517	20,055	23,572	4,964	N/A	1999	5-35	
Hilton Del Mar		(b)	4,106	22,353		4,420	4,106	26,773	30,879	3,797	N/A	2002	5-35	
Hilton Huntington		(a)	6,730	41,198		4,528	6,730	45,726	52,456	6,523	N/A	2002	5-35	
Hilton Garden Inn Lake Oswego			2,534	9,400		270	2,534	9,670	12,204	2,182	N/A	2000	5-35	
Hilton Times Square		81,542		221,488		387		221,875	221,875	6,413	N/A	2006	5-35	
Holiday Inn San Diego (Harbor View)		(a)	875	15,648		7,645	875	23,293	24,168	5,743	N/A	1999	5-35	
Holiday Inn Express San Diego (Old Town)		(a)	2,070	10,005		971	2,070	10,976	13,046	2,645	N/A	1999	5-35	
Hyatt Atlanta			2,700	15,359		(3,452)	2,700	11,907	14,607	3,240	N/A	2000	5-35	
Hyatt Regency Century Plaza		175,000	174,155	110,272		12,086	174,155	122,358	296,513	5,041	N/A	2005	5-35	
Hyatt Regency Newport Beach				30,549		7,980		38,529	38,529	5,116	N/A	2002	5-35	
Kahler Hotel Rochester		(b)	3,411	45,349		9,562	3,411	54,911	58,322	12,190	N/A	1999	5-35	
Kahler Inn & Suites Rochester		(a)	1,666	21,582	(173)	839	1,493	22,421	23,914	5,582	N/A	1999	5-35	
Marriott Del Mar		48,000	5,125	57,633		94	5,125	57,727	62,852	2,053	N/A	2006	5-35	

Table of Contents**SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.****SCHEDULE III REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION****DECEMBER 31, 2006***(In Thousands)*

		Initial costs		Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Amount at December 31, 2006		Totals	Accum. Depr.	Date of Constr.	Date Acq.	Depr. Life
Encmbr.		Land	Bldg. and Impr.	Land	Bldg. and Impr.	Land	Bldg. and Impr.					
Marriott Houston	(b)	4,167	19,155		3,305	4,167	22,460	26,627	2,956	N/A	2002	5-35
Marriott Napa Valley		5,845	21,975	3,000	27,784	8,845	49,759	58,604	10,191	N/A	1999	5-35
Marriott Ontario	(b)	5,057	18,481		3,342	5,057	21,823	26,880	2,941	N/A	2003	5-35
Marriott Park City	(b)	2,260	17,778		4,264	2,260	22,042	24,302	4,947	N/A	1999	5-35
Marriott Philadelphia	(b)	3,297	29,710		3,885	3,297	33,595	36,892	4,660	N/A	2002	5-35
Marriott Portland		5,341	20,705		1,367	5,341	22,072	27,413	4,871	N/A	2000	5-35
Marriott Provo	(a)	1,117	18,676		3,997	1,117	22,673	23,790	4,881	N/A	1999	5-35
Marriott Riverside		2,145	8,689		6,150	2,145	14,839	16,984	2,618	N/A	2000	5-35
Marriott Rochester	(a)	1,851	39,714		3,827	1,851	43,541	45,392	10,604	N/A	1999	5-35
Marriott Salt Lake City	(a)		19,918		2,724		22,642	22,642	5,167	N/A	1999	5-35
Marriott Troy	(b)	2,701	45,814		5,297	2,701	51,111	53,812	7,142	N/A	2002	5-35
Marriott Tysons Corner	(b)	3,897	43,528		6,358	3,897	49,886	53,783	6,952	N/A	2002	5-35
Renaissance Concourse	(a)		32,716		399		33,115	33,115	1,847	N/A	2005	5-35
Renaissance Harborplace	110,000	25,085	102,707		1,258	25,085	103,965	129,050	5,787	N/A	2005	5-35
Renaissance Long Beach	35,000	10,437	37,300		500	10,437	37,800	48,237	2,089	N/A	2005	5-35
Renaissance Orlando Resort at Sea World	88,000		119,733		6,016		125,749	125,749	6,705	N/A	2005	5-35
Renaissance Washington D.C.	135,000	14,563	132,800		2,623	14,563	135,423	149,986	6,906	N/A	2005	5-35
Renaissance Westchester	30,000	12,874	33,237		4,123	12,874	37,360	50,234	1,742	N/A	2005	5-35
Residence Inn Manhattan Beach	(a)	7,990	8,024		1,137	7,990	9,161	17,151	1,026	N/A	2003	5-35
Residence Inn Oxnard	(a)	2,894	19,386		2,922	2,894	22,308	25,202	5,131	N/A	1999	5-35
Residence Inn Rochester		225	9,652	173	938	398	10,590	10,988	954	2004	NA	5-35
Residence Inn Sacramento	(a)	2,020	13,050		1,418	2,020	14,468	16,488	3,424	N/A	1999	5-35
Sheraton Cerritos	8,882		24,737		285		25,022	25,022	1,230	N/A	2005	5-35
Sheraton Salt Lake City	(a)	5,629	30,964		(4,500)	5,629	26,464	32,093	6,484	N/A	1999	5-35
Valley River Inn Eugene	(b)	1,806	14,113		1,459	1,806	15,572	17,378	2,183	N/A	2002	5-35
W Hotel San Diego	65,000	6,400	85,131		7	6,400	85,138	91,538	1,637	N/A	2006	5-35
Wyndham Houston	34,000	6,184	35,628		4,737	6,184	40,365	46,549	5,505	N/A	2002	5-35

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Total	\$ 968,741	\$ 374,892	\$ 1,872,242	\$ 9,348	\$ 195,690	\$ 384,240	\$ 2,067,932	\$ 2,452,172	\$ 216,240
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F-32

Table of Contents

SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.

SCHEDULE III REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

DECEMBER 31, 2006

(In Thousands)

		Initial costs		Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Amount at December 31, 2006						
	Encmbr.	Land	Bldg. and Impr.	Land	Bldg. and Impr.	Land	Bldg. and Impr.	Totals	Accum. Depr.	Date of Constr.	Date Acq.	Depr. Life
Investments in Other Real Estate												
TCS Rochester	\$ 5,451	\$ 1,600	\$	\$	\$ 6,929	\$ 1,600	\$ 6,929	\$ 8,529	\$ 1,130	N/A	1999	5-35
Office Building Troy		2,224	2,140			2,224	2,140	4,364	76	N/A	2006	5-35
Land held for future development or sale		4,500		(3,567)		933		933		N/A	1999	5-35
	\$ 5,451	\$ 8,324	\$ 2,140	\$ (3,567)	\$ 6,929	\$ 4,757	\$ 9,069	\$ 13,826	\$ 1,206			

F-33

Table of Contents

	Hotel Properties			Other Real Estate		
	2006	2005	2004	Investments 2006	2005	2004
(1) Reconciliation of land and buildings and improvements:						
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 2,052,675	\$ 1,157,110	\$ 1,213,918	\$ 6,518	\$ 6,286	\$ 6,278
Additions during year:						
Acquisitions	474,906	895,608	6,348	4,360		
Improvements	89,126	28,252	47,976	2,948	232	8
Impairment loss			(24,393)			
Disposals during the year	(164,535)	(28,295)	(62,326)			
Eliminate property not contributed to Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.			(24,413)			
Balance at the end of the year	\$ 2,452,172	\$ 2,052,675	\$ 1,157,110	\$ 13,826	\$ 6,518	\$ 6,286
(2) Reconciliation of accumulated depreciation:						
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 177,677	\$ 134,159	\$ 111,000	\$ 977	\$ 824	\$ 662
Depreciation for the year	70,383	47,993	37,154	229	153	162
Retirement	(31,820)	(4,475)	(11,345)			
Eliminate property not contributed to Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.			(2,650)			
Balance at the end of the year	\$ 216,240	\$ 177,677	\$ 134,159	\$ 1,206	\$ 977	\$ 824

- (a) Property is pledged as collateral by the note payable secured by deed of trust dated October 26, 2004 with a current balance at December 31, 2006 of \$249,636,462.
- (b) Property is pledged as collateral by the note payable secured by deed of trust dated April 29, 2005 with a current balance at December 31, 2006 of \$276,000,000.