

S^oTHERLY HOTELS

OUR TOWN. YOUR HOME.



2021

HOTEL
A L B A
T A M P A




HOTEL
BALLAST



TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS

A letter from Sotherly Hotels President & CEO David R. Folsom

To Our Stockholders:

Throughout 2021, the U.S. lodging industry saw a rebound in hotel demand, commencing with the rollout of vaccines early in the year. The first half of 2021 saw hotel fundamentals improve dramatically across many of our markets as the traveling public returned to more normalized travel and vacation habits. During the summer, we saw many of our hotels with revenue production exceeding 2019 levels for the same period. Leisure travel dominated the landscape, as pandemic restrictions were lifted across the nation. Business travel and group bookings remained challenged during the year, but we saw encouraging signs for both of these segments as the year progressed.



With the advent of the Delta and Omicron variants, we saw the gains achieved during the first half of 2021 slow considerably during the fourth quarter. Notwithstanding these unwelcome new variants in the second half of the year, 2021 proved to be an exceptional one for Sotherly Hotels. We far exceeded our overall expectations in revenues and Hotel EBITDA. We believe that as we move into 2022, the waning impact of the Omicron variant will act as an additional catalyst for the ongoing lodging recovery. We have seen a reduction in case counts associated with Omicron, along with a more favorable removal of restrictions in States and municipalities throughout the U.S. Group bookings are rebounding significantly in 2022, cancellations have slowed, and we have seen an ongoing (albeit slow) return of business travel.

During 2021 we continued to judiciously add expenses at our hotels, increasing our service levels and guest amenities, but only when and where we judged there to be sufficient demand to offset such costs and deliver superior margins. 2021 also saw a resurgence of inflation that has not been seen in the U.S. for almost four decades. As a result, the lodging industry has generally seen significant growth in average daily rate, without a reduction in the recovery of occupancy. For example, in 2019, our composite portfolio concluded the year with an overall average daily rate of \$161.08. In 2021, while still in the grip of the pandemic, our overall average daily rate was \$160.51 for the composite portfolio, nearly matching 2019 (which was the highest on record for the company). With inflation in average daily rate comes inflation in variable costs at hotels. Controlling these costs, while maintaining adequate service and amenity levels, is an ongoing focus for the Company.

In 2021, the Company remained focused on reducing its overall debt load, especially its sizable corporate debt that was issued during the pandemic to provide much needed liquidity. The Company also reduced its outstanding amount of preferred stock, through opportunistic exchanges of preferred shares for common shares. We believe these efforts, which will continue in 2022, will help restructure and improve the condition of Sotherly's balance sheet as it works through the late stages of the pandemic.

Our industry saw great progress in 2021. The lodging recovery is well underway. We agree with most market participants who have expressed that two or more years are still needed for a complete return to pre-pandemic levels of revenue and profitability. The next phase of the recovery will include a return of more traditional group and corporate business, as well as the individual business traveler.

We want to thank our shareholders who continue to invest in and support Sotherly Hotels.

Sincerely,



David R. Folsom

President and Chief Executive Officer

OUR PROPERTIES

1. The Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, GA
2. The Whitehall, Houston, TX
3. The DeSoto, Savannah, GA
4. Hyde Resort & Residences, Hollywood, FL
5. Hotel Ballast, Wilmington, NC
6. Hotel Alba, Tampa, FL
7. DoubleTree Jacksonville Riverfront, Jacksonville, FL
8. DoubleTree Resort Hollywood Beach, Hollywood, FL
9. DoubleTree Raleigh-Brownstone-University, Raleigh, NC
10. Hyatt Centric Arlington, Arlington, VA
11. DoubleTree Laurel, Laurel, MD
12. DoubleTree Philadelphia Airport, Philadelphia, PA
13. Hyde Beach House, Hollywood, FL



**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 10-K

**FOR ANNUAL AND TRANSITION REPORTS
PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

SOTHERLY HOTELS INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

001-32379
(Commission File Number)

20-1531029
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

SOTHERLY HOTELS LP
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

001-36091
(Commission File Number)

20-1965427
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

306 South Henry Street, Suite 100
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185
(Address of Principal Executive Officers) (Zip Code)
757-229-5648
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Registrant</u>	<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbols</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Sotherly Hotels Inc.	Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	SOHO	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
Sotherly Hotels Inc.	8.0% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value	SOHOB	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
Sotherly Hotels Inc.	7.875% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value	SOHOO	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
Sotherly Hotels Inc.	8.25% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value	SOHON	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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 by Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Sotherly Hotels Inc. Yes No **Sotherly Hotels LP** 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.

Sotherly Hotels Inc. Yes No **Sotherly Hotels LP** 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.

Sotherly Hotels Inc. Yes No **Sotherly Hotels LP** Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Sotherly Hotels Inc. Yes No **Sotherly Hotels LP** Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or emerging growth company. (See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934).

Sotherly Hotels Inc. Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company Emerging growth company

Sotherly Hotels LP

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

Sotherly Hotels Inc. Yes No **Sotherly Hotels LP** Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Sotherly Hotels Inc. Yes No **Sotherly Hotels LP** Yes No

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of Sotherly Hotels Inc. as of June 30, 2021, the last business day of Sotherly Hotels Inc.'s most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$42,010,437 based on the closing price quoted on the NASDAQ ® Stock Market.

As of March 5, 2022, there were 17,631,326 shares of Sotherly Hotels Inc.'s common stock issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III of this Form 10-K incorporates by reference certain portions of Sotherly Hotels Inc.'s proxy statement for its 2022 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

Auditor Firm Id: 57

Auditor Name: Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

Auditor Location: Richmond, Virginia

**SOTHERLY HOTELS INC.
SOTHERLY HOTELS LP**

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

We refer to Sotherly Hotels Inc. as the “Company,” Sotherly Hotels LP as the “Operating Partnership,” the Company’s common stock as “common stock,” the Company’s preferred stock as “preferred stock,” the Operating Partnership’s common partnership interest as “partnership units,” and the Operating Partnership’s preferred interest as the “preferred units.” References to “we” and “our” mean the Company, its Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries and predecessors, collectively, unless the context otherwise requires or where otherwise indicated.

The Company conducts virtually all of its activities through the Operating Partnership and is its sole general partner. The partnership agreement provides that the Operating Partnership will assume and pay when due, or reimburse the Company for payment of, all costs and expenses relating to the ownership and operations of, or for the benefit of, the Operating Partnership. The partnership agreement further provides that all expenses of the Company are deemed to be incurred for the benefit of the Operating Partnership.

This report combines the Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2021 of the Company and the Operating Partnership. We believe combining the annual reports into this single report results in the following benefits:

- combined reports better reflect how management and investors view the business as a single operating unit;
- combined reports enhance investors’ understanding of the Company and the Operating Partnership by enabling them to view the business as a whole and in the same manner as management;
- combined reports are more efficient for the Company and the Operating Partnership and result in savings of time, effort and expense; and
- combined reports are more efficient for investors by reducing duplicative disclosure and providing a single document for their review.

To help investors understand the significant differences between the Company and the Operating Partnership, this report presents the following separate sections for each of the Company and the Operating Partnership:

- Item 5 – Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities – selected portions;
- Item 9A – Controls and Procedures;
- Consolidated Financial Statements;
- the following Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements:
 - Note 6 – Preferred Stock and Units;
 - Note 7 – Common Stock and Units;
 - Note 12 – Loss per Share and per Unit; and
- Certifications of CEO and CFO Pursuant to Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information included and incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K may contain 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, and as such may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe our current strategies, expectations and future plans, are generally identified by our use of words, such as “intend,” “plan,” “may,” “should,” “will,” “project,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “continue,” “potential,” “opportunity,” and similar expressions, whether in the negative or affirmative, but the absence of these words does not necessarily mean that a statement is not forward looking. All statements regarding our expected financial position, business and financing plans are forward-looking statements.

Currently, one of the most significant factors that could cause actual outcomes to differ materially from the Company’s forward-looking statements is the adverse effect of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) on the Company’s business, financial performance and condition, operating results and cash flows, the real estate market and the hospitality industry specifically, and the global economy and financial markets. The significance, extent and duration of the impacts caused by the COVID-19 outbreak on the Company will depend on future developments, which are uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence at this time, including the scope, severity and duration of the pandemic, the extent and effectiveness of the actions mandated and taken to contain the pandemic or mitigate its impact, the Company’s ability to negotiate forbearance and/or modifications agreements with its lenders on acceptable terms, or at all, and the direct and indirect economic effects of the pandemic and containment measures, among others. Moreover, investors are cautioned to interpret many of the risks set forth under the Section titled “Risk Factors” in Item 1A of this report as being heightened as a result of the ongoing and numerous adverse impacts of COVID-19. Such additional factors include, but are not limited to, the ability of the Company to effectively acquire and dispose of properties; the ability of the Company to implement its operating strategy; changes in general political, economic and competitive conditions and specific market conditions; reduced business and leisure travel due to travel-related health concerns, including the widespread outbreak of COVID-19 or any other infectious or contagious diseases in the U.S. or abroad; adverse changes in the real estate and real estate capital markets; financing risks; litigation risks; regulatory proceedings or inquiries; and changes in laws or regulations or interpretations of current laws and regulations that impact the Company’s business, assets or classification as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”). Although the Company believes that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate, and therefore there can be no assurance that such statements included in this report will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the results or conditions described in such statements or the objectives and plans of the Company will be achieved. Additional factors which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future prospects include, but are not limited to:

- national and local economic and business conditions that affect occupancy rates and revenues at our hotels and the demand for hotel products and services;
- risks associated with the hotel industry, including competition and new supply of hotel rooms, increases in wages, energy costs and other operating costs;
- risks associated with the level of our indebtedness and our ability to meet covenants in our debt agreements, including our recently negotiated forbearance agreements and loan modifications and, as necessary, to refinance or seek an extension of the maturity of such indebtedness or further modification of such debt agreements;
- risks associated with adverse weather conditions, including hurricanes;
- impacts on the travel industry from pandemic diseases, including COVID-19;
- the availability and terms of financing and capital and the general volatility of the securities markets;
- management and performance of our hotels;
- risks associated with maintaining our system of internal controls;
- risks associated with the conflicts of interest of the Company’s officers and directors;
- risks associated with redevelopment and repositioning projects, including delays and cost overruns;
- supply and demand for hotel rooms in our current and proposed market areas;
- risks associated with our ability to maintain our franchise agreements with our third party franchisors;
- our ability to acquire additional properties and the risk that potential acquisitions may not perform in accordance with expectations;

- our ability to successfully expand into new markets;
- legislative/regulatory changes, including changes to laws governing taxation of REITs;
- the Company's ability to maintain its qualification as a REIT; and
- our ability to maintain adequate insurance coverage.

Additional factors that could cause actual results to vary from our forward-looking statements are set forth under the Section titled "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this report.

These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating any forward-looking statement contained in this report or incorporated by reference herein. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report or, in the case of any document incorporated by reference, the date of that document. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are qualified by the cautionary statements in this section. We undertake no obligation to update or publicly release any revisions to forward-looking statements to reflect events, circumstances or changes in expectations after the date of this report, except as required by law. In addition, our past results are not necessarily indicative of our future results.

PART I

Item 1. *Business*

Organization

Sotherly Hotels Inc. (the “Company”) is a self-managed and self-administered lodging real estate investment trust, or REIT, that was formed in August 2004 to own, acquire, renovate and reposition full-service, primarily upscale and upper-upscale hotel properties located in primary markets in the mid-Atlantic and southern United States. On December 21, 2004, the Company successfully completed its initial public offering and elected to be treated as a self-advised REIT for federal income tax purposes. The Company conducts its business through Sotherly Hotels LP, its operating partnership (the “Operating Partnership”), of which the Company is the general partner. As of the filing date, the Company owns approximately 94.0% of the general and limited partnership units in the Operating Partnership. Limited partners own the remaining Operating Partnership units.

As of December 31, 2021, our portfolio consisted of twelve full-service, primarily upscale and upper-upscale hotels located in eight states with an aggregate of 3,156 hotel rooms, and interests in two condominium hotels and their associated rental programs. All of our hotels are wholly-owned by subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership and are managed on a day-to-day basis by Our Town Hospitality, LLC (“Our Town”). Our portfolio is concentrated in markets that we believe possess multiple demand generators and have significant barriers to entry for new product delivery, which are important factors for us in identifying hotel properties that we expect will be capable of providing strong risk-adjusted returns.

In order for the Company to qualify as a REIT, it cannot directly manage or operate our hotels. Therefore, we lease our wholly-owned hotel properties to entities that we refer to as our “TRS Lessees”, which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of MHI Hospitality TRS Holding, Inc. (“MHI Holding”, and collectively with the TRS Lessees, the “MHI TRS Entities”). The MHI TRS Entities, in turn, have engaged Our Town, which is an eligible independent management company, to manage the day-to-day operations at our hotels. MHI Holding is a taxable REIT subsidiary (“TRS”) for federal income tax purposes.

Our corporate office is located at 306 South Henry Street, Suite 100, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185. Our telephone number is (757) 229-5648.

COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 to be a global pandemic and the virus has continued to spread throughout the United States and the world. As a result of this pandemic and subsequent government mandates and health official recommendations, hotel demand was significantly reduced and had a significant impact on our results of operations. Hotel demand has begun to improve due largely to increased vaccination rates and the lifting of government mandates. See further discussion in *Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* in Part II of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our Properties

As of December 31, 2021, our hotels were located in Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Texas. Nine of these hotels operate under franchise agreements with major hotel brands, and three are independent hotels. We also own the hotel commercial condominium units of the Hyde Resort & Residences and Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences condominium hotels. We closed the sale of the Sheraton Louisville Riverside on February 10, 2022. The DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone-University is under contract to be sold. See Item 2 in Part I and Item 7 in Part II of this Form 10-K for additional detail on our properties.

Our Strategy and Investment Criteria

Our strategy is to grow through acquisitions of full-service, upscale and upper-upscale hotel properties located in the primary markets of the southern United States. Sotherly may also opportunistically acquire hotels throughout other regions of the United States. We intend to grow our portfolio through disciplined acquisitions of hotel properties and believe that we will be able to source significant external growth opportunities through our management team’s extensive network of industry, corporate and institutional relationships. Current market conditions and the terms of our loan agreements limit our ability to pursue our growth strategy, but as economic conditions improve and demand and consumer confidence increase, we intend to position the Company to execute on our growth strategy. We are not subject to limitations on the amount or percentage of our total assets that may be invested in any one property. Additionally, no limits have been set on the concentration of investments in any one location or facility type. Our policy is to acquire assets primarily for income and long-term appreciation.

Our investment criteria are further detailed below:

- *Geographic Growth Markets:* Our growth strategy focuses on the major markets in the Southern region of the United States. Our management team remains confident in the long-term growth potential associated with this part of the United States. We believe these markets have, during the Company's and our predecessors' existence, been characterized by population growth, economic expansion, growth in new businesses and growth in the resort, recreation and leisure segments. We will continue to focus on these markets, including coastal locations, and will investigate other markets for acquisitions only if we believe these new markets will provide similar long-term growth prospects. Sotherly may also opportunistically acquire hotels throughout the United States.
- *Full-Service Hotels:* Our acquisition strategy focuses on the full-service hotel segment. Our full-service hotels fall primarily under the upscale to upper-upscale categories and include such brands as Hilton, Doubletree by Hilton, and Hyatt, as well as independent hotels affiliated with Preferred Hotels & Resorts. We may also acquire commercial unit(s) within upscale to upper-upscale condominium hotel projects, allowing us to establish and operate unit rental programs. We do not own limited service or extended-stay hotels. We believe that full-service hotels, in the upscale to upper-upscale categories, will outperform the broader U.S. hotel industry, and thus offer the highest returns on invested capital. Sotherly may also opportunistically acquire hotels outside of the full-service, upscale or upper-upscale category.
- *Significant Barriers to Entry:* We intend to execute a strategy that focuses on the acquisition of hotels in prime locations with significant barriers to entry.
- *Proximity to Demand Generators:* We seek to acquire hotel properties located in central business districts for both leisure and business travelers within the respective markets, including large state universities, airports, convention centers, corporate headquarters, sports venues and office buildings. We seek to be in walking locations that are proximate to the markets' major demand generators.

We generally have a bias toward acquiring underperforming hotels, which we typically define as those that are poorly managed, suffer from significant deferred maintenance and capital investment and that are not properly positioned in their respective markets. In pursuing these opportunities, we hope to improve revenue and cash flow and increase the long-term value of the underperforming hotels we acquire. Our ultimate goal is to achieve a total investment that is substantially less than replacement cost of a hotel or the acquisition cost of a market performing hotel. In analyzing a potential investment in an underperforming hotel property, we typically characterize the investment opportunity as one of the following:

- *Branding Opportunity:* The acquisition of properties that includes a repositioning of the property through a change in brand affiliation, which may include positioning the property as an independent hotel. Branding opportunities typically include physical upgrades and enhanced efficiencies brought about by changes in operations.
- *Shallow-Turn Opportunity:* The acquisition of an underperforming but structurally sound hotel that requires moderate renovation to re-establish the hotel in its market.
- *Deep-Turn Opportunity:* The acquisition of a hotel that is closed or functionally obsolete and requires a restructuring of both the business components of the operations as well as the physical plant of the hotel, including extensive renovation of the building, furniture, fixtures and equipment.

Typically, in our experience, a deep turn opportunity takes a total of approximately four years from the initial acquisition of a property to achieving full post-renovation stabilization. Therefore, when evaluating future opportunities in underperforming hotels, we intend to focus on up-branding and shallow-turn opportunities, and to pursue deep-turn opportunities on a more limited basis and in joint venture partnerships, if possible.

Investment Vehicles. In pursuit of our investment strategy, we may employ various traditional and non-traditional investment vehicles:

- *Direct Purchase Opportunity:* Our traditional investment strategy is to acquire direct ownership interests via our Operating Partnership in properties that meet our investment criteria, including opportunities that involve full-service, upscale and upper-upscale properties in identified geographic growth markets that have significant barriers to entry for new product delivery. Such properties, or portfolio of properties, may or may not be acquired subject to a mortgage, or other financing or lending instruments, by the seller or third-party.
- *Joint Venture/Mezzanine Lending Opportunities:* We may, from time to time, undertake a significant renovation and rehabilitation project that we characterize as a deep-turn opportunity. In such cases, we may acquire a functionally obsolete hotel whose renovation may be very lengthy and require significant capital. In these projects, we may choose to structure such acquisitions as a joint venture, or mezzanine lending program, in order to avoid severe short-term dilution and loss of current income commonly referred to as the "negative carry" associated with such extensive renovation

programs. We will not pursue joint venture or mezzanine programs in which we would become a “de facto” lender to the real estate community.

- *Investments in Mortgages, Structured Financings and Other Lending Policies:* In sourcing acquisitions for our core turnaround growth strategy, we may pursue investments in debt instruments that are collateralized by underperforming hotel properties. In certain circumstances, we believe that owning these debt instruments is a way to (i) ultimately acquire the underlying real estate asset and (ii) provide a non-dilutive current return to the Company’s stockholders in the form of interest payments derived from the ownership of the debt. Our principal goal in pursuing distressed debt opportunities is ultimately to acquire the underlying real estate. By owning the debt, we believe that we may be in a position to acquire deeds to properties that fit our investment criteria in lieu of foreclosures. We do not have a policy limiting our ability to invest in loans secured by properties or to make loans to other persons. We may consider offering purchase money financing in connection with the sale of properties where the provision of that financing will increase the value to be received by us for the property sold. We may make loans to joint ventures in which we may participate in the future. However, neither Sotherly nor the Operating Partnership intend to engage in significant lending activities.

Portfolio and Asset Management Strategy

We intend to ensure that the management of our hotel properties maximizes market share, as evidenced by revenue per available room (“RevPAR”) penetration indices, and that our market share yields the optimum level of revenues for our hotels in their respective markets. Our strategy is designed to actively monitor our hotels’ operating expenses in an effort to maximize hotel earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“Hotel EBITDA”).

Over our long history in the lodging industry, we have refined many portfolio and asset management techniques that we believe provide for exceptional cash returns at our hotels. We undertake extensive budgeting due diligence wherein we examine market trends, one-time or exceptional revenue opportunities, and/or changes in the regulatory climate that may impact costs. We review daily revenue results and revenue management strategies at the hotels, and we focus on our managers’ ability to produce high quality revenues that translate to higher profit margins. We look for ancillary forms of revenues, such as leasing roof-top space for cellular towers and other communication devices and also look to lease space to third parties in our hotels, which may include, but are not limited to, gift shops or restaurants. We have and will continue to engage parking management companies to maximize parking revenue. Our efforts further include periodic review of property insurance costs and coverage, and the cost of real and personal property taxes. We generally appeal tax increases in an effort to secure lower tax payments and routinely pursue strategies that allow for lower overall insurance costs, such as purchasing re-insurance.

We also require detailed and refined reporting data from our hotel manager, which includes detailed accounts of revenues, revenue segments, expenses and forecasts based on current and historic booking patterns. We also believe we optimize and successfully manage capital costs at our hotels while ensuring that adequate product standards are maintained to provide a positive guest experience.

None of our hotels are managed by a major national or global hotel franchise company. Through our long history in the lodging industry, we have found that management of our hotels by management companies other than franchisors is preferable to and more profitable than management services provided by the major franchise companies, specifically with respect to optimization of operating expenses and the delivery of guest service.

Our portfolio management strategy includes efforts to optimize labor costs. Our third-party hotel manager is responsible for hiring and maintaining the labor force at each of our hotels. Although we do not directly employ or manage employees at our hotels, we monitor our hotel manager and make recommendations regarding the operation of our hotels. The labor force in our hotels is predominately non-unionized, with only one property, the DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront, having approximately 31 employees electing to participate under a collective bargaining arrangement. Further, the employees at our hotels that are managed by Our Town are eligible to receive health and other insurance coverage through Our Town, which self-insures. Self-insuring has, in our opinion and experience, provided significant savings over traditional insurance company sponsored plans.

Asset Disposition Strategy. When a property no longer fits with our investment objectives, we will pursue a direct sale of the property for cash so that our investment capital can be redeployed according to the investment strategies outlined above. Where possible, we will seek to subsequently purchase a hotel in connection with the requirements of a tax-free exchange. Such a strategy may be deployed in order to mitigate the tax consequence that a direct sale may cause.

Our Principal Agreements

Management Agreements

Our hotels are managed on a day-to-day basis by Our Town, an eligible independent management company. The base management fee for each of our hotels is a percentage of the gross revenues of the hotel and is due monthly. The applicable percentages of gross revenue for the base management fee for each of our wholly-owned hotels and our condominium hotel rental programs are shown below:

Hotel Name	Commencement Date	Expiration Date	Percentage Fee
Hotel Ballast Wilmington, Tapestry Collection by Hilton	January 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.50%
The DeSoto	January 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.50%
DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport	January 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.50%
DoubleTree by Hilton Brownstone - University	January 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.50%
Sheraton Louisville Riverside ⁽¹⁾	January 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.50%
Hotel Alba Tampa, Tapestry Collection by Hilton	January 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.50%
DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront	January 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.50%
DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel	January 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.50%
Georgian Terrace	January 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.50%
The Whitehall	January 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.50%

(1) The Sheraton Louisville Riverside was sold on February 10, 2022.

Hotel Name	Commencement Date	Expiration Date	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4-5 & Renewals
DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach	April 1, 2020	March 31, 2025				
Hyde Resort & Residences	April 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.00%	2.25%	2.50%	2.50%
Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences	April 1, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.00%	2.25%	2.50%	2.50%
Hyatt Centric Arlington	November 15, 2020	March 31, 2025	2.00%	2.25%	2.50%	2.50%

Agreements with Our Town. Our Town is the management company for each of our twelve wholly-owned hotels, as well as the manager for our two condominium rental programs. As of December 31, 2021, Our Town was a majority-owned subsidiary of Newport Hospitality Group, Inc (“Newport”). On February 25, 2022, Andrew M. Sims, our Chairman, and David R. Folsom, our President and Chief Executive Officer increased their beneficial ownership to approximately 51.3% and 1.5%, respectively, of the total outstanding ownership interests of Our Town. Both Mr. Sims and Mr. Folsom serve as directors of Our Town and have certain governance rights.

On September 6, 2019, we entered into a master agreement with Newport and Our Town related to the management of certain of our hotels, as amended on December 13, 2019 (as amended, the “OTH Master Agreement”). On December 13, 2019, and subsequent dates we entered into a series of individual hotel management agreements for the management of our hotels. Those hotel management agreements for our 11 wholly-owned hotels and the two rental programs are each referred to as an “OTH Hotel Management Agreement” and, together, the “OTH Hotel Management Agreements”.

The OTH Master Agreement:

- expires on March 31, 2025, or earlier if all of the OTH Hotel Management Agreements expire or are terminated prior to that date. The OTH Master Agreement shall be extended beyond 2025 for such additional periods as an OTH Hotel Management Agreement remains in effect;
- requires Our Town to provide dedicated executive level support for our managed hotels pursuant to certain criteria;
- sets an incentive management fee for each of the hotels managed by Our Town equal to 10% of the amount by which gross operating profit, as defined in the OTH Hotel Management Agreements, for a given year exceeds the budgeted gross operating profit for such year; provided, however, that the incentive management fee payable in respect of any such year shall not exceed 0.25% of the gross revenues of the hotel included in such calculation;
- provides for an adjustment to the fees payable by us under the OTH Hotel Management Agreements in the event the net operating income of Our Town falls below \$250,000 for any calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2021;

- provides a mechanism and establishes conditions on which the Company will offer Our Town the opportunity to manage hotels acquired by the Company in the future, pursuant to a negotiated form of single facility management agreement, with the caveat that the Company is not required to offer the management of future hotels to Our Town; and
- sets a base management fee for future hotels of 2.00% for the first year of the term, 2.25% for the second year of the term, and 2.50% for the third and any additional years of the term.

Each of the OTH Hotel Management Agreements has an initial term ending March 31, 2025. Each of the OTH Hotel Management Agreements may be extended for up to two additional periods of five years subject to the approval of both parties with respect to any such extension. The agreements provide that Our Town will be the sole and exclusive manager of the hotels as the agent of the respective TRS Lessee, at the sole cost and expense of the TRS Lessee (except for the initial advances and amounts borrowed by Our Town under the Credit Agreement as described below), and subject to certain operating standards. Each OTH Hotel Management Agreement may be terminated in connection with a sale of the related hotel. In connection with a termination upon the sale of the hotel, Our Town will be entitled to receive a termination fee equal to the lesser of the management fee paid with respect to the prior twelve months or the management fees paid for that number of months prior to the closing date of the hotel sale equal to the number of months remaining on the current term of the OTH Hotel Management Agreement. Upon the sale of a hotel, no termination fee will be due in the event the Company elects to provide Our Town with the opportunity to manage another comparable hotel and Our Town is not precluded from accepting such opportunity. Our Town is required to qualify as an eligible independent contractor in order to permit the Company to continue to operate as a real estate investment trust.

Pursuant to the management agreements for the Hyde Resort & Residences and the Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences, Our Town manages the rental of individually owned condominium units pursuant to rental agreements entered into with individual condominium unit owners. We have also entered into an Association Sub Management and Assignment Agreement with Our Town for the management and operation of the condominium association responsible for the operation of the Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences, and a Rental Sales Management Agreement pursuant to which Our Town agreed to manage the marketing and negotiation of rental agreements with individual condominium unit owners.

Franchise Agreements

As of December 31, 2021, all but three of our wholly-owned hotels operate under franchise licenses from national hotel companies. As our franchise agreements expire, we will continue to evaluate each hotel on a case-by-case basis and decide whether to renew or terminate the agreement. We also periodically review our independent hotels to determine whether they would be better served by operating under a franchise license.

Our TRS Lessees hold the franchise licenses for our wholly-owned hotels. Our hotel manager must operate each of our hotels they manage in accordance with and pursuant to the terms of the franchise agreement for the hotel.

The franchise licenses generally specify certain management, operational, record keeping, accounting, reporting and marketing standards and procedures with which the franchisee must comply. Under the franchise licenses, the franchisee must 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;
- display of signage;
- marketing standards including print media, billboards, and promotions standards; and
- the type, quality and age of furniture, fixtures and equipment included in guest rooms, lobbies and other common areas.

As the franchisee, our TRS Lessees are required to pay franchise/royalty fees, as well as certain other fees for marketing and reservations services in amounts that range from approximately 3.0% to 4.0% of gross revenues. The following table sets forth certain information for the franchise licenses of our wholly-owned hotel properties as of December 31, 2021:

	Franchise/Royalty Fee ⁽¹⁾	Expiration Date
Hotel Alba Tampa, Tapestry Collection by Hilton ⁽²⁾	5.0%	June 2029
DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront	5.0%	September 2025
DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel	5.0%	October 2030
DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia – Airport	5.0%	October 2024
DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone – University	5.0%	March 2023
DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach	5.0%	October 2027
Hotel Ballast Wilmington, Tapestry Collection by Hilton ⁽²⁾	5.0%	April 2028
Hyatt Centric Arlington	5.0%	March 2038
Sheraton Louisville Riverside ⁽³⁾	5.0%	April 2023

(1) Percentage of room revenues payable to the franchisor.

(2) The Franchise/Royalty Fee is 3.0% for operating year 1, 4.0% for operating year 2, and 5.0% thereafter.

(3) The Sheraton Louisville Riverside hotel was sold on February 10, 2022.

Lease Agreements

TRS Leases

In order for the Company to maintain qualification as a REIT, neither the Company nor the Operating Partnership or its subsidiaries can operate our hotels directly. Our wholly-owned hotels are leased to our TRS Lessees, which have engaged a third-party management company to manage the hotels. Each lease has a non-cancelable term ranging from four to thirty years, subject to earlier termination upon the occurrence of certain contingencies described in the lease.

During the term of each lease, our TRS Lessees are obligated to pay a fixed annual base rent plus a percentage rent and certain other additional charges. Base rent accrues and is paid monthly. Percentage rent is calculated by multiplying fixed percentages by gross room revenues, in excess of certain threshold amounts and is paid monthly or quarterly, according to the terms of the agreement.

Other Leases

We lease the land underlying the Hyatt Centric Arlington hotel pursuant to a ground lease. The ground lease requires us to make rental payments of \$50,000 per year in base rent and percentage rent equal to 3.5% of gross room revenue in excess of certain thresholds, as defined in the ground lease agreement. The ground lease contains a rent reset provision that will reset the rent in June 2025 to a fixed amount per annum equal to 8.0% of the land value, subject to an appraisal process. The initial term of the ground lease expires in 2035 and may be extended by us for four additional renewal periods of 10 years each. The ground lease requires us to obtain the consent of the third-party lessor in order to sell the Hyatt Centric Arlington hotel or to assign our leasehold interest in the ground lease.

In connection with the acquisition of the Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences hotel commercial condominium unit, we entered into a 20-year parking and cabana management agreement for the parking garage and poolside cabanas associated with the resort. In exchange for rights to the parking and cabana revenue, we pay the condominium association an annual payment of \$271,000 per annum for the initial five-year term, with 5.0% increases on every fifth year of the term.

We lease approximately 8,500 square feet of commercial office space in Williamsburg, Virginia for our corporate offices, under an agreement with a ten-year term beginning January 1, 2020. The initial annual rent under the agreement is \$218,875, with the rent for each successive annual period increasing by 3.0% over the prior annual period's rent. The annual rent is offset by a tenant improvement allowance of \$200,000, applied against one-half of each monthly rent payment until such time as the tenant improvement allowance is exhausted.

Secured Note Financing

On December 31, 2020, we closed a transaction with KWHP SOHO, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“KW”), as collateral agent and a note investor, and MIG SOHO, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“MIG”, and together with KW, the “Investors”), as a note investor, whereby the Investors purchased \$20.0 million in Secured Notes from the Operating Partnership. Under the terms of the note purchase we had an option to require the Investors to purchase an additional \$10.0 million in Secured Notes, which has now expired. As of the date of this report, there is an aggregate of \$20.0 million Secured Notes outstanding. The obligations of the Operating Partnership were guaranteed by the Company. We entered into the following agreements: (i) a Note Purchase Agreement; (ii) a Secured Note with KW in the amount of \$10.0 million and a Secured Note with MIG in the amount of \$10.0 million; (iii) a Pledge and Security Agreement; (iv) a Board Observer Agreement; and (v) other related ancillary agreements. The Secured Notes mature in 3 years and will be payable on or before the maturity date at the rate of 1.47x the principal amount borrowed during the initial 3-year term, with a 1-year extension at Company’s option. The Secured Notes also carry a 6.0% current interest rate, payable quarterly during the initial 3-year term. Pursuant to the Pledge Agreement, certain subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership entered into the Pledge Agreement with KW, pursuant to which we agreed to pledge and grant to KW a first priority security interest in the equity interests, including certain voting rights, of our affiliates that own The DeSoto in Savannah, Georgia; the Hotel Ballast in Wilmington, North Carolina; and the DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport hotel (collectively, the “Pledged Collateral”). Upon an uncured monetary event of default under the Secured Notes, KW, as collateral agent, has a right to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of or realize upon the Pledged Collateral in order to satisfy any amounts outstanding under the Secured Notes. Pursuant to the Board Observer Agreement, the Company granted KW the option and the right, while the Secured Notes remain outstanding, to appoint a single representative to attend meetings of the Company’s board of directors and its committees in a non-voting, observer capacity only.

Tax Status

The Company elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), commencing with its taxable year ended December 31, 2004. In order to maintain its qualification as a REIT, the Company must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it currently distribute, as “qualifying distributions,” at least 90.0% of its taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and by excluding its net capital gains and reduced by certain non-cash items) to its stockholders. The Company has adhered to these requirements each taxable year since its formation in 2004 and intends to continue to adhere to these requirements and maintain its qualification for taxation as a REIT. As a REIT, the Company generally will not be subject to federal corporate income tax on that portion of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) that is distributed to its stockholders. If the Company fails to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year, and no relief provision applies, it will be subject to federal income taxes at regular corporate rates and it would be disqualified from re-electing treatment as a REIT until the fifth taxable year after the year in which it failed to qualify as a REIT. Even if the Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, it may be subject to certain state and local taxes on its income and property, and to federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed taxable income. In addition, taxable income from non-REIT activities managed through taxable REIT subsidiaries, or TRSs, is subject to federal, state and local income taxes.

While the Operating Partnership is generally not subject to federal and state income taxes, the unit holders of the Operating Partnership, including the Company, are subject to tax on their respective allocable shares of the Operating Partnership’s taxable income.

The Company has one TRS, MHI Holding, in which it owns an interest through the Operating Partnership. MHI Holding is subject to federal, state and local income taxes. MHI Holding has operated at a cumulative taxable loss, through December 31, 2021, of approximately \$55.4 million and deferred timing differences of approximately \$2.4 million attributable to accrued, but not deductible, vacation and sick pay amounts, business interest, depreciation and other timing differences. The Company has not incurred federal income taxes since its formation. During the first quarter of 2020, we reduced our deferred tax assets through the establishment of a 100% valuation allowance of approximately \$5.4 million. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we increased the valuation allowance to approximately \$14.7 million and increased it again during the year ended December 31, 2021 to approximately \$14.9 million.

Environmental Matters

In connection with the ownership and operation of the hotels, we are subject to various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations relating to environmental protection. Under these laws, a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances on, under, or in such property. Such laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of hazardous or toxic substances. In addition, the presence of contamination from hazardous or toxic substances, or the failure to remediate such contaminated property properly, may adversely affect the owner’s ability to borrow using such property as collateral. Furthermore, a person who arranges for the disposal or treatment of a hazardous or toxic substance at a property owned by another, or who transports

such substance to or from such property, may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of such substance released into the environment at the disposal or treatment facility. The costs of remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial, and the presence of 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 the hotels, we may be potentially liable for such costs.

We believe that our hotels are in compliance, in all material respects, with all federal, state and local environmental ordinances and regulations regarding hazardous or toxic substances and other environmental matters, the violation of which would have a material adverse effect on us. We have not received written notice from any governmental authority of any material noncompliance, liability or claim relating to hazardous or toxic substances or other environmental matters in connection with any of our present hotel properties.

Employees and Human Capital

As of December 31, 2021, we employed 10 full-time persons, all of whom work at our corporate office in Williamsburg, Virginia. We believe relations with our employees are positive. Our human capital resources objectives include attracting and retaining talented and well-qualified employees. Our compensation program, including competitive salaries and other benefits, are designed to attract, hire, retain and motivate highly qualified employees and executives. We are committed to enhancing our culture through efforts to promote and preserve inclusion and by providing and maintaining a safe work environment. All persons employed in the day-to-day operations of each of our hotels are employees of our third-party hotel manager engaged by our TRS Lessees to operate such hotels.

Available Information

We maintain an Internet site, <http://www.sotherlyhotels.com>, which contains additional information concerning Sotherly Hotels Inc. We make available free of charge through our Internet site all our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, definitive proxy statements and other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. We have also posted on this website the Company's Code of Business Conduct and the charters of the Company's Nominating, Corporate Governance and Compensation ("NCGC") and Audit Committees of the Company's board of directors. We intend to disclose on our website any changes to, or waivers from, the Company's Code of Business Conduct. Information on the Company's Internet site is neither part of nor incorporated into this Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following are the material risks that may affect us. Any of the risks discussed herein can materially adversely affect our business, liquidity, operations, industry or financial position or our future financial performance.

SUMMARY

Risks Related to Our Business and Properties

- Risks related to the limited number of hotels that we own.
- Risks related to increased hotel operating expenses and decreased hotel revenues.
- Risks related to our investment strategy, and the acquisition, renovation, or repositioning of hotels.
- Risks related to our third-party management companies.
- Risks related to our ability to make distributions.
- Risks related to the geographic concentration of our hotels.
- Risks related to the concentration of our hotel franchise agreements.
- Risks related to our ground lease for the Hyatt Centric Arlington.
- Risks related to hedging against interest rate exposure.
- Risks related to investment opportunities and growth prospects.
- Risks related to internal controls.
- Risks related to information technology.
- Risks related to natural disasters and the physical effects of climate change.

Risks Related to the Lodging Industry

- Risks related to COVID-19.
- Risks related to the overall economy and our financial performance.
- Risks related to operating risks, seasonality of the hotel business, investment concentration in particular segments of a single industry, and capital expenditures.
- Risks related to operating hotels with franchise agreements.
- Risks related to restrictive covenants in certain of our franchise agreements.
- Risks related to hotel re-development.
- Risks related to obtaining financing.
- Risks related to uninsured and underinsured losses.
- Risks related to governmental regulations, including regulations covering environmental matters or the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Risks related to unknown or contingent liabilities.
- Risks related to future terrorist activities.

General Risks Related to the Real Estate Industry

- Risks related to illiquidity of real estate investments.
- Risks related to future acquisitions.
- Risks related to property damage including harmful mold.
- Risks related to increases in property taxes.

Risks Related to Our Debt and Financing

- Risks related to our financial leverage.
- Risks related to our forbearance agreements.
- Risks related to our financial covenants.
- Risks related to our debt maturities.
- Risks related to our borrowing costs.
- Risks related to interest rates.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

- Risks related to change of control.
- Risks related to our executive employment agreements.

- Risks related to ownership limitations on our common stock and preferred stock.
- Risks related to our preferred stock.
- Risks related to future indebtedness.
- Risks related to our REIT status.
- Risks related to our major corporate policies.
- Risks related to key personnel.

Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest of Our Officers and Directors

- Risks related to conflicts of interest of our officers and directors.

Federal Income Tax Risks Related to the Company's Status as a REIT.

- Risks related to potential failure to qualify as a REIT.
- Risks related to potential failure to make distributions.
- Risks related to MHI Holding, including its TRS qualification and potential tax liability.
- Risks related to potential tax liabilities.
- Risks related to highly technical and complex REIT compliance requirements.
- Risks related to Operating Partnership's qualification as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.
- Risks related to the qualification of our hotel manager as an "eligible independent contractor".
- Risks related to our TRS leases.
- Risks related to taxation of dividend income and U.S. withholding tax.
- Risks related to foreign investors.
- Risks related to U.S. tax reform and related regulatory action.

DETAIL

Risks Related to Our Business and Properties

We own a limited number of hotels and significant adverse changes at one hotel could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance and may limit our ability to make distributions to stockholders.

As of December 31, 2021, our portfolio consisted of twelve wholly-owned hotels with a total of 3,156 rooms and the hotel commercial condominium units of the Hyde Resort & Residences and the Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences condominium hotels. Significant adverse changes in the operations of any one hotel could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance and, accordingly, on our ability to make distributions to stockholders.

We are subject to risks of increased hotel operating expenses and decreased hotel revenues.

Our leases with our TRS Lessees provide for the payment of rent based in part on gross revenues from our hotels. Our TRS Lessees are subject to hotel operating risks including decreased hotel revenues and increased hotel operating expenses, including but not limited to the following:

- wage and benefit costs;
- repair and maintenance expenses;
- energy costs;
- insurance costs; and
- other operating expenses.

Any increases in these operating expenses can have a significant adverse impact on our TRS Lessees' ability to pay rent and other operating expenses and, consequently, our earnings and cash flow.

In keeping with our investment strategy, we may acquire, renovate and/or re-brand hotels in new or existing geographic markets as part of our repositioning strategy. Unanticipated expenses and insufficient demand for newly repositioned hotels could adversely affect our financial performance and our ability to comply with loan covenants and to make distributions to the Company's stockholders.

We have in the past, and may in the future, develop or acquire hotels in geographic areas in which our management may have little or no operating experience. Additionally, those properties may also be renovated and re-branded as part of a repositioning strategy. Potential customers may not be familiar with our newly renovated hotel or be aware of the brand change. As a result, we may have to incur costs relating to the opening, operation and promotion of those new hotel properties that are substantially greater than those incurred in other geographic areas. These hotels may attract fewer customers than expected and we may choose to increase spending on advertising and marketing to promote the hotel and increase customer demand. Unanticipated expenses and insufficient demand at new hotel properties, therefore, could adversely affect our financial performance and our ability to comply with loan covenants and to make distributions to the Company's stockholders.

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 and as a result, our returns are dependent on the management of our hotels by our hotel management companies.

Since federal income tax laws restrict REITs and their subsidiaries from operating or managing hotels, we do not operate or manage our hotels. Instead, we lease all of our hotels to our TRS Lessees, and our TRS Lessees retain managers to operate our hotels pursuant to management agreements.

Under the terms of our management agreements with our hotel manager and the REIT qualification rules, our ability to participate in operating decisions regarding the hotels is limited. We will depend on our hotel manager to operate our hotels as provided in the management agreements. 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. Thus, even if we believe our hotels are being operated inefficiently or in a manner that does not result in satisfactory occupancy rates, RevPAR, and average daily rates ("ADR"), we may not be able to force a hotel management company to change its method of operating our hotels. Additionally, in the event that we need to replace a hotel management company in the future, we may be required by the terms of the applicable management agreement to pay substantial termination fees and may experience significant disruptions at the affected hotels.

Our ability to make distributions to the Company's stockholders is subject to fluctuations in our financial performance, operating results and capital improvement requirements.

As a REIT, the Company is required to distribute, as "qualifying distributions," at least 90.0% of its REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and by excluding its net capital gains, and reduced by certain noncash items), each year to the Company's stockholders. However, several factors may make us unable to declare or pay distributions to the Company's stockholders, including poor operating results and financial performance or unanticipated capital improvements to our hotels, including capital improvements that may be required by our franchisors.

We lease all of our hotels to our TRS Lessees. Our TRS Lessees are subject to hotel operating risks, including risks of sustaining operating losses after payment of hotel operating expenses, including management fees. Among the factors which could cause our TRS Lessees to fail to make required rent payments are reduced net operating profits or operating losses, increased debt service requirements and capital expenditures at our hotels, including capital expenditures required by the franchisors of our hotels. Among the factors that could reduce the net operating profits of our TRS Lessees are decreases in hotel revenues and increases in hotel operating expenses. Hotel revenue can decrease for a number of reasons, including increased competition from a new supply of hotel rooms and decreased demand for hotel rooms. These factors can reduce both occupancy and room rates at our hotels and limit the volume of food and beverage revenue and other operating revenue such as parking revenue.

The amount of any dividend distributions to holders of the Company's common stock is in the sole discretion of the Company's board of directors, which will consider, among other factors, our financial performance, debt service obligations, debt covenants and capital expenditure requirements. We cannot assure you that we will generate sufficient cash to fund distributions.

Geographic concentration of our hotels makes our business vulnerable to economic downturns in the mid-Atlantic and southern United States.

Our hotels are located in the mid-Atlantic and southern United States. As a result, economic conditions in the mid-Atlantic and southern United States significantly affect our revenues and the value of our hotels to a greater extent than if we had a more geographically diversified portfolio. Business layoffs or downsizing, industry slowdowns, changing demographics and other similar factors that may adversely affect the economic climate in these areas could have a significant adverse impact on our business. Any resulting oversupply or reduced demand for hotels in the mid-Atlantic and southern United States and in our markets in particular would therefore have a disproportionate negative impact on our revenues and limit our ability to make distributions to stockholders.

A substantial number of our hotels operate under brands owned by Hilton Worldwide (Hilton); therefore, we are subject to risks associated with concentrating our portfolio in one brand. We also own a hotel operated under the brand owned by Hyatt Hotels Corporation (Hyatt).

In our portfolio, the majority of the hotels that we owned as of December 31, 2021 utilize brands owned by Hilton. As a result, our success is dependent in part on the continued success of Hilton and their respective brands. If market recognition or the positive perception of Hilton is reduced or compromised, the goodwill associated with the Hilton branded hotels in our portfolio may be adversely affected, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. As of March 1, 2022, we owned one property under the Hyatt brand. Our success is also dependent in part on the continued success, market recognition, and positive perception of these brands.

Our ground lease for the Hyatt Centric Arlington may constrain us from acting in the best interest of stockholders or require us to make certain payments.

The Hyatt Centric Arlington is subject to a ground lease with a third-party lessor which requires us to obtain the consent of the relevant third-party lessor in order to sell the Hyatt Centric Arlington hotel or to assign our leasehold interest in the ground lease. Accordingly, we may be prevented from completing such a transaction if we are unable to obtain the required consent from the lessor, even if we determine that the sale of this hotel or the assignment of our leasehold interest in the ground lease is in the best interest of the Company or our stockholders. In addition, at any given time, potential purchasers may be less interested in buying a hotel subject to a ground lease and may demand a lower price for the hotel than for a comparable property without such a restriction, or they may not purchase the hotel at any price. For these reasons, we may have a difficult time selling the hotel or may receive lower proceeds from any such sale. The ground lease is subject to four additional renewal periods of 10 years each, following the first renewal period which expires in 2035. At the beginning of each renewal period, certain provisions of the lease may be adjusted by the lessor, which could impact payments we are required to make to the lessor. The ground lease contains a rent reset provision that will reset the rent in June 2025 to a fixed amount per annum equal to 8.0% of the land value, subject to an appraisal process. If we are not able to come to reasonable terms with the lessor at the end of the term or if we are found to have breached certain obligations under the ground lease, the hotel may suffer a substantial decline in value and we may be forced to dispose of the hotel at a substantial loss.

Hedging against interest rate exposure may adversely affect us and our hedges may fail to protect us from the losses that the hedges were designed to offset.

Subject to maintaining the Company's qualification as a REIT, we may elect to manage our exposure to interest rate volatility by using interest rate hedging arrangements, such as cap agreements and swap agreements. These agreements involve the risks that these arrangements may fail to protect or adversely affect us because, among other things:

- interest rate hedging can be expensive, particularly during periods of rising and volatile interest rates;
- available interest rate hedges may not correspond directly with the interest rate risk for which protection is sought;
- the financial instruments we select may not have the effect of reducing our interest rate risk;
- the duration of the hedge may not match the duration of the related liability;
- the credit quality of the hedging counterparty owing money on the hedge may be downgraded to such an extent that it impairs our ability to sell or assign our side of the hedging transaction; and
- the hedging counterparty owing money in the hedging transaction may default on its obligation to pay.

As a result of any of the foregoing, our hedging transactions, which are intended to limit losses, may fail to protect us from the losses that the hedges were designed to offset and could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our investment opportunities and growth prospects may be affected by competition for acquisitions.

We compete for investment opportunities with other entities, some of which have substantially greater financial resources than we do. This competition may generally limit the number of suitable investment opportunities offered to us, which may limit our ability to grow. This competition may also increase the bargaining power of property owners seeking to sell to us, making it more difficult for us to acquire new properties on attractive terms, or at all.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately determine our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, the Company's stockholders could lose confidence in our financial results, which could harm our business and the value of the Company's shares.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires us to evaluate and report on our internal controls over financial reporting. Our internal controls and financial reporting are not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. While we have undertaken substantial work to maintain effective internal controls, we cannot be certain that we will be successful in maintaining adequate internal controls over our financial reporting and financial processes in the future. In the future, we may discover areas of our internal controls that need improvement. Furthermore, as we grow our business, our internal controls will become more complex, and we will require significantly more resources to ensure our internal controls remain effective. If we or our independent auditors discover a material weakness, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, could reduce the market value of the Company's shares and make it more difficult for the Company to raise capital. Additionally, the existence of any material weakness or significant deficiency would require management to devote significant time and incur significant expense to remediate any such material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and management may not be able to remediate any such material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in a timely manner.

We and our hotel manager rely on information technology in our operations, and any material failure, inadequacy, interruption or security failure of that technology could harm our business.

We and our hotel manager rely on information technology networks and systems, including the Internet, to process, transmit and store electronic information, and to manage or support a variety of business processes, including financial transactions and records, personal identifying information, reservations, billing and operating data. We and our hotel manager purchase some of our information technology from vendors, on whom our systems depend. We and our hotel manager rely on commercially available systems, software, tools and monitoring to provide security for processing, transmission and storage of confidential operator and other customer information, such as individually identifiable information, including information relating to financial accounts. Although we and our hotel manager have taken steps, we believe are necessary to protect the security of our information systems and the data maintained in those systems, it is possible that the safety and security measures taken will not be able to prevent the systems' improper functioning or damage, or the improper access or disclosure of personally identifiable information such as in the event of cyber-attacks. Security breaches, including physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses, attacks by hackers and similar breaches, can create system disruptions, shutdowns or unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. Any failure to maintain proper functionality, security and availability of our information systems could interrupt our operations, damage our reputation, subject us to liability claims or regulatory penalties and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our hotel

manager carries cyber insurance policies to protect and offset a portion of potential costs incurred from a security breach. Additionally, we currently have cyber insurance policies to provide supplemental coverage above the coverage carried by our third-party manager. Despite various precautionary steps to protect our hotels from losses resulting from cyber-attacks, any cyber-attack occurrence could still result in losses at our properties, which could affect our results of operations. We are not aware of any cyber incidents that we believe to be material or that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We also rely on the reservation systems of our brand partners and those systems may be hacked or subject to denial of service attacks.

We face possible risks associated with natural disasters and the physical effects of climate change.

We are subject to the risks associated with natural disasters and the physical effects of climate change, which can include more frequent or severe storms, droughts, hurricanes and flooding, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our hotels, operations and business. Over time, our coastal markets are expected to experience increases in storm intensity and rising sea-levels causing damage to our properties. As a result, we could become subject to significant losses and/or repair costs that may or may not be fully covered by insurance. Other markets may experience prolonged variations in temperature or precipitation that may limit access to the water needed to operate our hotels or significantly increase energy costs, which may subject those hotels to additional regulatory burdens, such as limitations on water usage or stricter energy efficiency standards. Climate change also may affect our business by increasing the cost of (or making unavailable) property insurance on terms we find acceptable in areas most vulnerable to such events, increasing operating costs at our hotels, such as the cost of water or energy, and requiring us to expend funds as we seek to repair and protect our hotels against such risks. There can be no assurance that climate change will not have a material adverse effect on our hotels, operations or business.

Risks Related to the Lodging Industry

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak has affected, and is likely to materially and adversely continue to affect travel and result in significantly reduced demand for our hotels.

The outbreak of COVID-19 throughout the world, classified by the World Health Organization as a pandemic, has disrupted global travel and supply chains, and has adversely impacted global commercial activity across many industries. Due to travel restrictions in the U.S. and around world, the travel and hospitality industries are particularly facing tremendous drains on resources. The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and is expected to continue to have, significant adverse impacts on economic and market conditions and global economic contraction. The uncertainty surrounding the pandemic precludes any prediction as to the scale and scope of the ultimate adverse impact and longevity of the COVID-19 pandemic or any future pandemic outbreak. There also can be no guarantee that the demand for lodging, and consumer confidence in travel generally, will recover as quickly as other industries.

Our business is likely to continue to be materially and adversely affected by the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the travel industry. Government travel advisories, corporate restrictions and airline travel cancellations have impacted demand at our hotels – in 2021 we experienced a substantial decline in group-related and transient business as compared to pre-pandemic levels. The ramifications of the pandemic will continue to affect our industry and our Company in the near term. Further spread or prolonged outbreak of COVID-19 or new variants may result in health or other government authorities extending existing travel restrictions, imposing additional restrictions, creating containment zones, and mandating closure of businesses, among other actions. Any such containment zones or mandatory business closures could include one or more of our hotels. Any of these events could result in a significant and prolonged drop in demand for our hotels, which would further the negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations. Due to the uncertainty inherent in the outbreak, we are not in a position to predict when or if normal travel patterns will resume.

Travel advisories and restrictions may be continued or reinstated due to the continued outbreak or a resurgent outbreak of COVID-19. Furthermore, even in absence of such restrictions, travel demand may remain weak for a significant period of time as individuals or businesses may fear or restrict traveling, respectively. We are unable to predict if and when occupancy and the average daily rates at our hotels will return to pre-pandemic levels. Additionally, our hotels may be negatively impacted by adverse changes in the economy, including higher unemployment rates, declines in income levels, loss of personal wealth and possibly a national and/or global recession resulting from the impact of COVID-19. Declines in demand trends, occupancy and the average daily rates at our hotels may indicate that one or more of our hotels is impaired, which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. COVID-19 could also affect demand as follows: (i) the postponement or cancellation of conferences, conventions, festivals, sporting events, public events and other group business that would have otherwise brought individuals to the areas in which our hotels are located, which has caused, and could continue to cause, a decrease in occupancy rates over a prolonged period of time and exacerbate the seasonal volatility at our hotels; (ii) a general decline of in-person business meetings and an increase in the use of teleconferencing and video-conferencing technology, which could cause a sustained shift away from business-related travel and have a material adverse effect on the overall demand for hotel rooms; and (iii) a decrease in individuals' willingness to travel as a result of actual or perceived health risks.

If the economy falls into a recessionary period or fails to maintain positive growth, our operating performance and financial results may be harmed by declines in occupancy, average daily room rates and/or other operating revenues.

The performance of the lodging industry and the general economy historically have been closely linked. In an economic downturn, business and leisure travelers may seek to reduce costs by limiting travel and/or reducing costs on their trips. Our hotels, which are all full-service hotels, may be more susceptible to a decrease in revenue, as compared to hotels in other categories that have lower room rates. A decrease in demand for hotel stays and hotel services, such as the decrease experienced due to COVID-19, will negatively affect our operating revenues, which will lower our cash flow and may affect our ability to make distributions to stockholders and to maintain compliance with our loan obligations. We had net loss attributable to common stockholders of approximately \$33.4 million for the 2021 fiscal year. An economic downturn, such as the once caused by COVID-19, may increase our losses or reduce our income in the future. A weakening of the economy may adversely and materially affect our industry, business and results of operations and we cannot predict the likelihood, severity or duration of any such downturn. Moreover, reduced revenues as a result of a weakening economy may also reduce our working capital and impact our long-term business strategy.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on our operations and financial performance could be long-lasting and severe.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the hotel industry are unprecedented with global demand for lodging drastically reduced and occupancy levels reaching historic lows. Due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have experienced a severe decline in occupancy and, in turn, revenue. Despite the increases in occupancy and revenue in 2021, we are still short of pre-pandemic levels. We cannot predict the full extent and duration of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on our operations, although the longer and more severe the pandemic, the greater the material adverse effect on our financial condition, our results of operations, the market price of our common shares, our ability to make distributions to our stockholders, our access to credit markets and our ability to service our indebtedness.

Our ability to comply with the terms of our loan covenants, our ability to make distributions to the Company's stockholders and the value of our hotels in general, may be adversely affected by factors in the lodging industry.

Operating Risks

Our hotel properties are subject to various operating risks common to the lodging industry, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

- competition from other hotel properties in our markets;
- over-building of hotels in our markets, which adversely affects occupancy and revenues at our hotels;
- dependence on business and commercial travelers and tourism;
- increases in energy costs and other expenses affecting travel, which may affect travel patterns and reduce the number of business and commercial travelers and tourists;
- increases in operating costs due to inflation and other factors, including increases in labor costs, that may not be offset by increased room rates;
- changes in interest rates and in the availability, cost and terms of debt financing;
- 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;
- adverse effects of international, national, regional and local economic and market conditions;
- adverse effects of a downturn in the lodging industry; and
- risks generally associated with the ownership of hotel properties and real estate, as we discuss in detail below.

These factors could reduce the net income of our TRS Lessees, which in turn could adversely affect the value of our hotels and our ability to comply with the terms of the indenture and to make distributions to the Company's stockholders.

Seasonality of the Hotel Business

The lodging industry is seasonal in nature, which can be expected to cause quarterly fluctuations in our revenues. Our quarterly earnings may be adversely affected by factors outside our control, including weather conditions and poor economic factors. As a result, we may have to enter into short-term borrowings in certain quarters in order to offset these fluctuations in revenues and to make distributions to the Company's stockholders.

Investment Concentration in Particular Segments of a Single Industry

Our entire business is lodging-related. Therefore, a downturn in the lodging industry, in general, and the full-service, upscale and upper-upscale segments in which we operate, in particular, will have a material adverse effect on the value of our hotels, our financial condition and the extent to which cash may be available for distribution to the Company's stockholders.

Capital Expenditures

Our hotel properties have an ongoing need for renovations and other capital improvements, including replacements, from time to time, of furniture, fixtures and equipment. The franchisors of our hotels also require us to make periodic capital improvements as a condition of keeping the franchise licenses. In addition, several of our mortgage lenders require that we set aside amounts for capital improvements to the secured properties on a monthly basis. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, we spent approximately \$3.2 million and approximately \$4.0 million, respectively, on capital improvements to our hotels. Capital improvements and renovation projects may give rise to the following risks:

- possible environmental problems;
- 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; and
- uncertainties as to market demand or a loss of market demand after capital improvements have begun.

The costs of all these capital improvements as well as future capital improvements could adversely affect our financial condition and amounts available for distribution to the Company's stockholders.

Operating our hotels under franchise agreements could increase our operating costs and lower our net income.

Most of our hotels operate under franchise agreements which subject us to risks in the event of negative publicity related to one of our franchisors.

The maintenance of the franchise licenses for our hotels is subject to our franchisors' operating standards and other terms and conditions. Many operating standards and other terms can be modified or expanded at the sole discretion of the franchisor. Our franchisors periodically inspect our hotels to ensure that we, our TRS Lessees, and the management companies follow their standards. Failure by us, our TRS Lessees or a management company to maintain these standards or other terms and conditions could result in a franchise license being canceled. If a franchise license terminates due to our failure to make required improvements or to otherwise comply with its terms, we may also be liable to the franchisor for a termination payment, which varies by franchisor and by hotel. As a condition of continuing a franchise license, a franchisor may require us to make capital expenditures, even if we do not believe the capital improvements are necessary or desirable or will result in an acceptable return on our investment. Nonetheless, we may risk losing a franchise license if we do not make franchisor-required capital expenditures.

If a franchisor terminates the franchise license, we may try either to obtain a suitable replacement franchise license or to operate the hotel without a franchise license. The loss of a franchise license could significantly decrease the revenues at the hotel and reduce the underlying value of the hotel because of the loss of associated name recognition, marketing support and centralized reservation systems provided by the franchisor. A loss of a franchise license for one or more hotels could materially and adversely affect our revenues. This loss of revenues could, therefore, also adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations, our ability to comply with the terms of the loan covenants and reduce our cash available for distribution to stockholders.

Restrictive covenants in certain of our franchise agreements contain provisions that may operate to limit our ability to sell or refinance our hotels, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Franchise agreements typically contain covenants that may affect our ability to sell or refinance a hotel, including requirements to obtain the consent of the franchisor in the event of such a sale or refinancing transaction. In the event that a franchisor's consent is not forthcoming, the terms of a sale or refinancing may be less favorable to us than would otherwise be the case. Some of our franchise agreements provide the franchisor with a right of first offer in the event of certain sales or transfers of a hotel and provide that the franchisor has the right to approve any change in the hotel management company engaged to manage the hotel. Generally, we may be limited in our ability to sell, lease or otherwise transfer hotels unless the transferee is not a competitor of the franchisor and the transferee agrees to assume the related franchise agreements. If the franchisor does not consent to the sale or financing of our hotels, we may be unable to consummate transactions that are in our best interests or the terms of those transactions may be less favorable to us, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and the execution of our strategies.

Hotel re-development is subject to timing, budgeting and other risks that would increase our operating costs and limit our ability to make distributions to stockholders.

We intend to acquire hotel properties from time to time as suitable opportunities arise, taking into consideration general economic conditions, and seek to re-develop or reposition these hotels. Redevelopment of hotel properties involves a number of risks, including risks associated with:

- construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs;
- receipt of zoning, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations;
- development costs incurred for projects that are not pursued to completion;
- acts of God such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods or fires that could adversely impact a project;
- financing; and
- governmental restrictions on the nature or size of a project.

We cannot assure you that any re-development project will be completed on time or within budget. Our inability to complete a project on time or within budget would increase our operating costs and reduce our net income.

The hotel business is capital intensive and our inability to obtain financing could limit our growth.

Our hotel properties will require periodic capital expenditures and renovation to remain competitive. Acquisitions or development of additional hotel properties will require significant capital expenditures. In addition, several of our mortgage lenders require that we set aside annual amounts for capital improvements to the secured property. We may not be able to fund capital improvements or acquisitions solely from cash provided from our operating activities because we must distribute at least 90.0% of our REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gains, each year to maintain our REIT tax status. As a result, our ability to fund significant capital expenditures, acquisitions or hotel development through retained earnings is very limited. Consequently, we rely upon the availability of debt or equity capital to fund any significant investments or capital improvements. Our ability to grow through acquisitions or development of hotels will be limited if we cannot obtain satisfactory debt or equity financing which will depend on market conditions. Neither our charter nor our bylaws limit the amount of debt that we can incur. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain additional equity or debt financing or that we will be able to obtain such financing on favorable terms.

Uninsured and underinsured losses could adversely affect our operating results and our ability to make distributions to the Company's stockholders.

We maintain comprehensive insurance on each of our hotel properties, including liability, fire and extended coverage, of the type and amount we believe are customarily obtained for or by hotel owners. There are no assurances that current coverage will continue to be available at reasonable rates. Various types of catastrophic losses, like hurricanes, earthquakes and floods, such as Hurricane Dorian in the fall of 2019, Hurricanes Harvey and Irma in August and September 2017, respectively, Hurricane Matthew in October 2016 and Hurricane Sandy in October 2012, losses from foreign terrorist activities, such as those on September 11, 2001, losses from power outages or losses from domestic terrorist activities, such as the Oklahoma City bombing on April 19, 1995, may not be insurable or may not be economically insurable. Currently, our insurers provide terrorism coverage in conjunction with the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program sponsored by the federal government through which insurers are able to receive compensation for insured losses resulting from acts of terrorism.

In the event of a substantial 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 mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the property. 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 property.

Noncompliance with governmental regulations could adversely affect our operating results.

Environmental Matters

Our hotels may be subject to environmental liabilities. An owner of real property can face liability for environmental contamination created by the presence or discharge of hazardous substances on the property. We may face liability regardless of:

- our knowledge of the contamination;
- the timing of the contamination;
- the cause of the contamination; or
- the party responsible for the contamination of the property.

There may be unknown environmental problems associated with our properties. If environmental contamination exists on our properties, we could become subject to strict, joint and several liability for the contamination by virtue of our ownership interest.

The presence of hazardous substances on a property may adversely affect our ability to sell the property and we may incur substantial remediation costs. The discovery of environmental liabilities attached to our properties could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition and our ability to comply with our covenants and to pay distributions to stockholders.

Americans with Disabilities Act and Other Changes in Governmental Rules and Regulations

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, or 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 ability to comply with the terms of our loan covenants and to make distributions to the Company's stockholders could be adversely affected.

Our hotels may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities which could cause us to incur substantial costs.

The hotel properties that we acquire may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities for which we may have no recourse, or only limited recourse, against the sellers. Contingent or unknown liabilities with respect to entities or properties acquired might include:

- liabilities for environmental conditions;
- losses in excess of our insured coverage;
- accrued but unpaid liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business;
- tax, legal and regulatory liabilities;
- claims of customers, vendors or other persons dealing with the Company's predecessors prior to our acquisition transactions that had not been asserted or were unknown prior to the Company's acquisition transactions; and
- claims for indemnification by the general partners, officers and directors and others indemnified by the former owners of our properties.

In general, the representations and warranties provided under the transaction agreements related to the sales of the hotel properties may not survive the closing of the transactions. While we will likely seek to require the sellers to indemnify us with respect to breaches of representations and warranties that survive, such indemnification may be limited and subject to various materiality thresholds, a significant deductible or an aggregate cap on losses. As a result, there is no guarantee that we will recover any amounts with respect to losses due to breaches by the sellers of their representations and warranties. In addition, the total amount of costs and expenses that may be incurred with respect to liabilities associated with these hotels may exceed our expectations, and we may experience other unanticipated adverse effects, all of which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to the Company's stockholders.

Future terrorist activities may adversely affect, and create uncertainty in, our business.

Terrorism in the United States or elsewhere could have an adverse effect on our business, although the degree of impact will depend on a number of factors, including the U.S. and global economies and global financial markets. Previous terrorist attacks in the

United States and subsequent terrorism alerts have adversely affected the travel and hospitality industries in the past. Such attacks, or the threat of such attacks, could have a material adverse effect on our business, our ability to finance our business, our ability to insure our properties and/or our results of operations and financial condition, as a whole.

In addition to COVID-19, we face risks related to other pandemic diseases, which could materially and adversely affect travel and result in reduced demand for our hotels.

Our business could be materially and adversely affected by the effect of a pandemic disease on the travel industry. For example, the outbreaks of SARS and avian flu in 2003 had a severe impact on the travel industry, the outbreaks of H1N1 flu in 2009 threatened to have a similar impact, and the perceived threat of a Zika virus outbreak in 2016 had an impact on the south Florida market. A prolonged recurrence of SARS, avian flu, H1N1 flu, Ebola virus, Zika virus or another pandemic disease also may result in health or other government authorities imposing restrictions on travel. Any of these events could result in a significant drop in demand for our hotels and adversely affect our financial conditions and results of operations.

General Risks Related to the Real Estate Industry

Illiquidity of real estate investments could significantly impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties and harm our financial condition.

Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, our ability to promptly sell one or more hotel properties in our portfolio in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions is limited.

The real estate market is affected by many factors that are beyond our control, including:

- adverse changes in international, national, regional and local economic and market conditions;
- changes in interest rates and in the cost and terms of debt financing;
- absence of liquidity in credit markets which limits the availability and amount of debt financing;
- 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;
- the ongoing need for capital improvements, particularly in older structures;
- changes in operating expenses; and
- civil unrest, acts of war or terrorism and the consequences of terrorist acts, acts of God, including earthquakes, hurricanes, floods and other natural disasters, which may result in uninsured losses.

We may decide to sell our hotels in the future. We cannot predict whether we will be able to sell any hotel property for the price or on the terms set by us, or whether any price or other terms offered by a prospective purchaser would be acceptable to us. We also cannot predict the length of time needed to find a willing purchaser and to close the sale of a hotel property.

We may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make improvements before a hotel property can be sold. We cannot assure you that we will have funds available to correct those defects or to make those improvements. In acquiring a hotel property, we may agree to lock-out provisions that materially restrict us from selling that property for a period of time or impose other restrictions, such as a limitation on the amount of debt that can be placed or repaid on that property. These factors and any others that would impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition, as well as our ability to comply with the terms of the indenture and to pay distributions to stockholders.

Future acquisitions may not yield the returns expected, may result in disruptions to our business, may strain management resources and may result in stockholder dilution.

Our business strategy may not ultimately be successful and may not provide positive returns on our investments. Acquisitions may cause disruptions in our operations and divert management's attention away from day-to-day operations. The issuance of equity securities in connection with any acquisition could be substantially dilutive to the Company's stockholders.

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

When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold growth may occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or is not addressed over a period of time. Some molds may produce airborne toxins or irritants. Concern about indoor exposure to mold has been increasing, as exposure to mold may cause a variety of adverse health effects and symptoms, including allergic or other reactions. As a result, the presence of significant mold at any of our properties could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold from the affected property, which would reduce our cash available for distribution. In addition, the presence of significant mold could expose us to liability from our guests, employees or the management company and others if property damage or health concerns arise and could harm our reputation.

Increases in property taxes would increase our operating costs, reduce our income and adversely affect our ability to make distributions to the Company's stockholders.

Each of our hotel properties is subject to real and personal property taxes. These taxes may increase as tax rates change and as the properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. If property taxes increase, our financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to the Company's stockholders could be materially and adversely affected and the market price of the Company's shares could decline.

Risks Related to Our Debt

We have substantial financial leverage.

As of December 31, 2021, the principal balance of our mortgages, unsecured and secured debt was approximately \$380.2 million, not accounting for reductions of unamortized premiums or deferred financing costs as shown on our balance sheet. Historically, we have incurred debt for acquisitions and to fund our renovation, redevelopment and rebranding programs. Limitations upon our access to additional debt could adversely affect our ability to fund these programs or acquire hotels in the future.

Our financial leverage could negatively affect our business and financial results, including the following:

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our debt, thereby reducing funds available for operations, working capital, capital expenditures, future business opportunities, paying dividends or other purposes;
- limit our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, renovation, redevelopment and rebranding plans, acquisitions, debt service requirements and other purposes;
- adversely affect our ability to satisfy our financial obligations, including those related to our loan covenants;
- limit our ability to refinance existing debt;
- require us to agree to additional restrictions and limitations on our business operations and capital structure to obtain financing or to modify the terms of existing obligations;
- force us to dispose of one or more of our properties, possibly on unfavorable terms;
- increase our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions, and to interest rate fluctuations;
- force us to issue additional equity, possibly on terms unfavorable to existing stockholders;
- limit our flexibility to make, or react to, changes in our business and our industry; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage, compared to our competitors that have less debt.

We have entered into forbearance agreements and loan modification agreements with our mortgage lenders and we cannot guarantee that we will be able to comply with the terms of these agreements, or continue obtaining forbearance if needed.

In 2020 and 2021, we sought and obtained forbearance and loan modification agreements with lenders under the mortgages for certain of our hotel properties. As of December 31, 2020, we failed to make nine consecutive monthly payments of principal and interest under the mortgage secured by our DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach hotel, which constituted an Event of Default. On April 30, 2021, we entered into a loan modification and reinstatement agreement with the mortgage lender for the DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach pursuant to which we agreed with the lender to amend and reinstate the promissory note and loan agreement on revised terms. Under the amended loan agreement and promissory note we are required to pay the aggregate amount owed by the borrowing entity relating to deferred monthly payments for the period from April through December 2020 in 24 equal monthly installments of \$119,591 beginning January 2021 and continuing through December 2022. In addition, the lender agreed to certain accommodations, including to forbear collection of default interest and late payment charges accrued and unpaid under the original loan agreement and promissory note, provided that in the event of a future default those amounts will become due immediately and the waivers will no longer be effective.

As of December 31, 2021, we failed to meet financial covenant under the mortgage secured by The Whitehall in Houston, Texas. We were able to obtain a waiver from the lender of the mortgage on The Whitehall in Houston, Texas through June 30, 2022.

In order to receive forbearance from the lenders on the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone – University and the Hyatt Centric Arlington, we agreed to “cash traps” until the properties meet the criteria in the forbearance agreements for exiting the “cash traps”.

While the duration and extent of the reduction in hotel demand caused by the pandemic creates corresponding uncertainty regarding our future cash flows, the Company believes it has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations for operating expenses, planned capital expenditures and scheduled payments of principal and interest – including scheduled repayments of deferred principal and interest on our mortgage debt. However, the Company believes it is probable that over the course of the next two to four quarters it may fail to satisfy financial covenants contained in the mortgage secured by The Whitehall. If the Company fails to obtain the requisite waivers, the lender could declare it in default and require repayment of the outstanding balances on the relevant loans. If that were to occur, the Company may not have sufficient funds to pay the applicable debt. While the Company believes we will be successful in obtaining waivers, forbearance arrangements and loan modifications, it cannot provide assurance that we will be able to do so on acceptable terms or at all.

In addition, the mortgage on the DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel matures in May 2022 and the mortgage on The Whitehall matures in February 2023. Given the underperformance of these hotels due to the pandemic, the Company cannot guarantee that it will be able to modify, extend, renew or refinance the existing indebtedness on acceptable terms or at all.

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) requires that, when preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, management evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt regarding the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are issued. Due to the uncertainties described above related to future cash flows and resulting compliance with the financial covenants as well as the upcoming maturity of the mortgage on The Whitehall, the Company determined that there is substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern and do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

We must comply with financial covenants in our mortgage loan agreements.

Our mortgage loan agreements contain various financial covenants. Failure to comply with these financial covenants could result from, among other things, changes in the local competitive environment, general economic conditions and disruption caused by renovation activity or major weather disturbances.

If we violate the financial covenants contained in our mortgage loan agreements, we may attempt to negotiate waivers of the violations or amend the terms of the applicable mortgage loan agreement with the lender; however, we can make no assurance that we would be successful in any such negotiation or that, if successful in obtaining waivers or amendments, such waivers or amendments would be on attractive terms. Some mortgage loan agreements provide alternate cure provisions which may allow us to otherwise comply with the financial covenants by obtaining an appraisal of the hotel, prepaying a portion of the outstanding indebtedness or by providing cash collateral until such time as the financial covenants are met by the collateralized property without consideration of the cash collateral. Alternate cure provisions which include prepaying a portion of the outstanding indebtedness or providing cash collateral may have a material impact on our liquidity.

If we are unable to negotiate a waiver or amendment or satisfy alternate cure provisions, if any, or unable to meet any alternate cure requirements and a default were to occur, we would possibly have to refinance the debt through debt financing, private or public offerings of debt securities, additional equity financing, or by disposing of an asset. We are uncertain whether we will be able to refinance these obligations or if refinancing terms will be favorable.

We must comply with financial covenants in our Secured Notes.

Our Secured Notes contain various financial covenants. The Secured Notes requires us to maintain certain cash management standards and include a broad range of covenants restricting our ability to incur additional debt, make dividend payments, transfer or acquire assets, or exceed our 2019 employee compensation levels. They also require us to maintain certain financial thresholds, including limitations on our accounts payable and capital expenditures. Upon an event of default or liquidity event described in the Secured Notes, the holders of the Secured Notes have the right to require and approve our selection of one or more of our hotel properties for disposition or refinancing in order to cure an event of default or liquidity event based on a process set forth in the Secured Notes. In addition, the Secured Notes are redeemable by the holder in full upon an event of default or a change of control transaction.

Pursuant to the Pledge Agreement we agreed to pledge and grant to KW a first priority security interest in the equity interests, including certain voting rights, of our affiliates that own The DeSoto hotel, Hotel Ballast Wilmington, and the DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport hotel. Upon an uncured monetary event of default under the Secured Notes, KW, as collateral agent, has a right to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of or realize upon the Pledged Collateral in order to satisfy any amounts outstanding under the Secured Notes.

We have five mortgage debt obligations maturing in 2022 through 2023, and the Secured Notes maturing in 2023, and if we are not successful in extending the terms of this indebtedness or in refinancing this debt on acceptable economic terms or at all, our overall financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We will be required to seek additional capital in the near future to refinance or replace existing long-term mortgage debt that is maturing. The ability to refinance or replace mortgage debt is subject to market conditions and could become limited in the future. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain future financings on acceptable terms, if at all. In May 2022, the mortgage on our DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel matures. In June 2022 and August 2022, the mortgages on the Hotel Alba Tampa, Tapestry Collection by Hilton and the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh-Brownstone mature, respectively. In February 2023 and October 2023, the mortgage on The Whitehall and the DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport mature, respectively. In December 2023, the Secured Notes mature, subject to an option to extend maturity for one year. We also have additional significant obligations maturing in subsequent years. The total aggregate amount of our debt obligation scheduled to mature in 2022, inclusive of monthly principal and interest amortization of all our indebtedness, is approximately \$70.3 million, which represents approximately 15.8% of our total debt obligation outstanding as of December 31, 2021. The total aggregate amount of our debt obligation scheduled to mature in 2023, inclusive of monthly principal and interest amortization of all our indebtedness, is approximately \$107.2 million, which represents approximately 24.0% of our total debt obligation outstanding as of December 31, 2021. The total aggregate amount of our debt obligation scheduled to mature in 2024, inclusive of monthly principal amortization of all our mortgage indebtedness, is approximately \$50.0 million, which represents approximately 11.2% of our total debt obligation outstanding as of December 31, 2021.

We will need to, and plan to, renew, replace or extend our long-term indebtedness prior to the respective maturity date. If we are unable to extend our maturing loans, we may be required to repay the outstanding principal amount at maturity or a portion of such indebtedness upon refinance. If we do not have sufficient funds to repay any portion of the indebtedness, it may be necessary to raise capital through debt financing, private or public offerings of debt securities or equity financings. We are uncertain whether we will be able to refinance this obligation or if refinancing terms will be favorable. If, at the time of any refinancing, prevailing interest rates or other factors result in higher interest rates on refinancing, increases in interest expense would lower our cash flow, and, consequently, cash available to meet our financial obligations. If we are unable to obtain alternative or additional financing arrangements in the future, or if we cannot obtain financing on acceptable terms, we may not be able to execute our business strategies or we may be forced to dispose of hotel properties on disadvantageous terms, potentially resulting in losses and potentially reducing cash flow from operating activities if the sale proceeds in excess of the amount required to satisfy the indebtedness could not be reinvested in equally profitable real property investments. Moreover, the terms of any additional financing may restrict our financial flexibility, including the debt we may incur in the future, or may restrict our ability to manage our business as we had intended. To the extent we cannot repay our outstanding debt, we risk losing some or all of our hotel properties to foreclosure and we could be required to invoke insolvency proceedings including, but not limited to, commencing a voluntary case under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

For tax purposes, a foreclosure of any of our hotels would be treated as a sale of the hotel for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the hotel, we would recognize taxable income on foreclosure, but we would not receive any cash proceeds, which could hinder Sotherly's ability to meet the REIT distribution requirements imposed by the Code. In addition, we have given full or partial guarantees to lenders of mortgage debt on behalf of the entities that own our hotels. When we give a guarantee on behalf of an entity that owns one of our hotels, we will be responsible to the lender for satisfaction of the debt if it is not paid by such entity.

Changes in the method of determining LIBOR rates and potential phasing out of LIBOR after 2021 may affect our financial results.

The chief executive of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, has recently announced that the FCA intends to stop compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021 (the “FCA Announcement”). It is not possible to predict the effect of these changes, other reforms or the establishment of alternative reference rates in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. Furthermore, in the United States, efforts to identify a set of alternative U.S. dollar reference interest rates are underway. Any alternative methods may result in interest rates that are higher than if LIBOR were available in its current form, which could have a material adverse effect on results.

The mortgage loans encumbering our hotels located in Philadelphia, PA, Raleigh, NC, and Tampa, FL each have interest rates tied to LIBOR. The Raleigh and Tampa mortgage loans are maturing prior to the final phase out of U.S. 1-month LIBOR in 2023, and the Philadelphia mortgage loan matures shortly thereafter in October 2023. Any changes announced by the FCA, including the FCA Announcement, other regulators or any other successor governance or oversight body, or future changes adopted by such body, in the method pursuant to which the LIBOR rates are determined may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in the reported LIBOR rates. If that were to occur, the level of interest payments we incur may change. In addition, although certain of our LIBOR based obligations provide for alternative methods of calculating the interest rate payable on those obligations if LIBOR is not reported, uncertainty as to the extent and manner of future changes may result in (i) interest rates and/or payments that are higher than, lower than or that do not otherwise correlate over time with the interest rates and/or payments that would have been made on our obligations if LIBOR rate was available in its current form or (ii) an inability to hedge against an alternative method of calculating interest on those obligations.

Our borrowing costs are sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates.

Higher interest rates could increase our debt service requirements and interest expense. Currently, our floating rate debt is limited to the mortgages on the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone-University, the DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport, the Hotel Alba Tampa, Tapestry Collection by Hilton and The Whitehall. Each of these mortgages bears interest at rates tied to the 1-month LIBOR, the New York Prime Rate, or substitute rate and provide for minimum rates of interest. To the extent that increases in the LIBOR, New York Prime Rate, or substitute rate of interest cause the interest on the mortgages to exceed the minimum rates of interest, we are exposed to rising interest rates.

Should we obtain new debt financing or refinance existing indebtedness, we may increase the amount of floating rate debt that currently exists. In addition, adverse economic conditions could also cause the terms on which we borrow to be unfavorable.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

Our ability to effect a merger or other business combination transaction may be restricted by our Operating Partnership agreement.

In the event of a change of control of the Company, the limited partners of our Operating Partnership will have the right, for a period of 30 days following the change of control event, to cause the Operating Partnership to redeem all of the units held by the limited partners for a cash amount equal to the cash redemption amount otherwise payable upon redemption pursuant to the partnership agreement. This cash redemption right may make it more unlikely or difficult for a third party to propose or consummate a change of control transaction, even if such transaction were in the best interests of the Company’s stockholders.

Provisions of the Company’s charter may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of the Company.

Aggregate Share and Common Share Ownership Limits

The Company’s charter provides that no person may directly or indirectly own more than 9.9% of the value of the Company’s outstanding shares of capital stock or more than 9.9% of the number of the Company’s outstanding shares of common stock. These ownership limitations may prevent an acquisition of control of the Company by a third party without the Company’s board of directors’ approval, even if the Company’s stockholders believe the change of control is in their best interest. The Company’s board of directors has discretion to waive that ownership limit if, including other considerations, the board receives evidence that ownership in excess of the limit will not jeopardize the Company’s REIT status.

Authority to Issue Stock

The Company's amended and restated charter authorizes our board of directors to issue up to 69,000,000 shares of common stock and up to 11,000,000 shares of preferred stock, to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of 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 the Company, including transactions at a premium over the market price of the Company's stock, even if stockholders believe that a change of control is in their best interest. The Company will be able to issue additional shares of common or preferred stock without stockholder approval, unless stockholder approval is required by applicable law or the rules of any stock exchange or automated quotation system on which the Company's securities may be listed or traded.

Provisions of Maryland law may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of the Company.

Certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law, or the MGCL, may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or of impeding a change of control under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of shares of the Company's common stock with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of such shares, including:

- "business combination" provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations between us and an "interested stockholder" (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10.0% or more of the voting power of our shares or an affiliate thereof) for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, and thereafter imposes special appraisal rights and special stockholder voting requirements on these combinations; and
- "control share" provisions that provide that "control shares" of the Company (defined as shares which, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the stockholder, entitle the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a "control share acquisition" (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of "control shares") have no voting rights except to the extent approved by the Company's stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares.

The Company has opted out of these provisions of the MGCL, in the case of the business combination provisions of the MGCL by resolution of the Company's board of directors, and in the case of the control share provisions of the MGCL pursuant to a provision in the Company's bylaws. However, the Company's board of directors may by resolution elect to opt into the business combination provisions of the MGCL and the Company may, by amendment to its bylaws, opt into the control share provisions of the MGCL in the future. The Company's board of directors has the exclusive power to amend the Company's bylaws.

Additionally, Title 8, Subtitle 3 of the MGCL permits the Company's board of directors, without stockholder approval and regardless of what is currently provided in the Company's charter or bylaws, to implement takeover defenses, some of which (for example, a classified board) the Company does not currently have. These provisions may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making an acquisition proposal for the Company or of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company under the circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of the Company's common stock with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then current market price.

Provisions in the Company's executive employment agreements may make a change of control of the Company more costly or difficult.

The Company's employment agreements with Andrew M. Sims, our Chairman, David R. Folsom, our President and Chief Executive Officer, Anthony E. Domalski, our Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, Scott M. Kucinski, our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, and Robert E. Kirkland IV, our General Counsel, contain provisions providing for substantial payments to these officers in the event of a change of control of the Company. Specifically, if the Company terminates these executives' employment without cause or the executive resigns with good reason (which for Sims, Folsom, and Domalski, includes a failure to nominate Andrew M. Sims to the Company's board of directors or his involuntary removal from the Company's board of directors, unless for cause or by vote of the stockholders), or if there is a change of control, each of these executives is entitled to the following:

- any accrued but unpaid salary and bonuses;
- vesting of any previously issued stock options and restricted stock;
- payment of the executive's life, health and disability insurance coverage for a period of five years following termination;
- any unreimbursed expenses; and
- a severance payment equal to three times for each executive's respective combined salary and actual bonus compensation for the preceding fiscal year.

In the event that the Company elects not to renew Mr. Folsom's employment agreement, then Mr. Folsom is entitled to receive the following: (i) any accrued but unpaid salary and bonuses; (ii) a severance payment equal to Mr. Folsom's combined salary and actual bonus compensation for the preceding fiscal year, to be paid within five (5) days of Mr. Folsom's last day of employment; and (iii) payment of the full premium (including administrative fee) for continuing health insurance coverage under COBRA or any similar state law for a period of two (2) years following the expiration of Mr. Folsom's employment agreement.

In addition, these executives will receive additional payments to compensate them for the additional taxes, if any, imposed on them under Section 4999 of the Code by reason of receipt of excess parachute payments. We will not be able to deduct any of the above amounts paid to the executives for tax purposes.

These provisions may make a change of control of the Company, even if it is in the best interests of the Company's stockholders, more costly and difficult and may reduce the amounts the Company's stockholders would receive in a change of control transaction.

Our ownership limitations may restrict or prevent you from engaging in certain transfers of the Company's common stock or preferred stock.

In order to maintain the Company's REIT qualification, it cannot be closely held (i.e., more than 50.0% in value of our outstanding stock cannot be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals during the last half of any taxable year). To preserve the Company's REIT qualification, the Company's charter contains a 9.9% aggregate share ownership limit and a 9.9% common share ownership limit. Generally, any shares of the Company's stock owned by affiliated persons will be added together for purposes of the aggregate share ownership limit, and any shares of common stock owned by affiliated owners will be added together for purposes of the common share ownership limit.

If anyone transfers shares in a way that would violate the aggregate share ownership limit or the common share ownership limit, or prevent the Company from continuing to qualify as a REIT under the federal income tax laws, those shares instead will be transferred to a trust for the benefit of a charitable beneficiary and will be either redeemed by us or sold to a person whose ownership of the shares will not violate the aggregate share ownership limit or the common share ownership limit. If this transfer to a trust fails to prevent such a violation or fails to preserve the Company's continued qualification as a REIT, then the Company will consider the initial intended transfer to be null and void from the outset. The intended transferee of those shares will be deemed never to have owned the shares. Anyone who acquires shares in violation of the aggregate share ownership limit, the common share ownership limit or the other restrictions on transfer in the Company's charter bears the risk of suffering a financial loss when the shares are redeemed or sold if the market price of the Company's stock falls between the date of purchase and the date of redemption or sale.

The Company's articles supplementary establishing and fixing the rights and preferences of each of our 8.0% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock (the "Series B Preferred Stock"), 7.875% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock (the "Series C Preferred Stock"), and 8.25% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock (the "Series D Preferred Stock"), provide that no person may directly or indirectly own more than 9.9% of the aggregate number of outstanding shares of Series B Preferred Stock, Series C Preferred Stock, or Series D Preferred Stock, respectively, excluding any outstanding shares of Series B Preferred Stock, Series C Preferred Stock, or Series D Preferred Stock not treated as outstanding for federal income tax purposes. The Company's board of directors has discretion to waive that ownership limit if, including other considerations, the board receives evidence that ownership in excess of the limit will not jeopardize the Company's REIT status.

Holders of our outstanding preferred shares have dividend, liquidation and other rights that are senior to the rights of the holders of our common shares.

Our board of directors has the authority to designate and issue preferred shares with liquidation, dividend and other rights that are senior to those of our common shares. As of December 31, 2021, 1,510,000 shares of our Series B Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding, 1,384,610 shares of our Series C Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding, and 1,165,000 shares of our Series D Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding. The aggregate liquidation preference with respect to the outstanding shares of Series B Preferred Stock is approximately \$43.0 million, and annual dividends on our outstanding shares of Series B Preferred Stock are approximately \$3.0 million. The aggregate liquidation preference with respect to the outstanding shares of Series C Preferred Stock is approximately \$39.4 million, and annual dividends on our outstanding shares of Series C Preferred Stock are approximately \$2.7 million. The aggregate liquidation preference with respect to the outstanding shares of Series D Preferred Stock is approximately \$33.3 million, and annual dividends on our outstanding shares of Series D Preferred Stock are approximately \$2.4 million. Holders of our Series B, Series C, and Series D Preferred Stock are entitled to cumulative dividends before any dividends may be declared or set aside on our common shares. Upon our voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, before any payment is made to holders of our common shares, holders of these preferred shares are entitled to receive a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share plus any accrued and unpaid distributions. This will reduce the remaining amount of our assets, if any, available to distribute to holders of our common shares. In addition, holders of the Series B Preferred Stock, Series C Preferred Stock, and Series D Preferred

Stock voting together as a separate class have the right to elect two additional directors to our board of directors whenever dividends on the preferred shares are in arrears in an aggregate amount equivalent to six or more quarterly dividends (whether or not consecutive). As of December 31, 2021, distributions on our Preferred Stock are in arrears for the last eight quarterly payments. Therefore, the holders of our Series B, Series C, and Series D Preferred Stock are entitled to vote for the election of a total of two additional directors of the Company, at a special meeting or at the next annual meeting of stockholders and at each subsequent annual meeting of the stockholders until full cumulative distributions for all past unpaid periods are paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof in cash is set aside. No dividends may be paid on our common stock until such time as the Preferred Stock distributions are made current.

Because our decision to issue securities will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of any future preferred offerings. Thus, our stockholders bear the risk of our future securities issuances reducing the market price of our common shares and diluting their interest.

The change of control conversion and redemption features of the Company's preferred stock may make it more difficult for a party to take over our Company or discourage a party from taking over our Company.

Upon a change of control (as defined in our charter), holders of our Series B, Series C, and Series D Preferred Stock will have the right (unless, as provided in our charter, we have provided or provide notice of our election to exercise our special optional redemption right before the relevant date) to convert some or all of their shares of preferred stock into shares of our common stock (or equivalent value of alternative consideration). Upon such a conversion, holders will be limited to a maximum number of shares equal to the share cap, subject to adjustments. If the common stock price is less than \$3.015, subject to adjustment, holders will receive a maximum of 8.29187 shares of our common stock per share of Series B Preferred Stock, which may result in a holder receiving value that is less than the liquidation preference of the Series B Preferred Stock. If the common stock price is less than \$2.94, subject to adjustment, holders will receive a maximum of 8.50340 shares of our common stock per share of Series C Preferred Stock, which may result in a holder receiving value that is less than the liquidation preference of the Series C Preferred Stock. If the common stock price is less than \$3.38, subject to adjustment, holders will receive a maximum of 7.39645 shares of our common stock per share of Series D Preferred Stock, which may result in a holder receiving value that is less than the liquidation preference of the Series D Preferred Stock. In addition, those features of our Series B, Series C, and Series D Preferred Stock may have the effect of inhibiting or discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for our Company or of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our Company under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of shares of our common stock and shares of our Series B, Series C, and Series D Preferred Stock with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then current market price or that stockholders may otherwise believe is in their best interests.

Our organizational documents have no limitation on the amount of indebtedness we may incur. As a result, we may become highly leveraged in the future, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Our business strategy contemplates the use of both secured and unsecured debt to finance long-term growth. In addition, our organizational documents contain no limitations on the amount of debt that we may incur, and the Company's board of directors may change our financing policy at any time. As a result, we may be able to incur substantial additional debt, including secured debt, in the future. Incurring debt could subject us to many risks, including the risks that:

- our cash flows from operations may be insufficient to make required payments of principal and interest;
- our debt may increase our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions;
- we may be required to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to payments on our debt, thereby reducing cash available for funds available for operations and capital expenditures, future business opportunities or other purposes; and
- the terms of any refinancing may not be in the same amount or on terms as favorable as the terms of the existing debt being refinanced.

The board of directors' revocation of the Company's REIT status without stockholder approval may decrease the Company's stockholders' total return.

The Company's charter provides that the Company's board of directors may revoke or otherwise terminate the Company's REIT election, without the approval of the Company's stockholders, if the Company's board of directors determines that it is no longer in the Company's best interest to continue to qualify as a REIT. If the Company ceases to be a REIT, it would become subject to federal income tax on its taxable income and would no longer be required to distribute most of its taxable income to the Company's stockholders, which may have adverse consequences on our total return to the Company's stockholders.

The ability of the Company's board of directors to change the Company's major corporate policies may not be in your best interest.

The Company's board of directors determines the Company's major corporate policies, including its acquisition, financing, growth, operations and distribution policies. The Company's board of directors may amend or revise these and other policies from time to time without the vote or consent of the Company's stockholders.

Our success depends on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed.

We depend on the efforts and expertise of our Chairman, Andrew M. Sims; our President and Chief Executive Officer, David R. Folsom; our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Scott M. Kucinski; and our Secretary and Chief Financial Officer, Anthony E. Domalski, to manage our day-to-day operations and strategic business direction. The loss of any of their services could have an adverse effect on our operations.

Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest of Our Officers and Directors

Conflicts of interest could result in our executive officers and certain of our directors acting in a manner other than in the Company's stockholders' best interest.

Conflicts of interest relating to Our Town, the entity that manages our twelve wholly-owned hotels and our two condominium hotel rental programs, and the terms of our management agreements with Our Town may lead to management decisions that are not in the stockholders' best interest.

Conflicts of interest relating to Our Town may lead to management decisions that are not in the stockholders' best interest. Andrew M. Sims, our Chairman, and David R. Folsom, our President and Chief Executive Officer, together own an interest of approximately 52.8%, as of February 25, 2022, in Our Town. Both Mr. Sims and Mr. Folsom serve as directors of Our Town.

Our management agreements with Our Town establish the terms of Our Town's management of our hotels covered by those agreements. The OTH Master Agreement provides that in the event the agreement is terminated in connection with the sale of a hotel, and Our Town accepts an offer to manage another hotel which is reasonably comparable to the hotel that was sold, we will not be liable for any termination fee. If we do not offer Our Town such opportunity or Our Town declines such opportunity, then a termination fee equivalent to the lesser of the management fees paid for the prior twelve-month period or the management fees for the period prior to the sale that is equal to the number of months remaining under the term of the agreement will be due. If we terminate a hotel management agreement at the end of any renewable five-year term, Our Town is due a termination fee equivalent to one month's management fees, as determined under the agreement.

As owners of Our Town, which would receive any management and management termination fees payable by us under the management agreements, Mr. Sims or Mr. Folsom may influence our decisions to sell a hotel or acquire or develop a hotel when it is not in the best interests of the Company's stockholders to do so. In addition, Mr. Sims and Mr. Folsom will have conflicts of interest with respect to decisions to enforce provisions of the management agreements, including any termination thereof.

There can be no assurance that provisions in our bylaws will always be successful in mitigating conflicts of interest.

Under our bylaws, a committee consisting of only independent directors must approve any transaction between us and Our Town, Chesapeake Hospitality or its affiliates, or any interested director. However, there can be no assurance that these policies always will be successful in mitigating such conflicts, and decisions could be made that might not fully reflect the interests of all of the Company's stockholders.

Certain of our officers and directors control trusts that hold units in our Operating Partnership and may seek to avoid adverse tax consequences, which could result from transactions that would otherwise benefit the Company's stockholders.

Holders of units in our Operating Partnership, including trusts controlled in whole or part by members of our management team, may suffer adverse tax consequences upon our sale or refinancing of certain properties. Therefore, holders of units, including a trust controlled by Andrew M. Sims, and a charitable trust controlled by Edward S. Stein, may have different objectives than holders of the Company's stock regarding the appropriate pricing and timing of a property's sale, or the timing and amount of a property's refinancing. As of December 31, 2021, these trusts owned approximately 1.0% of the outstanding units in our Operating Partnership. Although the individuals controlling the trusts do not have any beneficial interest in the trusts, they may influence us not to sell or refinance certain properties, even if such sale or refinancing might be financially advantageous to the Company's stockholders, or may influence us to enter into tax-deferred exchanges with the proceeds of such sales when such a reinvestment might not otherwise be in our best interest.

Federal Income Tax Risks Related to the Company's Status as a REIT

The federal income tax laws governing REITs are complex.

The Company intends to operate in a manner that will maintain its qualification as a REIT under the federal income tax laws. The REIT qualification requirements are extremely complex, however, and interpretations of the federal income tax laws governing qualification as a REIT are limited. The Company has not requested or obtained a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, that it qualifies as a REIT. Accordingly, we cannot be certain that the Company will be successful in operating in a manner that will permit it to qualify as a REIT. At any time, new laws, interpretations or court decisions may change the federal tax laws or the federal income tax consequences of the Company's qualification as a REIT. We cannot predict when or if any new federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation, or any amendment to any existing federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation, will be adopted, promulgated or become effective and any such law, regulation or interpretation may take effect retroactively. The Company and its stockholders could be adversely affected by any such change in, or any new, federal income tax law, regulation or administrative interpretation. We are not aware, however, of any pending tax legislation that would adversely affect the Company's ability to qualify as a REIT.

Failure to make distributions could subject the Company to tax.

In order to maintain its qualification as a REIT, each year the Company must pay out to its stockholders in distributions, as "qualifying distributions," at least 90.0% of its REIT taxable income, computed without regard to the deductions for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains and reduced by certain noncash items. To the extent that the Company satisfies this distribution requirement, but distributes less than 100.0% of its taxable income (including its net capital gain), it will be subject to federal corporate income tax on its undistributed taxable income. In addition, the Company will be subject to a 4.0% nondeductible excise tax if the actual amount that it pays out to its stockholders as a "qualifying distribution" for a calendar year is less than the sum of: (A) 85.0% of our ordinary income for such calendar year, plus (B) 95.0% of our capital gain net income for such calendar year. The Company's only recurring source of funds to make these distributions comes from rent received from its TRS Lessees whose only recurring source of funds with which to make these payments and distributions is the net cash flow (after payment of operating and other costs and expenses and management fees) from hotel operations, and any dividend and other distributions that we may receive from MHI Holding. Accordingly, the Company may be required to borrow money or sell assets to make distributions sufficient to enable it to pay out enough of its taxable income to satisfy the distribution requirement and to avoid corporate income tax and the 4.0% nondeductible excise tax in a particular year.

Failure to qualify as a REIT would subject the Company to federal income tax.

If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, it will be required to pay federal income tax on its taxable income at regular corporate rates. The resulting tax liability might cause the Company to borrow funds, liquidate some of its investments or take other steps that could negatively affect its operating results in order to pay any such tax. Unless it is entitled to relief under certain statutory provisions, the Company would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which it lost its qualification. If the Company lost its REIT status, its net earnings available for investment or distribution to stockholders would be significantly reduced for each of the years involved. In addition, the Company would no longer be required to make distributions to its stockholders, and it would not be able to deduct any stockholder distributions in computing its taxable income. This would substantially reduce the Company's earnings, cash available to pay distributions, and the value of common stock.

Failure to qualify as a REIT may cause the Company to reduce or eliminate distributions to its stockholders, and the Company may face increased difficulty in raising capital or obtaining financing.

If the Company fails to remain qualified as a REIT, it may have to reduce or eliminate any distributions to its stockholders in order to satisfy its income tax liabilities. Any distributions that the Company does make to its stockholders would be treated as taxable dividends to the extent of its current and accumulated earnings and profits. This may result in negative investor and market perception regarding the market value of the Company's stock, and the value of its stock may be reduced. In addition, the Company and the Operating Partnership may face increased difficulty in raising capital or obtaining financing if the Company fails to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT because of the resulting tax liability and potential reduction of its market valuation.

If MHI Holding exceeds certain value thresholds, this could cause the Company to fail to qualify as a REIT.

A REIT may own up to 100% of the stock of one or more TRSs. A TRS may hold assets and earn income that would not be qualifying assets or income if held or earned directly by a REIT. Overall, no more than 20.0% of the value of a REIT's assets may consist of stock or securities of one or more TRSs. MHI Holding is a TRS and the Company may form other TRSs in the future. The Company plans to monitor the value of its shares of MHI Holding and of any other TRS the Company may form. However, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not attempt to attribute additional value to the shares of MHI Holding or to the shares of any other

TRS that the Company may form. If the Company is treated as owning securities of one or more TRSs with an aggregate value that is in excess of the thresholds outlined above, the Company could lose its status as a REIT or become subject to penalties.

Even if the Company remains qualified as a REIT, it may face other tax liabilities that reduce its cash flow.

Even if the Company remains qualified for taxation as a REIT, it may be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on its income and assets. For example:

- it will be required to pay tax on undistributed REIT taxable income (including net capital gain);
- if it has net income from the disposition of foreclosure property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or other non-qualifying income from foreclosure property, it must pay tax on that income at the highest corporate rate;
- if it (or the Operating Partnership or any subsidiary of the Operating Partnership other than MHI Holding) sells a property in a “prohibited transaction,” its gain, or its share of such gain, from the sale would be subject to a 100.0% penalty tax. A “prohibited transaction” would be a sale of property, other than a foreclosure property, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business;
- MHI Holding is a fully taxable corporation and is required to pay federal and state taxes on its taxable income; and
- it may experience increases in its state and/or local income tax burdens as states and localities continue to look to modify their tax laws in order to raise revenues, including by (among other things) changing from a net taxable income-based regime to a gross receipts-based regime, suspending and/or limiting the use of net operating losses, increasing tax rates and fees, imposing surcharges and subjecting partnerships to an entity-level tax, and limiting or disallowing certain U.S. federal deductions such as the dividends-paid deduction.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause the Company to forgo attractive opportunities that could otherwise generate strong risk-adjusted returns and instead pursue less attractive opportunities, or none at all.

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, the Company must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of its income, the nature and diversification of its assets, the amounts it distributes to its stockholders and the ownership of its stock.

In general, when applying these tests, the Company is treated as owning its proportionate share of the Operating Partnership’s assets (which share is determined in accordance with the Company’s capital interest in the Operating Partnership) and as being entitled to the Operating Partnership’s income attributable to such share. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of generating strong risk-adjusted returns on invested capital for our stockholders.

Complying with REIT requirements may force the Company to liquidate otherwise attractive investments, which could result in an overall loss on its investments.

To maintain qualification as a REIT, the Company must ensure that at the end of each calendar quarter at least 75.0% of the value of its assets consists of cash, cash items, government securities and qualified REIT real estate assets. The remainder of the Company’s assets (other than securities of one or more TRSs) generally cannot include more than 10.0% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or more than 10.0% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer. In addition, in general, no more than 5.0% of the value of the Company’s assets (other than government securities, qualified real estate assets and securities of one or more TRSs) can consist of the securities of any one issuer, and no more than 20.0% of the value of the Company’s total assets can be represented by securities of one or more TRSs.

When applying these asset tests, the Company is treated as owning its proportionate share of the Operating Partnership’s assets (which is determined in accordance with the Company’s capital interest in the Operating Partnership). If the Company fails to comply with these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, it must correct such failure within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter to avoid losing its REIT status and suffering adverse tax consequences. If the Company fails to comply with these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, and the failure exceeds a de-minimis threshold, the Company may be able to preserve its REIT status if the failure was due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect. In this case, we will be required to dispose of the assets causing the failure within six months after the last day of the quarter in which the failure occurred, and we will be required to pay an additional tax of the greater of \$50,000 or the product of the highest applicable tax rate multiplied by the net income generated on those assets.

As a result, we may be required to liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

If the Operating Partnership fails to qualify as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, the Company could cease to qualify as a REIT and suffer other adverse consequences.

We believe that the Operating Partnership will continue to qualify to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a partnership, the Operating Partnership is not subject to federal income tax on its income. Instead, each of its partners, including the Company, will be required to pay tax on its allocable share of the Operating Partnership's income. We cannot assure you, however, that the IRS will not challenge the Operating Partnership's status as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the IRS were successful in treating the Operating Partnership as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, the Company could fail to meet the gross income tests and certain of the asset tests applicable to REITs and, accordingly, cease to qualify as a REIT. Also, the failure of the Operating Partnership to qualify as a partnership would cause the Operating Partnership to become subject to federal and state corporate income tax, which would reduce significantly the amount of cash available for debt service and for distribution to its partners, including the Company.

The Company's failure to qualify as a REIT would have serious adverse consequences to its stockholders.

The Company elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, commencing with its taxable year ended December 31, 2004. The Company believes it has operated so as to qualify as a REIT under the Code and believes that its current organization and method of operation comply with the rules and regulations promulgated under the Code to enable the Company to continue to qualify as a REIT. However, it is possible that the Company has been organized or has operated in a manner that would not allow it to qualify as a REIT, or that its future operations could cause it to fail to qualify. Qualification as a REIT requires the Company to satisfy numerous requirements (some on an annual and others on a quarterly basis) established under highly technical and complex sections of the Code for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations and involves the determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within its control. For example, in order to qualify as a REIT, the Company must satisfy a 75.0% gross income test pursuant to Code Section 856(c)(3) and a 95.0% gross income test pursuant to Code Section 856(c)(2) each taxable year. In addition, the Company must pay dividends, as "qualifying distributions," to its stockholders aggregating annually at least 90.0% of its REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and by excluding capital gains and also reduced by certain noncash items) and must satisfy specified asset tests on a quarterly basis. While historically the Company has satisfied the distribution requirement discussed above, by making cash distributions to its stockholders, the Company may choose to satisfy this requirement by making distributions of cash or other property, including, in limited circumstances, its stock. The provisions of the Code and applicable Treasury regulations regarding qualification as a REIT are more complicated in the Company's case because it holds its assets through the Operating Partnership.

If MHI Holding does not qualify as a TRS, or if the Company's hotel manager does not qualify as an "eligible independent contractor," the Company would fail to qualify as a REIT and would be subject to higher taxes and have less cash available for distribution to its stockholders.

Rent paid by a lessee that is a "related party tenant" of ours will not be qualifying income for purposes of the two gross income tests applicable to REITs, as noted above. The Company currently leases substantially all of its hotels to the TRS Lessees, which are disregarded entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes and are wholly-owned by MHI Holding, a TRS, and expects to continue to do so. So long as MHI Holding qualifies as a TRS, it will not be treated as a "related party tenant" with respect to the Company's properties that are managed by an independent hotel management company that qualifies as an "eligible independent contractor." The Company believes that MHI Holding will continue to qualify to be treated as a TRS for federal income tax purposes, but there can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge this status or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the IRS were successful in such challenge, it is possible that the Company would fail to meet the asset tests applicable to REITs and substantially all of its income would fail to be qualifying income for purposes of the two gross income tests. If the Company failed to meet any of the asset or gross income tests, it would likely lose its REIT qualification for federal income tax purposes.

Additionally, if the Company's hotel manager does not qualify as an "eligible independent contractor," the Company would fail to qualify as a REIT. Each hotel manager that enters into a management contract with the TRS Lessees must qualify as an "eligible independent contractor" under the REIT rules in order for the rent paid by the TRS Lessees to be qualifying income for purposes of the REIT gross income tests. Among other requirements, in order to qualify as an eligible independent contractor, a hotel manager must not own, directly or through its stockholders, more than 35.0% of the Company's outstanding shares, taking into account certain ownership attribution rules. The ownership attribution rules that apply for purposes of these 35.0% thresholds are complex. Although the Company intends to monitor ownership of its shares by its hotel manager and its owners, there can be no assurance that these ownership levels will not be exceeded.

In addition, for the Company's hotel management company to qualify as an "eligible independent contractor," such company or a related person must be actively engaged in the trade or business of operating "qualified lodging facilities" (as defined below) for one or more persons not related to the REIT or its TRSs at each time that such company enters into a hotel management contract with a TRS. The Company believes the hotel manager operates qualified lodging facilities for certain persons who are not related to the REIT

or its TRSs. However, no assurances can be provided that this will continue to be the case or that any other hotel management companies that the Company may engage in the future will in fact comply with this requirement in the future. Failure to comply with this requirement would require the Company to find other managers for future contracts, and, if the Company hired a management company without knowledge of the failure, it could jeopardize the Company's status as a REIT.

As noted above, each hotel with respect to which a TRS Lessee pays rent must be a "qualified lodging facility". 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, including customary amenities and facilities, provided that no 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. The Company believes that all of the hotels leased to the TRS Lessees are qualified lodging facilities. Although the Company intends to monitor future acquisitions and improvements of hotels, the REIT provisions of the Code provide only limited guidance for making determinations under the requirements for qualified lodging facilities, and there can be no assurance that these requirements will be satisfied in all cases.

Foreign investors may be subject to U.S. tax on the disposition of the Company's stock if the Company does not qualify as a "domestically controlled" REIT.

A foreign person disposing of a "U.S. real property interest," which includes stock of a U.S. corporation whose assets consist principally of U.S. real property interests, is generally subject to U.S. federal income tax under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980 ("FIRPTA") on the gain recognized on the disposition, unless such foreign person is a "qualified foreign pension fund" or one of the certain publicly traded non-U.S. "qualified collective investment vehicles". Additionally, the transferee will be required to withhold 15.0% on the amount realized on the disposition if the foreign transferor is subject to U.S. federal income tax under FIRPTA. This 15.0% is creditable against the U.S. federal income tax liability of the foreign transferor in connection with such transferor's disposition of the Company's stock. FIRPTA does not apply, however, to the disposition of stock in a REIT if the REIT is "domestically controlled" (i.e., less than 50.0% of the REIT's capital stock, by value, has been owned directly or indirectly by persons who are not qualifying U.S. persons during a continuous five-year period ending on the date of disposition or, if shorter, during the entire period of the REIT's existence). We cannot be sure that the Company will qualify as a "domestically controlled" REIT. If the Company does not so qualify, gain realized by foreign investors on a sale of the Company's stock would be subject to U.S. income and withholding tax under FIRPTA, unless the Company's stock were traded on an established securities market and a foreign investor did not at any time during a specified testing period directly or indirectly own more than 10.0% of the value of the Company's outstanding stock.

If the leases between the Operating Partnership and the TRS Lessees are recharacterized, the Company may fail to qualify as a REIT.

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, the Company must satisfy two gross income tests, under which specified percentages of the Company's gross income must be derived from certain sources, including "rents from real property". Rents paid by the TRS Lessees to the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries pursuant to the leases of the Company's hotel properties will constitute substantially all of the Company's gross income. In order for such rent to qualify as "rents from real property" 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 between the TRS Lessees to the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries are not respected as true leases for federal income tax purposes, the Company could fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

MHI Holding increases our overall tax liability.

Our TRS Lessees are single-member limited liability companies that are wholly-owned, directly or indirectly, by MHI Holding, a TRS that is wholly-owned by the Operating Partnership. Each of our TRS Lessees is disregarded as an entity separate from MHI Holding for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such that the assets, liabilities, income, gains, losses, credits and deductions of our TRS Lessees are treated as the assets, liabilities, income, gains, losses, credits and deductions of MHI Holding for U.S. federal income tax purposes. MHI Holding is subject to federal and state income tax on its taxable income, which will consist of the revenues from the hotels leased by the Company's TRS Lessees, net of the operating expenses for such hotels and rent payments. Accordingly, although the Company's ownership of MHI Holding and the TRS Lessees will allow it to participate in the operating income from its hotels in addition to receiving rent, that operating income will be fully subject to income tax. The after-tax net income of MHI Holding, if any, will be available for distribution to the Company via the Operating Partnership.

The Company will incur a 100.0% excise tax on its transactions with MHI Holding and the TRS Lessees that are not conducted on an arm's-length basis. For example, to the extent that the rent paid by the TRS Lessees exceeds an arm's-length rental amount, such amount potentially will be subject to this excise tax. The Company intends that all transactions among itself, MHI Holding and the TRS Lessees will be conducted on an arm's-length basis and, therefore, that the rent paid by the TRS Lessees will not be subject to

this excise tax. While the Company believes its leases have customary terms and reflect normal business practices and that the rents paid thereto reflect market terms, there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree.

Taxation of dividend income could make the Company's stock less attractive to investors and reduce the market price of its stock.

The federal income tax laws governing REITs, or the administrative interpretations of those laws, may be amended at any time. Any new laws or interpretations may take effect retroactively and could adversely affect the Company or could adversely affect its stockholders. Currently, "qualified dividends," which include dividends from domestic C corporations that are paid to non-corporate stockholders, are subject to a reduced maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 20.0%, plus a 3.8% Medicare tax discussed below. Because REITs generally do not pay corporate-level taxes as a result of the dividends-paid deduction to which they are entitled, dividends from REITs generally are not treated as qualified dividends and thus do not qualify for a reduced tax rate. Moreover, while certain of our dividends distributed to non-corporate taxpayers in taxable years prior to January 1, 2026, qualify for a potential 20.0% deduction from the tax otherwise imposed on such income, there is no assurance that we will always distribute ordinary income dividends, or that Congress will not repeal such legislation. Non-corporate investors could view an investment in non-REIT corporations as more attractive than an investment in REITs because the dividends they would receive from non-REIT corporations would be subject to lower tax rates.

Investors may be subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax in connection with an investment in the Company's stock.

The U.S. tax laws impose a 3.8% "Medicare tax" on the "net investment income" (i.e., interest, dividends, capital gains, annuities, and rents that are not derived in the ordinary course of a trade or business) of individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married filing jointly or \$125,000 if married filing separately), and of estates and trusts. Dividends on the Company's stock as well as gains from the disposition of the Company's stock may be subject to the Medicare tax. Prospective investors should consult with their independent advisors as to the applicability of the Medicare tax to an investment in the Company's stock in light of such investors' particular circumstances.

Investors may be subject to U.S. withholding tax under the "Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act."

On March 18, 2010, the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, or the "HIRE Act," was enacted in the United States. The HIRE Act includes provisions known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, or FATCA, that generally impose a 30.0% U.S. withholding tax on "withholdable payments," which consist of (i) U.S.-source dividends, interest, rents and other "fixed or determinable annual or periodical income" paid after June 30, 2014 and (ii) certain U.S.-source gross proceeds paid after December 31, 2018 to (a) "foreign financial institutions" unless (x) they enter into an agreement with the IRS to collect and disclose to the IRS information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners or (y) they comply with the terms of any FATCA intergovernmental agreement executed between the authorities in their jurisdiction and the U.S., and (b) "non-financial foreign entities" (i.e., foreign entities that are not foreign financial institutions) unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. Final regulations under FATCA were issued by the IRS on January 17, 2013 and have been subsequently supplemented by additional regulations and guidance. FATCA does not replace the existing U.S. withholding tax regime. However, the FATCA regulations contain coordination provisions to avoid double withholding on U.S.-source income.

A foreign investor that receives dividends on the Company's stock or gross proceeds from a disposition of shares of the Company's stock may be subject to FATCA withholding tax with respect to such dividends or gross proceeds.

Foreign investors will be subject to U.S. withholding tax on the receipt of ordinary dividends on the Company's stock.

The portion of dividends received by a foreign investor payable out of the Company's current and accumulated earnings and profits which are not attributable to capital gains and which are not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the foreign investor will generally be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a statutory rate of 30.0%. This 30.0% withholding tax may be reduced by an applicable income tax treaty. The FATCA and nonresident withholding regulations are complex. Even if the 30.0% withholding is reduced or eliminated by treaty for payments made to a foreign investor, FATCA withholding of 30.0% could apply depending upon the foreign investor's FATCA status. Foreign investors should consult with their independent advisors as to the U.S. withholding tax consequences to such investors with respect to their investment in the Company's stock in light of their particular circumstances, as well as determining the appropriate documentation required to reduce or eliminate U.S. withholding tax.

Foreign investors will be subject to U.S. income tax on the receipt of capital gain dividends on the Company's stock.

Under FIRPTA, distributions that we make to a foreign investor that are attributable to gains from our dispositions of U.S. real property interests ("capital gain dividends") will be treated as income that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, and therefore subject to U.S. federal income tax, in the hands of the foreign investor, unless such foreign person is a "qualified foreign pension fund" or one of certain publicly traded non-U.S. "qualified collective investment vehicles". A foreign investor who is subject

to tax under FIRPTA will be subject to U.S. federal income tax (at the rates applicable to U.S. investors) on any capital gain dividends and will also be required to file U.S. federal income tax returns to report such capital gain dividends. Furthermore, capital gain dividends are subject to an additional 30.0% “branch profits tax” (which may be reduced by an applicable income tax treaty) in the hands of a foreign investor who is subject to tax under FIRPTA if such foreign investor is treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

U.S. tax reform and related regulatory action could adversely affect you.

Because our operations are governed to a significant extent by the federal tax laws, new legislative or regulatory action could adversely affect investors in Company stock. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“TCJA”) and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) made significant changes to the U.S. federal tax system. Specifically, and as relevant to the Company and its subsidiaries, the TCJA reduced the maximum corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, allows for full expensing of certain property, revised the net operating loss (“NOL”) provisions, set limitations on certain types of interest deductions, and expanded limitations on deductions for executive compensation. The TCJA also temporarily reduced individual federal income tax rates on ordinary income (the highest individual federal income tax rate has been reduced from 39.6% to 37% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026).

The TCJA and CARES Act did not modify the existing REIT rules, and we still are not required to pay federal taxes provided we comply with the existing requirements to qualify as a REIT.

The following provisions of the TCJA may have an impact on the Company and investors in Company stock:

- **Interest deductibility.** The TCJA imposes a limitation on the deduction for certain business interest, subject to exceptions for electing real property trades or businesses provided the real property trade or business adopts the alternative depreciation system with respect to its property. While we believe the Company and its subsidiaries, and the Operating Partnership are each engaged in a real property trade or business, the matter is not free from doubt. As a result, if any of the Company, its subsidiaries, or the Operating Partnership cannot deduct all of their interest expense, or are ineligible to elect exemption from the rules, this will potentially increase the Company’s taxable income and potentially increase the amount of taxable dividends we distribute to investors of Company stock.
- **Reduced rate for pass-through entities.** For taxable years prior to January 1, 2026, the TCJA provides non-corporate taxpayers with a potential 20% deduction against taxable income with respect to certain income earned through pass-through entities. REIT ordinary dividends, such as dividends the Company distributes to investors of its stock, automatically qualify for the deduction. In addition, the IRS has issued Treasury regulations that provide ordinary dividends earned by a non-corporate taxpayer indirectly through a regulated investment company (within the meaning of Code Section 851) will qualify for the potential 20.0% deduction against taxable income. Moreover, there is no assurance that Congress will not repeal the current favorable deduction applicable to ordinary dividends that we distribute.
- **Expanded limitations on deductions for executive compensation.** The TCJA expanded the scope of section 162(m), which limits deductions for annual compensation paid to certain employees of publicly traded corporations, including REITs. If a deduction is denied under this provision, this will increase our taxable income and potentially increase the amount of taxable dividends we distribute to investors of our stock.
- **Limitation on deductions for NOLs.** The TCJA limits a corporation’s deduction for NOLs arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 to 80% of the corporation’s taxable income.

The IRS has issued various Treasury regulations, guidance, and rulings relating to the TCJA. Further, technical corrections legislation with respect to the TCJA has been proposed. The proposed legislation’s final form and effect cannot be predicted and may be adverse. Many of the amendments will require further guidance through the issuance of Treasury regulations in order to assess their effect. There may be substantial delay before such Treasury regulations are promulgated, increasing the uncertainty as to the ultimate effect of the statutory amendments on the REIT.

Investors in our stock are strongly encouraged to consult with a tax advisor with respect to the potential impact the TCJA and/or the CARES Act may have with respect to investing in our Company’s stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

As of December 31, 2021, our portfolio consisted of the following properties (see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Key Operating Metrics, for definitions of Occupancy, ADR, and RevPAR in Part II of this Annual Report on Form 10-K):

Wholly-Owned Properties	Number of Rooms	Occupancy 2021	ADR 2021	RevPAR 2021	Occupancy 2020	ADR 2020	RevPAR 2020	Occupancy 2019	ADR 2019	RevPAR 2019
The DeSoto, Savannah, Georgia	246	59.3%	\$ 185.06	\$ 109.76	29.3%	\$ 150.24	\$ 44.03	65.4%	\$ 174.75	\$ 114.34
DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront, Jacksonville, Florida	293	65.7%	\$ 135.34	\$ 88.96	38.3%	\$ 135.19	\$ 51.77	78.5%	\$ 139.53	\$ 109.53
DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel, Laurel, Maryland	208	48.0%	\$ 100.75	\$ 48.41	31.9%	\$ 89.92	\$ 28.69	69.9%	\$ 107.34	\$ 75.06
DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	331	58.9%	\$ 123.41	\$ 72.71	36.4%	\$ 110.37	\$ 40.22	76.6%	\$ 143.95	\$ 110.20
DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone – University, Raleigh, North Carolina ⁽¹⁾	190	43.4%	\$ 115.99	\$ 50.35	27.0%	\$ 113.86	\$ 30.69	76.3%	\$ 139.73	\$ 106.63
DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach, Hollywood, Florida	311	52.2%	\$ 186.73	\$ 97.45	35.3%	\$ 162.97	\$ 57.45	70.5%	\$ 173.25	\$ 122.22
Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, Georgia	326	48.7%	\$ 183.53	\$ 89.35	25.1%	\$ 186.04	\$ 46.73	70.0%	\$ 204.60	\$ 143.15
Hotel Alba Tampa, Tapestry Collection by Hilton, Tampa, Florida	222	72.8%	\$ 143.09	\$ 104.15	34.8%	\$ 137.75	\$ 47.98	66.2%	\$ 129.91	\$ 85.97
Hotel Ballast Wilmington, Tapestry Collection by Hilton, Wilmington, North Carolina	272	54.3%	\$ 171.60	\$ 93.18	33.1%	\$ 148.48	\$ 49.19	68.5%	\$ 161.50	\$ 110.58
Hyatt Centric Arlington, Arlington, Virginia	318	43.7%	\$ 125.47	\$ 54.83	26.1%	\$ 133.75	\$ 34.91	79.1%	\$ 188.15	\$ 148.77
Sheraton Louisville Riverside, Jeffersonville, Indiana ⁽²⁾	180	59.5%	\$ 101.62	\$ 60.46	43.6%	\$ 96.84	\$ 42.20	67.9%	\$ 114.92	\$ 78.02
The Whitehall, Houston, Texas	259	29.5%	\$ 128.31	\$ 37.91	21.8%	\$ 132.01	\$ 28.81	62.2%	\$ 143.33	\$ 89.18
Wholly-Owned Properties Total	3,156									
Condominium Hotels										
Hyde Resort & Residences	102 ⁽³⁾	54.2%	\$ 415.38	\$ 225.21	24.1%	\$ 332.86	\$ 80.10	50.5%	\$ 295.49	\$ 149.36
Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences	128 ⁽³⁾	40.1%	\$ 408.40	\$ 163.93	11.7%	\$ 330.14	\$ 38.67	15.0%	\$ 341.58	\$ 51.36
Total Hotel & Participating Condominium Hotel Rooms	3,386									

(1) The DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone-University is under contract to be sold.

(2) The Sheraton Louisville Riverside hotel was sold on February 10, 2022.

(3) We own the hotel commercial unit and operate a rental program. Reflects only those condominium units that were participating in the rental program as of December 31, 2021. At any given time, some portion of the units participating in our rental program may be occupied by the unit owners and unavailable for rent to hotel guests. We sometimes refer to each participating condominium unit as a “room.”

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are not involved in any material legal proceedings, nor to our knowledge, are any material legal proceedings threatened against us. We are involved in routine litigation arising out of the ordinary course of business, most of which is expected to be covered by insurance, and none of which is expected to have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Sotherly Hotels Inc.

Market Information

The Company's common stock trades on the NASDAQ® Global Market under the symbol "SOHO". The closing price of the Company's common stock on the NASDAQ® Global Market on March 1, 2022 was \$2.25 per share.

Stockholder Information

As of March 1, 2022, there were approximately 84 holders of record of the Company's common stock.

In order to comply with certain requirements related to the Company's qualification as a REIT, the Company's charter, subject to certain exceptions, limits the number of common shares that may be owned by any single person or affiliated group to 9.9% of the outstanding common shares.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On December 16, 2021, a holder of units in the Operating Partnership redeemed 32,681 units for an equivalent number of shares of the Company's common stock. The shares of common stock were issued to the unitholder pursuant to an exemption from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Sotherly Hotels LP

Market Information

There is no established trading market for partnership units of the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership does not currently propose to offer partnership units to the public and does not currently expect that a public market for those units will develop.

Partnership Unitholder Information

As of March 1, 2022, there were 9 holders of the Operating Partnership's partnership units, including Sotherly Hotels Inc.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

From time to time, the Operating Partnership may issue and/or repurchase limited partnership units (common and/or preferred) to the Company, as required by the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of the Operating Partnership, to mirror the capital structure of the Company to reflect additional issuances by the Company and to preserve equitable ownership ratios.

There were no sales of unregistered securities in the Operating Partnership during 2021.

Sotherly Hotels Inc. and Sotherly Hotels LP

Dividend and Distribution Information

The Company elected to be taxed as a REIT commencing with our taxable year ending December 31, 2004. To maintain qualification as a REIT, we are required to make annual distributions to the Company's stockholders of at least 90.0% of our REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gain, which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our ability to pay distributions to the Company's stockholders will depend, in part, upon our receipt of distributions from our Operating Partnership which may depend upon receipt of lease payments with respect to our properties from our TRS Lessees, and in turn, upon the management of our properties by our hotel manager. Distributions to the Company's stockholders will generally be taxable to the Company's stockholders as ordinary income; however, because a portion of our investments will be equity ownership interests in hotels, which will result in depreciation and noncash charges against our income, a portion of our distributions may constitute a tax-free return of capital. To the extent not inconsistent with maintaining our REIT status, our TRS Lessees may retain any after-tax earnings.

As a result of the impact of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) on our business, our board of directors has suspended our common stock dividend. We anticipate that our board of directors will re-evaluate our current dividend policy on an ongoing basis.

Pursuant to our PPP Loans and our Secured Notes, we are prohibited from making any equity distributions as long as those instruments are outstanding. Distributions on our preferred stock are in arrears for the last four quarterly payments. No dividends may be paid on our common stock until such time as the preferred stock distributions are made current.

In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must make distributions to our stockholders each year in an amount equal to at least:

- 90% of our REIT taxable income determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding net capital gains; plus
- 90% of the excess of our net income from foreclosure property over the tax imposed on such income by the Code; minus
- Any excess noncash income (as defined in the Code).

The following tables set forth information regarding the declaration, payment and income tax characterization of distributions by the Company on its common and preferred shares to Company's stockholders for fiscal year 2020 to 2021. The same table sets forth the Operating Partnership's distributions per common and preferred partnership units for fiscal year 2020 to 2021:

Dividend (Distribution) Payments - Common

<u>Date Declared</u>	<u>For the Quarter Ended</u>	<u>Date Paid</u>	<u>Amount per Share and Unit</u>	<u>Ordinary Income</u>	<u>Return of Capital</u>
January 2020	March 31, 2020	n/a (1)	\$ 0.130	0.00%	100.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
January 2021 (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%

(1) This dividend was declared on January 27, 2020, but both the record date and payment date have been indefinitely deferred.

(2) This distribution has not been declared and has not been paid.

Dividend (Distribution) Payments - Series B Preferred Stock

Date Declared	For the Quarter Ended	Date Paid	Amount per Share and Unit	Ordinary Income	Return of Capital
January 2020	March 31, 2020	n/a (1)	\$ 0.50	0.00%	100.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
January 2021 (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%

Dividend (Distribution) Payments - Series C Preferred Stock

Date Declared	For the Quarter Ended	Date Paid	Amount per Share and Unit	Ordinary Income	Return of Capital
January 2020	March 31, 2020	n/a (1)	\$ 0.492188	0.00%	100.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
January 2021 (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%

Dividend (Distribution) Payments - Series D Preferred Stock

Date Declared	For the Quarter Ended	Date Paid	Amount per Share and Unit	Ordinary Income	Return of Capital
January 2020	n/a	n/a (1)	\$ 0.515625	7.18%	92.83%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
January 2021 (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%
n/a (2)	n/a	n/a	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%

(1) This distribution was declared on January 27, 2020, but both the record date and payment date have been indefinitely deferred.

(2) This distribution has not been declared and has not been paid.

The amount of future common stock distributions will be based upon quarterly operating results, general economic conditions, requirements for capital improvements, the availability of debt and equity capital, the Code's annual distribution requirements, and other factors, which the Company's board of directors deems relevant. The amount, timing and frequency of distributions will be authorized by the Company's board of directors and declared by us based upon a variety of factors deemed relevant by our directors, and no assurance can be given that our distribution policy will not change in the future.

Item 6. [Reserved]

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

Overview

The Company is a self-managed and self-administered lodging REIT incorporated in Maryland in August 2004 to pursue opportunities in the full-service, primarily upscale and upper-upscale segments of the hotel industry located in primary and secondary markets in the mid-Atlantic and southern United States. Since January 1, 2019, we have completed the following acquisitions and dispositions:

- On September 27, 2019, we acquired the hotel commercial unit of the Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences, a 342-unit condominium-hotel located in the Hollywood, Florida market.
- On November 30, 2021, we entered into a contract to sell the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone-University hotel. The sale of the hotel is subject to various closing conditions.
- On February 10, 2022, we sold the Sheraton Louisville Riverside hotel located in Jeffersonville, Indiana.

As of March 15, 2022, our hotel portfolio consisted of eleven full-service, primarily upscale and upper-upscale hotels with an aggregate total of 2,976 rooms, as well as interests in two condominium hotels and their associated rental programs. Eight of our hotels operate under well-known brands such as DoubleTree and Hyatt, and three are independent hotels. As of March 15, 2022, our portfolio consisted of the following hotel properties:

Property	Number of Rooms	Location	Date of Acquisition	Chain/Class Designation
Wholly-owned Hotels				
The DeSoto	246	Savannah, GA	December 21, 2004	Upper Upscale ⁽¹⁾
DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront	293	Jacksonville, FL	July 22, 2005	Upscale
DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel	208	Laurel, MD	December 21, 2004	Upscale
DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport	331	Philadelphia, PA	December 21, 2004	Upscale
DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone-University ⁽³⁾	190	Raleigh, NC	December 21, 2004	Upscale
DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach	311	Hollywood, FL	August 9, 2007	Upscale
Georgian Terrace	326	Atlanta, GA	March 27, 2014	Upper Upscale ⁽¹⁾
Hotel Alba Tampa, Tapestry Collection by Hilton	222	Tampa, FL	October 29, 2007	Upscale
Hotel Ballast Wilmington, Tapestry Collection by Hilton	272	Wilmington, NC	December 21, 2004	Upscale
Hyatt Centric Arlington	318	Arlington, VA	March 1, 2018	Upper Upscale
The Whitehall	259	Houston, TX	November 13, 2013	Upper Upscale ⁽¹⁾
Hotel Rooms Subtotal	<u>2,976</u>			
Condominium Hotel				
Hyde Resort & Residences	102 ⁽²⁾	Hollywood, FL	January 30, 2017	Luxury ⁽¹⁾
Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences	<u>128</u> ⁽²⁾	Hollywood, FL	September 27, 2019	Luxury ⁽¹⁾
Total Hotel & Participating Condominium Hotel Rooms	<u><u>3,206</u></u>			

(1) Operated as an independent hotel.

(2) We own the hotel commercial unit and operate a rental program. Reflects only those condominium units that were participating in the rental program as of December 31, 2021. At any given time, some portion of the units participating in our rental program may be occupied by the unit owner(s) and unavailable for rental to hotel guests. We sometimes refer to each participating condominium unit as a "room."

(3) As of the date of this report, the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone-University is under contract to be sold.

We conduct substantially all our business through the Operating Partnership, Sotherly Hotels LP. The Company is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and currently owns an approximate 94.0% interest in the Operating Partnership, with the remaining interest being held by limited partners who were contributors of our initial hotel properties and related assets.

To qualify as a REIT, neither the Company nor the Operating Partnership can operate our hotels. Therefore, our wholly-owned hotel properties are leased to our TRS Lessees that are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership, which then engage hotel management companies to operate the hotels under a management agreement. Our TRS Lessees have engaged Our Town to manage our hotels. Our TRS Lessees, and their parent, MHI Holding (MHI Hospitality TRS Holding, Inc.), are consolidated into each

of our financial statements for accounting purposes. The earnings of MHI Holding are taxable as regular C corporations and are subject to federal, state, local, and, if applicable, foreign taxation on its taxable income.

Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on Our Business

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 to be a global pandemic and the virus has continued to spread throughout the United States and the world. As a result of this pandemic and subsequent government mandates and health official recommendations, hotel demand has been significantly reduced. Following the government mandates and health official recommendations, we significantly reduced operations at all our hotels, suspended operations of our hotel condominium rental programs and dramatically reduced staffing and expenses. Our hotels have been gradually re-introducing guest amenities relative to the return of business while focusing on profit generators and margin control and we intend to continue those re-introductions, provided that we can be confident that occupancy levels and reduced social distancing will not unduly jeopardize the health and safety of our guests, employees and communities.

COVID-19 had a significant negative impact on our operations and financial results in 2021, including a substantial decline in our revenues, profitability and cash flows from operations compared to similar pre-pandemic periods. While the resurgence of leisure travel demand contributed to improved results for 2021 compared to 2020, business travel demand continues to lag. As a result, although we anticipate further recovery in 2022, the Company cannot estimate with certainty when travel demand will fully recover.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also significantly contributed to economic uncertainty and led to disruption and volatility in the global capital markets, which has limited our access to capital. That economic uncertainty could increase our cost of capital during the course of the recovery from the pandemic. Additionally, we sought and obtained forbearance and loan modification agreements with the lenders under the mortgages for all of our hotel properties. See the discussion of forbearance, modifications, and waivers in Note 4 to the financial statements.

As of December 31, 2021, we failed to meet the financial covenants under the mortgage secured by The Whitehall. We have received a waiver of the financial covenants from the lender on The Whitehall mortgage through June 30, 2022. While the Company believes it will be successful in obtaining waivers, loan modifications or securing refinance arrangements, it cannot provide assurance that it will be able to do so on acceptable terms or at all. Based on our current projections, following the expiration of the waiver on the financial covenants from the mortgage lender on The Whitehall, we do not anticipate that the financial performance of the property will have sufficiently recovered in order to meet the existing covenants. If we fail to obtain additional waivers from the lender, the lender could declare the Company in default under the mortgage loan on that property and require repayment of the outstanding balance.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company had approximately \$13.2 million in unrestricted cash and approximately \$12.4 million in restricted cash.

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) requires that, when preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, management evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt regarding the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are issued. Due to the uncertainties described above related to future cash flows and resulting compliance with the financial covenants as well as the upcoming maturity of the mortgage on The Whitehall, the Company determined that there is substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern and do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Secured Note Financing

On December 31, 2020, we closed a transaction with KW, as collateral agent and a note investor, and MIG, as a note investor, whereby the Investors purchased \$20.0 million in Secured Notes from the Operating Partnership. Under the terms of the note purchase, we had an option to require the Investors to purchase an additional \$10.0 million in Secured Notes, which option has now expired. As of the date of this report, there is an aggregate of \$20.0 million Secured Notes outstanding. We entered into the following agreements: (i) a Note Purchase Agreement; (ii) a Secured Note with KW in the amount of \$10.0 million and a Secured Note with MIG in the amount of \$10.0 million; (iii) a Pledge and Security Agreement; (iv) a Board Observer Agreement; and (v) other related ancillary agreements. The Secured Notes mature in 3 years and will be payable on or before the maturity date at the rate of 1.47x the principal amount borrowed during the initial 3-year term, with a 1-year extension at Company’s option. The Secured Notes also carry a 6.0% current interest rate, payable quarterly during the initial 3-year term. Certain subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership entered into the Pledge Agreement with KW, pursuant to which we agreed to pledge and grant to KW a first priority security interest in the equity interests, including certain voting rights, of our affiliates that own The DeSoto in Savannah, Georgia; Hotel Ballast in Wilmington, North Carolina; and the DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport hotel. Upon an uncured monetary

event of default under the Secured Notes, KW, as collateral agent, has a right to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of or realize upon the Pledged Collateral in order to satisfy any amounts outstanding under the Secured Notes. Pursuant to the Board Observer Agreement, the Company granted KW the option and the right, while the Secured Notes remain outstanding, to appoint a single representative to attend meetings of the Company’s board of directors and its committees in a non-voting, observer capacity only. We are prohibited from making any equity distributions as long as the Secured Notes are outstanding.

Key Operating Metrics

In the hotel industry, room revenue is considered the most important category of revenue and drives other revenue categories such as food, beverage, catering, parking and telephone. There are three key performance indicators used in the hotel industry to measure room revenues:

- Occupancy, or the number of rooms sold, usually expressed as a percentage of total rooms available;
- Average daily rate, or ADR, which is total room revenue divided by the number of rooms sold; and
- Revenue per available room, or RevPAR, which is total room revenue divided by the total number of available rooms.

RevPAR changes that are primarily driven by changes in occupancy have different implications for overall revenues and profitability than changes that are driven primarily by changes in ADR. For example, an increase in occupancy at a hotel would lead to additional variable operating costs (such as housekeeping services, laundry, utilities, room supplies, franchise fees, management fees, credit card commissions and reservations expense), but could also result in increased non-room revenue from the hotel’s restaurant, banquet or parking facilities. Changes in RevPAR that are primarily driven by changes in ADR typically have a greater impact on operating margins and profitability as they do not generate all the additional variable operating costs associated with higher occupancy.

We also use FFO, Adjusted FFO and Hotel EBITDA as measures of our operating performance. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures”.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2021 to Year Ended December 31, 2020

The following table illustrates the key operating metrics for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 for our wholly-owned hotels and the condominium hotel units, during each respective reporting period (“composite portfolio” properties), as well as the key operating metrics for the twelve wholly-owned hotel properties that were under our control during all of 2020 (“actual” properties).

	Year Ended December 31, 2021		Year Ended December 31, 2020	
	Composite	Actual	Composite	Actual
Occupancy %	52.5%	52.9%	30.6%	31.7%
ADR	\$ 160.51	\$ 145.50	\$ 144.88	\$ 134.48
RevPAR	\$ 84.29	\$ 76.94	\$ 44.28	\$ 42.59

Revenue. Total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2021 was approximately \$127.6 million, an increase of approximately \$56.1 million, or 78.4%, from total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2020 of approximately \$71.5 million. The increase in revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, was due mainly to the significant increases in demand driven by the lifting of restrictions on travel, social gatherings and businesses; significant increases in demand from transient consumers; increases in travel by some group business and increases in the number of foreign travelers.

Room revenues at our properties for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased approximately \$39.4 million, or 80.2%, to approximately \$88.6 million compared to room revenues for the year ended December 31, 2020 of approximately \$49.2 million with each of our properties experiencing increased occupancy.

Food and beverage revenues at our properties for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased approximately \$5.1 million, or 48.3%, to approximately \$15.8 million compared to food and beverage revenues of approximately \$10.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, with most of our properties experiencing increased demand for food and beverage services as a result of increased occupancy. Our properties in Laurel, Maryland, Houston, Texas and Hollywood Beach, Florida experienced decreases in food and beverage revenues collectively totaling approximately \$0.5 million.

Other operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased approximately \$11.5 million, or 98.8%, to approximately \$23.1 million compared to other operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2020 of approximately \$11.6

million. Each of our properties experienced increased other operating revenues for the period with the exception of our property in Raleigh, North Carolina, which was relatively flat.

Hotel Operating Expenses. Hotel operating expenses, which consist of room expenses, food and beverage expenses, other direct expenses, indirect expenses, and management fees, increased approximately \$22.0 million, or 29.4%, for the year ended December 31, 2021 to approximately \$96.7 million compared to hotel operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020 of approximately \$74.7 million. The increase in hotel operating expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, is directly related to the significant increase in hotel occupancy and gross revenue at all of our properties.

Rooms expense at our properties for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased approximately \$7.1 million, or 45.8%, to approximately \$22.7 million compared to rooms expense of approximately \$15.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Food and beverage expenses at our properties for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased approximately \$1.8 million, or 20.7%, to approximately \$10.3 million compared to food and beverage expense of approximately \$8.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Expenses from other operating departments increased approximately \$3.5 million, or 67.4%, to approximately \$8.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to expenses from other operating departments of approximately \$5.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Indirect expenses at our properties for the year ended December 31, 2021, increased approximately \$9.6 million, or 21.1%, to approximately \$55.1 million compared to indirect expenses of approximately \$45.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase in indirect expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, related to an expansion of operations to accommodate increased occupancy.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization for the year ended December 31, 2021 slightly increased by 0.1%, to approximately \$19.9 million compared to depreciation and amortization expense of approximately \$19.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Impairment of Investment in Hotel Properties, Net. The impairment of investment in hotel properties, net for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 was approximately \$12.2 million and \$0, respectively. Our review of possible impairment at two of our hotel properties revealed an excess of current carrying costs over the estimated undiscounted cash flows, which was triggered by a reduction in the holding period due to the recent sale of the Sheraton Louisville Riverside as well as lack of certainty regarding our ability to extend or refinance the mortgage on The Whitehall in Houston, Texas which matures in early 2023. The resulting adjustment to fair market value resulted in a charge of approximately \$12.2 million during the period ended December 31, 2021.

Corporate General and Administrative. Corporate general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased approximately \$0.5 million, or 7.8%, to approximately \$7.0 million compared to corporate general and administrative expenses of approximately \$6.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase in corporate general and administrative expenses was mainly due to fees related to an abandoned debt offering as well as fees to the special servicer of our mortgage on the DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased approximately \$4.6 million, or 25.6%, to approximately \$22.7 million compared to approximately \$18.1 million of interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2020. Approximately \$4.0 million of the increase is related to the secured notes issued in December 2020.

Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Hedging Activities. Unrealized gain (loss) on hedging activities primarily relates to the change in variance between the unamortized cost of the interest-rate swap related to our mortgage on the DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport and the fair value of that interest-rate swap which is affected by both the decreasing number of payment periods in the swap period and the changes in anticipated LIBOR rates over the remaining period. Those factors contributed to an unrealized gain of approximately \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to an unrealized loss of approximately \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Income Tax (Provision) Benefit. A decrease in our income tax provision of approximately \$5.3 million primarily relates to the reduction in the deferred tax asset through a 100% valuation allowance of approximately \$5.4 million taken in the year ended December 31, 2020.

Net (Loss) Income. Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2021 decreased approximately \$25.1 million, or 46.8%, to approximately \$28.5 million compared to a net loss of approximately \$53.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, as a result of the operating results discussed above.

Distributions to Preferred Stockholders. During the year ended December 31, 2021, we accounted for undeclared distributions to preferred stockholders of approximately \$7.7 million, compared to declared and undeclared distributions to preferred stockholders of approximately \$8.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Comparison of Year Ended December 31, 2020 to Year Ended December 31, 2019

The following table illustrates the key operating metrics for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, for our wholly-owned hotels and the condominium hotel units, during each respective reporting period (“composite portfolio” properties), as well as the key operating metrics for the twelve wholly-owned hotel properties that were under our control during all of 2020 (“actual” properties).

	Year Ended December 31, 2020		Year Ended December 31, 2019	
	Composite	Actual	Composite	Actual
Occupancy %	30.6%	31.7%	70.1%	71.3%
ADR	\$ 144.88	\$ 134.48	\$ 161.17	\$ 155.92
RevPAR	\$ 44.28	\$ 42.59	\$ 112.94	\$ 111.17

Revenue. Total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2020, was approximately \$71.5 million, a decrease of approximately \$114.3 million, or 61.5%, from total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2019, of approximately \$185.8 million. The decrease in revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2020, reflects the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting reduction in travel by group business, event holders and conferences, transient consumers and the reduction of foreign travelers due to restrictions on foreign travel and closings of local business. Each of our hotel properties, with the exception of our newly acquired Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences in Hollywood, Florida, realized a reduction in hotel occupancy and a decrease in revenue as a result of these factors.

Room revenues at our properties for the year ended December 31, 2020, decreased approximately \$78.9 million, or 61.6%, to approximately \$49.2 million compared to room revenues for the year ended December 31, 2019, of approximately \$128.1 million with each of our properties experiencing reduced occupancy.

Food and beverage revenues at our properties for the year ended December 31, 2020, decreased approximately \$29.6 million, or 73.5%, to approximately \$10.7 million compared to food and beverage revenues of approximately \$40.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, with each of our properties experiencing reduced demand for food and beverage services as a result of reduced occupancy.

Other operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2020, decreased approximately \$5.8 million, or 33.4%, to approximately \$11.6 million compared to other operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2019, of approximately \$17.4 million. Each of our properties experienced reduced other operating revenues for the period other than our recently acquired Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences in Hollywood, Florida and the hotel property in Tampa, Florida, which had an aggregate positive increase in other operating departments revenue of approximately \$0.7 million.

Hotel Operating Expenses. Hotel operating expenses, which consist of room expenses, food and beverage expenses, other direct expenses, indirect expenses, and management fees, decreased approximately \$64.1 million, or 46.2%, for the year ended December 31, 2020, to approximately \$74.7 million compared to hotel operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019, of approximately \$138.8 million. The decrease in hotel operating expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2020, reflects the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting reduction in hotel occupancy at all of our properties other than our recently acquired Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences which had a positive increase in hotel operating expenses of approximately \$1.1 million.

Rooms expense at our properties for the year ended December 31, 2020, decreased approximately \$16.6 million, or 51.6%, to approximately \$15.5 million compared to rooms expense of approximately \$32.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Food and beverage expenses at our properties for the year ended December 31, 2020, decreased approximately \$20.8 million, or 70.9%, to approximately \$8.5 million compared to food and beverage expense of approximately \$29.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Expenses from other operating departments decreased approximately \$1.8 million, or 26.1%, to approximately \$5.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to expenses from other operating departments of approximately \$6.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2019. Our recently acquired Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences in Hollywood, Florida, was the only property with an aggregate increase in other operating departments expenses of approximately \$1.3 million.

Indirect expenses at our properties for the year ended December 31, 2020, decreased approximately \$24.9 million, or 35.4%, to approximately \$45.5 million compared to indirect expenses of approximately \$70.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2019. The decrease in indirect expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2020, resulted from decreases in administrative and general, management and franchise fees, sales and marketing, repairs and maintenance, energy and utilities, information and communications and insurance, and other indirect expenses for all our properties.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization for the year ended December 31, 2020, decreased approximately \$1.7 million, or 8.0%, to approximately \$19.9 million compared to depreciation and amortization expense of approximately \$21.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2019. The decrease in depreciation was mainly related to our properties in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Laurel, Maryland, Tampa, Florida and Atlanta Georgia from prior year changes in estimated useful lives and disposals, with a decrease of approximately \$1.8 million. There was also an aggregate increase in depreciation and amortization of approximately \$0.1 million from our remaining properties.

Corporate General and Administrative. Corporate general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020, decreased approximately \$0.3 million, or 4.9%, to approximately \$6.5 million compared to corporate general and administrative expenses of approximately \$6.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2019. The decrease in corporate general and administrative expenses was mainly due to decreased salaries, professional and legal fees.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2020, decreased approximately \$1.7 million, or 8.7%, to approximately \$18.1 million compared to approximately \$19.8 million of interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2019. The decrease in interest expense for the twelve months ended December 31, 2020, was substantially related to the reduction of the 7.25% unsecured notes (the "7.25% Notes") and the three variable rate loans on Raleigh, North Carolina, Tampa, Florida and Houston, Texas, which accounted for a decrease of approximately \$1.3 million, compared to the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2019. The remaining decrease of approximately \$0.4 million was due to lower loan balances.

Loss on Early Debt Extinguishment. The loss on early debt extinguishment for the year ended December 31, 2020, decreased approximately \$1.2 million, or 100.0%, to \$0 compared to a loss on debt extinguishment of approximately \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2019. There were no early extinguishments of debt in 2020. In May 2019, the 7.25% Notes were redeemed at 101% of face value. A redemption premium of \$0.25 million and the unamortized deferred financing costs related to the 7.25% Notes comprised loss on early debt extinguishment in 2019, of approximate \$1.2 million.

Unrealized Loss on Hedging Activities. Unrealized gain (loss) on hedging activities primarily relates to the change in variance between the unamortized cost of the interest-rate swap related to our mortgage on the DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport and the fair value of that interest-rate swap which is affected by both the decreasing number of payment periods in the swap period and the changes in anticipated LIBOR rates over the remaining period. Those factors contributed to an unrealized loss of approximately \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to an unrealized loss of approximately \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Income Tax (Provision) Benefit. We had an income tax provision of approximately \$5.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2020, compared to an income tax benefit of approximately \$0.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019. The change in income tax provision was primarily derived from a reduction of our deferred tax assets and through the establishment of a 100% valuation allowance of approximately \$5.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2020.

Net (Loss) Income. Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2020, increased approximately \$54.9 million, or 4,666.50%, to approximately \$53.7 million compared to a net income of approximately \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, as a result of the operating results discussed above.

Distributions to Preferred Stockholders. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we accounted for declared and undeclared distributions to preferred stockholders of approximately \$8.8 million, compared to approximately \$7.8 million of distributions declared and paid to preferred stockholders for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Sources and Uses of Cash

Our principal sources of cash are cash from hotel operations, proceeds from the sale of common and preferred stock, proceeds from the sale of secured and unsecured notes, proceeds of mortgage or other debt and hotel property sales. Our principal uses of cash are acquisitions of hotel properties, capital expenditures, debt services and maturities, operating costs, corporate expenses and dividends. As of December 31, 2021, we had unrestricted cash of approximately \$13.2 million and restricted cash of approximately \$12.4 million.

Operating Activities. Our net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 was approximately \$2.3 million. The positive cash flow from operations during the year was due to the increase in occupancy at our hotels as a result of the lifting of restrictions on travel, social gatherings and businesses; significant increases in demand from transient consumers; increases in travel by some group business and increases in the number of foreign travelers. Our cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 was approximately \$11.3 million. Cash used in or provided by operating activities generally consists of the cash flow from hotel operations, offset by the interest portion of our debt service, corporate expenses and changes in working capital.

Investing Activities. Our cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 was approximately \$2.4 million. During the year ended December 31, 2021, we made improvements to our hotel properties including additions of furniture, fixtures and equipment of approximately \$3.2 million. Our cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 was approximately \$3.8 million. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we invested approximately \$4.0 million into improvements to our hotel properties including additions of furniture, fixtures and equipment.

Financing Activities. Our cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021, was approximately \$9.7 million. During the year ended December 31, 2021, we paid approximately \$6.5 million in scheduled payments of principal on our mortgage loans and paid approximately \$3.1 million of unsecured note payments. Our cash provided by financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2020, was approximately \$22.4 million. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we sold Secured Notes for \$20.0 million, borrowed approximately \$10.7 million in unsecured notes, paid approximately \$1.6 million in financing costs, paid approximately \$2.6 million in scheduled payments of principal on our mortgage loans and, prior to the start of the pandemic, made distributions of approximately \$4.2 million.

Capital Expenditures

We intend to maintain all our hotels, including any hotel we acquire in the future, in good repair and condition, in conformity with applicable laws and regulations and, when applicable, with franchisor's standards. Routine capital improvements are determined through the annual budget process over which we maintain approval rights, and which are implemented or administered by our management company.

From time to time, certain of our hotel properties may undergo renovations as a result of our decision to upgrade portions of the hotel, such as guestrooms, meeting space and restaurants, in order to better compete with other hotels in our markets. In addition, we may be required by one or more of our franchisors to complete a property improvement program ("PIP") in order to bring the hotel up to the franchisor's standards. Generally, we expect to fund renovations and improvements out of working capital, including restricted cash, proceeds of mortgage debt or equity offerings.

Historically, we have aimed to maintain overall capital expenditures, except for those required by our franchisors as a condition to a franchise license or license renewal, at 4.0% of gross revenue. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, we postponed all major non-essential capital expenditures. If travel demand, occupancy, and RevPAR increase as expected through the remainder of 2022, we expect total capital expenditures to be approximately \$6.3 million for 2022.

We expect capital expenditures for the recurring replacement or refurbishment of furniture, fixtures and equipment at our properties will be funded by our replacement reserve accounts, other than costs that we incur to make capital improvements required by our franchisors. Reserve accounts are escrowed accounts with funds deposited monthly and reserved for capital improvements or expenditures with respect to all of our hotels. Except as temporarily provided through loan modifications and forbearance agreements, we deposit an amount equal to 4.0% of gross revenue for The DeSoto, the Hotel Ballast Wilmington, Tapestry Collection by Hilton, the DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach, The DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverside, the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone-University, The Whitehall and the Georgian Terrace as well as 4.0% of room revenues for the DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport and the Hyatt Centric Arlington on a monthly basis.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative impact on our operations and financial results during 2021 and is expected to continue until at least the end of 2022. The impact includes a substantial decline in our revenues, profitability and cash flows from operations. While the duration and full financial impact of the reduction in hotel demand caused by the pandemic, contraction of operations at our hotels and other effects are uncertain and cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, we expect significant negative impacts on our operations and financial results to continue until travel and business restrictions are eased, travel orders are lifted, consumer confidence is restored and an economic recovery is sustained. In response to these negative impacts, we took a number of immediate actions to reduce costs and preserve liquidity including the suspension of dividends on our common and preferred stock, suspension of planned capital expenditures and reduction in cash compensation of our executive officers, board of directors, and corporate employees.

During 2020 and into 2021, we entered into forbearance agreements with all our mortgage lenders and negotiated extended payment plans with a few key vendors in order to preserve liquidity. Repayment of deferred amounts of interest, mortgage principal, and amounts due certain vendors, which began in 2021, will continue through the end of 2022, with certain amounts being deferred until the applicable loan matures. We estimate the aggregate amount of such deferred payments due in 2022 at approximately \$7.5 million.

In addition, on December 31, 2020, we issued \$20.0 million in Secured Notes in order to provide additional liquidity. The Secured Notes mature on December 31, 2023 and will be payable on or before the maturity date at the rate of 1.47x the principal amount borrowed during the initial 3-year term,

As of December 31, 2021, we had cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of approximately \$25.6 million, of which approximately \$12.4 million was in restricted reserve accounts for cash collateral, capital improvements, real estate tax and insurance escrows. We expect that our cash on hand combined with our cash flow from our hotels should be adequate to fund continuing operations, recurring capital expenditures for the refurbishment and replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment, and monthly scheduled payments of principal and interest (excluding any balloon payments due upon maturity of our mortgage debt or secured notes).

We have entered into a real estate sale agreement to sell our DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh-Brownstone University hotel. If successful, we expect the sale to generate net proceeds of approximately \$20.0 million, which we will use to repay a portion the Secured Notes and associated repayment factor.

Other than monthly mortgage loan principal payments, our only mortgage debt obligation with a scheduled maturity date in 2022 are the mortgages on the DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel and the Hotel Alba Tampa requiring us to repay or refinance balances collectively totaling approximately \$25.6 million. If we are unsuccessful in selling the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh-Brownstone University, then we will be required to repay or refinance an additional \$18.3 million. In 2023, the mortgages on The Whitehall in Houston, Texas and the DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport mature. We intend to refinance these mortgages at the level of their existing indebtedness or request extensions at existing terms.

At December 31, 2021, we were current on all loan payments on all mortgages per the terms of our mortgage agreements, as amended. We were in compliance with all loan covenants with the exception of the Debt Service Coverage Ratio (“DSCR”) requirement related to the mortgage on The Whitehall in Houston, Texas and the Tangible Net Worth covenant related to the mortgages on the DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront and the Hotel Alba in Tampa, Florida. We were able to obtain waivers from the lender of the mortgage on The Whitehall in Houston, Texas through June 30, 2022 and from the lender on the mortgage on the DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront through December 31, 2022. We also anticipate receiving a waiver from the lender on the mortgage on the Hotel Alba in Tampa, Florida. We believe we are likely to remain in non-compliance with one or more of these covenants over the next two to four quarters. If we fail to obtain additional waivers or loan modifications, our lenders could declare us in default and require repayment of the outstanding balance on the mortgage loan. If that were to occur, we may not have sufficient funds to pay that mortgage debt. We believe we will be successful in obtaining necessary waivers and loan modifications from our mortgage lenders but cannot provide assurance we will be able to do so on acceptable terms or at all.

We intend to continue to invest in hotel properties as suitable opportunities arise. The success of our acquisition strategy depends, in part, on our ability to access additional capital through other sources, which we expect to be limited as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. There can be no assurance that we will continue to make investments in properties that meet our investment criteria or have access to capital during this period. Additionally, we may choose to dispose of certain hotels as a means to provide liquidity.

Over the long term, we expect to meet our liquidity requirements for hotel property acquisitions, property redevelopment, investments in new joint ventures and debt maturities, and the retirement of maturing mortgage debt, through net proceeds from additional issuances of common shares, additional issuances of preferred shares, issuances of units of limited partnership interest in our Operating Partnership, secured and unsecured borrowings, the selective disposition of non-core assets, and cash on hand. We remain committed to a flexible capital structure and strive to maintain prudent debt leverage.

Mortgage Debt

As of December 31, 2021, we had a principal mortgage debt balance of approximately \$352.6 million. The following table sets forth our mortgage debt obligations on our hotels.

Property	December 31, 2021	Prepayment Penalties	Maturity Date	Amortization Provisions	Interest Rate
The DeSoto ⁽¹⁾	\$ 32,148,819	Yes	7/1/2026	25 years	4.25%
DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront ⁽²⁾	33,051,316	Yes	7/11/2024	30 years	4.88%
DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel ⁽³⁾	8,175,215	None	5/5/2022	25 years	5.25%
DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport ⁽⁴⁾	40,734,077	None	10/31/2023	30 years	LIBOR plus 2.27%
DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh- Brownstone University ⁽⁵⁾	18,300,000	Yes	8/1/2022	⁽⁵⁾	LIBOR plus 4.00%
DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach ⁽⁶⁾	54,253,963	⁽⁶⁾	10/1/2025	30 years	4.91%
Georgian Terrace ⁽⁷⁾	41,484,732	⁽⁷⁾	6/1/2025	30 years	4.42%
Hotel Alba Tampa, Tapestry Collection by Hilton ⁽⁸⁾	17,383,397	None	6/30/2022	⁽⁸⁾	LIBOR plus 3.75%
Hotel Ballast Wilmington, Tapestry Collection by Hilton ⁽⁹⁾	32,604,948	Yes	1/1/2027	25 years	4.25%
Hyatt Centric Arlington ⁽¹⁰⁾	48,990,136	Yes	10/1/2028	30 years	5.25%
Sheraton Louisville Riverside ⁽¹¹⁾	10,947,366	Yes	12/1/2026	25 years	4.27%
The Whitehall ⁽¹²⁾	14,551,671	Yes	2/26/2023	25 years	PRIME plus 1.25%
Total Mortgage Principal Balance	352,625,640				
Deferred Financing Costs, Net	(1,547,004)				
Unamortized Premium on Loan	92,247				
Total Mortgage Loans, Net	\$ 351,170,883				

- (1) The note amortizes on a 25-year schedule after an initial 1 year interest only period (which expired in August 2017) and is subject to a pre-payment penalty except for any pre-payments made within 120 days of the maturity date.
- (2) The note is subject to a pre-payment penalty until March 2024. Prepayment can be made without penalty thereafter.
- (3) Prepayment can be made on this note without penalty. On July 15, 2021, we entered into a note modification agreement whereby the maturity date was extended from August 5, 2021 to May 5, 2022.
- (4) The note bears a floating interest rate of 1-month LIBOR plus 2.27%, but we entered into a swap agreement to fix the rate at 5.237%. Under the swap agreement, notional amounts approximate the declining balance of the loan and we are responsible for any potential termination fees associated with early termination of the swap agreement.
- (5) The note provided initial proceeds of \$18.3 million, with an additional \$5.2 million available upon the satisfaction of certain conditions; has an initial term of 4 years with a 1-year extension; bears a floating interest rate of 1-month LIBOR plus 4.00%; requires interest only monthly payments; and following a 12-month lockout, can be prepaid with penalty in year 2 and without penalty thereafter. We entered into an interest-rate cap agreement to limit our exposure through August 1, 2022 to increases in LIBOR exceeding 3.25% on a notional amount of \$23,500,000.
- (6) With limited exception, the note may not be prepaid prior to June 2025.
- (7) With limited exception, the note may not be prepaid prior to February 2025.
- (8) The note bears a floating interest rate of 1-month LIBOR plus 3.75% subject to a floor rate of 3.75%; with monthly principal payments of \$26,812; the note provides that the mortgage can be extended for two additional periods of one year each, subject to certain conditions.
- (9) The note amortizes on a 25-year schedule after an initial interest-only period of one year and is subject to a pre-payment penalty except for any pre-payments made within 120 days of the maturity date.
- (10) Following a 5-year lockout, the note can be prepaid with penalty in years 6-10 and without penalty during the final 4 months of the term.
- (11) The note bears a fixed interest rate of 4.27% for the first 5 years of the loan. The lender exercised its option to reset the interest rate after 5 years to 5.25% effective December 1, 2021. With the approval of the lender, the loan can be assumed by the purchaser of the property.
- (12) The note bears a floating interest rate of New York Prime Rate plus 1.25% and is subject to prepayment penalty of 2.0% if prepaid after April 12, 2021 but on or before April 12, 2022 and 1.0% if prepaid after April 12, 2022 but on or before November 26, 2022. Pre-payment can be made without penalty thereafter.

Mortgage Forbearance Agreements

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have completed mortgage forbearance agreements and/or loan modification agreements for the twelve mortgage loans secured by our hotels. The terms of the amendments varied by lender, and included items such as the deferral of monthly interest and/or principal payments for three to fifteen months, temporary elimination of requirements to make contributions to the furniture, fixtures and equipment replacement reserve, the ability to temporarily utilize furniture, fixtures and equipment replacement reserve funds for operating expenses or to fund principal and interest and required deposits to real estate tax escrows, subject to certain restrictions and conditions, including requirements to replenish such funds used; waivers for existing quarterly financial covenants for one to six quarters; and adjustments to some covenant calculations following the waiver period. Below is a summary of those agreements for each hotel.

The DeSoto

Starting on April 1, 2020, we entered into a series of note modification agreements with the mortgage lender for The DeSoto pursuant to which we agreed with the lender on the following: (a) deferral of scheduled principal and interest payments due from April 1, 2020 to September 1, 2020, provided that interest continued to accrue during that period; (b) additional deferral of scheduled principal and interest payments due February 1, 2021, provided that interest also continued to accrue during that period; (c) a payment of interest only on March 1, 2021 in the amount of \$116,240; (d) waiver of certain FF&E requirements until February 28, 2021; (e) to pay all deferred principal and interest amounts at maturity; and (f) a guarantee by the Operating Partnership of payment of up to 5.0% of all present and future indebtedness under the loan. The maturity date under the loan modification remains unchanged. As a condition to the loan modification, the borrowing entity, agreed to not declare, set aside or pay any distribution or dividend until the later of March 1, 2021 or the resumption of regular principal and interest payments.

DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront

On April 21, 2020, we entered into a letter agreement pursuant to which the lender agreed to the following: (a) the April, May, and June 2020 principal and interest payments were paid out of FF&E reserves; (b) FF&E deposits were deferred for the April, May, and June 2020 payment dates; and (c) released FF&E and the deferred FF&E was repaid in 6 monthly installments ending with the December 2020 payment. The maturity date under the loan modification remains unchanged.

DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel

Starting on March 24, 2020, we entered into a series of deferral and note modification agreements with the mortgage lender for the DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel pursuant to which we agreed with the lender to the following: (a) an initial deferral of scheduled payments of principal and interest due from April 5, 2020 to September 5, 2020; (b) an additional deferral of scheduled payments of principal only from November 5, 2020 to March 5, 2021; (c) subsequent payments are required to be applied first toward current and deferred interest and then toward principal; and (d) any and all deferred principal is due and payable at maturity. On July 15, 2021, we entered into a note modification agreement pursuant to which we agreed with the lender to the following: (i) the maturity date was extended by nine months, to May 5, 2022; (ii) commencing August 5, 2021 and continuing on the fifth day of each calendar month thereafter, the borrowing entity will pay monthly installments in the amount of \$64,475; and (iii) the interest on the principal balance of the note shall accrue at a rate of 5.25%. Concurrently with the execution of the Note Modification Agreement, the borrowing entity paid lender the deferred interest accumulated on the loan from April 2020 through September 2020 in the amount of \$226,859. All other terms of the mortgage remain unchanged. A nominal amount in cash consideration was provided in exchange for the note modifications and the lender also waived compliance with the DSCR covenant as of December 31, 2020.

DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport

We have agreed with the lender to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled principal through June 1, 2021; (b) payment of regular principal and interest to resume on July 1, 2021; (c) remaining deferred interest is to be paid in 12 equal installments beginning April 1, 2021; (d) deferred principal to be repaid on a quarterly basis out of the excess of Hotel EBITDA after reserves over Actual Debt Service beginning with the quarter ending March 31, 2022, or at maturity; (e) a guaranty by the Operating Partnership of payment under the loan; (f) addition of a revenue per available room financial covenant for the period between March 1, 2021 and May 31, 2021; (g) a waiver of compliance with the DSCR covenant through September 30, 2021; and (h) revised DSCR requirements for the quarters ending December 31, 2021 through June 30, 2022. In connection with the guarantee, the Operating Partnership entered into an acknowledgment of confession of judgment of guarantor pursuant to which the lender is authorized to enter a judgment against the Operating Partnership upon the occurrence of an event of default. The maturity date was extended by 3 months, or until October 31, 2023.

DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh-Brownstone University

Beginning on May 4, 2020, we entered into a series of forbearance and loan modification agreements with the mortgage lender for the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh-Brownstone University pursuant to which the lender agreed to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled interest payments due from April 1, 2020 to July 31, 2021; (b) a one-time fee of \$236,375 made in January 2021 and applied to deferred interest; (c) deferral of the FF&E reserve deposit from April 2020 until July 2021; and (d) remainder of deferred interest, along with additional accrued interest on interest, is due and payable by maturity. In the event that accrued interest is not paid in full by August 1, 2022, the borrowing entity will be required to pay an exit fee equal to one percent of the total outstanding principal amount under the loan in addition to all outstanding payments of principal and interest on the loan.

DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach

On April 30, 2021, we entered into a loan modification and reinstatement agreement with the mortgage lender for the DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach pursuant to which we agreed with the lender to amend and reinstate the promissory note and loan agreement on revised terms. Under the amended loan agreement and promissory note we paid to the lender contemporaneously with the closing of the amendment and reinstatement an aggregate amount of approximately \$4.0 million made up of (i) tax and insurance reserves required to be funded in certain reserve accounts in the aggregate amount of approximately \$2.5 million; (ii) a lump sum payment of approximately \$1.3 million in respect of amounts owed by us relating to payments for the period from January through March 2021; (iii) certain FF&E reserve amounts required to be deposited with the lender; and (iv) certain other fees and expenses. In addition, we agreed to (a) begin regular monthly payments on May 1, 2021; (b) pay the aggregate amount owed by the borrowing entity relating to deferred monthly payments for the period from April through December 2020 in 24 equal monthly installments of \$119,591 beginning on January 1, 2021 and continuing through December 2022; and (c) certain other amended terms, including to restrict the borrowing entity under the promissory note from making any distributions until all such deferred payments have been made. Also, the lender agreed to certain accommodations, including the waiver of the cash sweep period trigger for a period of time and to forbear collection of default interest and late payment charges accrued and unpaid under the original loan agreement and promissory note, provided that in the event of a future default those amounts will become due immediately and the waivers will no longer be effective.

Georgian Terrace

On October 8, 2020, the lender agreed to the release of approximately \$1.1 million from the FF&E reserve to fund up to 50% of (a) shortfall between gross revenues and operating expenses for the period April through July 31, 2020, and (b) scheduled payments of debt service, deposits to the real estate tax escrow and insurance expenses for the period April through August 2020. So long as there is no event of default under the terms of the loan agreement, lender agreed to defer deposits into the FF&E reserve account between November 2020 and April 2021. As consideration to entering into the loan modification agreement, the Operating Partnership agreed to guarantee full and prompt payment of the released reserves amounts. The FF&E reserve was replenished in November 2021.

Hotel Alba Tampa

Starting on May 14, 2020, we entered into a series of loan modification agreements, pursuant to which the lender agreed to: (a) the deferral of scheduled payments of principal due from April 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021; (b) waive certain financial covenants applicable to the borrowing entity and the Operating Partnership through the quarter ended December 31, 2020 and (c) delay repayment of deferred payments upon the earlier of (i) the maturity date or (ii) acceleration of the loan. The borrowing entity agreed to not, without prior written consent of the lender, make any distributions of cash or property until all the following conditions have been satisfied: (x) the deferral period has expired and deferred payments have been made; (y) certain conditions precedent for making distributions under the loan agreement have been satisfied; and (z) any PPP loans extended to the borrowing entity have been repaid or forgiven. The borrowing entity is also restricted from making any payments on any subordinated indebtedness, mezzanine financing or certain other funded indebtedness, with certain limited exceptions, without prior written consent of the lender. As of December 31, 2021, we had paid the deferred amounts, were in compliance with the modified DSCR and had met the requirements for release of the cash collateral on deposit with the lender. Cash collateral on deposit with the Hotel Alba lender was approximately \$1.9 million as of December 31, 2021.

Hotel Ballast Wilmington

The lender has agreed to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled principal payments due from April 1, 2020 to March 1, 2021; (b) deferral of scheduled payments of interest from April 1, 2020 to September 1, 2020; (c) waiver of FF&E requirement until March 1, 2021; (d) deferred principal and interest will be due and payable at maturity; and (e) payment of up to 5.0% of the indebtedness under the loan is guaranteed by the Operating Partnership. The maturity date under the loan modification remains unchanged. As a condition to the modification the borrowing entity cannot declare, set aside or pay any distributions or dividends until the later of (i) March 1, 2021 or (ii) the resumption of regular principal and interest payments.

Hyatt Centric Arlington

Starting on July 15, 2020, we entered into a series of loan modification agreements, pursuant to which the lender agreed to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled payments of principal and interest due from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021; (b) deferral of scheduled payments of principal due from April 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021; (c) loan balance to be re-amortized as of January 1, 2022; (d) deferred principal and interest, along with additional accrued interest on interest, is due and payable by July 1, 2022; (e) \$147,765 drawn from the reserve account to be replenished in full by December, 2021; and (f) waiver of the requirement to make deposits into FF&E reserve from April 2020 to April 1, 2021. As a condition to the effectiveness of the first modification, the borrowing entity under the loan paid (i) \$50,000 to be deposited into the ground lease reserve account and (ii) \$426,620 to be deposited into an escrow for impositions. As a condition to the effectiveness of the second modification, the borrowing entity paid (i) an additional \$47,500 to be deposited into the ground lease reserve account and (ii) a one-time fee of \$100,000 to be deposited into an escrow for impositions. Until the borrowing entity under the loan has fully repaid the deferred monthly payment and replenished the FF&E reserves account and the PPP loan is no longer outstanding, the borrowing entity is not permitted make any distributions without prior written consent of the lender.

Sheraton Louisville Riverside

The lender has agreed to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled payments of interest due from May 1, 2020 to July 1, 2020; (b) deferral of scheduled payments of principal due from May 1, 2020 to April 1, 2021; (c) subsequent payments were required to be applied first toward current and deferred interest and then toward principal; and (d) any deferred principal is due and payable at maturity. The maturity date under the loan modification remains unchanged. The hotel was sold on February 10, 2022.

The Whitehall

We entered into two forbearance agreement pursuant to which the lender agreed to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled payments of principal due from April 1, 2020 to July 13, 2021; (b) deferral of scheduled payments of interest from April 1, 2020 to October 12, 2020; (c) deferred payments will be added to the principal balance of the loan and subsequent payments will be calculated based on the remainder of the amortization period; (d) on July 14, 2021 principal and interest payments will resume based upon the original amortization; (e) the interest rate was changed from LIBOR plus 3.50% to New York Prime Rate plus 1.25%; (f) loan modification fees of \$54,500; (g) the prepayment penalty was changed to: (i) 2.0% if prepaid after April 12, 2021 but on or before April 12, 2022; (ii) 1.0% if prepaid after April 12, 2022 but on or before November 26, 2022; and (iii) no prepayment fee if prepaid after November 26, 2022; and (h) a waiver of the financial covenants through June 30, 2022. The maturity date under the loan modification remains unchanged. As conditions to the forbearance agreement, the parties agreed to the following during the forbearance period lasting until the earlier of (a) July 13, 2021 or (b) the occurrence of a forbearance event of default: (i) the borrowing entity, the Operating Partnership and the Company cannot declare, authorize or pay dividends or may any distribution to any person, without prior written consent of the lender; (ii) the borrowing entity may not sell, convey, transfer or assign assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, without the lender's consent and in the case of such sale, the lender may cause the buyer to pay all proceeds directly to the lender and (iii) the borrowing entity shall not default on any of its obligations to third parties. If we fail to meet the obligations under the forbearance agreements, lender has the right to exercise all remedies available under the loan agreement including the right to accelerate the maturity of the loan.

Financial Covenants

Mortgage Loans

Our mortgage loan agreements contain various financial covenants directly related to the financial performance of the collateralized properties. Failure to comply with these financial covenants could result from, among other things, changes in the local competitive environment, disruption caused by renovation activity, major weather disturbances, general economic conditions as well as the effects of the ongoing global pandemic.

As described in "Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on our Business", we failed to meet certain financial covenants under the mortgages secured by each of the DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront, the Hotel Alba, and The Whitehall. We have received waivers of the financial covenants under the applicable mortgages from (i) the lender on the DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront through December 31, 2022 and (ii) the lender on The Whitehall mortgage through June 30, 2022. We expect to receive a waiver from the lender on the Hotel Alba for the period ended December 31, 2021.

Certain of our loan agreements also include financial covenants that trigger a "cash trap". As of December 31, 2021, we had failed to meet the financial covenants under the mortgage secured by the DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach. Without the waiver we received from the lender which waives compliance through December 31, 2022, non-compliance with the financial covenant on this and similar mortgages would have triggered a "cash trap" requiring substantially all the revenue generated by those hotels to be deposited directly into lockbox accounts and swept into cash management accounts for the benefit of the respective lenders until each property meets the criteria in the relevant loan agreement for exiting the "cash trap". In addition, in order to receive

forbearance from the lender on the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone – University and the Hyatt Centric Arlington, we agreed to “cash traps” until the properties meet the criteria in the forbearance agreement for exiting the “cash traps”. Similar provisions may be a condition of additional or further lender forbearance.

Secured Notes

Our Secured Notes provide that aggregate accounts payable shall not exceed \$5.0 million at any time beginning December 31, 2021 for as long as the Secured Notes are outstanding. The Secured Notes also place a cap on employee compensation and capital expenditures and require a minimum level of liquidity. We were in compliance with the covenant as of December 31, 2021.

Contractual Obligations

The following table outlines our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2021, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods (in thousands).

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period (in thousands)				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Mortgage loans, including interest	\$ 406,239	\$ 66,855	\$ 122,029	\$ 172,534	\$ 44,821
Unsecured Notes	7,749	2,199	4,398	1,152	-
Secured Notes	31,834	1,217	30,617	-	-
Ground, building, parking garage, office and equipment leases	17,439	684	1,335	1,320	14,100
Totals	<u>\$ 463,261</u>	<u>\$ 70,955</u>	<u>\$ 158,379</u>	<u>\$ 175,006</u>	<u>\$ 58,921</u>

Dividend Policy

Distributions to Stockholders and Holders of Units in the Operating Partnership. The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT commencing with our taxable year ending December 31, 2004. To maintain qualification as a REIT, the Company is required to make annual distributions to its stockholders of at least 90.0% of our REIT taxable income, (excluding net capital gain, which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles). The Company’s ability to pay distributions to its stockholders will depend, in part, upon its receipt of distributions from the Operating Partnership which may depend upon receipt of lease payments with respect to our properties from our TRS Lessees, and in turn, upon the management of our properties by our hotel manager. Distributions to the Company’s stockholders will generally be taxable to the Company’s stockholders as ordinary income; however, because a portion of our investments will be equity ownership interests in hotels, which will result in depreciation and noncash charges against our income, a portion of our distributions may constitute a non-taxable return of capital. To the extent not inconsistent with maintaining the Company’s REIT status, our TRS Lessees may retain any after-tax earnings.

Distributions to Preferred Stockholders and Holder of Preferred partnership units in the Operating Partnership. The Company is obligated to pay distributions to its holders of the Company’s preferred stock and the Operating Partnership is obligated to pay its preferred unit holder, the Company. Holders of the Company’s Series B Preferred Stock, Series C Preferred Stock and Series D Preferred Stock are entitled to receive distributions when authorized by the Company’s board of directors out of assets legally available for the payment of distributions. The amount of annual dividends on our outstanding preferred shares is approximately \$8.1 million and the aggregate liquidation preference with respect to our outstanding preferred shares is approximately \$115.8 million. The preferred stock is not redeemable by the holders, has no maturity date and is not convertible into any other security of the Company or its affiliates, except in the event of a change of control.

The Company’s ability to pay distributions to its stockholders will depend, in part, upon its receipt of distributions from the Operating Partnership which may depend upon receipt of lease payments with respect to our properties from our TRS Lessees, and in turn, upon the management of our properties by our hotel manager. Distributions to the Company’s stockholders will generally be taxable to the Company’s stockholders as ordinary income; however, because a portion of our investments will be equity ownership interests in hotels, which will result in depreciation and noncash charges against our income, a portion of our distributions may constitute a non-taxable return of capital. To the extent not inconsistent with maintaining the Company’s REIT status, our TRS Lessees may retain any after-tax earnings.

The amount, timing and frequency of distributions will be authorized by the Company’s board of directors and declared by the Company based upon a variety of factors deemed relevant by its directors, and no assurance can be given that the distribution policy will not change in the future.

Inflation

We generate revenues primarily from lease payments from our TRS Lessees and net income from the operations of our TRS Lessees. Therefore, we rely primarily on the performance of the individual properties and the ability of the management company to increase revenues and to keep pace with inflation. Operators of hotels, in general, possess the ability to adjust room rates daily to keep pace with inflation. However, competitive pressures at some or all of our hotels may limit the ability of the management company to raise room rates.

Our expenses, including hotel operating expenses, administrative expenses, real estate taxes, and property and casualty insurance are subject to inflation. These expenses are expected to grow with the general rate of inflation, except for energy, liability insurance, property and casualty insurance, property tax rates, employee benefits, and some wages, which are expected to increase at rates higher than inflation.

Geographic Concentration and Seasonality

Our hotels are located in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas and Virginia. As a result, we are particularly susceptible to adverse market conditions in these geographic areas, including industry downturns, relocation of businesses and any oversupply of hotel rooms or a reduction in lodging demand. Adverse economic developments in the markets in which we have a concentration of hotels, or in any of the other markets in which we operate, or any increase in hotel supply or decrease in lodging demand resulting from the local, regional or national business climate, could materially and adversely affect us.

The operations of our hotel properties have historically been seasonal. The months of April and May are traditionally strong, as is October. The periods from mid-November through mid-February are traditionally slow with the exception of hotels located in certain markets, namely Florida and Texas, which experience significant room demand during this period.

Competition

The hotel industry is highly competitive with various participants competing on the basis of price, level of service and geographic location. Each of our hotels is located in a developed area that includes other hotel properties. The number of competitive hotel properties in a particular area could have a material adverse effect on occupancy, ADR and RevPAR of our hotels or at hotel properties acquired in the future. We believe that brand recognition, location, the quality of the hotel, consistency of services provided, and price, are the principal competitive factors affecting our hotels.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial statements, prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP, require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liability at the date of our financial statements, the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods and the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying footnotes. We believe that of our significant accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, *Significant Accounting Policies*, in the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the following accounting policies are critical because they require difficult, subjective and complex judgments and include estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain, involve various assumptions, require management judgment, and because they are important for understanding and evaluating our financial position, results of operations and related disclosures. We evaluate our estimates, assumptions and judgments on an ongoing basis, based on information that is available to us, our historical experiences and various matters that we believe are reasonable and appropriate for consideration under the circumstances. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates due to changes in judgments, assumptions and conditions as a result of unforeseen events or otherwise, which could have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Investment in Hotel Properties. Hotel properties are stated at cost, net of any impairment charges, and are depreciated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 7-39 years for buildings and improvements and 3-10 years for furniture and equipment. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the controlling interests in hotels comprising our accounting predecessor, MHI Hotels Services Group, and noncontrolling interests held by the controlling holders of our accounting predecessor in hotels, which were acquired from third parties contributed to us in connection with the Company's initial public offering, are recorded at historical cost basis. Noncontrolling interests in those entities that comprise our accounting predecessor and the interests in hotels, other than those held by the controlling members of our accounting predecessor, acquired from third parties are recorded at fair value at the time of acquisition.

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

The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and is expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on the lodging and hospitality industries, which the Company considered to be a triggering event for each of its hotels during its impairment testing for the year ended December 31, 2021. The Company assessed the recoverability of each of its hotel properties which included a projection of future operating cash flows based upon significant assumptions regarding its ability to maintain ownership of the property, growth rates, occupancy, room rates, economic trends, property-specific operating costs, an allowance for the replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment and projected cash flows from the eventual disposition of the hotel. The Company also projects cash flows from the eventual disposition of the hotel based upon property-specific capitalization rates. The Company determined that two impairments were triggered by a reduction in the holding period due to the recent sale of the Sheraton Louisville Riverside as well as lack of certainty regarding our ability to extend or refinance the mortgage on The Whitehall in Houston, Texas which matures in early 2023. The resulting adjustment to fair market value resulted in a charge of approximately \$12.2 million during the period ended December 31, 2021.

Income Taxes. The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a REIT, the Company generally will not be subject to federal income tax. The MHI TRS Entities which leases our hotels from subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership, are subject to federal and state income taxes.

We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. A valuation allowance is required for deferred tax assets if, based on all available evidence, it is "more-likely-than-not" that all or a portion of the deferred tax asset will or will not be realized due to the inability to generate sufficient taxable income in certain financial statement periods. The "more-likely-than-not" analysis means the likelihood of realization is greater than 50%, that we either will or will not be able to fully utilize the deferred tax assets against future taxable income. The net amount of deferred tax assets that are recorded on the financial statements must reflect the tax benefits that are expected to be realized using these criteria. As of December 31, 2021, we have determined that it is more-likely-than-not that we will not be able to fully utilize our deferred tax assets for future tax consequences, therefore a 100% valuation allowance is required. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, deferred tax assets each totaled \$0, respectively.

As of December 31, 2021, we had no uncertain tax positions. Our policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of December 31, 2021, the tax years that remain subject to examination by the major tax jurisdictions to which the Company is subject generally include 2016 through 2020. In addition, as of December 31, 2021, the tax years that remain subject to examination by the major tax jurisdictions to which the MHI TRS Entities are subject, because of open NOL carryforwards, generally include 2014 through 2020.

The Operating Partnership is generally not subject to federal and state income taxes as the unit holders of the Partnership are subject to tax on their respective shares of the Partnership's taxable income.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a summary of recently adopted and newly issued accounting pronouncements, please refer to the *New Accounting Pronouncements* section of Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We consider the non-GAAP financial measures of FFO available to common stockholders and unitholders (including FFO per common share and unit), Adjusted FFO available to common stockholders and unitholders, EBITDA and Hotel EBITDA to be key supplemental measures of the Company's performance and could be considered along with, not alternatives to, net income (loss) as a measure of the Company's performance. These measures do not represent cash generated from operating activities determined by generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") or amounts available for the Company's discretionary use and should not be considered alternative measures of net income, cash flows from operations or any other operating performance measure prescribed by GAAP.

FFO and Adjusted FFO. Industry analysts and investors use Funds from Operations (“FFO”), as a supplemental operating performance measure of an equity REIT. FFO is calculated in accordance with the definition adopted by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”). FFO, as defined by NAREIT, represents net income or loss determined in accordance with GAAP, excluding extraordinary items as defined under GAAP and gains or losses from sales of previously depreciated operating real estate assets, plus certain non-cash items such as real estate asset depreciation and amortization or impairment, stock compensation costs and after adjustment for any noncontrolling interest from unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. Historical cost accounting for real estate assets in accordance with GAAP implicitly assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values instead have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, many investors and analysts have considered the presentation of operating results for real estate companies that use historical cost accounting to be insufficient by itself.

We consider FFO to be a useful measure of adjusted net income (loss) for reviewing comparative operating and financial performance because we believe FFO is most directly comparable to net income (loss), which remains the primary measure of performance, because by excluding gains or losses related to sales of previously depreciated operating real estate assets and excluding real estate asset depreciation and amortization, FFO assists in comparing the operating performance of a company’s real estate between periods or as compared to different companies. Although FFO is intended to be a REIT industry standard, other companies may not calculate FFO in the same manner as we do, and investors should not assume that FFO as reported by us is comparable to FFO as reported by other REITs.

We further adjust FFO Available to Common Stockholders and Unitholders for certain additional items that are not in NAREIT’s definition of FFO, including changes in deferred income taxes, any unrealized gain (loss) on hedging instruments or warrant derivative, loan impairment losses, losses on early extinguishment of debt, gains on extinguishment of preferred stock, aborted offering costs, loan modification fees, franchise termination costs, costs associated with the departure of executive officers, litigation settlement, over-assessed real estate taxes on appeal, management contract termination costs, operating asset depreciation and amortization, change in control gains or losses, ESOP and stock compensation expenses and acquisition transaction costs. We exclude these items as we believe it allows for meaningful comparisons between periods and among other REITs and is more indicative than FFO of the on-going performance of our business and assets. Our calculation of adjusted FFO may be different from similar measures calculated by other REITs.

The following is a reconciliation of net loss to FFO and Adjusted FFO for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019.

	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Year Ended December 31, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019
Net (Loss) Income	\$ (28,539,640)	\$ (53,682,905)	\$ 1,175,568
Depreciation and Amortization - Real Estate	19,838,017	19,825,382	21,578,309
Impairment of investment in hotel properties, net	12,201,461	—	—
(Gain) Loss on Disposal of Assets	(158,286)	136,063	123,739
Distributions to preferred stockholders	(7,541,891)	(8,755,642)	(7,820,695)
Gain on Involuntary Conversion of Asset	(588,586)	(179,856)	(293,534)
FFO Available to Common Stockholders and Unitholders	\$ (4,788,925)	\$ (42,656,958)	\$ 14,763,387
Decrease (Increase) in Deferred Income Taxes	—	5,412,084	(280,905)
Amortization	71,209	71,390	59,007
ESOP and stock - based compensation	689,547	754,111	385,561
Aborted Offering Costs	631,952	—	—
Termination (Refund) Fee	—	(19,709)	291,841
Unrealized Loss on Hedging Activities (A)	(1,493,841)	986,200	1,177,871
Loss on Early Debt Extinguishment (A)	—	—	1,152,356
Adjusted FFO Available to Common Stockholders and Unitholders	\$ (4,890,058)	\$ (35,452,882)	\$ 17,549,118

Hotel EBITDA. We define Hotel EBITDA as net income or loss excluding: (1) interest expense, (2) interest income, (3) income tax provision or benefit, (4) unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments not included in other comprehensive income, (5) gains and losses on disposal of assets, (6) impairment of long-lived assets or investments, (7) loss on early debt extinguishment, (8) gain on exercise of development right, (9) corporate general and administrative expense, (10) depreciation and amortization, (11)

gains and losses on involuntary conversions of assets, and (12) other operating revenue not related to our wholly-owned portfolio. We believe this provides a more complete understanding of the operating results over which our wholly-owned hotels and its operators have direct control. We believe hotel EBITDA provides investors with supplemental information on the on-going operational performance of our hotels and the effectiveness of third-party management companies operating our business on a property-level basis.

Our calculation of Hotel EBITDA may be different from similar measures calculated by other REITs.

The following is a reconciliation of net loss to Hotel EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019.

	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Year Ended December 31, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019
Net (Loss) Income	\$(28,539,640)	\$(53,682,905)	\$ 1,175,568
Interest Expense	22,686,694	18,056,874	19,768,193
Interest Income	(147,025)	(210,426)	(444,459)
Income Tax Provision (Benefit)	27,392	5,280,443	(249,480)
Depreciation and Amortization	19,909,226	19,896,772	21,637,316
Impairment of investment in hotel properties, net	12,201,461	—	—
Unrealized Loss on Hedging Activities	(1,493,841)	986,200	1,177,871
Loss on Early Debt Extinguishment	—	—	1,152,356
Loss on Sale or Disposal of Assets	(158,286)	136,063	123,739
Gain on Exercise of Development Right	—	—	(3,940,000)
Gain on Involuntary Conversion of Asset	(588,586)	(179,856)	(293,534)
Corporate General and Administrative Expenses	6,997,166	6,492,526	6,830,354
Hotel EBITDA	\$ 30,894,561	\$ (3,224,309)	\$46,937,924

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*

The effects of potential changes in interest rates are discussed below. Our market risk discussion includes “forward-looking statements” and represents an estimate of possible changes in fair value or future earnings that could occur assuming hypothetical future movements in interest rates. These disclosures are not precise indicators of expected future losses, but only indicators of reasonably possible losses. As a result, actual future results may differ materially from those presented. The analysis below presents the sensitivity of the market value of our financial instruments to selected changes in market interest rates.

To meet in part our long-term liquidity requirements, we will borrow funds at a combination of fixed and variable rates. Our interest rate risk management objective is to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and to lower our overall borrowing costs. From time to time we may enter into interest rate hedge contracts such as collars and treasury lock agreements in order to mitigate our interest rate risk with respect to various debt instruments. We do not intend to hold or issue derivative contracts for trading or speculative purposes.

As of December 31, 2021, we had approximately \$330.0 million of fixed-rate debt, including the mortgage on our DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport hotel, which is fixed by an interest rate swap to 5.237%, secured notes of \$20.0 million with a fixed rate of 6.0%, the PPP Loan of \$7.6 million, with a fixed rate of 1.0% and approximately \$50.2 million of variable-rate debt. The weighted-average interest rate on the fixed-rate debt was 4.77%. A change in market interest rates on the fixed portion of our debt would impact the fair value of the debt but have no impact on interest incurred or cash flows. Our variable-rate debt is exposed to changes in interest rates, specifically the changes in 1-month LIBOR and in Prime Rate. Assuming that the aggregate amount outstanding on the mortgages on the Hotel Alba, The Whitehall and the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone-University remains at approximately \$50.2 million, the balance at December 31, 2021, the impact on our annual interest incurred and cash flows of a one percent increase in 1-month LIBOR and in Prime Rate, would be approximately \$0.2 million.

As of December 31, 2020, we had approximately \$339.4 million of fixed-rate debt, including the mortgage on our Philadelphia, Pennsylvania hotel, which is fixed by an interest rate swap to 5.237% and approximately \$50.9 million of variable-rate debt. The weighted-average interest rate on the fixed-rate debt was 4.74%. A change in market interest rates on the fixed portion of our debt would impact the fair value of the debt but have no impact on interest incurred or cash flows. Our variable-rate debt is exposed to changes in interest rates, specifically the changes in 1-month LIBOR. Assuming that the aggregate amount outstanding on the mortgages on the Hotel Alba Tampa, Tapestry Collection by Hilton, DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone and the mortgage on The Whitehall remains at approximately \$50.9 million, the balance at December 31, 2020, the impact on our annual interest incurred and cash flows of a one percent increase in 1-month LIBOR would be approximately \$0.2 million.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See Index to Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules on page F-1.

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Sotherly Hotels Inc.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, under the supervision and participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as required by paragraph (b) of Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act), as of December 31, 2021. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2021, its disclosure controls and procedures were effective and designed to ensure that (i) information required to be disclosed in its reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and instructions, and (ii) information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

The Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or its internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of the controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within Sotherly Hotels Inc. have been detected.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). The Company's management assessed the effectiveness over internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021. In making this assessment, the Company's management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") 2013 *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*. The Company's management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2021, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on these criteria.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to the exemption provided to issuers that are not "large accelerated filers" or "accelerated filers" under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Sotherly Hotels LP

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Operating Partnership's management, under the supervision and participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Sotherly Hotels Inc., as general partner, has evaluated the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, as required by paragraph (b) of Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act), as of December 31, 2021. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2021, the disclosure controls and procedures were effective and designed to ensure that (i) information required to be disclosed in the reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and

reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and instructions, and (ii) information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

The Operating Partnership’s management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Sotherly Hotels Inc., as general partner, does not expect that the disclosure controls and procedures or the internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of the controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within Sotherly Hotels LP have been detected.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Operating Partnership’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Management assessed the effectiveness over internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) in 2013 *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*. Management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2021, the Operating Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting is effective based on these criteria.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Operating Partnership’s registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by the Operating Partnership’s independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to the exemption provided to issuers that are not “large accelerated filers” or “accelerated filers” under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

None.

PART III

The information required by Items 10-14 is incorporated by reference to the Company's proxy statement for the 2022 annual meeting of stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report).

Item 10. Information about our Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The Company has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics, including a conflicts of interest policy that applies to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller performing similar functions. We intend to maintain the highest standards of ethical business practices and compliance with all laws and regulations applicable to our business. A copy of the Company's Code of Business Conduct is posted on the Company's external website at www.sotherlyhotels.com. The Company and the Operating Partnership intend to post to its website any amendments to or waivers of its code. The Operating Partnership is managed by the Company, its sole general partner and parent company. Consequently, the Operating Partnership does not have its own separate directors or executive officers.

Information on the Company's directors, executive officers and corporate governance is incorporated by reference to the sections captioned "Proposal I – Election of Directors" and "Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports" contained in the Company's 2022 Proxy Statement.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the section captioned "Director and Executive Compensation" contained in the Company's 2022 Proxy Statement.

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

(a) SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned "Principal Holders" of the Company's 2022 Proxy Statement.

(b) SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned "Principal Holders" of the Company's 2022 Proxy Statement.

(c) CHANGES IN CONTROL

Management of the Company knows of no arrangements, including any pledge by any person of securities of the Company, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Company.

(d) SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

Set forth below is information as of December 31, 2021 with respect to compensation plans under which equity securities of the Company are authorized for issuance.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

	NUMBER OF SECURITIES TO BE ISSUED UPON EXERCISE OF OUTSTANDING OPTIONS, WARRANTS AND RIGHTS	WEIGHTED-AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE OF OUTSTANDING OPTIONS, WARRANTS AND RIGHTS	NUMBER OF SECURITIES REMAINING AVAILABLE FOR FUTURE ISSUANCE
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
2013 Plan ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	232,536
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders:			
None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	N/A	N/A	232,536

(1) On February 4, 2021, we granted (i) 136,281 shares of stock to our officers and employees, and (ii) 15,000 shares of restricted stock to our independent directors, all of which vested on December 31, 2021.

On January 21, 2022, we granted (i) 168,037 shares of stock to our independent directors, officers, and employees, and (ii) 15,000 shares of restricted stock to our independent directors. These shares are included in the number of securities remaining available for future issuance as of December 31, 2021.

On February 15, 2022, we granted 7,231 shares of stock to one of our employees. These shares are included in the number of securities remaining available for future issuance as of December 31, 2021.

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

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the sections captioned “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” and “Proposal I – Election of Directors” in the Company’s 2022 Proxy Statement.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the section captioned “Proposal II – Ratification of Appointment of Accountants” in the Company’s 2022 Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

1. Financial Statements

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Sotherly Hotels Inc.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP F-2

Consolidated Balance Sheets for Sotherly Hotels Inc. as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 F-4

Consolidated Statements of Operations for Sotherly Hotels Inc. for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 F-5

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for Sotherly Hotels Inc. for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 F-6

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for Sotherly Hotels Inc. for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 F-7

Sotherly Hotels LP

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP F-8

Consolidated Balance Sheets for Sotherly Hotels LP as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 F-10

Consolidated Statements of Operations for Sotherly Hotels LP for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 F-11

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Partners' Capital for Sotherly Hotels LP for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 F-12

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for Sotherly Hotels LP for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 F-13

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2. Financial Statement Schedules

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All other schedules for which provision is made in Regulation S-X are either not required to be included herein under the related instructions or are inapplicable or the related information is included in the footnotes to the applicable financial statement and, therefore, have been omitted.

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

Exhibits

- 3.1 Articles of Amendment and Restatement of the Company (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to its Registration Statement on Form S-11 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 20, 2004 (File No. 333-118873)).
- 3.1A Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of the Company, effective as of April 16, 2013 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.7 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 16, 2013).
- 3.1B Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of the Company, effective as of August 12, 2016 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 15, 2016).
- 3.1C Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Amendment and Restatement of the Company, effective as of April 12, 2019 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 16, 2019).
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Sotherly Hotels LP (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 5 to its Registration Statement on Form S-11 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 13, 2004 (File No. 333-118873)).
- 3.2A Amendment No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Sotherly Hotels LP (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.6 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 18, 2011).

Exhibits

- 3.2B Amendment No. 2 to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Sotherly Hotels LP (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.3 to the Operating Partnership's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to its Registration Statement on Form S-11 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 9, 2013 (File No. 333-189821)).
- 3.2C Amendment No. 3 to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Sotherly Hotels LP (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 23, 2016).
- 3.2D Amendment No. 4 to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Sotherly Hotels LP (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 11, 2017).
- 3.2E Amendment No. 5 to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Sotherly Hotels LP (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.2E to our current report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 31, 2018).
- 3.2F Amendment No. 6 to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Sotherly Hotels LP (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 18, 2019).
- 3.3 Articles Supplementary of Sotherly Hotels Inc. (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 18, 2011).
- 3.4 Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company, effective as of April 16, 2013 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.8 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 16, 2013).
- 3.5 Articles Supplementary designating the Series B Preferred Stock of the Company, effective as of August 19, 2016 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 22, 2016).
- 3.6 Articles Supplementary designating the Series C Preferred Stock of the Company, effective as of October 5, 2017 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2017).
- 3.7 Articles Supplementary dated August 30, 2018 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.7 to our current report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 31, 2018).
- 3.8 Articles Supplementary designating the Series D Preferred Stock of the Company, effective as of April 15, 2019 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 3.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 16, 2019).
- 4.0 Form of Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 4.0 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 22, 2017).
- 4.1 Form of Specimen Certificate of Series B Preferred Stock of the Company (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 22, 2016).
- 4.2 Form of Specimen Certificate of Series C Preferred Stock of the Company (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2017).
- 4.3 Form of Specimen Certificate of Series D Preferred Stock of the Company (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 16, 2019).
- 4.4 Description of Registered Securities.

Exhibits

- 10.1 Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement between Sotherly Hotels Inc. and Participant (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.1A to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 25, 2009). *
- 10.2 Sotherly Hotels Inc. 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2013). *
- 10.3 Executive Employment Agreement between Sotherly Hotels Inc. and Anthony E. Domalski, dated as of January 1, 2018 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 5, 2018). *
- 10.4 Master Agreement by and among Sotherly Hotels Inc., Sotherly Hotels LP, MHI Hospitality TRS, LLC, Newport Hospitality Group, Inc. and Our Town Hospitality LLC (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.17 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 9, 2019).
- 10.5 Amendment to Master Agreement by and among Sotherly Hotels Inc., Sotherly Hotels LP, MHI Hospitality TRS, LLC, Newport Hospitality Group, Inc. and Our Town Hospitality LLC (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.21 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 16, 2019).
- 10.6 Credit Agreement between Our Town Hospitality LLC and MHI Hospitality TRS, LLC dated as of January 1, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.22 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 16, 2019).
- 10.7 Sublease Agreement between Our Town Hospitality LLC and Sotherly Hotels Inc. dated December 13, 2019 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.23 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 16, 2019).
- 10.8 Executive Employment Agreement between Sotherly Hotels Inc. and Andrew M. Sims, dated as of January 1, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.24 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 6, 2020). *
- 10.9 Executive Employment Agreement between Sotherly Hotels Inc. and David R. Folsom, dated as of January 1, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.25 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 6, 2020). *
- 10.10 Executive Employment Agreement between Sotherly Hotels Inc. and Scott M. Kucinski, dated as of January 1, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.26 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 6, 2020). *
- 10.11 Executive Employment Agreement between Sotherly Hotels Inc. and Robert E. Kirkland IV, dated as of January 1, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.27 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 6, 2020). *
- 10.12 Promissory Note between Sotherly Hotels LP and Village Bank dated as of April 16, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.16 to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 24, 2020).
- 10.13 Promissory Note between MHI Hospitality TRS, LLC and Fifth Third Bank, National Association, dated as of April 28, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.17 to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 24, 2020).
- 10.14 Promissory Note between SOHO Arlington TRS LLC and Fifth Third Bank, National Association, dated as of May 6, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.18 to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 24, 2020).
- 10.15 Note Purchase Agreement dated December 31, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.19 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 31, 2020).
- 10.16 Secured Notes dated December 31, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.20 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 31, 2020).

<u>Exhibits</u>	
10.17	Pledge and Security Agreement dated December 31, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.21 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 31, 2020).
10.18	Board Observer Agreement dated December 31, 2020 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.22 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 31, 2020).
10.19	Second Amendment to Master Agreement by and among Sotherly Hotels Inc., Sotherly Hotels LP, MHI Hospitality TRS, LLC, Newport Hospitality Group, Inc. and Our Town Hospitality (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.20 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9, 2021).
10.20	Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement between Our Town Hospitality LLC and MHI Hospitality TRS, LLC (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.21 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9, 2021).
10.21	Share Exchange Agreement between Sotherly Hotels Inc. and Palogic Value Fund, L.P. (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.22 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 21, 2021).
10.22	Real Estate Sale Agreement by and between Raleigh Hotel Associates, LLC and CS Acquisition Vehicle, LLC, dated November 30, 2021.
10.23	Share Exchange Agreement between Sotherly Hotels Inc. and Palogic Value Fund, L.P. (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.24 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 13, 2021).
10.24	Purchase and Sale Agreement by and between Louisville Hotel Associates, LLC and Riverside Hotel, LLC, dated December 13, 2021 (incorporated by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.26 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 11, 2022).
10.25	First Amendment to Employment Agreement between Sotherly Hotels Inc. and Robert E. Kirkland IV, dated February 8, 2022 (incorporate by reference to the document previously filed as Exhibit 10.25 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 11, 2022).
10.26	First Amendment to Real Estate Sale Agreement by and between Raleigh Hotel Associates, LLC and CS Acquisition Vehicle, LLC, dated February 28, 2022.
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of Sotherly Hotels Inc.
21.2	List of Subsidiaries of Sotherly Hotels LP.
23.1	Consent of Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP.
23.2	Consent of Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13(a)-14 and 15(d)-14, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13(a)-14 and 15(d)-14, as adopted, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.3	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13(a)-14 and 15(d)-14, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.4	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13(a)-14 and 15(d)-14, as adopted, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.3	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.4	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document

Exhibits

101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104.0	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).

* Denotes management contract and/or compensatory plan/arrangement.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Sotherly Hotels Inc.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sotherly Hotels Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes, including the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15 (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Substantial Doubt about the Company's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, COVID-19 has had a significant negative impact on the Company's operations and financial results, including substantial decline in revenues, profitability and cash flows. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Evaluation of investments in hotel properties for impairment

As of December 31, 2021, Investment in Hotel Properties was \$375.9 Million. As discussed in Note 2 and 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company assesses the carrying values of its investments in hotel properties whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the hotel properties may not be recoverable. When such conditions exist, management performs an analysis to determine if the estimated undiscounted future cash flows from operations and the proceeds from the ultimate disposition of a hotel property exceeds its carrying value. If the estimated undiscounted future cash flows are found to be less than the carrying amount of the asset, an adjustment to reduce the carrying amount to the related hotel property's estimated fair market value would be recorded and an impairment loss recognized.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and is expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on the lodging and hospitality industries, which the Company considered to be a triggering event for each of its hotels during its impairment testing for the year ended December 31, 2021. In performing the recoverability analysis, the Company projects future operating cash flows based upon significant assumptions regarding holding period, growth rates, occupancy, room rates, economic trends, property-specific operating costs and an allowance for the replacement of

furniture, fixtures and equipment. They also project cash flows from the eventual disposition of the hotel based upon property-specific capitalization rates.

We identified the Company's evaluation of hotel properties for impairment as a critical audit matter. The principal considerations for our determination included the significant auditor judgments required to evaluate certain key inputs and assumptions used by the Company in developing their impairment assessment, specifically, the judgments related to the Company's determination of growth rates, occupancy, room rates, economic trends, property-specific operating costs and an allowance for the replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment used in projecting cash flows from operations and capitalization rates utilized in determining eventual disposition, including the effects of COVID-19 and the resulting duration of the economic downturn.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included:

- We obtained an understanding of the Company's methodology to assess the life of the cash flows and recoverability of the investments in hotel properties.
- We assessed the appropriateness of the significant assumptions and inputs, such as growth rates, occupancy, room rates, economic trends, property-specific operating costs and an allowance for the replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment based on Company-specific data and published industry data including evaluating the impact of COVID-19 on the hotel industry.
- We tested the mathematical accuracy of management's impairment analysis.
- We performed a sensitivity analysis over the estimated capitalization rates obtained from published industry reports.
- We reviewed the methodologies and assumptions utilized by the Company's third-party specialist for reasonableness.

/s/ Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2016.

Richmond, Virginia
March 25, 2022

SOTHERLY HOTELS INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
ASSETS		
Investment in hotel properties, net	\$ 375,885,224	\$ 427,824,585
Investment in hotel properties held for sale, net	22,870,487	—
Cash and cash equivalents	13,166,883	25,297,771
Restricted cash	12,411,654	10,002,775
Accounts receivable, net	4,822,187	2,181,700
Prepaid expenses, inventory and other assets	6,894,228	7,726,980
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 436,050,663	\$ 473,033,811
LIABILITIES		
Mortgage loans, net	\$ 351,170,883	\$ 357,545,977
Secured notes, net	19,128,330	18,694,355
Unsecured notes, net	7,609,934	10,719,100
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	35,960,293	35,631,931
Advance deposits	1,552,942	1,964,073
Dividends and distributions payable	4,125,351	4,277,070
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 419,547,733	\$ 428,832,506
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 5)	—	—
EQUITY		
Sotherly Hotels Inc. stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 11,000,000 shares authorized:		
8.0% Series B cumulative redeemable perpetual preferred stock, 1,510,000 and 1,610,000 shares issued and outstanding; aggregate liquidation preference \$43,035,000 and \$42,655,000, at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.	15,100	16,100
7.875% Series C cumulative redeemable perpetual preferred stock, 1,384,610 and 1,554,610 shares issued and outstanding; aggregate liquidation preference \$39,385,669 and \$41,160,731, at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.	13,846	15,546
8.25% Series D cumulative redeemable perpetual preferred stock, 1,165,000 and 1,200,000 shares issued and outstanding; aggregate liquidation preference \$33,329,922 and \$31,856,250, at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.	11,650	12,000
Common stock, par value \$0.01, 69,000,000 shares authorized, 17,441,058 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2021 and 15,023,850 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2020.	174,410	150,238
Additional paid-in capital	177,651,954	180,292,440
Unearned ESOP shares	(3,083,398)	(3,636,026)
Distributions in excess of retained earnings	(153,521,704)	(127,300,230)
Total Sotherly Hotels Inc. stockholders' equity	21,261,858	49,550,068
Noncontrolling interest	(4,758,928)	(5,348,763)
TOTAL EQUITY	16,502,930	44,201,305
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 436,050,663	\$ 473,033,811

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

SOTHERLY HOTELS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021, 2020 AND 2019

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
REVENUE			
Rooms department	\$ 88,625,659	\$ 49,192,589	\$ 128,062,932
Food and beverage department	15,829,487	10,676,646	40,267,240
Other operating departments	23,132,778	11,633,341	17,457,961
Total revenue	127,587,924	71,502,576	185,788,133
EXPENSES			
Hotel operating expenses			
Rooms department	22,688,063	15,565,313	32,142,171
Food and beverage department	10,297,461	8,531,411	29,355,080
Other operating departments	8,607,594	5,142,853	6,957,325
Indirect	55,100,245	45,487,308	70,395,633
Total hotel operating expenses	96,693,363	74,726,885	138,850,209
Depreciation and amortization	19,909,226	19,896,772	21,637,316
Impairment of investment in hotel properties, net	12,201,461	—	—
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	(158,286)	136,063	123,739
Corporate general and administrative	6,997,166	6,492,526	6,830,354
Total operating expenses	135,642,930	101,252,246	167,441,618
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(8,055,006)	(29,749,670)	18,346,515
Other income (expense)			
Interest expense	(22,686,694)	(18,056,874)	(19,768,193)
Interest income	147,025	210,426	444,459
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	—	(1,152,356)
Unrealized gain (loss) on hedging activities	1,493,841	(986,200)	(1,177,871)
Gain on exercise of development right	—	—	3,940,000
Gain on involuntary conversion of assets	588,586	179,856	293,534
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(28,512,248)	(48,402,462)	926,088
Income tax (provision) benefit	(27,392)	(5,280,443)	249,480
Net (loss) income	(28,539,640)	(53,682,905)	1,175,568
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	2,318,166	4,489,341	733,876
Net (loss) income attributable to the Company	(26,221,474)	(49,193,564)	1,909,444
Declared and undeclared distributions to preferred stockholders	(7,541,891)	(8,755,642)	(7,820,695)
Gain on extinguishment of preferred stock	361,476	—	—
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (33,401,889)	\$ (57,949,206)	\$ (5,911,251)
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders			
Basic	\$ (2.15)	\$ (4.05)	\$ (0.43)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding			
Basic	15,531,684	14,312,049	13,642,573

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

SOTHERLY HOTELS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid- In Capital	Unearned ESOP Shares	Distributions in Excess of Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value					
Balances at December 31, 2018	2,962,141	\$ 29,621	14,209,378	\$ 142,093	\$ 147,085,112	\$ (4,379,742)	\$ (61,052,418)	\$ 441,706	\$ 82,266,372
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,909,444	(733,876)	1,175,568
Issuance of restricted common stock awards	—	—	13,000	130	92,203	—	—	—	92,333
Issuance of preferred stock	1,402,469	14,025	—	—	33,052,640	—	—	—	33,066,665
Conversion of units in Operating Partnership to shares of common stock	—	—	50,000	500	266,783	—	—	(1,709)	265,574
Amortization of ESOP shares	—	—	—	—	(12,977)	274,105	—	—	261,128
Amortization of restricted stock award	—	—	—	—	32,100	—	—	—	32,100
Preferred stock dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,820,695)	—	(7,820,695)
Common stockholders' dividends and distributions declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,027,021)	(904,853)	(7,931,874)
Balances at December 31, 2019	4,364,610	\$ 43,646	14,272,378	\$ 142,723	\$ 180,515,861	\$ (4,105,637)	\$ (73,990,690)	\$ (1,198,732)	\$ 101,407,171
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(49,193,564)	(4,489,341)	(53,682,905)
Issuance of restricted common stock awards	—	—	187,583	1,876	460,063	—	—	—	461,939
Issuance of unrestricted common stock awards	—	—	2,250	23	14,152	—	—	—	14,175
Conversion of units in Operating Partnership to shares of common stock	—	—	561,639	5,616	(505,699)	(322)	—	500,405	—
Amortization of ESOP shares	—	—	—	—	(264,717)	469,933	—	—	205,216
Amortization of restricted stock award	—	—	—	—	72,780	—	—	—	72,780
Preferred stock dividends declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,188,910)	—	(2,188,910)
Common stockholders' dividends and distributions declared	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,927,066)	(161,095)	(2,088,161)
Balances at December 31, 2020	4,364,610	\$ 43,646	15,023,850	\$ 150,238	\$ 180,292,440	\$ (3,636,026)	\$ (127,300,230)	\$ (5,348,763)	\$ 44,201,305
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(26,221,474)	(2,318,166)	(28,539,640)
Issuance of common stock awards	—	—	151,281	1,513	443,253	—	—	—	444,766
Conversion of units in Operating Partnership to shares of common stock	—	—	32,781	328	(2,908,329)	—	—	2,908,001	—
Amortization of ESOP shares	—	—	—	—	(380,628)	552,628	—	—	172,000
Amortization of restricted stock award	—	—	—	—	72,780	—	—	—	72,780
Extinguishment of preferred stock	(305,000)	(3,050)	2,233,146	22,331	132,438	—	—	—	151,719
Balances at December 31, 2021	4,059,610	\$ 40,596	17,441,058	\$ 174,410	\$ 177,651,954	\$ (3,083,398)	\$ (153,521,704)	\$ (4,758,928)	\$ 16,502,930

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

SOTHERLY HOTELS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021, 2020 AND 2019

	2021	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (28,539,640)	\$ (53,682,905)	\$ 1,175,568
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	19,909,226	19,896,772	21,637,316
Impairment of investment in hotel properties, net	12,201,461	—	—
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,029,306	572,696	789,525
Amortization of mortgage premium	(24,681)	(24,681)	(24,681)
Gain on exercise of development right	—	—	(3,940,000)
Gain on involuntary conversion of assets	(588,586)	(179,856)	(293,534)
Unrealized (gain) loss on hedging activities	(1,493,841)	986,200	1,177,871
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	(158,286)	136,063	123,739
Loss on early debt extinguishment	—	—	1,152,356
ESOP and stock - based compensation	689,547	754,111	385,561
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(2,640,487)	3,032,703	1,954,217
Prepaid expenses, inventory and other assets	719,031	(2,197,874)	(162,621)
Deferred income taxes	—	5,412,084	(280,905)
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	1,630,584	15,152,165	(1,364,458)
Advance deposits	(411,131)	(821,265)	(29,945)
Accounts receivable - affiliate	—	(300,153)	160,801
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,322,503	(11,263,940)	22,460,810
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisitions of hotel properties	—	—	(6,346,378)
Improvements and additions to hotel properties	(3,176,841)	(4,015,514)	(12,661,169)
Proceeds from sale of assets	200,500	56,677	4,934
Proceeds from involuntary conversion	588,586	179,856	293,534
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,387,755)	(3,778,981)	(18,709,079)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock, net	—	—	33,066,665
Proceeds from secured notes	—	20,000,000	—
Proceeds from unsecured notes	—	10,719,100	—
Redemption of unsecured notes	—	—	(25,000,000)
Payments on mortgage loans	(6,528,078)	(2,609,861)	(6,633,624)
Payments on unsecured notes	(3,109,166)	—	—
Payments of deferred financing costs	(19,513)	(1,560,680)	(106,950)
Dividends on common stock and distributions paid	—	(2,000,418)	(7,859,575)
Preferred dividends paid	—	(2,188,910)	(7,102,292)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(9,656,757)	22,359,231	(13,635,776)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(9,722,009)	7,316,310	(9,884,045)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning of the period	35,300,546	27,984,236	37,868,281
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of the period	\$ 25,578,537	\$ 35,300,546	\$ 27,984,236
Supplemental disclosures:			
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 19,897,847	\$ 9,543,748	\$ 19,262,904
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ 20,200	\$ (21,078)	\$ (76,104)
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Change in amount of improvements to hotel property in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 353,028	\$ 542,102	\$ 347,269

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

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors of the General Partner of Sotherly Hotels LP

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sotherly Hotels LP and subsidiaries (the "Partnership") as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in partners' capital, and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes, including the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15 (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Partnership as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Substantial Doubt about the Company's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Partnership will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, COVID-19 has had a significant negative impact on the Partnership's operations and financial results, including substantial decline in revenues, profitability and cash flows. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Partnership's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Partnership's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Partnership in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Partnership is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Evaluation of investments in hotel properties for impairment

As of December 31, 2021, Investment in Hotel Properties was \$375.9 Million. As discussed in Note 2 and 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company assesses the carrying values of its investments in hotel properties whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the hotel properties may not be recoverable. When such conditions exist, management performs an analysis to determine if the estimated undiscounted future cash flows from operations and the proceeds from the ultimate disposition of a hotel property exceeds its carrying value. If the estimated undiscounted future cash flows are found to be less than the carrying amount of the asset, an adjustment to reduce the carrying amount to the related hotel property's estimated fair market value would be recorded and an impairment loss recognized.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and is expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on the lodging and hospitality industries, which the Company considered to be a triggering event for each of its hotels during its impairment testing for the year ended December 31, 2021. In performing the recoverability analysis, the Company projects future operating cash flows based upon significant assumptions regarding holding

period, growth rates, occupancy, room rates, economic trends, property-specific operating costs and an allowance for the replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment. They also project cash flows from the eventual disposition of the hotel based upon property-specific capitalization rates.

We identified the Partnership's evaluation of hotel properties for impairment as a critical audit matter. The principal considerations for our determination included the significant auditor judgments required to evaluate certain key inputs and assumptions used by the Company in developing their impairment assessment, specifically, the judgments related to the Partnership's determination of growth rates, occupancy, room rates, economic trends, property-specific operating costs and an allowance for the replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment used in projecting cash flows from operations and capitalization rates utilized in determining eventual disposition, including the effects of COVID-19 and the resulting duration of the economic downturn.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included:

- We obtained an understanding of the Partnership's methodology to assess the life of the cash flows and recoverability of the investments in hotel properties.
- We assessed the appropriateness of the significant assumptions and inputs, such as growth rates, occupancy, room rates, economic trends, property-specific operating costs and an allowance for the replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment based on Company-specific data and published industry data including evaluating the impact of COVID-19 on the hotel industry.
- We tested the mathematical accuracy of management's impairment analysis.
- We performed a sensitivity analysis over the estimated capitalization rates obtained from published industry reports.
- We reviewed the methodologies and assumptions utilized by the Company's third-party specialist for reasonableness.

/s/ Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

We have served as the Partnership's auditor since 2016.

Richmond, Virginia

March 25, 2022

SOTHERLY HOTELS LP
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
ASSETS		
Investment in hotel properties, net	\$ 375,885,224	\$ 427,824,585
Investment in hotel properties held for sale, net	22,870,487	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13,166,883	25,297,771
Restricted cash	12,411,654	10,002,775
Accounts receivable, net	4,822,187	2,181,700
Loan receivable - affiliate	3,157,172	3,746,254
Prepaid expenses, inventory and other assets	6,894,228	7,726,980
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 439,207,835</u>	<u>\$ 476,780,065</u>
LIABILITIES		
Mortgage loans, net	\$ 351,170,883	\$ 357,545,977
Secured loan, net	19,128,330	18,694,355
Unsecured notes, net	7,609,934	10,719,100
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	35,960,293	35,631,931
Advance deposits	1,552,942	1,964,073
Dividends and distributions payable	4,125,351	4,277,070
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 419,547,733</u>	<u>\$ 428,832,506</u>
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 5)	—	—
PARTNERS' CAPITAL		
Preferred units, 11,000,000 units authorized;		
8.0% Series B cumulative redeemable perpetual preferred unit; 1,510,000 and 1,610,000 units issued and outstanding; aggregate liquidation preference \$43,035,000 and \$42,665,000, at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.	\$ 35,420,784	\$ 37,766,531
7.875% Series C cumulative redeemable perpetual preferred units, 1,384,610 and 1,554,610 units issued and outstanding; aggregate liquidation preference \$39,385,669 and \$41,160,731, each at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.	32,474,760	36,461,955
8.25% Series D cumulative redeemable perpetual preferred units, 1,165,000 and 1,200,000 units issued and outstanding; aggregate liquidation preference \$33,329,922 and \$31,856,250, each at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.	27,549,832	28,377,509
General Partner: 185,748 units and 161,904 units issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.	(469,805)	(258,538)
Limited Partners: 18,389,030 units and 16,028,447 units issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.	(75,315,469)	(54,399,898)
TOTAL PARTNERS' CAPITAL	<u>19,660,102</u>	<u>47,947,559</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL	<u>\$ 439,207,835</u>	<u>\$ 476,780,065</u>

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

SOTHERLY HOTELS LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021, 2020 AND 2019

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
REVENUE			
Rooms department	\$ 88,625,659	\$ 49,192,589	\$ 128,062,932
Food and beverage department	15,829,487	10,676,646	40,267,240
Other operating departments	23,132,778	11,633,341	17,457,961
Total revenue	127,587,924	71,502,576	185,788,133
EXPENSES			
Hotel operating expenses			
Rooms department	22,688,063	15,565,313	32,142,171
Food and beverage department	10,297,461	8,531,411	29,355,080
Other operating departments	8,607,594	5,142,853	6,957,325
Indirect	55,100,245	45,487,308	70,395,633
Total hotel operating expenses	96,693,363	74,726,885	138,850,209
Depreciation and amortization	19,909,226	19,896,772	21,637,316
Impairment of investment in hotel properties, net	12,201,461	—	—
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	(158,286)	136,063	123,739
Corporate general and administrative	6,997,166	6,492,526	6,830,354
Total operating expenses	135,642,930	101,252,246	167,441,618
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(8,055,006)	(29,749,670)	18,346,515
Other income (expense)			
Interest expense	(22,686,694)	(18,056,874)	(19,768,193)
Interest income	147,025	210,426	444,459
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	—	(1,152,356)
Unrealized gain (loss) on hedging activities	1,493,841	(986,200)	(1,177,871)
Gain on exercise of development right	—	—	3,940,000
Gain on involuntary conversion of assets	588,586	179,856	293,534
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(28,512,248)	(48,402,462)	926,088
Income tax (provision) benefit	(27,392)	(5,280,443)	249,480
Net (loss) income	(28,539,640)	(53,682,905)	1,175,568
Declared and undeclared distributions to preferred unit holders	(7,541,891)	(8,755,642)	(7,820,695)
Gain on extinguishment of preferred units	361,476	—	—
Net loss attributable to general and limited partnership unit holders	\$ (35,720,055)	\$ (62,438,547)	\$ (6,645,127)
Net loss attributable per general and limited partner unit			
Basic	\$ (2.08)	\$ (3.89)	\$ (0.42)
Weighted average number of general and limited partner units outstanding			
Basic	17,186,789	16,065,499	16,011,653

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

SOTHERLY HOTELS LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PARTNERS' CAPITAL
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021, 2020 AND 2019

	Preferred Units			Series D Amounts	General Partner		Limited Partner		Total
	Units	Series B Amounts	Series C Amounts		Units	Amounts	Units	Amounts	
Balances at December 31, 2018	2,962,141	\$ 37,766,531	\$ 31,493,723	\$ -	159,876	\$ 452,165	15,827,642	\$ 16,943,816	\$ 86,656,235
Issuance of partnership units	—	—	—	—	130	923	12,870	91,410	92,333
Issuance of preferred units	1,402,469	—	4,968,232	28,377,509	—	—	—	(279,077)	33,066,665
Amortization of restricted units award	—	—	—	—	—	321	—	31,779	32,100
Unit based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	3,266	—	323,329	326,595
Preferred units distributions declared	—	(3,220,000)	(2,861,320)	(1,739,375)	—	—	—	—	(7,820,695)
Partnership units distributions declared	—	—	—	—	—	(74,265)	—	(7,896,218)	(7,970,484)
Net income (loss)	—	3,220,000	2,861,320	1,739,375	—	(66,451)	—	(6,578,676)	1,175,568
Balances at December 31, 2019	4,364,610	\$ 37,766,531	\$ 36,461,955	\$ 28,377,509	160,006	\$ 315,959	15,840,512	\$ 2,636,363	\$ 105,558,317
Issuance of partnership units	—	—	—	—	1,898	4,761	187,935	471,352	476,113
Amortization of restricted units award	—	—	—	—	—	728	—	72,052	72,780
Unit based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	(1,997)	—	(197,678)	(199,675)
Preferred units distributions declared	—	(805,000)	(765,160)	(618,750)	—	—	—	—	(2,188,910)
Partnership units distributions declared	—	—	—	—	—	(19,271)	—	(2,068,890)	(2,088,161)
Net loss	—	805,000	765,160	618,750	—	(558,718)	—	(55,313,097)	(53,682,905)
Balances at December 31, 2020	4,364,610	\$ 37,766,531	\$ 36,461,955	\$ 28,377,509	161,904	\$ (258,538)	16,028,447	\$ (54,399,898)	\$ 47,947,559
Issuance of partnership units	—	—	—	—	1,513	4,448	149,768	440,318	444,766
Amortization of restricted units award	—	—	—	—	—	728	—	72,052	72,780
Unit based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	(4,171)	—	(412,911)	(417,082)
Extinguishment of preferred units	(305,000)	(2,345,747)	(3,987,195)	(827,677)	22,331	73,124	2,210,815	7,239,214	151,719
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(285,396)	—	(28,254,244)	(28,539,640)
Balances at December 31, 2021	4,059,610	\$ 35,420,784	\$ 32,474,760	\$ 27,549,832	185,748	\$ (469,805)	18,389,030	\$ (75,315,469)	\$ 19,660,102

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

SOTHERLY HOTELS LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021, 2020 AND 2019

	2021	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (28,539,640)	\$ (53,682,905)	\$ 1,175,568
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	19,909,226	19,896,772	21,637,316
Impairment of investment in hotel properties, net	12,201,461	—	—
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,029,306	572,696	789,525
Amortization of mortgage premium	(24,681)	(24,681)	(24,681)
Gain on exercise of development right	—	—	(3,940,000)
Gain on involuntary conversion of assets	(588,586)	(179,856)	(293,534)
Unrealized (gain) loss on hedging activities	(1,493,841)	986,200	1,177,871
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	(158,286)	136,063	123,739
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	—	1,152,356
ESOP and unit - based compensation	100,465	349,217	451,028
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(2,640,487)	3,032,703	1,954,217
Prepaid expenses, inventory and other assets	719,031	(2,197,874)	(162,621)
Deferred income taxes	—	5,412,084	(280,905)
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	1,630,584	15,152,165	(1,364,458)
Advance deposits	(411,131)	(821,265)	(29,945)
Accounts receivable - affiliate	—	(300,153)	160,801
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,733,421	(11,668,834)	22,526,277
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisitions of hotel properties	—	—	(6,346,378)
Improvements and additions to hotel properties	(3,176,841)	(4,015,514)	(12,661,169)
ESOP loan payments received	589,082	463,376	236,780
Proceeds from sale of assets	200,500	56,677	4,934
Proceeds from involuntary conversion	588,586	179,856	293,534
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,798,673)	(3,315,605)	(18,472,299)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of preferred units, net	—	—	33,066,665
Proceeds from secured notes	—	20,000,000	—
Proceeds from unsecured notes	—	10,719,100	—
Redemption of unsecured notes	—	—	(25,000,000)
Payments on mortgage loans	(6,528,078)	(2,609,861)	(6,633,624)
Payments of unsecured notes	(3,109,166)	—	—
Payments of deferred financing costs	(19,513)	(1,560,680)	(106,950)
Distributions on general and limited partnership interests	—	(2,058,900)	(8,161,822)
Distributions on preferred partnership interests	—	(2,188,910)	(7,102,292)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(9,656,757)	22,300,749	(13,938,023)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(9,722,009)	7,316,310	(9,884,045)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning of the period	35,300,546	27,984,236	37,868,281
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of the period	\$ 25,578,537	\$ 35,300,546	\$ 27,984,236
Supplemental disclosures:			
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 19,630,506	\$ 9,541,533	\$ 19,259,838
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ 20,200	\$ (21,078)	\$ (76,104)
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Change in amount of improvements to hotel property in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 353,028	\$ 542,102	\$ 347,269

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

SOTHERLY HOTELS INC.

SOTHERLY HOTELS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Description of Business

Sotherly Hotels Inc. (the “Company”) is a self-managed and self-administered lodging real estate investment trust (“REIT”) that was incorporated in Maryland on August 20, 2004. The Company historically has focused on the acquisition, renovation, upbranding and repositioning of upscale to upper-upscale full-service hotels in the southern United States. The Company’s portfolio, as of December 31, 2021, consisted of investments in twelve hotel properties, comprising 3,156 rooms and two hotel commercial condominium units and their associated rental programs. Nine of our hotels operated under the Hilton, DoubleTree, Hyatt and Sheraton brands, and three are independent hotels.

The Company commenced operations on December 21, 2004 when it completed its initial public offering (“IPO”) and thereafter consummated the acquisition of six hotel properties. Substantially all of the Company’s assets are held by, and all of its operations are conducted through, Sotherly Hotels LP, (the “Operating Partnership”).

Pursuant to the terms of the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (the “Partnership Agreement”), the Company, as general partner, is not entitled to compensation for its services to the Operating Partnership. The Company, as general partner, conducts substantially all of its operations through the Operating Partnership and the Company’s administrative expenses are the obligations of the Operating Partnership. Additionally, the Company is entitled to reimbursement for any expenditure incurred by it on the Operating Partnership’s behalf.

For the Company to qualify as a REIT, it cannot operate hotels. Therefore, the Operating Partnership, which, at December 31, 2021, was approximately 93.9% owned by the Company, and its subsidiaries, lease its hotels to direct and indirect subsidiaries of MHI Hospitality TRS Holding, Inc., MHI Hospitality TRS, LLC and certain of its subsidiaries, (collectively, “MHI TRS Entities”), each of which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Operating Partnership. For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, the MHI TRS Entities engaged eligible independent hotel management companies, MHI Hotels Services, LLC, which does business as Chesapeake Hospitality (“Chesapeake Hospitality”); Highgate Hotels, L.P. (“Highgate Hotels”); and Our Town Hospitality, LLC (“Our Town”) to operate the hotels under management contracts. MHI Hospitality TRS Holding, Inc. is treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary (“TRS”) for federal income tax purposes. As of December 31, 2021, Our Town was the manager of each of our 12 wholly-owned hotels and our two condominium hotel rental programs.

All references in these “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” to “we,” “us” and “our” refer to the Company, its Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries and predecessors, collectively, unless the context otherwise requires or where otherwise indicated.

Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on Our Business

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 to be a global pandemic and the virus has continued to spread throughout the United States and the world. As a result of this pandemic and subsequent government mandates and health official recommendations, hotel demand has been significantly reduced. Following the government mandates and health official recommendations, we significantly reduced operations at all our hotels, suspended operations of our hotel condominium rental programs and dramatically reduced staffing and expenses. Our hotels have been gradually re-introducing guest amenities relative to the return of business while focusing on profit generators and margin control and we intend to continue those re-introductions, provided that we can be confident that occupancy levels and reduced social distancing will not unduly jeopardize the health and safety of our guests, employees and communities.

COVID-19 had a significant negative impact on our operations and financial results in 2021, including a substantial decline in our revenues, profitability and cash flows from operations compared to similar pre-pandemic periods. While the resurgence of leisure travel demand contributed to improved results for 2021 compared to 2020, business travel demand continues to lag. As a result, although we anticipate further recovery in 2022, the Company cannot estimate with certainty when travel demand will fully recover.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also significantly contributed to economic uncertainty and led to disruption and volatility in the global capital markets, which has limited our access to capital. That economic uncertainty could increase our cost of capital during the course of the recovery from the pandemic. Additionally, we sought and obtained forbearance and loan modification agreements with the lenders under the mortgages for all of our hotel properties. See the discussion of forbearance, modifications, and waivers in Note 4.

As of December 31, 2021, we failed to meet the financial covenants under the mortgage secured by The Whitehall. We have received a waiver of the financial covenants from the lender on The Whitehall mortgage through June 30, 2022. While the Company believes it will be successful in obtaining waivers, loan modifications or securing refinance arrangements, it cannot provide assurance that it will be able to do so on acceptable terms or at all. Based on our current projections, following the expiration of the waiver on the financial covenants from the mortgage lender on The Whitehall, we do not anticipate that the financial performance of the property will have sufficiently recovered in order to meet the existing covenants. If we fail to obtain additional waivers from the lender, the lender could declare the Company in default under the mortgage loan on that property and require repayment of the outstanding balance.

As of December 31, 2021, we had approximately \$13.2 million in unrestricted cash and approximately \$12.4 million in restricted cash.

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) requires that, when preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, management evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt regarding the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are issued. Due to the uncertainties described above related to future cash flows and resulting compliance with the financial covenants as well as the upcoming maturity of the mortgage on The Whitehall, the Company determined that there is substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern and do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Significant Transactions

Significant transactions occurring during the current and two prior fiscal years include the following:

On April 18, 2019, the Company closed a sale and issuance of 1,080,000 shares of its 8.25% Series D cumulative redeemable perpetual preferred stock (the “Series D Preferred Stock”), for gross proceeds of \$27.0 million before underwriting discounts and commissions and expenses payable by the Company. On May 1, 2019, the Company closed a sale and issuance of an additional 120,000 shares of its Series D Preferred Stock, for gross proceeds of \$3.0 million before underwriting discounts and commissions and expenses payable by the Company, in connection with the partial exercise of the underwriters’ option to purchase additional shares of the Series D Preferred Stock. Total net proceeds after all estimated expenses were approximately \$28.4 million, which the Company contributed to its Operating Partnership for an equivalent number of Series D preferred units. We used the net proceeds to redeem in full the Operating Partnership’s 7.25% Notes and for working capital.

On April 24, 2019, the Hyde Resort & Residences condominium association, 4111 South Ocean Drive Condominium Association, Inc., unilaterally terminated both (i) the existing Lease Agreement for the 400-space parking garage and meeting rooms associated with the condominium hotel and (ii) the Association Management Agreement relating to the operation and management of the hotel condominium association. We continue to operate our rental program at the Hyde Resort & Residences.

On April 26, 2019, the Company entered into amended loan documents to modify the existing mortgage loan on the Hotel Alba Tampa with the existing lender, Fifth Third Bank. Pursuant to the modification, the mortgage loan principal balance remained at approximately \$18.2 million; the maturity date was extended to June 30, 2022, and may be extended for two additional periods of one year each, subject to certain conditions; the mortgage loan continues to bear a floating interest rate of 1-month LIBOR plus 3.75% subject to a floor rate of 3.75%, with a new provision to reduce the floating interest rate to 1-month LIBOR plus 3.00% upon the successful achievement of certain performance hurdles; the mortgage loan amortizes on a 25-year schedule; and the mortgage loan continues to be guaranteed by the Operating Partnership.

On May 20, 2019, the Operating Partnership redeemed the entire \$25.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 7.25% Notes, at a redemption price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the 7.25% Notes, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date.

On September 26, 2019, the Company closed on the purchase of a commercial condominium unit of the Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences, a newly constructed 342-unit condominium hotel located in Hollywood, Florida, from 4000 South Ocean Property Owner, LLLP. In connection with the closing, we (i) acquired commercial unit 2 of the Hyde Beach House, along with rights to certain limited common elements appurtenant to the commercial unit, for an adjusted purchase price of approximately \$5.4 million; (ii) purchased inventories and equipment for additional consideration in the amount of approximately \$0.7 million; (iii) entered into a second addendum to the purchase agreement; (iv) entered into a 20-year parking and cabana management agreement for the parking garage and poolside cabanas associated with the Hyde Beach House; (v) entered into a 20-year management agreement relating to the operation and management of the Hyde Beach House condominium association; and (vi) received a pre-opening services fee of \$1.0 million. We began operating a condominium unit rental program for residential units in the facility in November 2019. Also, in connection with the closing, our DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach acquired a commercial condominium

unit consisting of a 3,000 square foot ballroom and adjacent pre-function space, as well as 200 dedicated parking spaces within the parking garage adjacent to the hotel.

The Company received PPP Loans administered by the U.S. Small Business Administration pursuant to the CARES Act. Each PPP Loan has a term of five years and carries an interest rate of 1.00%. Equal payments of principal and interest begin no later than 10 months following origination of the loan and are amortized over the remaining term of the loan. Pursuant to the terms of the CARES Act, the proceeds of each PPP Loan may be used for payroll costs, mortgage interest, rent or utility costs. The promissory note for each PPP Loan contains customary events of default relating to, among other things, payment defaults and breach of representations and warranties or of provisions of the relevant promissory note. Under the terms of the CARES Act, each borrower can apply for and be granted forgiveness for all or a portion of the PPP Loan. Such forgiveness will be determined, subject to limitations, based on the use of loan proceeds in accordance with the terms of the CARES Act. No assurance is provided that any borrower will obtain forgiveness under any relevant PPP Loan in whole or in part. On April 16, 2020, the Operating Partnership entered into a promissory note with Village Bank in connection with a PPP Loan and received proceeds of \$333,500. On April 28, 2020, the Company entered into a promissory note and received proceeds of \$9,432,900 under a PPP Loan from Fifth Third Bank, National Association. On May 6, 2020, the Company entered into a second promissory note with Fifth Third Bank, National Association and received proceeds of \$952,700 under a PPP Loan.

On June 21, 2021, we entered into a Share Exchange Agreement with Palogic Value Fund, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (“Palogic”). Pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement, Palogic agreed to exchange 100,000 shares of the Company’s 8.0% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock, 85,000 shares of the Company’s 7.875% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock, and 35,000 shares of the Company’s 8.25% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock (the “Palogic Shares”), together with all of Palogic’s rights to receive accrued and unpaid dividends on those Palogic Shares, for 1,542,727 shares of the Company’s common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. We closed the transaction and issued the common shares on June 22, 2021. The Company did not receive any cash proceeds as a result of the exchange of the Palogic Shares for the Company’s common stock, and the Palogic Shares exchanged have been retired and cancelled. The issuance of the shares of the Company’s common stock was made by the Company pursuant to the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act contained in Section 3(a)(9) of such act on the basis that these offers constituted an exchange with existing holders of the Company’s securities, and no commission or other remuneration was paid to any party for soliciting such exchange.

On November 30, 2021, Raleigh Hotel Associates, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and an affiliate of the Company, entered into a real estate sale agreement to sell the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh-Brownstone University hotel located in Raleigh, North Carolina to CS Acquisition Vehicle, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, for a purchase price of \$42.0 million. The Company intends to use any net cash proceeds from the sale of the hotel to repay the existing mortgage on the property, repay a portion of the secured notes with Kemmons Wilson, to make any required distribution on the Company’s preferred stock related to maintaining the Company’s REIT status, and for general corporate purposes. The closing of the sale of the hotel is subject to various customary closing conditions, including the satisfactory completion of a diligence review of the hotel, the accuracy of representations and warranties through closing, and conditions related to the termination of hotel agreements and leases.

On December 9, 2021, we entered into a Share Exchange Agreement with Palogic Value Fund, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (“Palogic”). Pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement, Palogic agreed to exchange 75,000 shares of the Company’s 7.875% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock (the “Series C Preferred Stock”), together with all of Palogic’s rights to receive accrued and unpaid dividends on those Series C Preferred Stock shares, for 620,919 shares of the Company’s common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. Closing of the transaction occurred on December 9, 2021. The common shares were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration set forth in Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for securities exchanged by an issuer with an existing security holder in a transaction where no commission or other remuneration was be paid or given directly or indirectly for soliciting such an exchange.

On December 13, 2021, Louisville Hotel Associates, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and an affiliate of the Company, entered into a purchase and sale agreement to sell the Sheraton Louisville Riverside hotel located in Jeffersonville, Indiana to Riverside Hotel, LLC, an Indiana limited liability company, for a purchase price of \$11.5 million, including the assumption by the Buyer of the mortgage loan on the hotel. On February 10, 2022, the Company closed the sale of the Sheraton Louisville Riverside hotel. There were no net proceeds from the sale.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation – The consolidated financial statements of the Company presented herein include all the accounts of Sotherly Hotels Inc., the Operating Partnership and the MHI TRS Entities. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

The consolidated financial statements of the Operating Partnership presented herein include all the accounts of Sotherly Hotels LP and the MHI TRS Entities. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated. Additionally, all administrative expenses of the Company and those expenditures made by the Company on behalf of the Operating Partnership are reflected as the administrative expenses, expenditures and obligations thereto of the Operating Partnership, pursuant to the terms of the Partnership Agreement.

Variable Interest Entities – The Operating Partnership is a variable interest entity. The Company’s only significant asset is its investment in the Operating Partnership, and consequently, substantially all of the Company’s assets and liabilities represent those assets and liabilities of the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries. All of the Company’s debt is an obligation of the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries.

Investment in Hotel Properties – Investments in hotel properties include investments in operating properties which are recorded at fair value on acquisition date and allocated to land, property and equipment and identifiable intangible assets. Replacements and improvements are capitalized, while repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Upon the sale or retirement of a fixed asset, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from our accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the statements of operations. Expenditures under a renovation project, which constitute additions or improvements that extend the life of the property, are capitalized.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 7 to 39 years for buildings and building improvements and 3 to 10 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the useful lives of the related assets.

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

The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and is expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on the lodging and hospitality industries, which the Company considered to be a triggering event for each of its hotels during its impairment testing for the year ended December 31, 2021. The Company assessed the recoverability of each of its hotel properties which included a projection of future operating cash flows based upon significant assumptions regarding growth rates, occupancy, room rates, economic trends, property-specific operating costs, an allowance for the replacement of furniture, fixtures and equipment and projected cash flows from the eventual disposition of the hotel. The Company also projects cash flows from the eventual disposition of the hotel based upon property-specific capitalization rates. The Company determined that there were two impairments of approximately \$12.2 million, as of December 31, 2021.

Assets Held For Sale – The Company records assets as held for sale when management has committed to a plan to sell the assets, actively seeks a buyer for the assets, and the consummation of the sale is considered probable and is expected within one year. When the carrying value of the asset is greater than the fair value, the Company reduces the carrying value to fair value less selling costs and recognizes an impairment loss.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – The Company consider all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Company holds cash accounts at several institutions in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) protection limits of \$250,000. Our exposure to credit loss in the event of the failure of these institutions is represented by the difference between the FDIC protection limit and the total amounts on deposit. Management monitors, on a regular basis, the financial condition of the financial institutions along with the balances there on deposit to minimize our potential risk.

Restricted Cash – Restricted cash includes real estate tax escrows, insurance escrows and reserves for replacements of furniture, fixtures and equipment pursuant to certain requirements in our various mortgage agreements.

Accounts Receivable – Accounts receivable consists primarily of hotel guest, banqueting and credit card receivables. Ongoing evaluations of collectability are performed and an allowance for potential credit losses is provided against the portion of accounts receivable that is estimated to be uncollectible.

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

Franchise License Fees – Fees expended to obtain or renew a franchise license are amortized over the life of the license or renewal. The unamortized franchise fees as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, were approximately \$294,390 and \$353,872, respectively. Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 was \$59,482, \$59,482 and \$58,642, respectively.

Deferred Financing Costs – Deferred financing costs are recorded at cost and consist of loan fees and other costs incurred in issuing debt and are reflected in mortgage loans, net and unsecured notes, net on the consolidated balance sheets. Deferred offering costs are recorded at cost and consist of offering fees and other costs incurred in advance of issuing equity and are reflected in prepaid expenses, inventory and other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. Amortization of deferred financing costs is computed using a method that approximates the effective interest method over the term of the related debt and is included in interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Derivative Instruments – Our derivative instruments are reflected as assets or liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet and measured at fair value. Derivative instruments used to hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset, liability, or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, such as an interest rate risk, are considered fair value hedges. Derivative instruments used to hedge exposure to variability in expected future cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges. For a derivative instrument designated as a cash flow hedge, the change in fair value each period is reported in accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity and partners' capital to the extent the hedge is effective. For a derivative instrument designated as a fair value hedge, the change in fair value each period is reported in earnings along with the change in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged. For a derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting or is not designated as a hedge, the change in fair value each period is reported in earnings.

We use derivative instruments to add stability to interest expense and to manage our exposure to interest-rate movements. To accomplish this objective, we currently use interest rate caps and an interest rate swap which act as cash flow hedges and are not designated as hedges. We value our interest-rate caps and interest rate swap at fair value, which we define as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). We do not enter into contracts to purchase or sell derivative instruments for speculative trading purposes.

Fair Value Measurements –

We classify the inputs used to measure fair value into the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, or unadjusted quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

We endeavor to utilize the best available information in measuring fair value. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following table represents our assets and liabilities measured at fair value and the basis for that measurement (our interest rate caps and interest rate swap are the only assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, there were two non-recurring assets and no non-recurring liabilities for fair value measurements as of December 31, 2021 and none as of December 31, 2020, respectively):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2020			
Interest Rate Caps ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ 208	\$ —
Interest Rate Swap ⁽²⁾	\$ —	\$ (3,038,967)	\$ —
Mortgage loans ⁽³⁾	\$ —	\$ (364,112,622)	\$ —
December 31, 2021			
Interest Rate Cap ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ 47	\$ —
Interest Rate Swap ⁽²⁾	\$ —	\$ (1,537,319)	\$ —
Mortgage loans ⁽³⁾	\$ —	\$ (355,496,444)	\$ —
Investment in Hotel Properties, net ⁽⁴⁾	\$ —	\$ 23,000,000	\$ —
Investment in Hotel Properties Held for Sale, net ⁽⁵⁾	\$ —	\$ 11,063,952	\$ —

(1) Interest rate caps, which cap the 1-month LIBOR rate at 3.25%.

- (2) Interest rate swap, which takes the Loan Rate and swaps it for a fixed interest rate of 5.237%; notional amounts of the swap approximate the declining balance of the loan.
- (3) Mortgage loans are reflected at outstanding principal balance, net of deferred financing costs on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.
- (4) Investment in hotel properties, net, a non-recurring asset, is reflected at appraised value as of December 31, 2021.
- (5) Investment in hotel properties held for sale, net, a non-recurring asset, is reflected at net realizable value as of December 31, 2021.

Noncontrolling Interest in Operating Partnership – Certain hotel properties have been acquired, in part, by the Operating Partnership through the issuance of limited partnership units of the Operating Partnership. The noncontrolling interest in the Operating Partnership is: (i) increased or decreased by the limited partners’ pro-rata share of the Operating Partnership’s net income or net loss, respectively; (ii) decreased by distributions; (iii) decreased by redemption of partnership units for the Company’s common stock; and (iv) adjusted to equal the net equity of the Operating Partnership multiplied by the limited partners’ ownership percentage immediately after each issuance of units of the Operating Partnership and/or the Company’s common stock through an adjustment to additional paid-in capital. Net income or net loss is allocated to the noncontrolling interest in the Operating Partnership based on the weighted average percentage ownership throughout the period.

Revenue Recognition – Revenue consists of amounts derived from hotel operations, including the sales of rooms, food and beverage, and other ancillary services. Room revenue is recognized over a customer’s hotel stay. Revenue from food and beverage and other ancillary services is generated when a customer chooses to purchase goods or services separately from a hotel room and revenue is recognized on these distinct goods and services at the point in time or over the time period that goods or services are provided to the customer. Certain ancillary services are provided by third parties and the Company assesses whether it is the principal or agent in these arrangements. If the Company is the agent, revenue is recognized based upon the gross commission earned from the third party. If the Company is the principal, the Company recognizes revenue based upon the gross sales price. Some contracts for rooms or food and beverage services require an upfront deposit which is recorded as advanced deposits (or contract liabilities) shown on our consolidated balance sheets and recognized once the performance obligations are satisfied.

Certain of the Company’s hotels have retail spaces, restaurants or other spaces which the Company leases to third parties. Lease revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease and included in other operating revenues in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations.

The Company collects sales, use, occupancy and similar taxes at its hotels which are presented on a net basis on the consolidated statements of operations. Accounts receivable primarily represents receivables from hotel guests who occupy hotel rooms and utilize hotel services. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts sufficient to cover estimated potential credit losses.

Lease Revenue – Several of our properties generate revenue from leasing commercial space adjacent to the hotel, the restaurant space within the hotel, apartment units and space on the roofs of our hotels for antennas and satellite dishes. We account for the lease income as revenue from other operating departments within the consolidated statement of operations pursuant to the terms of each lease. Lease revenue was \$1,671,085, \$1,386,874 and \$1,456,550, for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

A schedule of minimum future lease payments receivable for the following twelve-month periods is as follows:

December 31, 2022	1,047,956
December 31, 2023	1,051,501
December 31, 2024	1,059,558
December 31, 2025	1,068,195
December 31, 2026	1,040,677
December 31, 2027 and thereafter	6,455,880
Total	<u>\$ 11,723,767</u>

Lessee Accounting – On January 1, 2019, the Company adopted ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases*, which relates to the accounting for lease arrangements. The Company’s operating lease agreements are primarily the ground lease on the Hyatt Centric Arlington, the parking garage lease in Hollywood, Florida at the Hyde Beach House, and the corporate office lease. The assets are classified as “right of use assets”, which represent our right to use an underlying asset and the operating lease liability, which represent our obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease, is classified within “accounts payable and other accrued liabilities”. Right of use assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. Variable lease payments are excluded from the right of use assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized in

the period in which the obligation for those payments is incurred. As our leases do not provide an implicit rate, we use our incremental borrowing cost based on information available at the commencement date using our actual borrowing rates commensurate with the lease terms and fully levered borrowing. Extension options on our leases are included in our minimum lease terms when they are reasonably certain to be exercised.

Income Taxes – The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a REIT, the Company generally will not be subject to federal income tax. The MHI TRS Entities which leases our hotels from subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership, are subject to federal and state income taxes.

We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. A valuation allowance is required for deferred tax assets if, based on all available evidence, it is “more-likely-than-not” that all or a portion of the deferred tax asset will or will not be realized due to the inability to generate sufficient taxable income in certain financial statement periods. The “more-likely-than-not” analysis means the likelihood of realization is greater than 50%, that we either will or will not be able to fully utilize the deferred tax assets against future taxable income. The net amount of deferred tax assets that are recorded on the financial statements must reflect the tax benefits that are expected to be realized using these criteria. As of December 31, 2020, we determined that it is more-likely-than-not that we will not be able to fully utilize our deferred tax assets for future tax consequences; therefore, a 100% valuation allowance is required.

As of December 31, 2021, we had no uncertain tax positions. Our policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of December 31, 2021, the tax years that remain subject to examination by the major tax jurisdictions to which the Company is subject generally include 2016 through 2020. In addition, as of December 31, 2021, the tax years that remain subject to examination by the major tax jurisdictions to which the MHI TRS Entities are subject, because of open NOL carryforwards, generally include 2014 through 2020.

The Operating Partnership is generally not subject to federal and state income taxes as the unit holders of the Partnership are subject to tax on their respective shares of the Partnership’s taxable income.

Stock-based Compensation – The Company’s 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the “2013 Plan”), which the Company’s stockholders approved in April 2013, permits the grant of stock options, restricted stock and performance share compensation awards to its employees and directors for up to 750,000 shares of common stock. The Company believes that stock awards align the interests of its employees with those of its stockholders.

As of December 31, 2021, under the 2013 Plan, the Company has made cumulative stock awards totaling 517,464 shares, including 50,000 restricted shares to certain executives, directors, and employees, and 467,464 non-restricted shares issued to certain executives, directors and employees. All awards have vested except for 50,000 shares issued to certain executives, which will vest over the next 8 years.

Under the 2013 Plan, the Company may issue a variety of performance-based stock awards, including nonqualified stock options. The value of the awards is charged to compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting or service period based on the value of the award as determined by the Company’s stock price on the date of grant or issuance. As of December 31, 2021, no performance-based stock awards have been granted. Consequently, stock-based compensation as determined under the fair-value method would be the same under the intrinsic-value method.

Total stock-based compensation cost recognized under the 2013 Plan for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 was \$517,546, \$548,894 and \$124,433, respectively.

Additionally, the Company sponsors and maintains an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (“ESOP”) and related trust for the benefit of its eligible employees. We reflect unearned ESOP shares as a reduction of stockholders’ equity. Dividends on unearned ESOP shares, when paid, are considered compensation expense. The Company recognizes compensation expense equal to the fair value of the Company’s ESOP shares during the periods in which they are committed to be released. For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 the ESOP compensation cost was \$172,000, \$175,367 and \$274,574, respectively. To the extent that the fair value of the Company’s ESOP shares differs from the cost of such shares, the differential is recognized as additional paid in capital. Because the ESOP is internally leveraged through a loan from the Company to the ESOP, the loan receivable by the Company from the ESOP is not reported as an asset nor is the debt of the ESOP shown as a liability in the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Advertising – Advertising costs, to include internet advertising, were \$1,971,047, \$1,351,538 and \$2,042,682 for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively and are expensed as incurred.

Business Interruption Proceeds – Insurance recoveries for business interruption were recognized during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, for \$200,000, \$85,517 and \$29,747, respectively. The insurance proceeds were reflected in the statement of operations in other operating departments revenues.

Involuntary Conversion of Assets – The Company record gains or losses on involuntary conversions of assets due to recovered insurance proceeds to the extent the undepreciated cost of a nonmonetary asset differs from the amount of monetary proceeds received. During the years ending December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, we recognized \$588,586, \$179,856 and \$293,534, respectively, for gain on involuntary conversion of assets, which is reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

Comprehensive Income (Loss) – Comprehensive income (loss), as defined, includes all changes in equity (net assets) during a period from non-owner sources. The Company does not have any items of comprehensive income (loss) other than net income (loss).

Segment Information – The Company has determined that our business is conducted in one reportable segment: hotel ownership.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

New Accounting Pronouncements – In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-04, *Reference Rate Reform – Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting*, which provides temporary optional expedients and exceptions to the existing guidance on contract modifications and hedge accounting to ease the financial reporting burdens of the expected market transition from the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) and other interbank offered rates to alternative reference rates, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”). The update provides guidance in accounting for changes in contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions as a result of this reference rate reform. The option expedients and exceptions contained within this update, in general, only apply to contract amendments and modifications entered into prior to January 1, 2023. The provisions of this update will most likely affect our financial reporting process relating to modifications of contracts with lenders and the hedging contracts associated with each respective modified borrowing contract. In general, the provision of the update would benefit us by allowing modifications of debt contracts with lenders that fall under the guidance of ASC Topic 740 to be accounted for as a non-substantial modification and not be considered debt extinguishment. As of December 31, 2021, the Company has not entered into any contract modification as it directly relates to reference rate reform, with the exception of a modification to the mortgage on the Whitehall in Houston, Texas, which changed the reference rate from LIBOR to the New York Prime Rate. The Company anticipates having to undertake more modifications in the future. While the Company anticipates the impact of this update may be to its benefit, the Company is still evaluating the overall impact.

3. Investment in Hotel Properties, Net and Investment in Hotel Properties Held for Sale, Net

Investment in hotel properties, net as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Land and land improvements	\$ 60,395,168	\$ 66,088,705
Buildings and improvements	407,310,530	442,063,950
Right of use assets	5,711,607	5,995,438
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	50,505,902	55,796,798
	523,923,207	569,944,891
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment	(148,037,983)	(142,120,306)
Investment in Hotel Properties, Net	\$ 375,885,224	\$ 427,824,585

Our review of possible impairment during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, resulted in an impairment charge of approximately \$12.2 million, related to the Sheraton Louisville Riverside and The Whitehall in Houston, Texas during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Investment in hotel properties held for sale, net as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Land and land improvements	\$ 5,799,197	\$ -
Buildings and improvements	36,115,121	—
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5,743,949	—
	47,658,267	—
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment	(24,787,780)	—
Investment in Hotel Properties Held for Sale, Net	\$ 22,870,487	\$ -

4. Debt

Mortgage Loans, Net. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had approximately \$351.2 million and approximately \$357.5 million of outstanding mortgage debt, respectively. The following table sets forth our mortgage debt obligations on our hotels.

Property	Balance Outstanding as of		Prepayment Penalties	Maturity Date	Amortization Provisions	Interest Rate
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020				
The DeSoto ⁽¹⁾	\$ 32,148,819	\$ 32,820,733	Yes	7/1/2026	25 years	4.25%
DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront ⁽²⁾	33,051,316	33,655,483	Yes	7/11/2024	30 years	4.88%
DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel ⁽³⁾	8,175,215	8,654,754	None	5/5/2022	25 years	5.25%
DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport ⁽⁴⁾	40,734,077	41,804,700	None	10/31/2023	30 years	LIBOR plus 2.27%
DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh-Brownstone University ⁽⁵⁾	18,300,000	18,300,000	Yes	8/1/2022	(5)	LIBOR plus 4.00%
DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach ⁽⁶⁾	54,253,963	55,878,089	(6)	10/1/2025	30 years	4.913%
Georgian Terrace ⁽⁷⁾	41,484,732	42,507,512	(7)	6/1/2025	30 years	4.42%
Hotel Alba Tampa, Tapestry Collection by Hilton ⁽⁸⁾	17,383,397	17,946,480	None	6/30/2022	(8)	LIBOR plus 3.75%
Hotel Ballast Wilmington, Tapestry Collection by Hilton ⁽⁹⁾	32,604,948	33,259,067	Yes	1/1/2027	25 years	4.25%
Hyatt Centric Arlington ⁽¹⁰⁾	48,990,136	48,990,136	Yes	10/1/2028	30 years	5.25%
Sheraton Louisville Riverside ⁽¹¹⁾	10,947,366	11,037,086	Yes	12/1/2026	25 years	4.27%
The Whitehall ⁽¹²⁾	14,551,671	14,697,830	Yes	2/26/2023	25 years	PRIME plus 1.25%
Total Mortgage Principal Balance	\$ 352,625,640	\$ 359,551,870				
Deferred financing costs, net	(1,547,004)	(2,122,822)				
Unamortized premium on loan	92,247	116,929				
Total Mortgage Loans, Net	\$ 351,170,883	\$ 357,545,977				

- (1) The note amortizes on a 25-year schedule after an initial 1 year interest only period (which expired in August 2017) and is subject to a pre-payment penalty except for any pre-payments made within 120 days of the maturity date.
- (2) The note is subject to a pre-payment penalty until March 2024. Prepayment can be made without penalty thereafter.
- (3) Prepayment can be made on this note without penalty. On July 15, 2021, we entered into a note modification agreement whereby the maturity date was extended from August 5, 2021 to May 5, 2022.
- (4) The note bears a floating interest rate of 1-month LIBOR plus 2.27%, but we entered into a swap agreement to fix the rate at 5.237%. Under the swap agreement, notional amounts approximate the declining balance of the loan and we are responsible for any potential termination fees associated with early termination of the swap agreement.
- (5) The note provided initial proceeds of \$18.3 million, with an additional \$5.2 million available upon the satisfaction of certain conditions; has an initial term of 4 years with a 1-year extension; bears a floating interest rate of 1-month LIBOR plus 4.00%; requires interest only monthly payments; and following a 12-month lockout, can be prepaid with penalty in year 2 and without penalty thereafter. We entered into an interest-rate cap agreement to limit our exposure through August 1, 2022 to increases in LIBOR exceeding 3.25% on a notional amount of \$23,500,000.
- (6) With limited exception, the note may not be prepaid prior to June 2025.
- (7) With limited exception, the note may not be prepaid prior to February 2025.
- (8) The note bears a floating interest rate of 1-month LIBOR plus 3.75% subject to a floor rate of 3.75%; with monthly principal payments of \$26,812; the note provides that the mortgage can be extended for two additional periods of one year each, subject to certain conditions.
- (9) The note amortizes on a 25-year schedule after an initial interest-only period of one year and is subject to a pre-payment penalty except for any pre-payments made within 120 days of the maturity date.
- (10) Following a 5-year lockout, the note can be prepaid with penalty in years 6-10 and without penalty during the final 4 months of the term.
- (11) The note bears a fixed interest rate of 4.27% for the first 5 years of the loan. The lender exercised its option to reset the interest rate after 5 years to 5.25% effective December 1, 2021. With the approval of the lender, the loan can be assumed by the purchaser of the property.
- (12) The note bears a floating interest rate of New York Prime Rate plus 1.25% and is subject to prepayment penalty of 2.0% if prepaid after April 12, 2021 but on or before April 12, 2022 and 1.0% if prepaid after April 12, 2022 but on or before November 26, 2022. Pre-payment can be made without penalty thereafter.

Mortgage Forbearance Agreements. During 2020 and 2021, the Company entered into various forbearance and loan modification agreements with the lenders for our mortgage loans secured by our hotels. Below is a summary of those agreements for each hotel.

The DeSoto

Starting on April 1, 2020, we entered into a series of note modification agreements with the mortgage lender for The DeSoto pursuant to which we agreed with the lender on the following: (a) deferral of scheduled principal and interest payments due from April 1, 2020 to September 1, 2020, provided that interest continued to accrue during that period; (b) additional deferral of scheduled principal and interest payments due February 1, 2021, provided that interest also continued to accrue during that period; (c) a payment of interest only on March 1, 2021 in the amount of \$116,240; (d) waiver of certain FF&E requirements until February 28, 2021; (e) to pay all deferred principal and interest amounts at maturity; and (f) a guarantee by the Operating Partnership of payment of up to 5.0% of all present and future indebtedness under the loan. The maturity date under the loan modification remains unchanged. As a condition to the loan modification, the borrowing entity, agreed to not declare, set aside or pay any distribution or dividend until the later of March 1, 2021 or the resumption of regular principal and interest payments.

DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront

On April 21, 2020, we entered into a letter agreement pursuant to which the lender agreed to the following: (a) the April, May, and June 2020 principal and interest payments were paid out of FF&E reserves; (b) FF&E deposits were deferred for the April, May, and June 2020 payment dates; and (c) released FF&E and the deferred FF&E was repaid in 6 monthly installments ending with the December 2020 payment. The maturity date under the loan modification remains unchanged.

DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel

Starting on March 24, 2020, we entered into a series of deferral and note modification agreements with the mortgage lender for the DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel pursuant to which we agreed with the lender to the following: (a) an initial deferral of scheduled payments of principal and interest due from April 5, 2020 to September 5, 2020; (b) an additional deferral of scheduled payments of principal only from November 5, 2020 to March 5, 2021; (c) subsequent payments are required to be applied first toward current and deferred interest and then toward principal; and (d) any and all deferred principal is due and payable at maturity. On July 15, 2021, we entered into a note modification agreement pursuant to which we agreed with the lender to the following: (i) the maturity date was extended by nine months, to May 5, 2022; (ii) commencing August 5, 2021 and continuing on the fifth day of each calendar month thereafter, the borrowing entity will pay monthly installments in the amount of \$64,475; and (iii) the interest on the principal balance of the note shall accrue at a rate of 5.25%. Concurrently with the execution of the Note Modification Agreement, the borrowing entity paid lender the deferred interest accumulated on the loan from April 2020 through September 2020 in the amount of \$226,859. All other terms of the mortgage remain unchanged. A nominal amount in cash consideration was provided in exchange for the note modifications and the lender also waived compliance with the debt service coverage ratio covenant as of December 31, 2020.

DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport

We have agreed with the lender to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled principal through June 1, 2021; (b) payment of regular principal and interest to resume on July 1, 2021; (c) remaining deferred interest is to be paid in 12 equal installments beginning April 1, 2021; (d) deferred principal to be repaid on a quarterly basis out of the excess of Hotel EBITDA after reserves over Actual Debt Service beginning with the quarter ending March 31, 2022, or at maturity; (e) a guaranty by the Operating Partnership of payment under the loan; (f) addition of a revenue per available room financial covenant for the period between March 1, 2021 and May 31, 2021; (g) a waiver of compliance with the DSCR covenant through September 30, 2021; and (h) revised DSCR requirements for the quarters ending December 31, 2021 through June 30, 2022. In connection with the guarantee, the Operating Partnership entered into an acknowledgment of confession of judgment of guarantor pursuant to which the lender is authorized to enter a judgment against the Operating Partnership upon the occurrence of an event of default. The maturity date was extended by 3 months, or until October 31, 2023.

DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh-Brownstone University

Beginning on May 4, 2020, we entered into a series of forbearance and loan modification agreements with the mortgage lender for the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh-Brownstone University pursuant to which the lender agreed to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled interest payments due from April 1, 2020 to July 31, 2021; (b) a one-time fee of \$236,375 made in January 2021 and applied to deferred interest; (c) deferral of the FF&E reserve deposit from April 2020 until July 2021; and (d) remainder of deferred interest, along with additional accrued interest on interest, is due and payable by maturity. In the event that accrued interest is not paid in full by August 1, 2022, the borrowing entity will be required to pay an exit fee equal to one percent of the total outstanding principal amount under the loan in addition to all outstanding payments of principal and interest on the loan.

DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach

On April 30, 2021, we entered into a loan modification and reinstatement agreement with the mortgage lender for the DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach pursuant to which we agreed with the lender to amend and reinstate the promissory note and loan agreement on revised terms. Under the amended loan agreement and promissory note we paid to the lender contemporaneously with the closing of the amendment and reinstatement an aggregate amount of approximately \$4.0 million made up of (i) tax and insurance reserves required to be funded in certain reserve accounts in the aggregate amount of approximately \$2.5 million; (ii) a lump sum payment of approximately \$1.3 million in respect of amounts owed by us relating to payments for the period from January through March 2021; (iii) certain FF&E reserve amounts required to be deposited with the lender; and (iv) certain other fees and expenses. In addition, we agreed to (a) begin regular monthly payments on May 1, 2021; (b) pay the aggregate amount owed by the borrowing entity relating to deferred monthly payments for the period from April through December 2020 in 24 equal monthly installments of \$119,591 beginning on January 1, 2021 and continuing through December 2022; and (c) certain other amended terms, including to restrict the borrowing entity under the promissory note from making any distributions until all such deferred payments have been made. Also, the lender agreed to certain accommodations, including the waiver of the cash sweep period trigger for a period of time and to forbear collection of default interest and late payment charges accrued and unpaid under the original loan agreement and promissory note, provided that in the event of a future default those amounts will become due immediately and the waivers will no longer be effective.

Georgian Terrace

On October 8, 2020, the lender agreed to the release of approximately \$1.1 million from the FF&E reserve to fund up to 50% of (a) shortfall between gross revenues and operating expenses for the period April through July 31, 2020, and (b) scheduled payments of debt service, deposits to the real estate tax escrow and insurance expenses for the period April through August 2020. So long as there is no event of default under the terms of the loan agreement, lender agreed to defer deposits into the FF&E reserve account between November 2020 and April 2021. As consideration to entering into the loan modification agreement, the Operating Partnership agreed to guarantee full and prompt payment of the released reserves amounts. The FF&E reserve was replenished in November 2021.

Hotel Alba Tampa

Starting on May 14, 2020, we entered into a series of loan modification agreements, pursuant to which the lender agreed to: (a) the deferral of scheduled payments of principal due from April 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021; (b) waive certain financial covenants applicable to the borrowing entity and the Operating Partnership through the quarter ended December 31, 2020 and (c) delay repayment of deferred payments upon the earlier of (i) the maturity date or (ii) acceleration of the loan. The borrowing entity agreed to not, without prior written consent of the lender, make any distributions of cash or property until all the following conditions have been satisfied: (x) the deferral period has expired and deferred payments have been made; (y) certain conditions precedent for making distributions under the loan agreement have been satisfied; and (z) any PPP loans extended to the borrowing entity have been repaid or forgiven. The borrowing entity is also restricted from making any payments on any subordinated indebtedness, mezzanine financing or certain other funded indebtedness, with certain limited exceptions, without prior written consent of the lender. As of December 31, 2021, we had paid the deferred amounts, were in compliance with the modified DSCR and had met the requirements for release of the cash collateral on deposit with the lender. Cash collateral on deposit with the Hotel Alba lender was approximately \$1.9 million as of December 31, 2021.

Hotel Ballast Wilmington

The lender has agreed to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled principal payments due from April 1, 2020 to March 1, 2021; (b) deferral of scheduled payments of interest from April 1, 2020 to September 1, 2020; (c) waiver of FF&E requirement until March 1, 2021; (d) deferred principal and interest will be due and payable at maturity; and (e) payment of up to 5.0% of the indebtedness under the loan is guaranteed by the Operating Partnership. The maturity date under the loan modification remains unchanged. As a condition to the modification the borrowing entity cannot declare, set aside or pay any distributions or dividends until the later of (i) March 1, 2021 or (ii) the resumption of regular principal and interest payments.

Hyatt Centric Arlington

Starting on July 15, 2020, we entered into a series of loan modification agreements, pursuant to which the lender agreed to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled payments of principal and interest due from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021; (b) deferral of scheduled payments of principal due from April 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021; (c) loan balance to be re-amortized as of January 1, 2022; (d) deferred principal and interest, along with additional accrued interest on interest, is due and payable by July 1, 2022; (e) \$147,765 drawn from the reserve account to be replenished in full by December, 2021; and (f) wavier of the requirement to make deposits into FF&E reserve from April 2020 to April 1, 2021. As a condition to the effectiveness of the first modification, the borrowing entity under the loan paid (i) \$50,000 to be deposited into the ground lease reserve account and (ii) \$426,620 to be deposited into an escrow for impositions. As a condition to the effectiveness of the second modification, the borrowing entity paid (i) an additional \$47,500 to be deposited into the ground lease reserve account and (ii) a one-time fee of \$100,000 to be deposited into an escrow for impositions. Until the borrowing entity under the loan has fully repaid the deferred monthly payment and replenished the

FF&E reserves account and the PPP loan is no longer outstanding, the borrowing entity is not permitted make any distributions without prior written consent of the lender.

Sheraton Louisville Riverside

The lender has agreed to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled payments of interest due from May 1, 2020 to July 1, 2020; (b) deferral of scheduled payments of principal due from May 1, 2020 to April 1, 2021; (c) subsequent payments were required to be applied first toward current and deferred interest and then toward principal; and (d) any deferred principal is due and payable at maturity. The maturity date under the loan modification remains unchanged. We sold the hotel on February 10, 2022.

The Whitehall

We entered into two forbearance agreement pursuant to which the lender agreed to the following: (a) deferral of scheduled payments of principal due from April 1, 2020 to July 13, 2021; (b) deferral of scheduled payments of interest from April 1, 2020 to October 12, 2020; (c) deferred payments will be added to the principal balance of the loan and subsequent payments will be calculated based on the remainder of the amortization period; (d) on July 14, 2021 principal and interest payments will resume based upon the original amortization; (e) the interest rate was changed from LIBOR plus 3.50% to New York Prime Rate plus 1.25%; (f) loan modification fees of \$54,500; (g) the prepayment penalty was changed to: (i) 2.0% if prepaid after April 12, 2021 but on or before April 12, 2022; (ii) 1.0% if prepaid after April 12, 2022 but on or before November 26, 2022; and (iii) no prepayment fee if prepaid after November 26, 2022; and (h) a waiver of the financial covenants through June 30, 2022. The maturity date under the loan modification remains unchanged. As conditions to the forbearance agreement, the parties agreed to the following during the forbearance period lasting until the earlier of (a) July 13, 2021 or (b) the occurrence of a forbearance event of default: (i) the borrowing entity, the Operating Partnership and the Company cannot declare, authorize or pay dividends or may any distribution to any person, without prior written consent of the lender; (ii) the borrowing entity may not sell, convey, transfer or assign assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, without the lender’s consent and in the case of such sale, the lender may cause the buyer to pay all proceeds directly to the lender and (iii) the borrowing entity shall not default on any of its obligations to third parties. If we fail to meet the obligations under the forbearance agreements, lender has the right to exercise all remedies available under the loan agreement including the right to accelerate the maturity of the loan.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company failed to meet certain financial covenants under the mortgages secured by the DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront, the Hotel Alba, and The Whitehall. The Company has received waivers of the financial covenants from the lender on the DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront through December 31, 2022 and from the lender on The Whitehall mortgage through June 30, 2022. We expect to receive a waiver from the lender on the Hotel Alba for the period ended December 31, 2021.

Total future mortgage debt maturities, without respect to any extension of loan maturity, as of December 31, 2021 were as follows:

December 31, 2022	50,240,539
December 31, 2023	60,577,528
December 31, 2024	37,215,958
December 31, 2025	92,307,285
December 31, 2026	67,463,140
December 31, 2027 and thereafter	44,821,190
Total future maturities	<u>\$ 352,625,640</u>

PPP Loans. The Operating Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries have received PPP Loans administered by the U.S. Small Business Administration pursuant to the CARES Act. Each PPP Loan has a term of five years and carries an interest rate of 1.00%. Equal payments of principal and interest begin no later than 10 months following origination of the loan and are amortized over the remaining term of the loan. Pursuant to the terms of the CARES Act, the proceeds of each PPP Loan may be used for payroll costs, mortgage interest, rent or utility costs. The promissory note for each PPP Loan contains customary events of default relating to, among other things, payment defaults and breach of representations and warranties or of provisions of the relevant promissory note. Under the terms of the CARES Act, each borrower can apply for and be granted forgiveness for all or a portion of the PPP Loan. Such forgiveness will be determined, subject to limitations, based on the use of loan proceeds in accordance with the terms of the CARES Act. No assurance is provided that any borrower will obtain forgiveness under any relevant PPP Loan in whole or in part. On April 16, 2020, the Operating Partnership entered into a promissory note with Village Bank in connection with a PPP Loan and received proceeds of \$333,500. On April 28, 2020, the Company entered into a promissory note and received proceeds of \$9,432,900 under a PPP Loan from Fifth Third Bank, National Association. On May 6, 2020, the Company entered into a second promissory note with Fifth Third Bank, National Association and received proceeds of \$952,700 under a PPP Loan. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had principal balances outstanding which totaled approximately \$7.6 million and \$10.7 million, respectively.

Secured Notes Financing. On December 31, 2020, we entered into the following agreements with KW, as collateral agent and an investor, and MIG, as an investor: (i) a Note Purchase Agreement with KW and MIG; (ii) a Secured Note with KW in the amount of \$10.0 million and a Secured Note with MIG in the amount of \$10.0 million; (iii) a Pledge and Security Agreement with KW; (iv) a Board Observer Agreement with KW; and (v) other ancillary agreements. These agreements constitute a transaction whereby the Investors purchased \$20.0 million in Secured Notes from the Operating Partnership with an option to require the Investors to purchase an additional \$10.0 million in Secured Notes on the terms and subject to the conditions described below, which option has now expired.

Note Purchase Agreement

On December 31, 2020, the Operating Partnership and the Company entered into the Note Purchase Agreement with KW and MIG, pursuant to which: (i) we agreed to issue and sell, and the Investors agreed to purchase, the Secured Notes with an aggregate face amount of US \$20 million and on the terms described below; (ii) KW and MIG granted us an option, subject to certain conditions and exercisable by us on or before the first anniversary of the first closing date, pursuant to which we may issue and sell a second note to each of the Investors with an aggregate face amount of \$10.0 million on substantially the same terms as the initial Secured Notes; (iii) the Company agreed to fully and unconditionally guaranty the obligations of the Operating Partnership; (iv) we entered into the Pledge Agreement and Board Observer Agreement as described below; (v) we agreed to provide certain representations and warranties to the Investors; and (vi) we agreed to use the net proceeds to support the continued operation of the business conducted by the Operating Partnership. We were required to pay a 1% origination fee on the amount of the initial Secured Notes in connection with the first closing and a 1% commitment fee on the committed amount of the Second Secured Notes.

Secured Notes

On December 31, 2020, the Operating Partnership issued and sold initial Secured Notes to the Investors in the amount of \$20.0 million. The Secured Notes: (i) have a maturity date of December 30, 2023, with a one-year extension option, subject to a fee in the amount of 1% of the outstanding principal amount under the Secured Notes as of such maturity date; (ii) accrue interest at a rate of 6.00% during the initial term and then at a rate of 10% following any extension; (iii) require quarterly interest payments, which shall initially be in the amount of \$0.30 million; (iv) require principal repayment equal to 1.47 times the face amount of the Secured Notes if repaid on or prior to December 30, 2023 and 1.65 times the face amount of the Secured Notes if repaid after December 30, 2023; (v) may be prepaid without penalty, but subject to make-whole amounts for interest and the repayment multiplier; and (vi) rank *pari passu* with other notes issued under the Note Purchase Agreement and senior to all other indebtedness of the Operating Partnership.

The Secured Notes requires us to maintain certain cash management standards and include a broad range of covenants restricting our ability to incur additional debt, make dividend payments, transfer or acquire assets, or exceed our 2019 employee compensation levels. They also require us to maintain certain financial thresholds, including limitations on our accounts payable and capital expenditures.

Upon an event of default or liquidity event described in the Secured Notes, the holders of the Secured Notes have the right to require and approve our selection of one or more of our hotel properties for disposition or refinancing in order to cure an event of default or liquidity event based on a process set forth in the Secured Notes. In addition, the Secured Notes are redeemable by the holder in full upon an event of default or a change of control transaction.

Pledge Agreement

On December 31, 2020, certain subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership entered into the Pledge Agreement with KW, pursuant to which we agreed to pledge and grant to KW a first priority security interest in the equity interests, including certain voting rights, of our affiliates that own The DeSoto hotel, Hotel Ballast Wilmington, and the DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport hotel. Upon an uncured monetary event of default under the Secured Notes, KW, as collateral agent, has a right to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of or realize upon the Pledged Collateral in order to satisfy any amounts outstanding under the Secured Notes.

5. Commitments and Contingencies

Ground, Building and Submerged Land Leases – We lease 2,086 square feet of commercial space next to The DeSoto for use as an office, retail or conference space, or for any related or ancillary purposes for the hotel and/or atrium space. In December 2007, we signed an amendment to the lease to include rights to the outdoor esplanade adjacent to the leased commercial space. The areas are leased under a six-year operating lease, which expired October 31, 2006 and has been renewed for the fourth of five optional five-year renewal periods expiring October 31, 2026. Rent expense for this operating lease for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 was \$83,932, \$74,809 and \$72,984, respectively.

We lease, as landlord, the entire fourteenth floor of the Savannah hotel property to The Chatham Club, Inc. under a ninety-nine-year lease expiring July 31, 2086. This lease was assumed upon the purchase of the building under the terms and conditions agreed to by the previous owner of the property. No rental income is recognized under the terms of this lease as the original lump sum rent payment of \$990 was received by the previous owner and not prorated over the life of the lease.

We lease land adjacent to the Hotel Alba Tampa, Tapestry Collection by Hilton for use as parking under a five-year renewable agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation that commenced in July 2019 and expires in July 2024. The agreement requires annual payments of \$2,432, plus tax, and may be renewed for an additional five years. Rent expense for each of the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 was \$2,575, \$2,604 and \$2,152, respectively.

We leased 5,216 square feet of commercial office space in Williamsburg, Virginia under an agreement, as amended, that commenced September 1, 2009 and expired on December 31, 2019. Rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$107,936.

We lease approximately 8,500 square feet of commercial office space in Williamsburg, Virginia under an agreement with a ten-year term beginning January 1, 2020. The initial annual rent under the agreement is \$218,875, with the rent for each successive annual period increasing by 3.0% over the prior annual period's rent. The annual rent will be offset by a tenant improvement allowance of \$200,000, to be applied against one-half of each monthly rent payment until such time as the tenant improvement allowance is exhausted. Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 was each \$223,607.

We lease the land underlying all of the Hyatt Centric Arlington hotel pursuant to a ground lease. The ground lease requires us to make rental payments of \$50,000 per year in base rent and percentage rent equal to 3.5% of gross room revenue in excess of certain thresholds, as defined in the ground lease agreement. The initial term of the ground lease expires in 2025. We have exercised our option on the first of five renewal periods of 10 years each. Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, was \$232,588, \$153,019 and \$881,605, respectively.

We entered into a 20-year parking and cabana management agreement for the parking garage and poolside cabanas associated with the Hyde Beach House. The parking and cabana management agreement, which is treated for accounting purposes as an embedded lease, requires us to make rental payments of \$270,100 per year in base rent. The initial term of the parking garage and cabana lease expires in 2039 and may be extended for four additional renewal periods of 5 years each. Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, was \$271,000, \$85,166 and \$72,625, respectively.

We also lease certain furniture and equipment under financing arrangements expiring by June 2022.

A schedule of minimum future lease payments for the following twelve-month periods is as follows:

December 31, 2022	683,693
December 31, 2023	671,883
December 31, 2024	663,585
December 31, 2025	663,877
December 31, 2026	656,534
December 31, 2027 and thereafter	14,100,246
Total	<u>\$ 17,439,818</u>

Employment Agreements— The Company has entered into various employment contracts with employees that could result in obligations to us in the event of a change in control or termination without cause.

Management Agreements – As of December 31, 2021, all twelve of our wholly-owned hotels operated under management agreements with Our Town (see Note 9). The management agreements expire on March 31, 2025 and may be extended for up to two additional periods of five years each, subject to the approval of both parties. Each of the individual hotel management agreements may be terminated earlier than the stated term upon the sale of the hotel covered by the respective management agreement, in which case we may incur early termination fees. As of April 1, 2020, the DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach and the rental program and condominium association of the Hyde Resort & Residences and the Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences operated under management agreements with Our Town. As of October 14, 2020, we entered into a hotel management agreement, effective as of November 15, 2020, with Our Town for the management of the Hyatt Centric Arlington. On November 15, 2020, the management of the Hyatt Centric Arlington was transitioned from Highgate Hotels, L.P. to Our Town. Following the transition, Our Town manages each of the Company's twelve wholly-owned hotels, as well as our two condominium hotel rental programs.

Franchise Agreements – As of December 31, 2021, most of our hotels operate under franchise licenses from national hotel companies. Under the franchise agreements, we are required to pay a franchise fee generally between 3.0% and 5.0% of room revenues, plus additional fees for marketing, central reservation systems, and other franchisor programs and services that amount to between 3.0% and 4.0% of gross revenues from the hotels. The franchise agreements currently expire between November 2021 and March 2038. Each of our franchise agreements provides for early termination fees in the event the agreement is terminated before the stated term.

Restricted Cash Reserves – Each month, we are required to escrow with the lenders on the Hotel Ballast, The DeSoto, the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone-University, the DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverside, the DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach, the Hyatt Centric Arlington and the Georgian Terrace an amount equal to one-twelfth (1/12) of the annual real estate taxes due for the properties. We are also required by several of our lenders to establish individual property improvement funds to cover the cost of replacing capital assets at our properties. Each month, those contributions equal 4.0% of gross revenues for the Hotel Ballast, The DeSoto, the DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone-University, the DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverside, the DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach, The Whitehall and the Georgian Terrace and equal 4.0% of room revenues for the DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport and the Hyatt Centric Arlington.

ESOP Loan Commitment – The Company’s board of directors approved the ESOP on November 29, 2016, which was adopted by the Company in December 2016 and effective January 1, 2016. The ESOP is a non-contributory defined contribution plan covering all employees of the Company. The ESOP is a leveraged ESOP, meaning the contributed funds are loaned to the ESOP from the Company. The Company entered into a loan agreement with the ESOP on December 29, 2016, pursuant to which the ESOP may borrow up to \$5.0 million to purchase shares of the Company’s common stock on the open market. Under the loan agreement, the aggregate principal amount outstanding at any time may not exceed \$5.0 million and the ESOP may borrow additional funds up to that limit in the future, until December 29, 2036. Between January 3, 2017 and February 28, 2017, the Company’s ESOP purchased 682,500 shares of the Company’s common stock of an aggregate cost of \$4.9 million.

Litigation – We are not involved in any material litigation, nor, to our knowledge, is any material litigation threatened against us. We have settled, during the period covered by this report, all significant claims made during the same period. We are involved in routine litigation arising out of the ordinary course of business, all of which we expect to be covered by insurance and we believe it is not reasonably possible such matters will have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations or cash flows.

6. Preferred Stock and Units

Preferred Stock - The Company is authorized to issue up to 11,000,000 shares of preferred stock. The following table sets forth our Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock by series:

Preferred Stock - Series	Per Annum Rate	Liquidation Preference	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding as of		Quarterly Distributions Per Share
			December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	
Series B Preferred Stock	8.000%	\$ 25.00	1,510,000	1,610,000	\$ 0.500000
Series C Preferred Stock	7.875%	\$ 25.00	1,384,610	1,554,610	\$ 0.492188
Series D Preferred Stock	8.250%	\$ 25.00	1,165,000	1,200,000	\$ 0.515625

The Company pays cumulative cash distributions on the preferred stock at rates in the above table per annum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per share. Holders of the Company’s preferred stock are entitled to receive distributions when authorized by the Company’s board of directors out of assets legally available for the payment of distributions. The preferred stock is not redeemable by the holders, has no maturity date and is not convertible into any other security of the Company or its affiliates. As previously announced, the record dates for the dividends on the Company’s Series B Preferred Stock, Series C Preferred Stock, and Series D Preferred Stock that were to be paid April 15, 2020 to stockholders of record as of March 31, 2020 have each been declared and the record date and the payment of dividends on all classes of the Company’s preferred stock has been deferred. As of December 31, 2021, there are undeclared and cumulative preferred dividends, of approximately \$14.3 million.

In April and May 2019, the Company issued 1,200,000 shares of Series D Preferred Stock, for net proceeds after all estimated expenses of approximately \$28.4 million. The Company contributed the net proceeds from the offering to its Operating Partnership for an equivalent number of Series D Preferred Units.

On August 31, 2018, the Company entered into a Sales Agency Agreement, with Sandler O’Neill, under which the Company may sell from time to time through Sandler O’Neill, as sales agent, up to 400,000 shares of the Company’s 7.875% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Through the period ended December 31, 2018, the Company sold 52,141 shares of Series C Preferred Stock, for net proceeds of approximately \$1.0 million. During September 2019, the Company

issued and sold 202,469 shares of Series C Preferred Stock, for net proceeds after all estimated expenses of approximately \$4.9 million, pursuant to the Sales Agency Agreement. The Company contributed the net proceeds from the offering to its Operating Partnership for an equivalent number of Series C Preferred Units.

Preferred Units – The Company is the holder of the Operating Partnership’s preferred partnership units and is entitled to receive distributions when authorized by the general partner of the Operating Partnership out of assets legally available for the payment of distributions. The following table sets forth our Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units by series:

Preferred Units - Series	Per Annum Rate	Liquidation Preference	Number of Units Issued and Outstanding as of		Quarterly Distributions Per Unit
			December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	
Series B Preferred Units	8.000%	\$ 25.00	1,510,000	1,610,000	\$ 0.500000
Series C Preferred Units	7.875%	\$ 25.00	1,384,610	1,554,610	\$ 0.492188
Series D Preferred Units	8.250%	\$ 25.00	1,165,000	1,200,000	\$ 0.515625

The Company pays cumulative cash distributions on the preferred units at rates in the above table per annum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per unit. The Company, which is the holder of the Operating Partnership’s preferred units is entitled to receive distributions when authorized by the Operating Partnership’s general partner out of assets legally available for the payment of distributions. The preferred units are not redeemable by the holder, have no maturity date and are not convertible into any other security of the Operating Partnership or its affiliates. As previously announced, the record dates for the dividends on the Operating Partnership’s Series B Preferred Units, Series C Preferred Units, and Series D Preferred Units that were to be paid April 15, 2020 to unitholders of record as of March 31, 2020 have each been declared and the record date and the payment of dividends on all classes of the Operating Partnership’s preferred units has been deferred. As of December 31, 2021, there are undeclared and cumulative preferred distributions to the Company from the Operating Partnership of approximately \$14.3 million.

In April and May 2019, the Operating Partnership issued 1,200,000 shares of 8.25% Series D Preferred Units, for net proceeds after all estimated expenses of approximately \$28.4 million.

In September and December 2018, the Operating Partnership issued 52,141 units of 7.875% Series C Preferred Units, for net proceeds after all estimated expenses of approximately \$1.0 million.

The following table presents the quarterly distributions by the Operating Partnership declared and payable per Series Preferred B Unit and dividends by the Company declared and payable per share of Series B Preferred Stock, for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019:

Quarter Ended	2019	2020	2021
March 31,	\$ 0.500000	\$ 0.500000	\$ —
June 30,	\$ 0.500000	\$ —	\$ —
September 30,	\$ 0.500000	\$ —	\$ —
December 31,	\$ 0.500000	\$ —	\$ —

The following table presents the quarterly distributions by the Operating Partnership declared and payable per Series C Preferred Unit and dividends by the Company declared and payable per share of Series C Preferred Stock, for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019:

Quarter Ended	2019	2020	2021
March 31,	\$ 0.492188	\$ 0.492188	\$ —
June 30,	\$ 0.492188	\$ —	\$ —
September 30,	\$ 0.492188	\$ —	\$ —
December 31,	\$ 0.492188	\$ —	\$ —

The following table presents the quarterly distributions by the Operating Partnership declared and payable per Series D Preferred Unit and dividends by the Company declared and payable per share of Series D Preferred Stock, for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019:

Quarter Ended	2019	2020	2021
March 31,	\$ —	\$ 0.515625	\$ —
June 30,	\$ 0.418230 ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ —
September 30,	\$ 0.515625	\$ —	\$ —
December 31,	\$ 0.515625	\$ —	\$ —

- (1) The initial quarterly distribution for the Series D Preferred Stock paid on July 15, 2019 was pro-rated per the terms of the security in the amount of \$0.41823 per share.

As of December 31, 2021, there were unpaid preferred dividends and distributions of \$2,037,192.

7. Common Stock and Units

Common Stock – The Company is authorized to issue up to 69,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Each outstanding share of common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Holders of the Company’s common stock are entitled to receive distributions when authorized by the Company’s board of directors out of assets legally available for the payment of distributions.

On December 2, 2016, the Company’s Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program under which the Company may purchase up to \$10.0 million of its outstanding common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, at prevailing prices on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, at the discretion of management. Authorization for the repurchase program expired on December 31, 2020. Cumulative through December 31, 2020 the Company repurchased 882,820 shares of common stock for approximately \$5.9 million and the repurchased shares have been returned to the status of authorized but unissued shares of common stock.

The following is a list of issuances during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 of the Company’s common stock:

On December 16, 2021, one holder of units in the Operating Partnership redeemed 32,681 units for an equivalent number of shares in the Company’s common stock.

On December 9, 2021, we entered into a privately-negotiated share exchange agreement. Pursuant to the share exchange agreement, the Company agreed to exchange 75,000 shares of the Company’s Series C Preferred Stock, together with all of the rights to receive accrued and unpaid dividends on those preferred shares, for 620,919 shares of the Company’s common stock. We closed the transaction and issued the common stock on December 9, 2021.

On December 3, 2021, we entered into a privately-negotiated share exchange agreement. Pursuant to the share exchange agreement, the Company agreed to exchange 10,000 shares of the Company’s Series C Preferred Stock, together with all of the rights to receive accrued and unpaid dividends on those preferred shares, for 69,500 shares of the Company’s common stock. We closed the transaction and issued the common stock on December 9, 2021.

On June 21, 2021, we entered into a privately-negotiated share exchange agreement. Pursuant to the share exchange agreement, the Company agreed to exchange 100,000 shares of the Company’s Series B Preferred Stock, 85,000 shares of the Company’s Series C Preferred Stock, and 35,000 shares of the Company’s Series D Preferred Stock, together with all of the rights to receive accrued and unpaid dividends on those preferred shares, for 1,542,727 shares of the Company’s common stock. We closed the transaction and issued the common stock on June 22, 2021.

On February 4, 2021, one holder of units in the Operating Partnership redeemed 100 units for an equivalent number of shares in the Company’s common stock.

On February 4, 2021, the Company was issued 136,281 units in the Operating Partnership and awarded shares of unrestricted stock to its employees.

On February 4, 2021, the Company was issued 15,000 units in the Operating Partnership and awarded shares of restricted stock to its independent directors.

On December 17, 2020, The Company issued 127,583 units in the Operating Partnership and awarded shares of restricted stock to its independent directors and employees.

On December 1, 2020, one holder of units in the Operating Partnership redeemed 15,000 units for an equivalent number of shares in the Company's common stock

On May 1, 2020, one holder of units in the Operating Partnership redeemed 57,687 units for an equivalent number of shares in the Company's common stock.

On February 23, 2020, the Company was issued 17,250 units in the Operating Partnership and awarded 15,000 shares of restricted stock and 2,250 shares of unrestricted stock to its independent directors.

On January 1, 2020, two holders of units in the Operating Partnership redeemed 488,952 units for an equivalent number of shares in the Company's common stock.

On January 1, 2020, the Company was issued 45,000 units in the Operating Partnership and awarded 45,000 shares of restricted stock to two of its employees.

On October 1, 2019, one holder of units in the Operating Partnership redeemed 50,000 units for an equivalent number of shares of the Company's common stock.

On February 11, 2019, the Company was issued 12,750 units in the Operating Partnership and awarded shares of restricted stock to its independent directors.

On February 22, 2019, the Company was issued 250 units in the Operating Partnership and awarded shares of restricted stock to an independent director.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had 17,441,058 and 15,023,850 shares of common stock outstanding, respectively.

Operating Partnership Units – Holders of Operating Partnership units, other than the Company as general partner, have certain redemption rights, which enable them to cause the Operating Partnership to redeem their units in exchange for shares of the Company's common stock on a one-for-one basis or, at the option of the Company, cash per unit equal to the average of the market price of the Company's common stock for the 10 trading days immediately preceding the notice date of such redemption. The number of shares issuable upon exercise of the redemption rights will be adjusted upon the occurrence of stock splits, mergers, consolidations or similar pro-rata share transactions, which otherwise would have the effect of diluting the ownership interests of the limited partners or the stockholders of the Company.

Since January 1, 2019, there have been no issuances or redemptions, of units in the Operating Partnership other than the issuances of units in the Operating Partnership to the Company described above.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the total number of Operating Partnership units outstanding was 18,574,778 and 16,190,351, respectively.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the total number of outstanding units in the Operating Partnership not owned by the Company was 1,133,720 and 1,166,501, respectively, with a fair market value of approximately \$2.4 million and approximately \$2.9 million, respectively, based on the price per share of the common stock on such respective dates.

Common Stock Dividends and Unit Distributions – The following table presents the quarterly stock dividends and unit distributions by us declared and payable per common stock/unit for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019:

Quarter Ended	2019		2020		2021	
March 31,	\$	0.125	\$	0.130	\$	-
June 30,	\$	0.130		-		-
September 30,	\$	0.130		-		-
December 31,	\$	0.130		-		-

As of December 31, 2021, there were unpaid common dividends and distributions to holders of record as of March 13, 2020 in the amount of \$2,088,160

8. Related Party Transactions

Our Town Hospitality. Our Town is currently the management company for each of our eleven wholly-owned hotels, as well as the manager of our rental programs at the Hyde Resort & Residences and the Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences. As of December 31, 2021, Our Town was a majority-owned subsidiary of Newport Hospitality Group, Inc (“Newport”) and Andrew M. Sims, our Chairman, and David R. Folsom, our President and Chief Executive Officer, beneficially owned approximately 48.5% and 1.4%, respectively, of the total outstanding ownership interests of Our Town. On February 25, 2022, Andrew M. Sims, our Chairman, and David R. Folsom, our President and Chief Executive Officer increased their beneficial ownership to approximately 51.3% and 1.5%, respectively, of the total outstanding ownership interests of Our Town. Both Mr. Sims and Mr. Folsom serve as directors of Our Town and have certain governance rights. In the event of a conflict with Newport regarding the appointment of an independent director, Mr. Sims and Mr. Folsom have a tiebreaking vote to appoint the independent director of Our Town. The following is a summary of the transactions between Our Town and us:

Accounts Receivable – At December 31, 2021 and 2020, we were due approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, from Our Town Hospitality.

Management Agreements – On September 6, 2019, the Company entered into a master agreement with Newport and Our Town related to the management of ten of our hotels. On December 13, 2019, we entered into an amendment to the master agreement (as amended, the “OTH Master Agreement”), as well as a series of individual hotel management agreements for the management of those ten of our hotels. On April 1, 2020, Our Town became the manager of our DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach hotel, as well as the manager for our rental programs at the Hyde Resort & Residences and the Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences. On November 15, 2020, Our Town became the manager of our Hyatt Centric Arlington hotel. The hotel management agreements for each of our 12 wholly-owned hotels and the two rental programs are referred to as, individually an “OTH Hotel Management Agreement” and, together the “OTH Hotel Management Agreements”.

The Company agreed to provide Our Town with initial working capital of up to \$1.0 million as an advance on the management fees that we will owe to Our Town under the OTH Hotel Management Agreements. The advanced funds were to be offset against future management fees otherwise payable to Our Town by means of a 25% reduction in such fees each month during 2020. At December 31, 2020, unreimbursed management fee advances totaled \$549,900.

On June 4, 2021, the OTH Master Agreement and the related credit agreement were amended to provide for an increase in the balance outstanding under the credit agreement of \$299,900 in satisfaction for an equivalent portion of unpaid management fee advances and to provide for a guaranteed minimum incentive management fee of \$250,000 for calendar year 2021 in satisfaction of the remainder of unpaid management fee advances.

As of December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, Sotherly had advanced \$0 and approximately \$0.6 million, respectively, to Our Town as initial working capital. In addition, the OTH Master Agreement provides for an adjustment to the fees payable by us under the OTH Hotel Management Agreements in the event the net operating income of Our Town falls below \$250,000 for any calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2021. The OTH Master Agreement expires on March 31, 2025 but shall be extended beyond 2025 for such additional periods as an OTH Hotel Management Agreement remains in effect. The base management fees for each hotel under management with Our Town is 2.50%. For any new individual hotel management agreements, Our Town will receive a base management fee of 2.00% of gross revenues for the first full year from the commencement date through the anniversary date, 2.25% of gross revenues the second full year, and 2.50% of gross revenues for every year thereafter.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the management fees earned by Our Town under the contract were approximately \$3.4 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

Sublease – On December 13, 2019, we entered into a sublease agreement with Our Town pursuant to which Our Town subleases 2,245 square feet of office space from Sotherly for a period of 5 years, with a 5-year renewal subject to approval by Sotherly, on terms and conditions similar to the terms of the prime lease entered into by Sotherly and the third-party owner of the property. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company received rent income from Our Town of approximately \$144,452 and \$158,454, respectively.

Credit Agreement – On December 13, 2019, we entered into a credit agreement with Our Town effective January 1, 2020, pursuant to which Sotherly agreed to provide Our Town with a working capital line of credit. The original agreement allowed Our Town to borrow up to \$500,000. Our Town was allowed to draw against the line of credit from time to time prior to January 1, 2021. The credit agreement was amended by the parties on June 4, 2021 such that (i) the maximum amount of credit available is capped at \$894,900; (ii) the total amount of advances, as of June 4, 2021, was agreed to be \$894,900; (iii) no additional advances are permitted; (iv) principal payments are required to be made by the borrower in the amount of \$100,000 on each of December 31, 2021 through 2025; (v) the maturity date was extended to December 31, 2026; and (vi) the aggregate unpaid principal amount and another other obligations are required to be paid at maturity. In addition, an affiliate of Mr. Sims entered into a conditional financing commitment with Our Town to provide funding to permit repayment of the loan in the event the principal balance of the loan made to Our Town under the credit agreement has not been repaid prior to maturity and

Sotherly declines to extend the maturity date. Interest accrued on the outstanding balance at 3.5% per annum and was payable quarterly in arrears. In the event of a default under the credit agreement, the Company had the right to offset any outstanding unpaid balance against amounts it owed to Our Town under the OTH Hotel Management Agreements. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the outstanding credit balance under the credit agreement was \$0 and approximately \$0.6 million, respectively.

Employee Medical Benefits – We purchase employee medical benefits through Our Town (or its affiliate) for those employees that are employed by Our Town that work exclusively for our properties, starting January 1, 2020. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the employer portion of the plan covering those employees that work exclusively at our properties under our management agreements with Our Town was approximately \$2.8 million and \$2.9 million, respectively.

Chesapeake Hospitality. Chesapeake Hospitality is owned and controlled by individuals including Kim E. Sims and Christopher L. Sims, each a former director of Sotherly and a sibling of our Chairman, Andrew M. Sims. As of December 31, 2021, Andrew M. Sims, Kim E. Sims and Christopher L. Sims, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, 0%, approximately 24.8%, and 24.8%, respectively, of the total outstanding ownership interests of Chesapeake Hospitality. Kim E. Sims and Christopher L. Sims are currently officers and employees of Chesapeake Hospitality. Prior to November 2019, Andrew M. Sims, owned approximately 19.3% of the total outstanding ownership interests of Chesapeake Hospitality, all of which have since been sold. The following is a summary of the transactions between Chesapeake Hospitality and us:

Management Agreements – Chesapeake Hospitality was the management company for our DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach hotel, the Hyde Resort & Residences, and the Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences until April 1, 2020. Effective April 1, 2020, Chesapeake no longer serves as manager for any of our properties and management of the remaining properties that had been managed by Chesapeake was transitioned to Our Town. Upon termination of the last remaining individual hotel management agreements with Chesapeake, the Chesapeake master agreement automatically terminated in accordance with its terms.

Prior to January 1, 2020, Chesapeake Hospitality was the manager for each of our hotels that we wholly-owned at December 31, 2021 and 2020, with the exception of the Hyatt Centric Arlington, under various hotel management agreements. On January 1, 2020, the management agreements for ten of our wholly-owned hotels expired. Those hotels are now managed by Our Town as described above. In connection with the termination of those ten Chesapeake management agreements, we paid approximately \$0.2 million in termination fees.

On December 15, 2014, we entered into a master agreement and a series of individual hotel management agreements with Chesapeake Hospitality that became effective on January 1, 2015. The terminated master agreement had an initial term of five-years, but was to be automatically extended for so long as an individual management agreement remains in effect. The base management fee for the Whitehall and the Georgian Terrace remained at 2.00% through 2015, increased to 2.25% in 2016 and increased to 2.50% thereafter. The base management fees for the remaining properties in the current portfolio were 2.65% through 2017 and decreased to 2.50% thereafter.

Base management fees earned by Chesapeake Hospitality totaled \$0, \$241,332 and \$4,803,185 for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively. In addition, incentive management fees of \$0, \$(40,375) and \$164,168 were expensed for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

Employee Medical Benefits – Prior to January 1, 2020, we purchased employee medical benefits through Maryland Hospitality, Inc. (d/b/a MHI Health), an affiliate of Chesapeake Hospitality for those employees employed by Chesapeake Hospitality that worked exclusively for our hotel properties managed by Chesapeake Hospitality. Gross premiums for employee medical benefits paid by the Company (before offset of employee co-payments) were \$0, approximately \$0.2 million and \$5.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

Workers' Compensation Insurance – Prior to January 1, 2020, pursuant to our management agreements with Chesapeake Hospitality, we paid the premiums for workers' compensation insurance under a self-insured policy owned by Chesapeake Hospitality or its affiliates, and which covers those employees of Chesapeake Hospitality that worked exclusively for the properties managed by Chesapeake Hospitality. For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, we paid \$0, approximately \$0.1 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, in premiums for the portion of the plan covering those employees that worked exclusively for our properties under our management agreements with Chesapeake Hospitality.

Other Related Parties –The Company employs Andrew M. Sims, Jr. the son of our Chairman, who currently serves as Vice President – Operations & Investor Relations; Ashley S Kirkland, daughter of our Chairman, as Corporate Counsel and Compliance Officer; and Robert E. Kirkland IV, Ms. Kirkland's husband, who currently serves as General Counsel, as employees. Compensation, including benefits, for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 totaled \$462,809, \$464,218 and \$415,005, respectively.

On December 16, 2021, a trust controlled in part by our Chairman redeemed 32,681 units for an equivalent number of share of the Company's common stock, pursuant to the terms of the partnership agreement.

On May 1, 2020, one former member of our Board of Directors redeemed 57,867 units, for an equivalent number of shares of the Company's common stock, pursuant to the terms of the partnership agreement. On January 1, 2020, another previous member of

our Board of Directors redeemed 410,000 units for an equivalent number of shares of the Company’s common stock, pursuant to the terms of the partnership agreement.

During the years ending December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, the Company reimbursed \$0, \$0 and \$119,907, respectively, to a partnership controlled by our Chairman, Andrew M. Sims for business-related air travel pursuant to the Company’s travel reimbursement policy.

9. Retirement Plans

401(k) Plan - The Company maintains a 401(k) plan for qualified employees. Prior to May 16, 2020, the plan was subject to “safe harbor” provisions requiring that we match 100.0% of the deferral equal to 3.0% of eligible employee compensation and 50.0% of the deferral equal to the next 2.0% of eligible employee compensation. All employer matching funds vested immediately in accordance with the “safe harbor” provisions. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company elected to make a discretionary contribution of 3.0% of eligible employee compensation in order to comply with requirements associated with top-heavy plans. Contributions to the plan for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 were \$53,474, \$42,841 and \$72,438, respectively.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan - The Company adopted an ESOP effective January 1, 2016, which is a non-contributory defined contribution plan covering all employees of the Company. The ESOP is a leveraged ESOP, with funds loaned to the ESOP from the Company. The Company entered into a loan agreement with the ESOP on December 29, 2016, pursuant to which the ESOP may maintain aggregate borrowings of up to \$5.0 million to purchase shares of the Company’s common stock on the open market, which serve as collateral for the loan. Coincident with the loan between the Company and the ESOP, the Operating Partnership entered into a loan with the Company to facilitate borrowings between the Company and the ESOP.

Between January 3, 2017 and February 28, 2017, the Company’s ESOP purchased 682,500 shares of the Company’s common stock of an aggregate cost of approximately \$4.9 million. Shares purchased by the ESOP are held in a suspense account for allocation among participants as contributions are made to the ESOP by the Company. The share allocations are accounted for at fair value on the date of allocation.

A total of 247,606 and 170,419 shares with a fair value of \$517,496 and \$426,048 remained allocated or committed to be released from the suspense account as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The Company recognized compensation cost of \$172,000, \$175,367 and \$219,645 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The remaining 431,697 unallocated shares have an approximate fair value of \$0.9 million, as of December 31, 2021. At December 31, 2021, the ESOP held a total of 247,606 allocated shares, no committed-to-be-released shares and 431,697 unallocated shares. Dividends received by the ESOP on allocated and unallocated shares are used to pay down the loan from the Company.

The share allocations are accounted for at fair value on the date of allocation as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Number of Shares	Fair Value	Number of Shares	Fair Value
Allocated shares	247,606	\$ 517,496	170,419	\$ 426,048
Committed to be released shares	-	-	-	-
Total Allocated and Committed-to-be-Released	247,606	\$ 517,496	170,419	\$ 426,048
Unallocated shares	431,697	902,247	509,069	1,272,672
Total ESOP Shares	679,303	\$ 1,419,743	679,488	\$ 1,698,720

10. Indirect Hotel Operating Expenses

Indirect hotel operating expenses consists of the following expenses incurred by the hotels:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Sales and marketing	\$ 11,684,933	\$ 8,094,085	\$ 16,857,613
General and administrative	10,533,201	10,542,495	15,401,458
Repairs and maintenance	7,362,334	5,490,145	7,939,836
Utilities	5,309,637	4,817,508	6,282,218
Property taxes	6,131,271	7,014,472	7,044,085
Management fees, including incentive	3,620,071	1,822,359	5,259,194
Franchise fees	3,321,352	2,042,902	4,706,459
Insurance	3,596,153	3,097,245	3,303,366
Information and telecommunications	3,048,495	2,271,266	2,558,489
Other	492,798	294,831	1,042,915
Total indirect hotel operating expenses	<u>\$ 55,100,245</u>	<u>\$ 45,487,308</u>	<u>\$ 70,395,633</u>

11. Income Taxes

The components of the provision for (benefit from) income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 are as follows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2021</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2019</u>
Current:			
Federal	\$ —	\$ (125,587)	\$ (125,587)
State	27,392	(6,054)	157,012
	<u>27,392</u>	<u>(131,641)</u>	<u>31,425</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	(149,704)	(7,576,931)	(244,360)
State	(38,580)	(1,705,939)	(36,545)
Subtotals	(188,284)	(9,282,870)	(280,905)
Change in deferred tax valuation allowance	188,284	14,694,954	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>5,412,084</u>	<u>(280,905)</u>
	<u>\$ 27,392</u>	<u>\$ 5,280,443</u>	<u>\$ (249,480)</u>

A reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax provision (benefit) to the Company's provision for (benefit from) income tax is as follows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2021</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31, 2019</u>
Statutory federal income tax provision	\$ (5,987,572)	\$ (10,164,517)	\$ 194,479
Effect of non-taxable REIT loss	6,026,152	17,156,953	(564,426)
State income tax provision	(11,188)	(1,711,993)	120,467
	<u>\$ 27,392</u>	<u>\$ 5,280,443</u>	<u>\$ (249,480)</u>

Deferred income taxes are recognized for temporary differences between the financial reporting bases of asset and liabilities and their respective tax bases and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards based on enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when such amounts are realized. However, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be realizable based on consideration of available evidence, including future reversal of taxable temporary differences, projected taxable income and tax planning strategies.

Due to the economic uncertainty the COVID-19 pandemic has produced upon tax-planning strategies and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are realizable, as of December 31, 2021, the Company believes is not more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these assets. Therefore, the Company has determined that a full

valuation allowance should be recorded against the deferred tax asset. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered unrealizable, however, could change in the future based on revised estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period.

The significant components of our deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2021 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31, 2019</u>
Deferred tax asset:			
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 14,270,273	\$ 14,409,456	\$ 4,988,283
Accrued compensation	337,630	108,595	335,621
Accrued expenses and other	246,742	128,257	19,427
Intangible assets	28,593	48,647	68,753
Less: Valuation allowance	(14,883,238)	(14,694,955)	—
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,412,084

12. Loss per Share and per Unit

Loss Per Share. The limited partners' outstanding limited partnership units in the Operating Partnership (which may be redeemed for common stock upon notice from the limited partner and following our election to redeem the units for stock rather than cash) have been excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation as there would be no effect on the amounts since the limited partners' share of income would also be added back to net loss. The shares of the Series B Preferred Stock, Series C Preferred Stock, and Series D Preferred Stock are not convertible into or exchangeable for any other property or securities of the Company, except upon the occurrence of a change of control and have been excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation as there would be no impact on the current controlling stockholders. The 431,697, 509,069 and 574,816 non-committed, unearned ESOP shares are treated as reducing the number of issued and outstanding common shares and similarly reducing the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The effect of allocated and committed to be released shares during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, have not been included in the weighted average diluted earnings per share calculation, since there would be an anti-dilutive effect from the dilution by these shares, although the amount of compensation for allocated shares is reflected in net loss available to common stockholders for basic computation.

The computation of the Company's basic net loss per share is presented below:

	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31,</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31,</u> <u>2019</u>
Numerator			
Net loss attributable to common stockholders for basic computation	\$(33,401,889)	\$(57,949,206)	\$(5,911,251)
Denominator			
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	16,021,811	14,866,197	14,233,513
Weighted average number of Unearned ESOP Shares	(490,128)	(554,148)	(590,940)
Total weighted average number of common shares outstanding for basic computation	15,531,684	14,312,049	13,642,573
Basic net loss per share	\$ (2.15)	\$ (4.05)	\$ (0.43)

Loss Per Unit. The Series B Preferred Units, Series C Preferred Units, and Series D Preferred Units are not convertible into or exchangeable for any other property or securities of the Operating Partnership, except upon the occurrence of a change of control and have been excluded from the diluted earnings per unit calculation as there would be no impact on the current unitholders. The number of non-committed, unearned shares in the Company's ESOP have no impact on the calculation of the loss per unit in the Operating Partnership.

The computation of basic loss per general and limited partnership unit in the Operating Partnership is presented below:

	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Year Ended December 31, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019
Numerator			
Net loss attributable to general and limited partnership unitholders for basic computation	\$(35,720,055)	\$(62,438,547)	\$(6,645,127)
Denominator			
Weighted average number of general and limited partnership units outstanding	17,186,789	16,065,499	16,011,653
Basic net loss per general and limited partnership unit	\$ (2.08)	\$ (3.89)	\$ (0.42)

13. Quarterly Operating Results - Unaudited

	Quarters Ended 2021			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Total revenue	\$22,635,532	\$34,383,309	\$35,493,126	\$ 35,075,957
Total operating expenses	24,717,808	31,240,158	32,706,524	46,978,440
Net operating loss	(2,082,276)	3,143,151	2,786,602	(11,902,483)
Net loss	(7,575,624)	(1,553,970)	(2,528,221)	(16,881,825)
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	(9,064,995)	(2,810,603)	(4,317,081)	(17,209,210)
Loss per share attributable to common shareholders— basic and diluted	\$ (0.62)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.27)	\$ (1.05)
Net loss available to operating partnership unitholders	(9,764,534)	(2,990,241)	(4,607,249)	(18,358,031)
Loss per unit attributable to operating partnership unitholders— basic and diluted	\$ (0.60)	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (1.02)
	Quarters Ended 2020			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Total revenue	\$37,208,465	\$5,293,907	\$14,414,478	\$14,585,726
Total operating expenses	39,011,968	16,723,112	21,824,217	23,692,949
Net operating income	(1,803,503)	(11,429,205)	(7,409,739)	(9,107,223)
Net income(loss)	(13,332,205)	(16,301,070)	(11,039,271)	(13,010,359)
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	(14,323,699)	(17,124,612)	(12,259,908)	(14,240,987)
Loss per share attributable to common shareholders— basic and diluted	\$ (1.01)	\$ (1.20)	\$ (0.86)	\$ (0.98)
Net loss available to operating partnership unitholders	(15,521,115)	(18,489,980)	(13,228,181)	(15,199,271)
Loss per unit attributable to operating partnership unitholders— basic and diluted	\$ (0.97)	\$ (1.15)	\$ (0.82)	\$ (0.95)

14. Subsequent Events

On January 21, 2022, the Company issued 15,000 restricted shares of common stock to its independent directors and 168,037 vested shares of common stock to its independent directors, officers, and employees.

On December 13, 2021 Louisville Hotel Associates, LLC, an affiliate of the Company, entered into a purchase and sale agreement to sell the Sheraton Louisville Riverside hotel located in Jeffersonville, Indiana to Riverside Hotel, LLC for a purchase price of \$11.5 million. On February 10, 2022, the transactions contemplated by the purchase and sale agreement were completed. The purchase price included the buyer's assumption of the existing mortgage loan on the hotel and, following that assumption and certain transaction costs and expenses, the Company did not receive any net proceeds from the sale.

On February 15, 2022, the Company issued 7,231 shares of common stock to one of its employees.

On March 24, 2022, we entered into a privately-negotiated share exchange agreement. Pursuant to the share exchange agreement, the Company agreed to exchange 7,000 shares of the Company's Series B Preferred Stock and 3,000 shares of the Company's Series C Preferred Stock, together with all of the rights to receive accrued and unpaid dividends on those preferred shares, for 96,900 shares of the Company's common stock. We closed the transaction and issued the common stock on March 25, 2022.

**SOTHERLY HOTELS INC.
SOTHERLY HOTELS LP**

**SCHEDULE III—REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021
(in thousands)**

Description	Initial Costs		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Amount At End of Year		Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment	Date of Construction	Date Acquired	Life on Which Depreciation is Computed	
	Encumbrances	Land	Building & Improvements	Land	Building & Improvements	Land					Building & Improvements
The DeSoto – Savannah, Georgia	\$ 32,149	\$ 600	\$ 13,562	\$ 813	\$ 20,398	\$ 1,413	\$ 33,960	\$ 35,373	1968	2004	3-39 years
DoubleTree by Hilton Jacksonville Riverfront – Jacksonville, Florida	33,051	7,090	14,604	148	7,375	7,238	21,979	29,217	1970	2005	3-39 years
DoubleTree by Hilton Laurel – Laurel, Maryland	8,175	900	9,443	71	5,784	971	15,227	16,198	1985	2004	3-39 years
DoubleTree by Hilton Philadelphia Airport – Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	40,734	2,100	22,031	399	7,099	2,499	29,130	31,629	1972	2004	3-39 years
DoubleTree by Hilton Raleigh Brownstone – University – Raleigh, North Carolina	18,300	815	7,416	3,795	6,849	4,610	14,265	18,875	1971	2004	3-39 years
DoubleTree Resort by Hilton Hollywood Beach – Hollywood Beach, Florida	54,254	22,865	67,660	634	8,612	23,499	76,272	99,771	1972	2015	3-39 years
Georgian Terrace – Atlanta, Georgia	41,485	10,128	45,386	(1,251)	6,521	8,877	51,907	60,784	1911	2014	3-39 years
Hotel Alba Tampa, Tapestry Collection by Hilton – Tampa, Florida	17,383	4,153	9,670	1,773	25,985	5,926	35,655	41,581	1973	2007	3-39 years
Hotel Ballast Wilmington, Tapestry Collection by Hilton – Wilmington, North Carolina	32,605	785	16,829	1,153	14,872	1,938	31,701	33,639	1970	2004	3-39 years
Hyatt Centric Arlington - Arlington, Virginia	48,990	191	70,369	79	1,739	270	72,108	72,378	2018	2018	3-39 years
Sheraton Louisville Riverside – Jeffersonville, Indiana	10,947	782	6,891	407	14,959	1,189	21,850	23,039	1972	2006	3-39 years
The Whitehall – Houston, Texas	14,552	7,374	22,185	164	7,187	7,538	29,372	36,910	1963	2013	3-39 years
Hyde Resort & Residences	-	226	4,290	-	-	226	4,290	4,516	2016	2017	3-39 years
Hyde Beach House Resort & Residences	-	-	5,710	-	-	-	5,710	5,710	2019	2019	3-39 years
	<u>\$ 352,625</u>	<u>\$ 58,009</u>	<u>\$ 316,046</u>	<u>\$ 8,185</u>	<u>\$ 127,380</u>	<u>\$ 66,194</u>	<u>\$ 443,426</u>	<u>\$ 509,620</u>			

(1) For the year ending December 31, 2021, the aggregate cost of our real estate assets for federal income tax purposes was approximately \$495.2 million.

RECONCILIATION OF REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

RECONCILIATION OF REAL ESTATE

Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 504,300
Acquisitions	—
Improvements	4,066
Disposal of Assets	(213)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 508,153
Acquisitions	—
Improvements	2,147
Disposal of Assets	(680)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 509,620

RECONCILIATION OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 97,537
Current Expense	14,355
Impairment	—
Disposal of Assets	(134)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 111,758
Current Expense	14,474
Impairment	12,201
Disposal of Assets	(8,538)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 129,895

BOARD OF DIRECTORS & EXECUTIVES



Andrew M. Sims
Chairman



Herschel J. Walker
Director



Gen. Anthony C. Zinni
(USMC Retired)
Director



David R. Folsom
Director
President / CEO



Edward S. Stein
Lead Director



Maria L. Caldwell
Director



G. Scott Gibson IV
Director



Anthony E. Domalski
Chief Financial Officer



Scott Kucinski
Chief Operating Officer



THE SOTHERLY EXPERIENCE

At Sotherly, we are dedicated to understanding and serving our guests better than anyone else because we believe guests are the heart of every hotel. That's why we've made delivering true Southern Hospitality our central mission. Because to us, Southern Hospitality isn't a regional curiosity; it's an authentic experience that helps our guests see, feel, taste, and enjoy everything the local culture has to offer, both during their stay and after they leave.

We've designed our hotels with our guests in mind, weaving our trademark Southern charm into every corner of the guest experience to make sure that guests feel so connected to the local area and so refreshed by its culture that they'll soon forget where the city ends, and the hotel walls begin.

At the end of the day, our guests are like our family – and we treat them as such. Our ultimate goal is to turn moments into lasting memories that will keep guests coming back time and time again, and it's our belief that happy guests lead to happy shareholders.



Corporate Headquarters

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Website

Information on Sotherly Hotels' stock price, corporate news, SEC filings, earnings releases, and other financial data can be found online at **SotherlyHotels.com**.

Independent Auditors

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901 E Cary St Suite 1000
Richmond, VA 23219
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Exchange Listings

Sotherly Hotels' common shares are listed on the NASDAQ® stock market under the ticker symbol **SOHO**.