

GOLF TRUST OF AMERICA INC
Form 10-Q
August 21, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

- Quarterly report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the quarterly period ended: June 30, 2006**
- Transition report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the transition period from to**

Commission File Number 000-22091

GOLF TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

33-0724736

(State or other jurisdiction of

(I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization)

Identification Number)

10 North Adger's Wharf, Charleston, South Carolina

29401

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(843) 723-4653

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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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 report(s) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No .

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

Yes No

On August 16, 2006, there were 7,317,163 common shares outstanding of the registrant's only class of common stock. On August 16, 2006, there were 800,000 shares outstanding of the registrant's 9.25% Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, which is the registrant's only class of outstanding preferred stock.

The Exhibit Index begins on page 49.

GOLF TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.

**Form 10-Q Quarterly Report
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2006**

INDEX

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1.

Liquidation Basis Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Net Assets as of June 30, 2006 (unaudited) and December 31, 2005

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (unaudited) for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets (unaudited) for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited) for the Six Months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Item 2.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Item 3.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Item 4.

Controls and Procedures

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.

Legal Proceedings

Item 1A.

Risk Factors

Item 2.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Item 3.

Defaults upon Senior Securities

Item 4.

Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

Item 5.

Other Information

Item 6.

Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Signatures

Exhibit Index

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The following report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements are statements that predict or describe future events or trends and that do not relate solely to historical matters. All of our projections in this Quarterly Report are forward-looking statements, including our projections regarding the amount and timing of liquidating distributions. You can generally identify forward-looking statements as statements containing the words believe, expect, will, anticipate, intend, estimate, assume or other similar expressions. You should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements because the matters they describe are subject to known (and unknown) risks, uncertainties and other unpredictable factors, many of which are beyond our control. Our forward-looking statements are based on the limited information currently available to us and speak only as of the date on which this Quarterly Report was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. Our continued internet posting or subsequent distribution of this dated report does not imply continued affirmation of the forward-looking statements included in it. We undertake no obligation, and we expressly disclaim any obligation, to issue any updates to our forward-looking statements, even if subsequent events cause our expectations to change regarding the matters discussed in those statements. Future events are inherently uncertain. Moreover, it is particularly difficult to predict business activity levels at the Westin Innisbrook Golf Resort, or Resort, and whether a sale of the Resort will occur in the contemplated time line and at a price that is approximately equivalent to its carrying value, with any certainty. Accordingly, our projections in this Quarterly Report are subject to particularly high uncertainty. Our projections should not be regarded as legal promises, representations or warranties of any kind whatsoever. Over time, our actual results, performance or achievements will likely differ from the anticipated results, performance or achievements that are expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements, and such differences might be significant and harmful to our stockholders' interests. Many important factors that could cause such a difference are described under the caption Risk Factors, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, in subsequent reports on Form 10-Q and in Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly

Report, each of which you should review carefully.

2

GOLF TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS (LIQUIDATION BASIS)

AS OF JUNE 30, 2006 (unaudited) AND DECEMBER 31, 2005

	June 30, 2006 (in thousands)	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Real estate held for sale	\$ 55,234	\$ 56,506
Cash and cash equivalents	5,858	2,822
Receivables net	5,716	5,806
Other assets	4,332	4,597
Total assets	71,140	69,731
LIABILITIES		
Debt	5,832	5,830
Accounts payable and other liabilities	12,942	13,080
Other obligations	10,937	11,120
Reserve for estimated costs during the period of liquidation	7,997	5,919
Total liabilities	37,708	35,949
Commitments and contingencies		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 800,000 shares issued and outstanding	20,000	20,000
Total liabilities and preferred stock	57,708	55,949
NET ASSETS IN LIQUIDATION (available to holders of common stock and OP units)	\$ 13,432	\$ 13,782

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

GOLF TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (LIQUIDATION BASIS)

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2006		Three Months Ended June 30, 2005	
	(in thousands, unaudited)			
Net assets in liquidation, beginning of period	\$	13,432	\$	14,941
Changes in net assets in liquidation:				
Adjustments to liquidation reserve:				
Operating income		22		473
Net interest expense		(330)		(284)
Increase in fair value of real estate		34		
Decrease(increase) in reserve for estimated liquidation costs and capital expenditures		274		(598)
Subtotal of adjustments to liquidation reserve				(409)
Preferred dividend accrual				
Value of common stock redeemed				
Changes in net assets in liquidation				(409)
Net assets in liquidation, end of period	\$	13,432	\$	14,532

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

GOLF TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (LIQUIDATION BASIS)

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006		Six Months Ended June 30, 2005	
	(in thousands, unaudited)			
Net assets in liquidation, beginning of period	\$	13,782	\$	15,045
Changes in net assets in liquidation:				
Adjustments to liquidation reserve:				
Operating income		3,520		3,620
Net interest income (expense)		(648)		(627)
Increase in fair value of real estate		374		
Increase in reserve for estimated liquidation costs and capital expenditures		(3,596)		(3,402)
Subtotal of adjustments to liquidation reserve		(350)		(409)
Preferred dividend accrual				
Value of common stock redeemed				(104)
Changes in net assets in liquidation		(350)		(513)
Net assets in liquidation, end of period	\$	13,432	\$	14,532

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

GOLF TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (LIQUIDATION BASIS)

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2006 AND 2005

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006		Six Months Ended June 30, 2005			
	(in thousands, unaudited)					
Cash flows from changes in net assets in liquidation and operating activities:						
Changes in net assets in liquidation	\$	(350))	\$	(513))
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets in liquidation to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Increase in liquidation reserve and changes in fair value of real estate and non-real estate assets	3,256			3,402		
Cancellation of common shares				104		
Provision for bad debts	279			54		
Non-cash interest	369			408		
Other changes in operating assets and liabilities	760			(761))
Decrease in liquidation liabilities	(1,472))	(1,203))
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,842			1,491		
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Resort and golf course improvements	(143))	(492))
Proceeds from asset sales	1,038					
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	895			(492))
Cash flows from financing activities:						
Repayments on debt and capital lease obligations	(701))	(545))
Net increase in cash	3,036			454		
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,822			3,919		
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$	5,858		\$	4,373	
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:						
Interest paid during the period	\$	383		\$	288	
Non-cash transactions:						
Cancellation of note receivable	\$			\$	99	
Assets acquired through capital leases	\$	181		\$	416	

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

GOLF TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.
Form 10-Q Quarterly Report
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

1. Plan of Liquidation and the Resort

On February 25, 2001, the Company's board of directors adopted, and on May 22, 2001 the Company's common and preferred stockholders approved, a plan of liquidation for the Company. The plan of liquidation contemplates the sale of all of the Company's assets and the payment of, or provision for, the Company's liabilities and expenses, and authorizes the Company to establish a reserve to fund the Company's contingent liabilities. As of May 9, 2006, the Company had sold 41 of the 47 (eighteen-hole equivalent) golf courses in which the Company once held interests pursuant to the plan of liquidation.

On July 15, 2004, the Company entered into a settlement agreement, or the Settlement Agreement, with GTA-IB LLC, or GTA-IB, and Golf Host Resorts, Inc., or our former borrower, Golf Hosts, Inc., Golf Host Management, Inc., Golf Host Condominium, Inc. and Golf Host Condominium, LLC and took control of the Westin Innisbrook Golf Resort, or the Resort. The settlement was accounted for using methods consistent with purchase accounting in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 141 Business Combinations. As a result of the settlement, the financial results of GTA-IB, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary that now holds title to the Resort, are consolidated in the Company's financial statements commencing July 16, 2004.

On January 21, 2005, in the interest of seeking to accelerate the completion of the Company's liquidation, the Company engaged Houlihan Lokey Howard and Zukin Capital, Inc., or Houlihan Lokey, as its exclusive financial advisor to provide financial advisory services to it in furtherance of the Company's stockholder-approved plan of liquidation. The Company's liquidation may occur through the sale of its assets, a merger or otherwise in order to allow it to maximize value to its stockholders. In addition, subject to appropriate approvals, the Company may pursue a recapitalization. In this Quarterly Report, the Company refers to the type of transaction discussed in the prior two sentences as an exit transaction. The initial term of Houlihan Lokey's engagement was nine months which was subsequently extended on a month-to-month basis. Certain terms of this engagement provided that in the event of a sale of the Resort with net proceeds to us of up to \$38.0 million, Houlihan Lokey would receive a transaction fee of \$1.0 million of which the Company has paid \$100,000. If the Company received net proceeds from \$38 million up to \$50 million, the transaction fee would be \$1.0 million plus 3.0% of such incremental value. If the Company received net proceeds in excess of \$50.0 million, the transaction fee would be the sum of \$1.0 million, plus 3.0% of the value between \$38 million up to \$50 million, plus 5.0% of the value over \$50 million. Since an exit transaction has not occurred to date, the Company terminated its month-to-month engagement with Houlihan Lokey on June 29, 2006. However, subject to certain terms and conditions of the engagement letter with Houlihan Lokey, the transaction fee may still be due to Houlihan Lokey if a closing of an exit transaction were to occur subject to certain terms of the engagement.

The Company's board of directors also formed a Special Committee comprised of all three of its independent directors to consider certain matters relating to the liquidation and financial advisor services in evaluating an exit transaction. The Company continues to negotiate with prospective buyers of the Resort and related business. As of the filing date of this quarterly report, the Company has not entered into a definitive agreement for the sale of the Resort.

2. Organization and Basis of Presentation

The Company was incorporated in Maryland on November 8, 1996 as a real estate investment trust, or REIT. As of fiscal year 2002 the Company no longer has its REIT status as a result of its repossession and operation of golf courses following the default of its original third-party lessees. As of August 16, 2006, the Company owned two properties which represent six golf courses. One of these properties (2.0 golf courses) is owned and managed by the Company, while the Resort is managed by Westin. The four golf courses at the Resort are currently managed by Troon Golf, L.L.C., or Troon, through Westin. Prior to July 15, 2004, the Resort served as collateral for a 30-year participating mortgage wherein the Company was the lender. Upon the execution of the Settlement Agreement with its former borrower on July 15, 2004, the Company obtained ownership of the Resort. The Company presently holds its two properties (6.0 golf courses) in fee simple. Four of the Company's golf courses are located in Florida and two are in South Carolina. The title to the Company's two golf courses in South Carolina is held by Golf Trust of America, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership and the Company's Operating Partnership. The Company refers to Golf Trust of America, L.P. as its operating partnership or OP and the

Company refers to the operating partnership and itself (together with all subsidiaries) collectively as we, us or our Company. The title to the Resort is held by GTA-IB, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of GTA-IB Golf Resort, LLC, which in turn is 100% owned by Golf Trust of America, L.P. Through its wholly owned subsidiaries GTA GP, Inc., or GTA GP, and GTA LP, Inc., or GTA LP, the Company holds a 99.6 percent interest in Golf Trust of America, L.P. as of August 16, 2006. GTA GP is the sole general partner of Golf Trust of America, L.P. and owns a 0.2 percent interest therein. GTA LP is a limited partner in Golf Trust of America, L.P. and owns a 99.4 percent interest therein. These percentages give effect to all outstanding preferred OP units on an as-converted basis.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of GTA GP, GTA LP, Golf Trust of America, L.P. and their wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Adjustments to Liquidation Basis of Accounting

As a result of the adoption by the Company's board of directors of a plan of liquidation of the Company and approval of that plan by the Company's stockholders, the Company adopted the liquidation basis of accounting for all periods subsequent to May 22, 2001. Accordingly, on May 22, 2001, the Company's assets were adjusted to their estimated fair value and the Company's liabilities, including estimated costs associated with implementing the plan of liquidation, were adjusted to their estimated settlement amounts. The valuation of real estate held for sale as of June 30, 2006 relies on estimates of sales values based on indications of interest from the marketplace, certain assumptions by management specifically applicable to each property, and on the property value ranges. The valuation of the Company's other assets and liabilities under the liquidation basis of accounting are based on management's estimates as of June 30, 2006.

For the three months ended June 30, 2006, net assets in liquidation reflects the gain of approximately \$34,000 upon closing the sale of the Tierra Del Sol Country Club, the Company's 18-hole golf property in Belen, New Mexico, offset by an increase in the provision for capital expenditures of approximately \$34,000. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, net assets in liquidation decreased by approximately \$350,000. This decrease resulted from (a) an increase in the carrying value of Tierra Del Sol to reflect the estimated gain on the sale of Tierra Del Sol of approximately \$340,000 plus (b) the additional gain realized upon the actual closing of the sale of Tierra Del Sol of approximately \$34,000 offset by (x) an increase in the provision for capital expenditures of approximately \$44,000, (y) legal fees of approximately \$415,000 and (z) corporate operating costs of approximately \$265,000 to be incurred in (i) the negotiation of an asset purchase agreement and consummation of the sale of the Resort, (ii) litigating the proceedings to which the Company is currently a party and (iii) the administrative conclusion of the Company's plan of liquidation.

The net assets of approximately \$13,432,000 at June 30, 2006 would result in a liquidation distribution per share of approximately \$1.85. This \$1.85 estimate for liquidation distribution per share includes projections of costs and expenses expected to be incurred during the period required to complete the plan of liquidation, that is, until the Company sells its remaining two assets, including the Resort. These actual per share distributions that we make to the holders of the Company's common stock could be materially lower than the Company currently estimates due to factors such as (i) the timing of any sale of the properties, (ii) the performance of the underlying assets, and (iii) a change in the underlying assumptions of the cash flow amount projected. The \$1.85 estimate is derived by dividing the net assets in liquidation by the number of shares of common stock and common operating partnership units outstanding (7,353,000 less 85,000) after consideration of those shares that will be cancelled prior to the distribution of the net assets. A total 85,000 shares of common stock pledged to the Company as security for the payment and performance of the obligations and liabilities of the pledgor under a common stock redemption agreement executed concurrently with a 2001 asset sale. Because this redemption agreement provides in part that these shares will be tendered to us if and when the total amount of liquidating distributions paid to its holders of common stock pursuant to the plan of liquidation is less than \$10.74 per share, we expect these shares to be canceled.

Reserve for Estimated Costs During the Period of Liquidation

Under the liquidation basis of accounting, the Company is required to estimate and accrue the costs associated with implementing and completing the plan of liquidation. These amounts can vary significantly due to, among other things, the timing and realized proceeds from golf course sales, the costs of retaining personnel and others to oversee the liquidation, including the costs of insurance, the timing and amounts associated with discharging known and contingent liabilities and the costs associated with cessation of the Company's operations. These costs are estimates and are expected to be paid out over the liquidation period which contemplates an anticipated sale of the Resort by December 31, 2006 and, if the Company deems appropriate, the transfer of our remaining assets to a liquidating trust within a reasonable period thereafter. The Company can provide no assurance that those dates will be met. As a result, the Company has accrued the projected costs, including corporate overhead and specific liquidation costs of severance, financial advisors and other professional fees, and other miscellaneous wind-down costs, expected to be incurred during the projected period required to complete the liquidation of the Company's remaining assets. The Company has also accrued the projected operating results of the Resort and the other property that the Company owns and manages through the projected remaining holding period of December 31, 2006. These projections could change materially based on the timing of any anticipated sale, the performance of the underlying assets, the conclusion of the Company's negotiations with AEW (discussed below) and any change in the underlying assumptions of the cash flow amount projected. These accruals will be adjusted from time to time as projections and assumptions change.

Based upon the Company's current negotiations with AEW, the holder of all of the Company's series A preferred stock, regarding the terms of an amendment of an existing agreement or a new agreement which will allow the Company to repurchase all of AEW's series A preferred stock for a price of \$20,000,000 or less. As a result of the Company's assumption that these negotiations will lead to an executed agreement, the Company has not recorded in its net assets a liability for the accrual of preferred dividends payable for the quarter beginning July 1, 2001 or for subsequent quarters. Further, the carrying amount of the preferred stock remains at \$20 million on the Company's statement of net assets, consistent with the redemption amount in the prior letter agreement with AEW. In the event that either the Company is unable to reach an agreement with AEW, or the Company is unable to exercise any repurchase right and close the repurchase under any agreement the Company may reach with AEW, the Company may be required to pay AEW all or a portion of the preferred dividends for which the Company has not recorded a liability, reducing its liquidating distributions to holders of its common stock. These preferred dividends would reduce the net assets available to stockholders in liquidation, and, correspondingly, the estimated liquidation distribution per share. See notes 9 and 10 for further discussion.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Reserve for Estimated Costs During the Period of Liquidation (Liquidation Reserve) (unaudited):

	January 1, 2006	Transfers and Payments	Increases in the Liquidation Reserve Operating Income and Interest	Adjustments	June 30, 2006
Severance	\$ 1,847,000	\$ (3,000)	\$	\$	\$ 1,844,000
Professional fees	1,565,000	(1,233,000)		415,000	747,000
Financial advisor fees	911,000	(14,000)			897,000
Capital expenditures	26,000	(46,000)		44,000	44,000
Other	1,570,000	(222,000)	2,872,000	265,000	4,465,000
Total	\$ 5,919,000	\$ (1,518,000)	\$ 2,872,000	\$ 724,000	\$ 7,997,000

Included in the accrued severance amounts above are performance milestone payments due, but not yet paid, to the Company's executives pursuant to their amended and restated employment agreements. The Company expects that the performance milestone payments aggregating approximately \$1,399,000, plus accrued interest, will be paid in due course; however, there are no remaining conditions to such payment. Any severance payments otherwise payable by the Company under the amended and restated employment agreements will be reduced by the amount of all earlier performance milestone payments made. The increase in the adjustments to the Liquidation Reserve is to provide a provision for legal fees and corporate operating costs to be incurred in (i) the negotiation of an asset purchase agreement and through and including the consummation of a sale of the Resort, (ii) litigating the proceedings to which the Company is currently a party and (iii) the administrative conclusion of the Company's plan of liquidation.

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Since the Company is presenting liquidation basis financial statements that only reflect the changes in net assets in liquidation, the operating results of the Company are summarized and reflected in the table below:

	For the three months ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Revenues		
Revenue from Resort and managed golf course operations	\$ 13,155,000	\$ 12,082,000
Expenses		
General and administrative	248,000	251,000
Direct expenses from Resort and managed golf course operations	12,885,000	11,358,000
Total operating expenses	13,133,000	11,609,000
Operating income	22,000	473,000
Interest expense net	(330,000)	(284,000)
Operating (loss) income and interest expense net	\$ (308,000)	\$ 189,000

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Revenues		
Revenue from Resort and managed golf course operations	\$ 31,161,000	\$ 28,509,000
Expenses		
General and administrative	500,000	531,000
Direct expenses from Resort and managed golf course operations	27,142,000	24,358,000
Total operating expenses	27,642,000	24,889,000
Operating income	3,519,000	3,620,000
Interest expense net	(648,000)	(627,000)
Operating income and interest expense net	\$ 2,871,000	\$ 2,993,000

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Interim Statements

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 have been prepared in accordance with (i) accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, and under the liquidation basis of accounting following our stockholders' approval of the plan of liquidation on May 22, 2001, and (ii) the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. These financial statements have not been audited by a registered independent public accounting firm; however, they include adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) which are, in the judgment of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the net assets, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for such periods. However, these results are not necessarily indicative of results for any other interim period or for the full year. In particular, revenues from golf course operations are seasonal.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements in accordance with GAAP have been omitted as allowed in quarterly reports by the rules of the SEC. The Company's management believes that the disclosures included in the accompanying interim financial statements and footnotes are adequate to make the information not misleading, but also believes that these statements should be read in conjunction with the summary of significant accounting policies and notes to financial statements included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

4. Commitments and Contingencies

Young Complaints

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On March 22, 2004, a lawsuit was filed (and was served on the Company's agent for service of process on March 25, 2004) in the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina, Florence Division, by one of the Company's prior directors, Larry D. Young (together with Danny L. Young, Kyle N. Young, the Young Family Irrevocable Trust and The Legends Group, Ltd.), against the Company's independent auditors, BDO Seidman, LLP (together with three former BDO partners) and the Company (together with the Company's executive officers).

The complaint alleges that the BDO defendants engaged in professional malpractice, misrepresentation, breach of fiduciary duty and fraud by counseling plaintiffs to participate in a type of tax shelter transaction, allegedly held illegal by the

10

Internal Revenue Service. The complaint has seven counts, the last of which applies to all defendants (the first six apply only to BDO and its partners). The seventh count alleges that the Company conspired with BDO to convince Mr. Young that he would realize a large projected tax gain in order to induce Mr. Young (and the other plaintiffs) to enter into the failed tax shelter transactions. The plaintiffs are seeking damages of at least \$3.7 million, together with legal expenses and other costs.

Defendants BDO Seidman, LLP (together with three former BDO partners) filed a motion to compel arbitration and dismiss the complaint, and the Company filed a motion on behalf of the Company (together with the Company's executive officers, the GTA Defendants) to stay, and for extension of time in which to answer or otherwise respond to plaintiffs' complaint. The plaintiffs filed memoranda opposing the aforementioned motions. A hearing on these motions was held in Florence, South Carolina on October 19, 2004. At the conclusion of that hearing, the judge indicated that the former motion would be taken under advisement, while the GTA Defendants' motion would be granted in part and denied in part. As a result, the court declined to stay the litigation pending the outcome of the arbitration, but granted the motion extending time and giving the GTA Defendants additional time to serve their answer. On November 4, 2004, the Company filed its answer and counterclaims (nine counterclaims against some or all of the plaintiff parties). On January 21, 2005, the magistrate judge issued a report and recommendation, recommending that the BDO defendant's Motion to Compel Arbitration be granted, and that the claims pending against the BDO defendants be stayed pending arbitration. On February 14, 2005, the District Judge accepted the magistrate's report and recommendation, and granted the BDO defendants' Motion to Compel Arbitration, staying the claims pending against the BDO defendants. The plaintiffs and the GTA Defendants have since agreed upon a proposed schedule for their part of the litigation, which was jointly submitted to the court on March 11, 2005, and thereafter accepted and entered as an order on or about April 19, 2005. The scheduling order was entered, and the parties conducted discovery until on or about August 2, 2005 when the parties agreed to informally stay all activity in this litigation to pursue the possibility of settlement. There is as yet no settlement. While the Company remains open to the possibility of settlement on the basis of mutual dismissals, the Company also intends on meeting its deadlines and litigating vigorously. To that end, before the deadline for doing so, the Company filed and served its motion for summary judgment as to the plaintiffs' claims on December 23, 2005. The plaintiffs did not file any dispositive motion within the time permitted to do so, either with respect to their own claims or to the Company's counterclaims, nor did the plaintiffs timely file any written response to the motion for summary judgment. On March 21, 2006, at a hearing held on the plaintiffs' motion, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion to re-open discovery, with the exception that limited discovery was allowed until June 19, 2006 only on the question of the damages sought by the GTA Defendants in their counterclaims against the plaintiffs. The court allowed the plaintiffs to file a late response to the motion for summary judgment, which the plaintiffs did on March 31, 2006. GTA Defendants filed a reply thereto. On July 7, 2006, the plaintiff moved for summary judgment on GTA Defendants' counterclaims, to which GTA Defendants responded with a motion to strike on grounds of gross untimeliness. The Court decided not to dismiss the complaint on Rule 12 grounds, but has requested that the December 23, 2005 motions be refiled, and has granted leave to refile, as a motion on the Rule 56 summary judgment grounds to facilitate the Court's consideration of the motion. The GTA Defendants filed an amended motion for summary judgment on August 10, 2006. The court has determined that the trial date for this matter will not occur before October 1, 2006. At this time, the Company is unable to assess the likely outcome of this litigation.

Black Bear Golf Course

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The action entitled *Ashley Fields, L.L.C. v. Golf Trust of America, L.P. and GTA-Black Bear, LLC*, Case No. 05-CA-207, was filed on January 24, 2005, in the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit in Lake County, Florida. The plaintiff is seeking damages against the Company based upon alleged breach of contract, fraudulent concealment, fraudulent inducement and tortious interference by the defendants. The plaintiff has alleged that the Company has breached certain representations related to the storm water permit issued at the property and that the Company failed to pay certain accounts payable at the property arising out of the sale of the Black Bear Golf Club to them on September 25, 2004. The plaintiff has not stated the amount of its demand for damages related to the storm water retention and construction deficiencies. The Company's counsel estimates the plaintiffs' claims to be approximately \$250,000. Plaintiff's claim for post-closing adjustments has not been stated in detail but appears to be less than \$5,000. The prevailing party in the litigation will recover attorney's fees and costs. On February 22, 2005, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the lawsuit. A hearing was scheduled for March 29, 2005 but prior to the hearing, the parties resolved the issues in the motion to dismiss by stipulation that the plaintiff would amend the exhibits to its complaint so the hearing was cancelled. Plaintiff amended its complaint in June 2005. In January 2006, the Company filed a motion for partial summary judgment. On March 31, 2006, the Company received a memorandum in opposition to the motion for partial summary judgment. The plaintiff objected to proceeding to summary judgment based upon the fact that the plaintiff had not taken certain depositions. The court ordered that such depositions must be taken by the plaintiff within the next 30 days. A hearing was expected to be scheduled in May 2006 on this motion for partial summary judgment. The Company asked the Court to enter summary judgment on the alleged fraud and tortious interference claims. Subsequently, a settlement, effective June 8, 2006, was reached at mediation, which provides, among other things, that the

defendants pay the plaintiff \$62,500. This settlement agreement was executed and the settlement amount paid on August 11, 2006. The Company is currently awaiting the filing of the joint notice of voluntary dismissal with prejudice of the Plaintiff's amended complaint and the Company's counterclaims which it expects will occur by August 31, 2006.

Land Use Lawsuits

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On March 10, 2005, the Company filed a Motion to Intervene in the suit titled Innisbrook Condominium Association, Inc., C. Frank Wreath, Meredith P. Sauer, and Mark Banning, Plaintiffs vs. Pinellas County, Florida, Golf Host Resorts, Inc. and Innisbrook F LLC, Defendants, Case No. 043388CI-15. This motion was filed in the Circuit Court of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, in and for Pinellas County, Florida, Civil Division. In this report, the Company refers to this matter as the Initial Land Use Lawsuit. The plaintiffs in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit have filed a multi-count complaint seeking injunctive and declaratory relief with respect to the land use and development rights of a tract of land known as Parcel F. Parcel F is a parcel of land located within the Resort and owned by GHR. The plaintiffs allege that there are no remaining development units (residential units) available to be developed within the Resort property. On March 29, 2005, the Company filed a Motion to Intervene as a defendant in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit in order to protect our property, and our land use and development rights with respect to Parcel F and our property. A hearing on the Motion to Intervene was held on April 4, 2005, after which the court granted our Motion to Intervene. On April 5, 2005, the Company joined in the filing of a Motion to Dismiss and Motion to Strike three of the seven counts of the plaintiffs' complaint. The court granted the Motion to Dismiss on April 26, 2005. On that same date, four individuals (Joseph E. Colwell, Marcia G. Colwell, Kirk E. Covert, Deborah A. Covert) and Autumn Woods Homeowner's Association, Inc. moved to intervene in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit. The court has not ruled on that motion. On April 8, 2005, a separate suit was filed by James M. and Mary H. Luckey and Andrew J. and Aphrodite B. McAdams against Pinellas County, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, Golf Host Resorts, Inc., a foreign corporation and Bayfair Innisbrook, LLC, a Florida limited liability corporation. In this report the Company refers to this matter as the Subsequent Land Use Lawsuit. The Subsequent Land Use Lawsuit seeks injunctive and declaratory relief in six separate counts, all relating to the land use and development rights of Parcel F. This suit was consolidated with the Initial Land Use Lawsuit on May 3, 2005. After May 6, 2005 the Company has filed our Motion to Dismiss the Subsequent Land Use Lawsuit. The motion was heard by the court on May 31, 2005. Since that hearing, the Company has filed an Answer and Affirmative Defenses to both complaints that have been filed in the consolidated action. On August 3, 2005, a case management conference was held before the judge who is now presiding over this case. At that hearing, the court scheduled a hearing on the defense motions for summary judgment for August 30, 2005, and a trial starting on December 12, 2005. On August 30, 2005, the judge heard extensive argument on the defense motions for summary judgment and entered a number of rulings in the defendants' favor. In summary, the court dismissed those claims in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit and the Subsequent Land Use Lawsuit which are founded upon the theory that the proposed development is inconsistent with the Pinellas Countywide Plan and Rules adopted pursuant to Chapter 73-594, Laws of Florida. The court further dismissed for lack of jurisdiction those claims of the plaintiffs in the Subsequent Land Use Lawsuit that are based on the theory that the proposed development is inconsistent with the Pinellas Comprehensive Plan. The court entered a similar ruling on certain counts of the Third Amended Complaint as to some, but not all, of the Plaintiffs in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit.

The defendants in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit also filed a Motion to Strike the plaintiffs' Demand for Jury Trial. In the face of that motion, the plaintiffs dropped their jury trial demand and the court confirmed by order dated September 21, 2005 that this case would not be tried by a jury. The court then entered an order scheduling the remaining claims for non-jury trial during December 2005.

In addition, the plaintiffs in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit have filed a motion for summary judgment. The court set the hearing date for the summary judgment review for December 7, 2005.

As an intervenor in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit, the Company will seek to obtain a ruling from the court which preserves and protects our property, and our land use and development rights with respect to Parcel F and our property, in order to maximize the value of those rights as they relate both to Parcel F and the Resort in general. The Company refers to these two matters as the Land Use Lawsuits.

From December 19 through December 23, 2005, the court tried these consolidated cases in a non-jury trial. At the conclusion of the evidentiary portion of the trial, the court deferred final argument until Friday, January 6, 2006. On that date, the court heard final arguments and rendered its decision. The court ruled in favor of all defendants and against all plaintiffs as to each count in both Land Use Lawsuits. On March 8, 2006, the court formally entered its final judgment on the record ruling in favor of the defendants on all counts and denying all claims asserted by the plaintiffs in both Land Use Lawsuits. On March 31, 2006, the plaintiffs in the consolidated cases filed a notice of appeal. There have been no material actions taken on this case since that date.

Lake Ozark Industries, Inc. and Everett Holding Company, Inc. v. Golf Trust of America, et al.

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This is an action initiated in the Circuit Court of Miller County, Missouri, by a contractor, Lake Ozark Construction Industries, Inc., or LOCI, and its asserted assignee of lien and account rights, Everett Holding Company, Inc., in the Fall of 1999 against numerous defendants, including Golf Trust of America, L.P. Plaintiffs assert LOCI performed construction services on, or that benefited, the property of various defendants, including Golf Trust of America, L.P. So far as the action concerns Golf Trust of America, L.P., plaintiffs seek to foreclose a mechanic's lien upon property formerly owned by Golf Trust of America, L.P. The lien is for the principal amount of approximately \$1,276,000, plus interest at 10% per annum and attorney fees. Plaintiffs calculate interest to May 20, 1999, just prior to the lien filing, to be approximately \$151,000 and interest thereafter to be \$354 per day. In March 2002 the Court orally granted a motion for summary judgment filed by Golf Trust of America, L.P., ruling that plaintiffs' claimed lien does not comply with requirements of the Missouri mechanic's lien statute and is invalid. The court entered its written order granting Golf Trust of America, L.P.'s motion for summary judgment in April 2002. Since not all claims involved in this lawsuit were disposed of by that ruling, Plaintiffs' time to appeal this ruling did not begin to run. In November 2003 the court entered a final judgment, and plaintiffs appealed the ruling in favor of Golf Trust of America, L.P. to the Missouri Court of Appeals. The briefs in the appeal were filed and the case was argued to the court of appeals on October 19, 2004. On November 9, 2004, the Company filed with the Court of Appeals a Motion to File Supplemental Brief, along with a copy of a Supplemental Brief. Following briefing and oral argument, the Court of Appeals on April 5, 2005 reversed the Circuit Court judgment in favor of the Company and remanded the case to the Circuit Court for further proceedings. On April 20, 2005, the Company filed with the Court of Appeals a motion for rehearing and an alternative application to transfer the case to the Missouri Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals denied this motion and the transfer application on May 31, 2005. On May 31, 2005, the Court of Appeals also filed modified Opinion, which again reversed the Circuit Court judgment in favor of the Company and remanded the case to the Circuit Court for further proceedings. On June 15, 2005, the Company filed with the Missouri Supreme Court an application to transfer the case to that court. On August 30, 2005, the Missouri Supreme Court denied the application for transfer. The case was returned to the Circuit Court for trial on plaintiffs' claim that LOCI performed construction services on, or that benefited, the property of various defendants, including the Company. A trial date has not yet been set. At this time, the Company is unable to assess the likely outcome of this litigation.

Ordinary Course Litigation

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Owners and operators of golf courses are subject to a variety of legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of operating a golf course, including proceedings relating to personal injury and property damage. Since the Company is now either the owner and/or the operator of its remaining golf courses, the Company maintains insurance for these purposes. The Company is not currently subject to any material claims of this type.

Westin and Troon Management Fees

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The July 15, 2004 Management Agreement between the Company's subsidiary, GTA-IB, LLC and Westin provides that Westin will manage the Resort for a fee equal to 2.2% of gross revenue of the Resort. Contemporaneously with the signing of that Management Agreement, Westin, and GTA-IB, LLC for limited purposes described in the contract, entered into a management contract with Troon which provides that Troon shall manage the golf facilities of the Resort for a fee, paid by the GTA-IB, LLC, equal to 2% of gross golf revenue. These agreements also provide for the opportunity for Westin and Troon to earn supplemental fees based on financial performance metrics. The Management Agreement with Westin has a termination date of December 31, 2017. See Note 10, Subsequent Events, for recent update on the Management Agreement with Westin. Troon's contract with Westin has a termination date of July 15, 2009.

Refundable Initiation Fees

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Certain membership initiation fees at the Country Club at Wildewood and Woodcreek (collectively known as Stonehenge) are refundable based on specific conditions. The estimated present value of the potential refunds over the thirty-year required membership term, as defined in the Club Membership Manual, is recorded as an accrued liability on the Company's books at June 30, 2006 and is valued at \$125,000. Additionally, certain initiation fees may be refundable prior to the expiration of the thirty-year term under specific membership replacement conditions. There is no liability recorded to consider the refundability of refunds issued under these conditions due to the fact that four new members have to join in the specific membership category for a resigned member to receive a refund. A refund issued under these specific circumstances would be considered a reduction of membership revenue for that period. All new initiation fees received are initially recorded as deferred revenue and amortized over the average life of a membership which, based on historical information, is deemed to be nine years.

13

5. Receivables net

Receivables net consists of the following:

	June 30, 2006 (Liquidation Basis)	December 31, 2005
Notes receivable taken in sale of asset	\$ 3,407,000	\$ 2,326,000
Member, trade and other miscellaneous receivables	2,309,000	3,480,000
Total	\$ 5,716,000	\$ 5,806,000

The notes receivable represent (a) the \$2.5 million note the Company received from the buyer of the Eagle Ridge Inn & Resort and any accrued interest on that note, less a discount reserve of \$200,000 (i.e., in the event that the borrower has not caused any uncured event of default to occur under the note up to its maturity which is February 1, 2007, the borrower shall have the right to reduce its payment obligations under the note by \$200,000 plus any interest paid on that sum during the term of the note upon borrower's payment of the balance of the note, subject to certain prepayment prohibitions) and (b) the \$1.063 million note the Company received from the buyer of the Tierra Del Sol Country Club, plus accrued interest. See Note 10, Subsequent Events, for recent update on the Tierra Del Sol note.

6. Debt

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Revolving line of credit	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 4,100,000
Note payable	799,000	769,000
Capital lease obligations	933,000	961,000
Total	\$ 5,832,000	\$ 5,830,000

Revolving Line of Credit

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On March 18, 2004, the Company entered into a loan agreement and related mortgage with Textron Financial Corporation, or Textron, for a revolving line of credit with a maximum permissible outstanding loan amount of \$2,100,000. On August 4, 2005, the line was increased to \$4,200,000 and the term was extended to March 18, 2009. This loan is collateralized by a security interest in the Company's golf courses in Columbia, South Carolina, located at the Country Club at Wildewood and the Country Club at Woodcreek, collectively known as Stonehenge. The interest rate is the prime rate plus 1.75% per annum paid monthly. This loan requires that the operations at Stonehenge for the immediately preceding twelve month period be sufficient to meet a debt service coverage ratio, as defined in the mortgage of at least 1.20, as measured monthly. At June 30, 2006, the Company was in compliance with the debt service coverage ratio covenant.

In certain instances, the loan may be assumed by a buyer of Stonehenge pursuant to assumption provisions in this loan amendment. The interest rate continues to be the prime rate (8.25% per annum at June 30, 2006) plus 1.75% per annum, paid monthly. The Company paid a one-time commitment fee to Textron of \$42,000 to obtain the increase in this credit line. In addition, the Company will pay to Textron a fee of 0.25% per annum of the unused balance of this line of credit.

In connection with the execution of the loan amendment, the Company, through its subsidiaries Stonehenge LLC and Golf Trust of America, L.P., collectively the Borrower, entered into a Notice of Future Advance, Note, Mortgage and Loan Modification Agreement with Textron, or the Amended Mortgage, modifying the March 2004 Mortgage, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing (as modified by the Amended Mortgage, the Security Agreement). The Security Agreement contains events of default that include, among others, non-payment of principal, interest or fees, violation of covenants, inaccuracy of representations and warranties, cross defaults, bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings, termination, dissolution or liquidation of Stonehenge LLC of Golf Trust of America, L.P., failure to cure the loss of certain licenses, permits or contracts, curtailment of utilities or services at Stonehenge, and material judgments. Upon occurrence of a default, Textron is entitled to, among other things, accelerate all obligations of the Borrower and sell certain of the Borrower's assets to satisfy the Borrower's obligations under the Security Agreement and the Amendment.

Note Payable

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In connection with the Settlement Agreement, Elk Funding, L.L.C., or Elk Funding, provided a \$2,000,000 loan to the Company in the form of two promissory notes, known as Promissory Note A and Promissory Note B. Promissory Note B was repaid pursuant to its terms in September 2004, but Promissory Note A remains outstanding. Pursuant to the Company's

14

agreement with Elk Funding, these loans were to fund the Resort's current working capital needs. Promissory Note A is a non-recourse loan in the original principal amount of \$700,000, and the Company's obligations under that note are collateralized by a security interest in the Company's portion of the net proceeds from the ultimate sale of Parcel F. Interest accrues on the unpaid balance of Promissory Note A at a rate of prime plus 1% until the closing of the sale of Parcel F, at which time the principal and accrued interest under Promissory Note A will be immediately due and payable. There are no specific financial reporting covenants in Promissory Note A or the related loan documents.

Capital Lease Obligations

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At June 30, 2006, the Company had capital lease agreements for certain golf course and other Resort equipment. These lease agreements expire at various dates through 2009.

7. Accounts payable and other liabilities

Accounts payable and other liabilities consist of the following:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Accounts payable	\$ 5,291,000	\$ 5,208,000
Accrued payroll	1,410,000	1,701,000
Accrued expenses	2,342,000	2,201,000
Deferred revenue and deposits	3,899,000	3,970,000
Total	\$ 12,942,000	\$ 13,080,000

8. Investment in Resort and related obligations

Certain condensed balance sheet information regarding the Resort, adjusted for the liquidation basis of accounting, is provided below:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Assets		
Current assets	\$ 8,434,000	\$ 6,491,000
Real estate and Resort assets	50,854,000	50,626,000
Other assets	2,471,000	2,647,000
Total assets	61,759,000	59,764,000
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,937,000	8,862,000
Long term refurbishment	4,464,000	4,647,000
Capital lease obligations	933,000	961,000
Westin Termination Fee	5,673,000	5,673,000
Troon Supplemental Fee	800,000	800,000
Note Payable collateralized by Resort assets (Note 6)	799,000	769,000
Reserve/adjustment for projected operating results through the contemplated holding period (Note 2)	2,310,000	(824,000)
Total liabilities	22,916,000	20,888,000
Net investment in subsidiary	38,843,000	38,876,000
Write-down to estimated value	(2,421,000)	(2,421,000)
Net investment in subsidiary adjusted for write-down	\$ 36,422,000	\$ 36,455,000

The decrease in the Company's net investment in its subsidiary from December 31, 2005 to June 30, 2006 is due to the operating performance of the Resort for the six months ended June 30, 2006. The first quarter of the year is typically the most profitable quarter of the Resort's fiscal year, so typically the reserve created by the performance in the first quarter is absorbed by the end of the third quarter. As more fully described in Note 2, at June 30, 2006, the Company has recorded a reserve of \$2,310,000 to reflect the estimated operating results during the remaining contemplated holding period.

Master Lease Refurbishment Obligation

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In connection with taking control of the Resort effective July 16, 2004, the Company recorded a liability to recognize its obligations under the Master Lease Agreement, or MLA, refurbishment program. This program entitles condominium

15

owners who participate in the Rental Pool to 50% reimbursement of the refurbishment costs of their unit subject to the terms and conditions of the MLA. Interest on this liability is accrued at a rate of 5% and is paid quarterly. Principal payments began in the first quarter of 2005 and will be paid quarterly through the fourth quarter of 2009. In addition, the Company's subsidiary, GTA IB, LLC, agreed to provide refurbishment reimbursement for units placed into the rental pool during 2005 at a level of 25% of the applicable condominium owner's investment in the refurbishment. The Company refers to this program as Phase 5. Interest on the Phase 5 liability is accrued at a rate of 2.5% per annum and paid quarterly. Principal payments for Phase 5 begin in the first quarter of 2008 and will be paid quarterly through the fourth quarter of 2012. As of June 30, 2006, the Company estimates the settlement value of this liability upon sale of the Resort to be \$4,463,000.

Minimum principal payments on the refurbishment program are as follows:

Year	Amount
July 1 - December 31, 2006	\$ 532,000
2007	1,417,000
2008	1,781,000
2009	2,140,000
2010	18,000
Thereafter	50,000
Total	\$ 5,938,000

Westin Termination Fee

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The Management Agreement that the Company executed with Westin on July 15, 2004 provides that the Company shall pay to Westin, subject to the terms and conditions set-forth in that agreement, a termination fee. This fee is reduced by \$365 (three hundred sixty-five dollars) per day for each day elapsed from the effective date until the termination date; provided, however, that the termination fee shall not be reduced below \$5,500,000. The estimated settlement value of this liability upon sale of the Resort is approximately \$5,673,000 as of June 30, 2006. See Note 10, Subsequent Events, for an update regarding Westin's allegations that GTA-IB, LLC is in default of its obligations under the Management Agreement.

Troon Supplemental Fee

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The facility Management Agreement that Westin executed with Troon was effective as of July 15, 2004. That agreement provides that the Company shall pay to Troon, subject to the terms and conditions set-forth in that agreement, a supplemental fee of \$800,000 for outstanding management fees prior to July 15, 2004.

9. Preferred Stock

Series A Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock

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On April 2, 1999, the Company completed a registered offering of 800,000 shares of 9.25% Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, or series A preferred stock, at a price of \$25.00 per share. All shares of series A preferred stock were sold to AEW Targeted Securities Fund, L.P., or AEW. The series A preferred stock is convertible, in whole or in part, at the option of the holder at any time into the Company's common stock at an implicit conversion price of \$26.25 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. The Company contributed the net proceeds to the Company's operating partnership in exchange for 800,000 series A preferred OP units with analogous terms.

Aggregate series A preferred stock dividends accrued, until July 20, 2003, at a rate of \$462,500 per quarter. Effective July 21, 2003, the rate increased to \$625,000 per quarter (see further discussion of this increase below). As of June 30, 2006, the Company had not paid twenty quarters of series A preferred stock dividends (including the dividend otherwise payable in respect of the quarter ended December 31, 2005). Under the Company's series A charter document, because the Company has at least six quarters of unpaid Series A preferred stock dividends, the holder of the series A preferred stock, AEW or its transferee, had the right to elect two additional directors to the Company's board of directors at its annual meeting that was held on November 17, 2003, whose terms as directors would continue until the Company fully pays all accrued but unpaid series A dividends. Although AEW did not exercise this right, it may do so in the future in accordance with the terms of the Company's charter and the voting agreement.

On February 22, 2001, the Company entered into a voting agreement with AEW, which continues to hold all shares of the series A preferred stock. That agreement required AEW to vote in favor of the plan of liquidation and required the Company to redeem all of the shares of series A preferred stock (for \$25 per share plus dividends accrued and unpaid thereon through the date of the final redemption payment) promptly after the Company determines in good faith that it has received sufficient net proceeds from the disposition of the Company's assets and/or operations to redeem all of the preferred shares without violating any legal or contractual obligations.

Moreover, under the Company's voting agreement with AEW, since the Company did not fully redeem the series A preferred stock by May 22, 2003, AEW or its transferee had the right to require the Company to redeem the series A preferred stock in full within 60 days which right they exercised. Since the Company defaulted on that obligation, from July 21, 2003 until the series A preferred stock is redeemed, the stated dividend rate of the series A preferred stock increased from 9.25% to 12.50% per annum (equivalent to a quarterly dividend of \$625,000). Although the Company is permitted to continue to accrue such dividends without paying them on a current basis, they must be paid in full prior to any distribution to the Company's common stockholders, which will reduce its cash available for liquidating distributions to common stockholders.

On May 6, 2005, the Company executed an option agreement with AEW which granted the Company the right to repurchase all 800,000 shares of the Company's series A preferred stock held by AEW at a fixed price. AEW and the Company have entered into a series of agreements granting the Company the right to repurchase AEW's preferred stock, each of which has expired by its terms. In particular, on April 12, 2006 the Company entered into a new option agreement with AEW. In this option agreement AEW granted the Company the option, exercisable by the Company in its sole discretion, to purchase, on or before June 30, 2006, all 800,000 shares of the Company's series A preferred stock held by AEW including, without limitation, all of AEW's rights to Liquidation Preferences (as defined in the Company's Articles Supplementary, including, without limitation, Liquidation Preferences in respect of any accrued and unpaid dividends) payable in respect of such shares as of the Company's exercise of the option for a price of \$20,000,000. The option to repurchase AEW's preferred stock was only exercisable in the event that the business of the Resort is purchased for cash consideration of no more than \$35 million. This option agreement expired on June 30, 2006 pursuant to its terms. See Note 10 for further discussion.

10. Subsequent Events

The Company is currently negotiating with AEW the terms of an amendment of an existing agreement or a new agreement which will allow the Company to repurchase all of AEW's series A preferred stock plus accrued dividends for a price of \$20 million or less. The Company anticipates that the terms of any agreement that it may enter with AEW would include, among other terms and conditions, a provision that all or a portion of its obligations to AEW are secured by the Resort, which the Company believes provides AEW with more favorable remedies against it than AEW currently possesses.

As a result of the Company's assumption that these negotiations will lead to an executed agreement, the Company has not recorded in its net assets for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 either (i) a liability of \$11,164,000 for the accrual of quarterly preferred dividends for the period July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006 or (ii) additional dividend accruals of \$625,000 for each subsequent quarter through the date that the exit transaction is ultimately consummated and liquidation payments are made to AEW. Further, the carrying amount of the preferred shares remains at \$20 million on the accompanying statement of net assets; however, absent either an agreement by a third party to assume all or a portion of the Company's accrued preferred dividend obligation or an agreement by AEW to forgive all or a portion of the Company's preferred dividend obligations, (neither of which have occurred), the Company will be required to accrue, and ultimately pay in liquidating distributions to AEW, these preferred dividends. Any preferred dividends which the Company is required to pay to AEW ultimately would reduce the net assets available to stockholders in liquidation and correspondingly the estimated liquidation distribution per common share. If the Company were required to pay to AEW dividends accrued through As of June 30, 2006, the Company's liquidating distributions would be reduced by \$1.52 per common share or OP unit of the Operating Partnership outstanding on that date.

At the present time, the Company has not yet executed a binding agreement with AEW. There are no assurances that the Company will successfully execute such an agreement with AEW, or that the terms of any agreement that the Company may execute with AEW will not be more onerous to the Company than the Company currently anticipates. Further, even if the Company is able to execute an agreement with AEW which permits the Company to repurchase the series A preferred stock at \$20 million or less, the Company may be unable to negotiate a financing arrangement through its existing lender relationships or otherwise procure sufficient funding to permit it to exercise that repurchase right and close the repurchase prior to its expiration. In the event that the Company executes an agreement with AEW and it is unable to repurchase AEW's series A preferred stock in accordance with the terms of that agreement, in addition to the requirement that the Company pay accrued dividends to AEW, the Company expects that the agreement also would subject the Company to penalties or grant AEW additional rights with respect to the Company and its remaining assets which will be prejudicial to the Company and its assets.

On July 31, 2006, the purchaser of the Tierra Del Sol Country Club repaid to the Company the principal and interest due from the purchaser under the terms of the \$1.063 million note receivable issued to the Company in connection with the sale. On August 2, 2006, upon receipt of these funds, the Company paid approximately \$183,000 to satisfy in full the Company's final obligation under the Agreement for Marketing and Joint Sale of Tierra Del Sol.

On July 10, 2006, GTA-IB, LLC and the Company received a notice of default from Westin. The default notice related to GTA-IB, LLC's alleged failure to provide certain requested funding to the Resort. Westin's notice alleged, among other things, that if GTA-IB, LLC failed to cure the default by August 1, 2006, then Westin would have the right to (i) terminate the Management Agreement on not less than five (5) days notice and (ii) pursue available remedies following an event of default. The Company has contested, and continues to contest, the defaults that Westin claims that the Company and GTA-IB, LLC have committed, including the defaults alleged by Westin in the notice of default and related correspondence from Westin. Moreover, the Company believes that if a third party determines that the Company or GTA-IB, LLC has not complied with all of the obligations under the Management Agreement, it is in part because of Westin's non-compliance with its obligations thereunder.

The Management Agreement provides that the Company shall pay to Westin, subject to the terms of the Management Agreement, a termination fee. The Management Agreement provides that the termination fee shall be reduced by \$365 per day for each day elapsed from the effective date of the Management Agreement until the termination date; provided, however, that the termination fee shall not be reduced below \$5,500,000. See note 8 for the carrying value of the Westin termination fee as of June 30, 2006. The Company has not received from Westin a notice of termination of the Management Agreement. The parties mutually agreed upon a process to seek to negotiate a resolution of each party's respective claims.

GOLF TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.
Form 10-Q Quarterly Report
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We were incorporated in Maryland on November 8, 1996. We are currently engaged in a liquidation of our assets pursuant to a plan of liquidation approved by our stockholders. We were originally formed to be a real estate investment trust, or REIT; however, as of fiscal year 2002 we no longer have our REIT status as a result of our repossession and operation of certain golf courses following the default of their original third-party lessees. As of August 16, 2006, we own two properties, held by us in fee simple. These two properties represent six golf courses. Two of the six golf courses are managed by us and four (namely, the golf courses at the Resort) are managed by Westin pursuant to our Management Agreement with Westin, or the Management Agreement. Four of our golf courses are located in Florida and two are located in South Carolina. Golf Trust of America, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership holds title to the golf courses which are located in South Carolina. Title to the Resort is held by GTA-IB, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of GTA-IB Golf Resort, LLC. GTA-IB Golf Resort, LLC is 100% owned by our operating partnership, Golf Trust of America, L.P. In this Quarterly Report, we refer to Golf Trust of America, L.P. as our operating partnership or OP, and we refer to the operating partnership and ourselves (together with all subsidiaries) collectively as we, us or our company. Through our wholly owned subsidiaries, GTA GP, Inc. and GTA LP, Inc., we held a 99.6 percent interest in our operating partnership as of August 16, 2006. GTA GP is the sole general partner of our operating partnership and owns a 0.2 percent interest therein. GTA LP is a limited partner in the operating partnership and owns a 99.4 percent interest therein. These percentages give effect to all outstanding preferred OP units on an as-converted basis as of August 16, 2006.

Significant Events since the filing of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q on May 15, 2006

Significant events occurring since May 15, 2006 (the filing date of our quarterly report on Form 10-Q) include:

- On July 31, 2006, the buyer of the Tierra Del Sol Country Club paid the Company's \$1.063 million note receivable taken in connection with the sale. In connection with the collection of this note, on August 2, 2006, the Company paid from these proceeds its final obligation under the Joint Marketing Agreement for the Sale of Tierra Del Sol of approximately \$183,000.
- As discussed in greater detail below, we failed to cure the defaults that Westin alleges that we have made under the Management Agreement by the stated expiration date of the cure period. In the event that we are in default under the Management Agreement as Westin alleges, Westin has the right to terminate that agreement on five days notice and we will be required to pay to Westin a termination fee. This termination fee shall be reduced by \$365 per day for each day elapsed from the effective date of the Management Agreement until the termination date; provided, however, that the termination fee shall not be reduced below \$5,500,000. As of August 16, 2006, the termination fee that would be due would be approximately \$5,622,000. We have not received from Westin a notice of termination of the management agreement. The parties have mutually agreed upon a process to seek to negotiate a resolution of each party's respective claims which is currently ongoing.
- We are currently negotiating with AEW, the holder of all of our series A preferred stock, the terms of an amendment of an existing agreement or a new agreement which will allow us to repurchase all of AEW's series A preferred stock for a price of \$20,000,000 or less. As a result of our assumption that these negotiations will lead to an executed agreement, we have not recorded in our net assets a liability for the accrual of preferred dividends payable for the quarter beginning July 1, 2001 or for subsequent quarters. In the event that either we are unable to reach an agreement with AEW, or we are unable to exercise any repurchase right and close the repurchase under any agreement we may reach with AEW, we may be required to pay AEW all or a portion of the preferred dividends for which we have not recorded a liability, reducing our liquidating distributions to holders of our common stock. See further discussion in Notes 9 and 10 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements referred to in Item 1 of this quarterly report and below in Part II, Item IA of this Quarterly Report under the caption *Risk Factors*.

Assets held for sale

The following chart identifies each of our unsold properties as of August 16, 2006:

Property	Location	Number of Golf Courses
The Resort	Palm Harbor, FL	4
Stonehenge (Wildewood and Woodcreek Farms)	Columbia, SC	2
Total		6

As of August 16, 2006, we have not entered into any binding agreements with prospective purchasers of the foregoing assets.

The Resort***Status of the Sale of the Resort***

We terminated our month-to-month engagement with Houlihan Lokey on June 29, 2006 because an exit transaction had not occurred. Even though we terminated our engagement letter with Houlihan Lokey, subject to certain terms and conditions of that agreement, the transaction fee may still be due to Houlihan Lokey if a closing of an exit transaction were to occur subject to certain terms of the engagement. We continue to market the Resort for sale on our own behalf. As of the date of this report, a definitive agreement for the purchase of the Resort has not been executed.

See further discussion below in Part II, Item IA of this Quarterly Report under the caption *Risk Factors*.

Potential use of a Liquidating Trust

As we contemplate the sale of our remaining assets and the wind-up of our company, as expressly contemplated by our plan of liquidation, we may elect to contribute our remaining assets and liabilities to a liquidating trust. For a more complete description of our potential use of a liquidating trust, please refer to *Potential use of a Liquidating Trust; Related Income Tax Risks to our Stockholders* in Part I, Item 1 of our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 filed on April 17, 2006.

Rental Pool

In connection with the Settlement Agreement, we assumed control and operation of the Resort Rental Pool Lease Operation at the Resort. Approximately half of the condominium owners at the Resort provide their units as resort accommodations under rental pool lease agreements. We refer to this arrangement as the Rental Pool. We are the lessee under the lease operation agreements, which provide for the distribution of a percentage of room revenues to participating condominium owners. Accordingly, we do not bear the expense of certain operating and financing costs of the rental units. However, we do bear the expense of all other operating aspects of the Resort.

The condominium owners at the Resort have established an Association of Condominium Owners, or the Association, to administer and maintain certain of the common areas of the Resort and to conduct the business of the condominium owners, such as maintaining insurance on the real property, upkeep of the structures, maintenance of the grounds, electricity for the common areas, water/sewer and security services. In addition to the current rental pool agreement dated January 1, 2002, the former owner of the Resort agreed with the Association that the former owner of the Resort would reimburse 50% of the refurbishment costs plus accrued interest (at 5% per annum) expended in the refurbishment of the condominium units by the condominium owners. As reflected in the table below, this amount will be reimbursed to participating condominium owners (or any parties to whom the participating condominium owners transfer their condominium units) over the five-year period beginning in 2005. In addition, we, through GTA-IB, LLC, agreed to provide refurbishment reimbursement for units placed into the Rental Pool after January 1, 2005 and before December 31, 2005 at a level of 25% of the condominium owner's investment in the refurbishment. We refer to this program as Phase 5. Interest on the Phase 5 liability accrues at a rate of 2.5% per annum and is paid quarterly. Principal payments for Phase 5 begin in the first quarter of 2008 and will be paid quarterly through December 31, 2012. As of June 30, 2006, the estimated settlement value of the refurbishment liability upon sale of the Resort is \$4,463,000.

The reimbursement due to the owner of each unit is contingent on the unit remaining in the rental pool from the time of the refurbishment of such unit until the end of the reimbursement period (2009 or 2012, as applicable). If the unit does not remain in the pool during the applicable reimbursement period, the owner or successor owner forfeits any unpaid installments at the time the unit is removed from the pool.

As of August 16, 2006, 612 units were participating in the Rental Pool. Minimum undiscounted principal and interest payments on the refurbishment program are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest
July 1 - December 31, 2006	\$ 532,000	\$ 141,000
2007	1,417,000	233,000
2008	1,781,000	153,000
2009	2,140,000	55,000
2010	18,000	1,000
Thereafter	50,000	1,000
Total	\$ 5,938,000	\$ 584,000

Application of Critical Accounting Policies

Upon approval by our stockholders of the plan of liquidation on May 22, 2001, we adopted the liquidation basis of accounting for periods beginning after May 22, 2001. The changes in Net Assets in Liquidation for Golf Trust of America, Inc. excluding the Resort and Golf Host Securities, are discussed below. This discussion of changes in net assets, instead of a discussion of operating results, is consistent with the presentation of the liquidation basis financial statements in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The results of operations for the Resort are discussed separately below under the caption "Resort results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005." Please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations "Application of Critical Accounting Policies" in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 filed on April 17, 2006 for a complete description of our critical accounting policies.

Reserve for Estimated Costs During the Period of Liquidation

The change in our reserve for estimated liquidation costs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 is summarized in Note 2 to our condensed consolidated financial statements contained in Item 1 above.

Changes in Net Assets in Liquidation

January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006

For the three months ended June 30, 2006, net assets in liquidation reflects approximately \$34,000 in additional realized gain upon closing the sale of Tierra Del Sol offset by an increase in the provision for projected capital expenditures of approximately \$34,000.

For the six months ended June 30, 2006, net assets in liquidation decreased by \$350,000 during the period from January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006. Operating income was \$2,872,000 and included (i) the net income from our properties (primarily the Resort) and (ii) net interest expense on corporate and property-specific debt. We closed on the sale of Tierra Del Sol Country Club on May 9, 2006 and recognized a gain of approximately \$374,000 (\$340,000 of this total gain was recorded as an increase to the carrying value of our assets in the three months ended March 31, 2006). There were no other adjustments to the estimated fair value attributed to the remaining properties held for sale at March 31, 2006. The reserve for estimated liquidation costs and projected capital expenditures increased by approximately \$3,596,000 due primarily to the accrual of anticipated operating results and projected capital expenditures of the Resort, our other golf course assets and the corporate operations through the anticipated holding period of our remaining assets and conclusion of our plan of liquidation. Also contributing to the increase in the reserve for estimated liquidation costs and projected capital expenditures was an increase of approximately \$415,000 in the provision for legal fees that we expect to be incur in connection with (i) the negotiation of an asset purchase agreement and consummation of the sale of the Resort, (ii) litigating the proceedings to which we are currently a party and (iii) the administrative conclusion of our plan of liquidation.

For the three months ended June 30, 2006, net assets in liquidation reflects the gain of approximately \$34,000 upon closing the sale of Tierra Del Sol, offset by an increase in the provision for capital expenditures of approximately \$34,000. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, net assets in liquidation decreased by approximately \$350,000. This decrease resulted from (a) an increase in the carrying value of Tierra Del Sol to

reflect the estimated gain on the sale of Tierra Del Sol

21

of approximately \$340,000 plus (b) the additional gain realized upon the actual closing of the sale of Tierra Del Sol of approximately \$34,000 offset by (x) an increase in the provision for capital expenditures of approximately \$44,000, (y) legal fees of approximately \$415,000 and (z) corporate operating costs of approximately \$265,000 to be incurred in (i) the negotiation of an asset purchase agreement and consummation of the sale of the Resort, (ii) litigating the proceedings to which the Company is currently a party and (iii) the administrative conclusion of the Company's plan of liquidation.

Our net assets in liquidation of approximately \$13,432,000 at June 30, 2006 would result in a liquidation distribution per share of approximately \$1.85. This \$1.85 estimate for the liquidation distribution per share includes projections of costs and expenses expected to be incurred during the period required to complete the plan of liquidation, that is, until we sell our two remaining assets, including the Resort. These actual per share distributions that we make to the holders of our common stock could be materially lower than we currently estimate due to factors such as (i) the timing of any sale of the properties, (ii) the performance of the underlying assets, and (iii) a change in the underlying assumptions of the cash flow amount projected. The \$1.85 estimate is derived by dividing the net assets in liquidation by the number of shares of common stock and common operating partnership units outstanding (7,353,000 less 85,000) after consideration of those shares that will be cancelled prior to the distribution of the net assets. A total 85,000 shares of common stock pledged to us as security for the payment and performance of the obligations and liabilities of the pledgor under a common stock redemption agreement executed concurrently with a 2001 asset sale. Because this redemption agreement provides in part that these shares will be tendered to us if and when the total amount of liquidating distributions paid to its holders of common stock pursuant to the plan of liquidation is less than \$10.74 per share, we expect these shares to be canceled.

Since we are presenting liquidation basis financial statements that only reflect the changes in net assets in liquidation, the operating results of our company are summarized and reflected in the table below.

	For the three months ended June 30, 2006		For the six months ended June 30, 2006	
	2006 (in thousands)	2005	2006	2005
Revenues				
Revenue from Resort and managed golf course operations	\$ 13,155	12,082	\$ 31,161	28,509
Expenses				
General and administrative	248	251	500	531
Direct expenses from Resort and managed golf course operations	12,885	11,358	27,142	24,358
Total operating expenses	13,133	11,609	27,642	24,889
Operating income	22	473	3,519	3,620
Interest expense net	(330)	(284)	(648)	(627)
Operating (loss) income	(\$308)	\$ 189	\$ 2,871	\$ 2,993

Resort results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 (in thousands except for utilization statistics and percentages)

Because the Resort is a destination golf resort, we believe it appeals to a different market than the market to which stand-alone hotels located in downtown metropolitan areas would appeal. The Resort provides recreation, food and beverages to business meeting or group travelers, transient guests who play golf, guests who purchase golf packages and guests who bring their families to the Resort. As a destination golf resort, the Resort's performance is sensitive to weather conditions and seasonality. The Resort had higher realized revenue and fewer room nights during the first six months of 2006 than during the corresponding period in 2005. We believe that the increase in realized revenue resulted when continuing sales and marketing efforts directed towards attracting group and transient guests and a continued focus on sales of golf packages and golf memberships at the Resort, offset the revenue lost due to the reduction in room nights. During the six months ended June 30, 2006, each of these market segments produced a greater aggregate spending level per room night as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2005. While overall room nights and golf rounds were down 10.9% and 7.2%, respectively, during the first six months of 2006 as compared to the same period of 2005, overall gross revenue per room night increased by \$70.86 to \$494.11. The fluctuation is discussed in further detail below.

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The following table shows utilization of the Resort facilities broken into facility type, results of operations and selected Rental Pool statistical data during the three and six month period ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005:

	Three Months Ended June 30,					Six Months Ended June 30,				
	2006	2005	Increase (decrease)	Percentage Change		2006	2005	Increase (decrease)	Percentage Change	
Utilization of Resort facilities:										
Available room nights	53,108	54,489	(1,381)	(2.5)	%	104,175	106,647	(2,472)	(2.3)	%
Actual room nights										
Group.	14,768	16,640	(1,872)	(11.3)	%	37,861	37,769	92	0.2	%
Transient	8,650	11,779	(3,129)	(26.6)	%	17,333	24,147	(6,814)	(28.2)	%
Total room nights	23,418	28,419	(5,001)	(17.6)	%	55,194	61,916	(6,722)	(10.9)	%
Food and beverage meals	96,548	107,630	(11,082)	(10.3)	%	255,257	250,647	4,610	1.8	%
Golf rounds										
Resort guests.	20,290	24,023	(3,733)	(15.5)	%	43,711	49,396	(5,685)	(11.5)	%
Member/guests	8,711	9,363	(652)	(6.9)	%	21,569	20,945	624	2.9	%
Total golf rounds	29,001	33,386	(4,385)	(13.1)	%	65,280	70,341	(5,061)	(7.2)	%

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	Three Months Ended June 30				Six Months Ended June 30				
	2006	2005	Increase (decrease)	Percentage Change	2006	2005	Increase (decrease)	Percentage Change	
Results of operations (in thousands):									
Revenues									
Hotel	\$ 3,444	\$ 3,452	\$ (8)	(.2)%	\$ 9,289	\$ 8,733	\$ 556	6.4	%
Food and beverage	2,686	2,816	(130)	(4.6)%	7,818	7,060	758	10.7	%
Golf	3,527	3,392	135	4.0	% 8,616	8,058	558	6.9	%
Other	602	1,064	(462)	(43.4)%	1,549	2,354	(805)	(34.2)	%
Total revenues	10,259	10,724	(465)	(4.3)%	27,272	26,205	1,067	4.1	%
Expenses									
Hotel	2,843	3,030	(187)	(6.2)%	6,950	6,915	35	.5	%
Food and beverage	1,878	1,968	(90)	(4.6)%	5,011	4,578	433	9.5	%
Golf	1,911	1,823	88	4.8	% 3,767	3,662	105	2.9	%
Other	2,540	2,621	(81)	(3.1)%	5,377	5,143	234	4.5	%
General and administrative	1,410	1,067	343	32.1	% 3,152	2,670	482	18.0	%
Depreciation and amortization	533	537	(4)	(.7)%	1,024	1,335	(311)	(23.3)	%
Total expenses	11,115	11,046	69	.6	% 25,281	24,303	978	4.0	%
Operating income	(856)	(322)	(534)	(165.8)	1,991	1,902	89	4.7	%
Interest expense, net	370	375	(5)	(1.3)	743	814	(71)	(8.7)	%
Net (loss) income	\$ (1,226)	\$ (697)	\$ (529)	(75.9)%	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,088	\$ 160	14.7	%
Selected Rental Pool statistical data:									
Average daily distribution	\$ 22.65	\$ 22.70	\$ (.05)	(0.2)%	\$ 31.17	\$ 29.40	\$ 1.77	6.0	%
Average room rate	\$ 147.04	\$ 121.46	\$ 25.58	21.1	% \$ 168.29	\$ 141.04	\$ 27.25	19.3	%
Occupancy percentage	44.1	% 52.2	% (8.10)	%		53.0	% 58.1	% (5.1)	%
Average number of available units	584	589	(5)	(.8)%	576	589	(13)	(2.2)	%

Three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.

During the three months ended June 30, 2006, there were 5,001, or 17.6%, fewer occupied room nights as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2005. There were 3,129 fewer transient room nights and 1,872 less group room nights during the three months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2005. Group room nights consist of conference room nights, or room nights which are booked and correlate to a meeting or convention at the Resort, and transient room nights, which are room nights which are booked and do not correlate to a meeting or convention at the Resort. Transient room nights are often booked 24 hours or less from the date of the visit, while group room nights are typically booked no less than 120 days in advance of the date of a visit. Larger groups typically book 16 to 18 months in advance of a stay. Transient room nights are often booked as part of golf packages and Internet bookings, among others, but during the first three months of June 30, 2005, a significant number of transient rooms were attributable to the actualization of golf packages at the Resort. Management believes that transient room nights were lower in the three months ended June 30, 2006 than in the corresponding period in 2005, due primarily to warmer weather conditions in the northern states during the period. In particular, the spring months were much warmer in the northern states during the three months ended June 30, 2006 than in the corresponding period of 2005, and as a result we believe transient guests and golf package guests

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were less motivated to visit the southern states. This, in turn, resulted in a decline in the transient business in the three months ended June 30, 2006.

The effect of the decline in occupied room nights on revenues during the three months ended June 30, 2006 was mitigated by improved average room rates and ancillary spending patterns of the guests, coupled with increases in banquet and catering sales. Total revenue for the Resort was \$465,000 less during the three months ended June 30, 2006 than in the same period of 2005. An overall increase in spending by the Resort's guests, both for rooms and by package guests for food and beverages, helped to mitigate the reduction in gross revenue that resulted from the lower number of room nights in three months

ended June 30, 2006 as compared to same period of 2005. During the same periods, the average room rate increased from \$121.46 in 2005 to \$147.06 in 2006. Aggregate spending per room night during the three months ended June 30, 2006 was \$438.08, as compared to \$377.35 for the same period in 2005. The most significant decrease in revenues at the Resort during the three months ended June 30 2006 occurred in the Other department. Revenues attributable to that category for the three months ended June 30, 2006 decreased by approximately \$462,000, or 43.4%, as compared to the same period in 2005. Other Revenue decreased primarily because the Resort no longer charges a resort fee. Food and Beverage revenues decreased by approximately \$130,000, or 4.6%, as a result of 11,082, or 10.3%, fewer meals (covers) served as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2005. This aggregate decrease in covers served was primarily attributable to the Resort's banquets, catering and room service, with a combined decrease of approximately 8,762 covers. Covers attributed to the Resort's casual restaurants and pool service also decreased by approximately 2,320. Although the aggregate number of covers decreased, revenue per cover increased by \$1.64, or from \$26.17 to \$27.81. The combination of decreased number of covers and increased revenue per cover produced the \$130,000 negative variance for the period ended June 30, 2006 versus June 30, 2005. Golf revenue increased by approximately \$135,000, primarily as a result of improved capture of revenue per round of golf. Golf revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 averaged \$121.62 per round, as compared to \$101.60 per round for the comparative period in 2005. Although in the aggregate golf rounds were down by 4,385, golf revenues were higher as a result of the capture of increased greens fees and ancillary spending in the pro shops. The net decrease in aggregate rounds played was attributed to 3,733 fewer rounds played by the Resort's transient guests, including packages, coupled with an aggregate decrease of 652 rounds played by Resort members. The number of total golf rounds played in the three months ended June 30, 2006 was 29,001, compared to 33,386 rounds played in the same period of 2005. Golf revenue does not necessarily increase or decrease exactly in proportion to occupied room nights because golf revenue also includes member dues and fees and day golf group fees, neither of which is directly related to occupied room nights.

Consistent with past periods, we continue to monitor total operating expenses in an attempt to insure that the Westin controls expenses and that the expenses bear a direct correlation to the room nights, food and beverage covers and golf round demand. Aggregate total operating expenses do not generally increase or decrease on a one-to-one basis with total operating revenue because the Resort must carry a minimum fixed operating staff and other support expenses at all times. In those operating departments where the variable costs can best be managed, we manage these costs consistent with room, food and beverage and golf demand. Total Resort operating expenses, before depreciation and amortization and excluding the Rental Pool amortization in hotel operations, increased by approximately \$73,000, or 0.7%, for the three months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the corresponding period in the prior year.

Depreciation and amortization expense, excluding the Rental Pool amortization included in hotel expenses, was approximately \$533,000 and \$537,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Interest expense, net of interest income, was approximately \$370,000 and \$375,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and reflects amortization of the discount of (i) our Rental Pool refurbishment liability, (ii) our long-term liability to Westin and (iii) our long-term liability to Troon. The participating mortgage loan that was assumed by us from GHR was amended to adjust the outstanding balance to \$39,240,000. That note is non-interest bearing.

The net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2006 was approximately \$1,226,000, compared to a net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2005 of approximately \$697,000.

During the three months ended June 30, 2006, approximately \$292,000 of the capital reserve funds were disbursed. Of those disbursed funds, \$212,000 was used to pay lease payments on existing and additional equipment consisting of bellman vehicles, golf cart leases, golf course equipment leases, telephone equipment leases and cable leases and the balance was for various capital improvement projects and replacements throughout the Resort.

Six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, there were 6,722, or 10.9%, fewer occupied room nights than there were for the six months ended June 30, 2005. During the six months ended June 30, 2006, there were 6,814 fewer transient room nights and 92 greater group room nights, resulting in an aggregate of 6,722 fewer occupied room nights as compared to the same period of the prior year. The decrease in transient room nights could be attributed to the mild weather in the winter and spring months experienced during 2006 in the northern states. Because the winter and spring months were much warmer in the northern states during 2006 than in 2005, we believe that transient guests and golf package guests were less inclined to visit the southern states. We believe that this, in turn, resulted in reduced transient business during the six months ended June 30, 2006.

The decline in the occupied room nights during the six months ended June 30, 2006 was offset by improved average room rates and ancillary spending patterns of the Resort's guests, coupled with increases in banquet and catering sales. Total revenue for the Resort was \$1,067,000 greater during the six months ended June 30, 2006 than in the six months ended June 30, 2005. An overall increase in spending by the Resort's guests, both for rooms and by package guests for food and beverages, offset the reduction in gross revenue that resulted from the lower number of room night in the six months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the same period of 2005. The average room rate increased from \$141.04 in 2005 to \$168.29 in 2006. Aggregate spending per room night during the six months ended June 30, 2006 was \$494.11, as compared to \$423.30 during the same period in 2005. The most significant increase in revenues at the Resort during the six months ended June 30, 2006 occurred in the Food and Beverage department. Revenues of that department increased by approximately \$758,000, or 10.7%, for the six months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005. Overall food and beverage revenues increased as the food and beverage total covers (meals) increased by 4,610. This net increase in covers served was primarily attributed to the Resort's banquets, catering, room service and pool service with a combined increase of approximately 9,149 covers. Covers attributed to the Resort's casual restaurants decreased by approximately 4,539 covers. This reduction of restaurant covers is reflective of the reduced transient room nights noted above. Food and Beverage revenue per cover increased from \$28.17 during the six months ended June 30, 2005 to \$30.63 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, or 8.7% per cover. Golf revenue increased by approximately \$558,000, primarily as a result of improved capture of revenue per round of golf. Golf revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2006 averaged \$131.99 per round, as compared to \$114.56 per round for the comparative period in 2005, while the number of rounds played decreased for the period. In the aggregate, while there were 5,061, or 7.2%, fewer golf rounds, revenues were higher as a result of the capture of higher greens fees and ancillary spending in the pro shops. The net decrease in aggregate rounds played was attributable to 5,686 fewer rounds played by the Resort's transient guests, including packages, offset by an increase of 625 rounds played by Resort members. The number of total golf rounds played in the six months ended June 30, 2006 was 65,280, as compared to 70,341 in the same period of 2005. Golf revenue does not necessarily increase or decrease exactly in proportion to occupied room nights because golf revenue also includes member dues and fees and day golf group fees, neither of which is directly related to occupied room nights. Increases in total revenue due to improved spending of the Resort's guests in the six months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the same period in 2005 were offset by a decrease in Other Revenue of approximately \$805,000. Other Revenue decreased primarily because the Resort no longer charges a resort fee.

Consistent with past periods, we continue to monitor total operating expenses in an attempt to insure that the Westin controls expenses and that the expenses bear a direct correlation to the room nights, food and beverage covers and golf round demand. Aggregate total operating expenses do not generally increase or decrease on a one-to-one basis with total operating revenue because the Resort must carry a minimum fixed operating staff and other support expenses at all times. In those operating departments where the variable costs can best be managed, we manage these costs consistent with room, food and beverage and golf demand. Total Resort operating expenses, before depreciation and amortization and excluding the Rental Pool amortization in hotel operations, increased by approximately \$1,289,000, or 5.0%, for the six month period ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the corresponding period in the prior year. This increase of 5.0% is primarily attributable to the increase in total operating revenue of approximately 4.1% during the six-month comparative period.

Depreciation and amortization expense, excluding the Rental Pool amortization included in hotel expenses, was approximately \$1,024,000 and \$1,335,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Interest expense, net of interest income, was approximately \$743,000, and \$814,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and reflect amortization of the discount on (i) our Rental Pool refurbishment liability, (ii) our long-term liability to Westin and (iii) our long-term liability to Troon. The participating mortgage loan that was assumed by us from GHR was amended to adjust the outstanding balance to \$39,240,000. That note is now non-interest bearing.

The net income for the six months ended June 30, 2006 was approximately \$1,248,000, compared to a net income for the six months ended June 30, 2005 of approximately \$1,088,000.

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, approximately \$518,000 of the capital reserve funds were disbursed. Of those disbursed funds, \$418,000 was used to pay lease payments on existing and additional equipment consisting of bellman vehicles, golf carts, golf course equipment, telephone and cable equipment and the balance was for various capital improvement projects and replacements throughout the Resort.

The preceding information may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Such statements may be identified by the inclusion of terms such as suggests, believe, expect, hope or may or other similar words. Although we believe that such forward-looking statements are based upon sound and reasonable assumptions, given the circumstances in which the statements are made, the actual results could differ significantly from those described in the forward-looking statements.

Certain factors that might cause such a difference include, among others, the following: changes in general economic conditions that may influence group conferences and guests' vacations plans; changes in travel patterns; changes in consumer tastes in destinations or accommodations for group conferences and vacations; changes in rental pool participation by the current condominium owners; settlement of the class action lawsuit involving the rental pool agreements; our ability to continue to operate the Resort under our management contracts; and the resale of condominiums to owners who elect neither to participate in the Rental Pool nor to become Club members. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on such statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our only sources of cash flow (other than the net proceeds from asset sales from time to time) are the monthly interest income we receive on a note receivable (approximately \$26,000 per month), a distribution of net operating income from the one remaining golf property that we own and manage and profitable operations of the Resort, if any. We discuss the Resort's cash position below. As a result of our need for liquidity, on March 18, 2004 we entered into a loan agreement and related mortgage with Textron Financial Corporation, or Textron, for a revolving line of credit. On August 4, 2005, we executed loan documents with Textron to amend the terms of the existing revolving loan. Pursuant to this amendment, the maximum permissible outstanding loan amount was increased from \$2,100,000 to \$4,200,000. The interest rate pursuant to the amended Textron loan documents continues to be the prime rate plus 1.75% per annum, paid monthly. The amendment extended the term of the loan from March 18, 2006 to March 18, 2009. This loan is collateralized by a security interest in our golf courses collectively known as Stonehenge. The loan requires that the operations at Stonehenge for the immediately preceding twelve month period must be sufficient to meet a monthly debt service coverage ratio, as defined in the mortgage, of at least 1.20. At June 30, 2006, we were in compliance with the debt service coverage ratio covenant.

Subject to certain conditions, a buyer of Stonehenge may assume this loan pursuant to the loan assumption provisions in the amendment. We paid a one-time commitment fee to Textron of \$42,000, which represents 2% of the new funds approved to obtain the increase in this credit line. In addition, we will pay to Textron a fee of 0.25% per annum of the unused balance of the available line. As of the date of this report, we have drawn down a total of \$4,100,000 on the line of credit. Subject to our satisfaction of the applicable terms, conditions and covenants of this loan, there is \$100,000 available that could be drawn under this loan.

As of June 30, 2006, the Resort has a working capital deficit of approximately \$5,372,000. This working capital deficit resulted primarily from the reclassification of the Westin termination fee and related deferred management fees from long term to short term obligations. The reclassified termination fee and deferred management fees are approximately \$5,628,000 in the aggregate as of June 30, 2006. See further discussion in Note 10 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements referred to in Item 1 of this quarterly report. Before this reclassification, the Resort had working capital of approximately \$256,000. The Resort's member deficit at June 30, 2006 is \$7,241,000. The Resort reported net income of approximately \$1,248,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006. The Resort continues to experience seasonal fluctuations in its net working capital position due to the seasonality of the golf industry in Florida. This seasonality impacts our liquidity. In particular, there is generally more available cash during the winter months, specifically in the first quarter. Cash generally becomes very limited in the late summer months. Revenues decline at the Resort during the summer months because the hot Florida weather makes the Resort less appealing for group golf outings and vacation destination golfers. Additionally, unusual weather patterns, such as the hurricanes experienced in Florida in 2004 and those that affected the east coast in 2005, negatively impacted revenues for the Resort in the late summer-early fall season of 2005 as groups and guests were hesitant to book reservations on the East Coast during the hurricane season. Weather-related concerns may continue to negatively impact reservations in comparable periods (July through September) of 2006 and subsequent years. The Resort uses seasonal pricing (peak, shoulder and off-peak) to maximize revenues. Generally, the Resort's only source of cash is from its profitable operations, if any. While the financial performance of the Resort has shown signs of recovery since the Company assumed title to the Resort on July 15, 2004, current projections provided by Westin indicate an operational cash flow shortfall of approximately \$750,000 in the aggregate is likely to occur at some point in the fourth quarter of 2006. Further, if or when the Westin Management Agreement terminates, we would be required to replace certain components of the technological infrastructure of the Resort which are proprietary to Westin. Our projections indicate that the replacement of these components could require us to make an investment in the range of \$1.0 to \$2.0 million. The Resort's credit capacity is limited. We continue to work diligently with the Resort's management team to identify opportunities to improve the cash flow situation at the Resort. Further, we continue to seek a buyer for the Resort. We made intercompany advances to the Resort to support working capital needs in the amounts of \$2,000,000, \$400,000 and \$650,000 in July 2004, September 2005 and November 2005, respectively. In the event that we must advance additional capital to fund operations at the Resort or our other operations, we may experience severe liquidity problems.

While we continue to contest Westin's allegations that we have defaulted in our obligations under the Management Agreement, Westin's delivery to us of Westin Notices increases the likelihood that Westin may terminate the Management Agreement in the near term in accordance with its terms. While we have not received from Westin a notice of termination of the Management Agreement and are seeking to negotiate a successful resolution of our respective claims, our relationship with Westin may be terminated in the near term either as a result action by Westin or otherwise. In that event, we may be required to pay to Westin a termination fee of at least \$5,500,000, and any deferred management fees. As of August 16, 2006, the termination fee that would be due would be approximately \$5,622,000. We do not have sufficient funding available to make these payments absent a concurrent sale of the Resort, so if these payments become due prior to the sale of the Resort, we would be forced to seek third party funding or to otherwise gain liquidity with respect to our existing illiquid assets.

We currently hold a note receivable from the sale of one of our golf properties. The amount outstanding under this note at December 31, 2005 was approximately \$2,326,000, which represents \$2,500,000 principal on the note, plus accrued interest, less a \$200,000 discount reserve. On January 30, 2006, the borrower exercised its second option for a one-year extension on the maturity of the note. As a result of the extension of the term of this note, the maturity date is now February 1, 2007. The borrower paid an extension fee of 50 basis points on the principal amount of the note, \$2,500,000. This note accrues interest at prime plus 5% (13.25% at August 16, 2006) until the new maturity date of February 1, 2007.

In the event that we are unable to sell our remaining assets as contemplated, we may be unable to pay our obligations as they become due. In addition, our ability to pay our obligations as they become due would be compromised if our chief executive officer requires payment of outstanding performance milestone payments owed by us to him before we are able to realize net cash proceeds from asset sales sufficient to repay him. As of August 16, 2006, we owed our two most senior executive officers a total of approximately \$1,794,000 in milestone payments and accrued interest on such milestone payments. We also owed approximately \$3,250,000 in legal fees which are included in our estimate of the costs to be incurred prior to our liquidation. We expect to incur additional fees and costs in connection with closing the sales of our two remaining golf properties. Our ability to pay our obligations as they become due will depend on cash flow from the Resort, and forbearance by our senior executive officers and our counsel with respect to sums that we owe to them. In the event that we experience lower revenues, or higher costs, with respect to the Resort, we may need to seek to find alternative funding in order to pay our obligations. Further, should our senior executive officers or our counsel require payment of funds owed to them, we may need to find alternative funding in order to pay our obligations. This funding, if available, may not be offered on reasonable terms.

See discussion of our obligation to the holder of our preferred stock in Notes 9 and 10 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements referred to in Item 1 and also in Item 1A under the caption "Risk Factors" in this Quarterly Report on this Form 10-Q.

If we experience significant liquidity problems, we may be required to seek financing or raise further capital in order to meet our obligations when they come due. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing, raise further capital or that any funding that we receive will not contain restrictive covenants or other onerous terms. At the present time, we only have \$100,000 available in our line of credit with Textron, and this available amount may only be drawn upon our satisfaction of the applicable terms, conditions and covenants in the loan documents regarding revolver advances. We expect that the cash flow that we receive on our note receivable and the net operating income of the Stonehenge golf courses, if any, will not be substantial.

Six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

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Cash flow from operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2006 was \$2,822,000, compared to cash flow from operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2005 of \$1,491,000. The primary components of the cash fluctuations in operating activities were liquidation liability payments and adjustments and working capital changes. The increase in the cash flow from operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2005 primarily resulted because more room nights were realized in May and June of 2005 as compared to May and June of 2006. Because more room nights were realized in May and June of 2005 than in May and June of 2006, a higher balance of accounts receivable and accounts payable (from the purchases of goods and services to service these guests) existed at June 30, 2005 than existed at June 30, 2006. Liquidation liability payments increased for the six months ended June 30, 2006 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2005, primarily due to an increase in legal fees incurred in connection with negotiations with potential purchasers of the Resort.

28

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We made \$97,000 in capital expenditures at the Resort and \$46,000 at the other golf courses that we owned and managed during the six months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to \$450,000 at the Resort and \$42,000 at the other golf courses in the six months ended June 30, 2005. We incurred approximately \$450,000 in capital expenditures at the Resort and \$42,000 in capital expenditures at the other golf courses that we owned and managed during the six months ended June 30, 2005. In addition our investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2006 provided approximately \$1,038,000 from the sale of one of our golf courses.

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, the Resort paid approximately \$159,000 to satisfy its capital lease obligations and approximately \$542,000 against its refurbishment obligation to certain Rental Pool participants. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, the Resort paid approximately \$545,000 to satisfy its capital lease obligations.

Tax Consideration

We do not currently project any income tax liability for the remainder of our liquidation as a result of our net operating loss carryforwards, which we currently expect to be sufficient to offset any taxable income for the remainder of our liquidation.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2006, we have no unconsolidated subsidiaries.

We do not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or unconsolidated financial partnerships of the type often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, i.e., unconsolidated entities established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. Further, we have not guaranteed any obligations of unconsolidated entities nor do we have any commitment or intent to provide additional funding to any such entities (except potentially in connection with the Resort as discussed previously). Accordingly, we believe we are not materially exposed to any market, credit, liquidity or financing risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

Contractual Obligations, Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations at June 30, 2006, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow (or upon our successors in interest under the applicable contracts, if the contracts are not terminated) in future periods:

Contractual Obligation	Payments Due by Period				
	Total (in thousands)	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 Years
Employment Agreements and Employment Security Agreements	\$ 2,258	\$ 1,810	\$ 448	\$	\$
Series A preferred stock and accrued dividends(1)	20,000	20,000			
Elk Funding Loan	800	800			
Textron revolving line of credit	5,228	410	4,818		
Operating lease agreements at the managed golf courses	268	165	103		
Advertising, service, equipment maintenance and other contracts and software license and support agreements at the managed courses	13	13			
Lease agreements for GTA corporate office	6	6			
Subtotal of our obligations excluding those of the Resort	28,573	23,204	5,369		
Master lease agreement (with the condominium owners)	6,464	1,059	5,337	41	27
Management agreements(2)	20,685	7,400	5,585	3,300	4,400
Troon supplemental fee	800				800
Operating and capital leases	1,619	344	1,273	2	
Service agreements and other	2,212	629	1,528	55	
Subtotal of the Resort's obligations	31,780	9,432	13,723	3,398	5,227
Total of our consolidated obligations	\$ 60,353	\$ 32,636	\$ 19,092	\$ 3,398	\$ 5,227

(1) The series A preferred stock is reflected in the Less than 1 year column of this table above due to the fact that this obligation is expected to be paid upon the sale of the Resort. See further discussion below under the caption Series A Preferred Stock.

(2) If the Westin Management Agreement is terminated pursuant to its terms prior to its expiration date of December 31, 2017, a termination fee of will be due at termination in lieu of fees otherwise payable to Westin pursuant to that management agreement (see Note 10). As of August 16, 2006, the termination fee that would be due approximately \$5,622,000 which is included in the Less than 1 year column.

29

Interest is reflected, as applicable, in the commitments and obligations listed above. The above table does not give effect to the anticipated sale of the Resort.

Please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Contractual Obligations, Contingent Liabilities and Commitments in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 filed on April 17, 2006 for a description of our contractual obligations.

Commitments

Series A Preferred Stock. See discussion of our obligations to our holder of the series A preferred stock in Item 1, notes 9 and 10 above to our condensed consolidated financial statements herein and also in Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report under the caption Risk Factors .

Inflation

We believe that inflation does not pose a material risk to us. Our main source of cash flow is golf course dispositions which are not particularly vulnerable to inflation because we can adjust our asking prices if supply/demand factors support an interest in the particular golf course. Although some of our obligations (such as the salary of our chief executive officer) automatically adjust for inflation, some of our rights are similarly indexed. Our room rates at the Resort and our golf course fees at the Resort and at the other properties that we own and manage are relatively flexible and can be increased, subject to constraints imposed by competition and, in some cases, patrons' yearly membership privileges.

Seasonality

The golf industry is seasonal in nature. Revenues generally decline at the Resort during the summer months because the hot Florida weather makes the Resort less appealing for group golf outings and vacation destination golfers. Additionally, unusual weather patterns, such as the tropical storm weather and hurricanes experienced in Florida in 2004 and 2005, may reduce revenues for the Resort in the period from late summer through early fall in 2006 and future years by negatively impacting reservations in comparable periods.

The Resort hosted in October 2003, October 2004 and October 2005, and we expect the Resort to host in October 2006, a nationally televised PGA event, the Chrysler Championship, that brings some of the highest profile golfers to the Resort for several days for the tournament, as well as high profile golf industry sponsors and vendors. We do not expect to host the Chrysler Championship after this year. On April 25, 2006, we entered into an agreement with Suncoast Charities, Inc., or Suncoast, which provides that Suncoast will lease the Copperhead golf course at the Resort for seven and one half days during the month of March for a PGA TOUR event. Our agreement with Suncoast provides that the tournament will occur each year in March beginning in March 2007 and ending in March 2012. The agreement also provides, among other things, that we will receive a base fee and that we may receive a participation fee in the event the aggregate ticket sales during any tournament year exceed 115% of the greater of the 2005 tournament ticket sales or the 2006 tournament ticket sales.

Historically, revenues increase in the fourth quarter; however, revenues are generally the greatest during the first quarter as guests arrive from the northeast and other regions to enjoy the warm weather at the Resort. The Resort uses seasonal pricing (peak, shoulder and off-peak) to maximize revenues. The effects of seasonality at our golf courses can be partially offset at daily-fee golf courses by varying greens fees based on changes in demand.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We have not entered into any transactions using derivative financial instruments. We are subject to market risk associated with changes in interest rates applicable to the revolving line of credit that we obtained on March 18, 2004 and amended on August 4, 2005 and the promissory note payable to Elk Funding. At August 16, 2006, the total outstanding debt subject to interest rate exposure is \$4,800,000. A 25 basis point movement in the interest rate on the floating rate debt would result in an approximate \$12,000 annualized increase or decrease in interest expense and cash flows. We have not entered into any transactions using derivative commodity instruments.

Reference is made to Note 6 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Item 1 for additional debt information.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management assesses the costs and benefits of such controls and procedures based upon the prevailing facts and circumstances, including management's reasonable judgment of such facts. As we neither controlled nor managed the Resort prior to July 16, 2004, our disclosure controls and procedures with respect to the manager and the Resort were necessarily more limited than those we maintained with respect to our own corporate operations. At the close of business on July 15, 2004, we took title to the Resort; however, despite the fact that our Management Agreement with Westin provides us with heightened control and access to information, we do not directly assemble the financial information for the Resort although we have taken steps that we deem to be reasonable under the circumstances to seek to verify such financial information. Consequently, our disclosure controls and procedures with respect to the Resort, while strengthened as a relative matter, remain necessarily more limited than those we maintain with respect to our own corporate operations. Since taking title to the Resort, we have focused upon integrating operations at the Resort into our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control procedures. In particular, those controls and procedures have been updated to account for the challenges presented by the increased size and scope of our operations now that we own the Resort.

The integration of a business much larger in size and scope of operations increases the risk that conditions may have been introduced that we did not anticipate in our design of our systems of control. Any pre-existing deficiencies in the predecessor owner's financial systems, processes and related internal controls increase the risk that the historical unaudited financial statements of the Resort's operations and cash flows which the predecessor owner has provided to us may not be accurate. We have of necessity placed a certain amount reliance on the historical financial information and reports of the Resort's predecessor owner for the periods prior to July 16, 2004 and continue to rely on the information provided by Westin as manager of the Resort.

As of June 30, 2006, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Subject to the limitations mentioned above, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer concluded that as of June 30, 2006, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to us (including our consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in our Exchange Act reports.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1: Legal Proceedings.

We are currently involved in (or affected by) the following legal proceedings:

Young Complaints

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On March 22, 2004, a lawsuit was filed (and was served on our agent for service of process on March 25, 2004) in the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina, Florence Division, by one of our prior directors, Larry D. Young (together with Danny L. Young, Kyle N. Young, the Young Family Irrevocable Trust and The Legends Group, Ltd.), against our independent auditors, BDO Seidman, LLP (together with three former BDO partners) and us (together with our executive officers).

The complaint alleges that the BDO defendants engaged in professional malpractice, misrepresentation, breach of fiduciary duty and fraud by counseling plaintiffs to participate in a type of tax shelter transaction, allegedly held illegal by the Internal Revenue Service. The complaint has seven counts, the last of which applies to all defendants (the first six apply only to BDO and its partners). The seventh count alleges that we conspired with BDO to convince Mr. Young that he would realize a large projected tax gain in order to induce Mr. Young (and the other plaintiffs) to enter into the failed tax shelter transactions. The plaintiffs are seeking damages of at least \$3.7 million, together with legal expenses and other costs.

Defendants BDO Seidman, LLP (together with three former BDO partners) filed a motion to compel arbitration and dismiss the complaint, and we and our executive officers, as defendants, filed a motion to stay, and for extension of time in which to answer or otherwise respond to plaintiffs' complaint. The plaintiffs filed memoranda opposing the aforementioned motions. A hearing on these motions was held in Florence, South Carolina on October 19, 2004. At the conclusion of that hearing, the judge indicated that the former motion would be taken under advisement, while the GTA defendants' motion would be granted in part and denied in part. As a result, the court declined to stay the litigation pending the outcome of the arbitration, but granted the motion extending time and giving the GTA defendants additional time to serve their answer. On November 4, 2004, we filed our answer and counterclaims (nine counterclaims against some or all of the plaintiff parties). On January 21, 2005, the magistrate judge issued a report and recommendation, recommending that the BDO defendant's Motion to Compel Arbitration be granted, and that the claims pending against the BDO defendants be stayed pending arbitration. On February 14, 2005, the District Judge accepted the magistrate's report and recommendation, and granted the BDO defendants' Motion to Compel Arbitration, staying the claims pending against the BDO defendants. The plaintiffs and the GTA defendants have since agreed upon a proposed schedule for their part of the litigation, which was jointly submitted to the court on March 11, 2005, and thereafter accepted and entered as an order on or about April 19, 2005. The scheduling order was entered, and the parties conducted discovery until on or about August 2, 2005 when the parties agreed to informally stay all activity in this litigation to pursue the possibility of settlement. There is as yet no settlement. While we may be willing to enter into a settlement with the plaintiffs in which the plaintiffs dismiss their claims in exchange for our dismissal of our counterclaims, we intend to meet our deadlines and litigate this matter. To that end, before the deadline for doing so, we filed and served our motion for summary judgment as to the plaintiffs' claims on December 23, 2005. The plaintiffs did not file any dispositive motion within the time permitted, either with respect to their own claims or to our counterclaims, nor did the plaintiffs timely file any written response to the motion for summary judgment. Instead they filed a motion to re-open discovery and for leave to file a late response to the motion for summary judgment by the GTA defendants. On March 21, 2006, at a hearing held on the plaintiffs' motion, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion to re-open discovery, with the exception that limited discovery was allowed until June 19, 2006 only on the question of the damages sought by the GTA defendants in their counterclaims against the plaintiffs. The court allowed the plaintiffs to file a late response to the motion for summary judgment, which the plaintiffs did on March 31, 2006. GTA Defendants filed a reply thereto. On July 7, 2006, the plaintiff moved for summary judgment on GTA Defendants' counterclaims, to which GT Defendants responded with a motion to strike on grounds of gross untimeliness. The Court decided not to dismiss the complaint on Rule 12 grounds, but has requested that the December 23, 2005 motions be refiled, and has granted leave to refile, as a motion on the Rule 56 summary judgment grounds to facilitate the Court's consideration of the motion. The GTA Defendants filed an amended motion for summary judgment on August 10, 2006. The court has determined that the trial date for this matter will not occur before October 1, 2006. At this time, the Company is unable to assess the likely outcome of this litigation.

Black Bear Golf Course

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The action entitled *Ashley Fields, L.L.C. v. Golf Trust of America, L.P. and GTA-Black Bear, LLC*, Case No. 05-CA-207, was filed on January 24, 2005, in the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit in Lake County, Florida. The plaintiff is seeking damages against us based upon alleged breach of contract, fraudulent concealment, fraudulent inducement and

32

tortious interference by the defendants. The plaintiff has alleged that we have breached certain representations related to the storm water permit issued at the property and that we have failed to pay certain accounts payable at the property arising out of the sale of the Black Bear Golf Club to them on September 25, 2004. The plaintiff has not stated the amount of its demand for damages related to the storm water retention and construction deficiencies. Our counsel estimates the plaintiffs' claims to be approximately \$250,000. Plaintiff's claim for post-closing adjustments has not been stated in detail but appears to be less than \$5,000. The prevailing party in the litigation will recover attorney's fees and costs. On February 22, 2005, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the lawsuit. A hearing was scheduled for March 29, 2005 but prior to the hearing, the parties resolved the issues in the motion to dismiss by stipulation that the plaintiff would amend the exhibits to its complaint so the hearing was cancelled. Plaintiff amended its complaint in June 2005. In January 2006, we filed a motion for partial summary judgment. On March 31, 2006, the Company received a memorandum in opposition to the motion for partial summary judgment. The plaintiff objected to proceeding to summary judgment based upon the fact that the plaintiff had not taken certain depositions. The court ordered that such depositions must be taken by the plaintiff within the next 30 days. A hearing was expected to be scheduled in May 2006 on this motion for partial summary judgment. The Company asked the Court to enter summary judgment on the alleged fraud and tortious interference claims. Subsequently, a settlement, effective June 8, 2006, was reached at mediation, which provides, among other things, that the defendants pay the plaintiff \$62,500. This settlement agreement was executed and the settlement amount paid on August 11, 2006. We are currently awaiting the filing of the joint notice of voluntary dismissal with prejudice of the Plaintiff's amended complaint and our counterclaims which we expect will occur by August 31, 2006.

Stonehenge (Country Club at Wildewood and Country Club at Woodcreek Farms)

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On April 22, 2002, we filed an action entitled *Golf Trust of America, L.P. and GTA Stonehenge, LLC v. Lyndell Lewis Young and Stonehenge Golf Development, LLC* in the Court of Common Pleas for Richland County. We had asserted causes of action against the defendant for breach of contract, fraud and unfair trade practices. We were seeking damages of approximately \$172,000, which represents prepaid dues that were not disclosed by the defendants. A counterclaim for payment under a consulting agreement, along with claims for payment of operating/maintenance and insurance expenses was filed by the defendant against us on June 20, 2002; our reply was filed on July 22, 2002 denying the claims and, alternatively, seeking a set-off or recoupment against the defendant's alleged claim for the amount of our claim against the defendant. The Court dismissed the case on May 28, 2003. On March 15, 2005, we took action to restore the case. The Court of Common Pleas for Richland County has ordered the case restored to the roster. A written order will be issued once it is agreed between counsel. As of August 16, 2006, the trial date has not yet been set.

Land Use Lawsuits

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On March 10, 2005 in the Circuit Court of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, in and for Pinellas County, Florida, Civil Division, we filed a Motion to Intervene in the lawsuit titled Innisbrook Condominium Association, Inc., C. Frank Wreath, Meredith P. Sauer, and Mark Banning, as the Plaintiffs vs. Pinellas County, Florida, Golf Host Resorts, Inc. and Innisbrook F LLC, as the Defendants, Case No. 043388CI-15. We refer to this lawsuit as the Initial Land Use Lawsuit. The Plaintiffs have filed a multi-count complaint, or the Complaint, seeking injunctive and declaratory relief with respect to the land use and development rights of a tract of land known as Parcel F. Parcel F is a parcel of land located within the Resort. The Plaintiffs allege that there are no remaining development units (residential units) available to be developed within the Resort property. On March 29, 2005, we filed a Motion to Intervene as a defendant in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit in order to protect our property, and our land use and development rights with respect to Parcel F and our property. A hearing on the Motion to Intervene was held on April 4, 2005, after which the court granted our Motion to Intervene. On April 5, 2005, we joined in the filing of a Motion to Dismiss and Motion to Strike three of the seven counts of the Complaint. The court granted the Motion to Dismiss on April 26, 2005. On that same date, four individuals (Joseph E. Colwell, Marcia G. Colwell, Kirk E. Covert, Deborah A. Covert) and Autumn Woods Homeowner's Association, Inc. moved to intervene in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit. The court has not ruled on that motion. On April 8, 2005, a separate suit, or the Subsequent Land Use Lawsuit, was filed by James M. and Mary H. Luckey and Andrew J. and Aphrodite B. McAdams. That suit seeks injunctive and declaratory relief in six separate counts, all relating to the land use and development rights of Parcel F. This suit was consolidated with the Initial Land Use Lawsuit on May 3, 2005. After May 6, 2005 we filed a Motion to Dismiss the Subsequent Land Use Lawsuit. The motion was heard by the court on May 31, 2005. Since that hearing, we have filed our Answer and Affirmative Defenses to both complaints that have been filed in the consolidated action. On August 3, 2005, a case management conference was held before the judge who is now presiding over this case. At that hearing, the court scheduled a hearing on the defense motions for summary judgment for August 30, 2005, and a trial starting December 12, 2005. On August 30, 2005, the judge heard extensive argument on the defense motions for summary judgment and entered a number of rulings in the defendants' favor. In summary, the court dismissed those claims in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit and the Subsequent Land Use Lawsuit which are founded upon the theory that the proposed development is inconsistent with the

Pinellas Countywide Plan and Rules adopted pursuant to Chapter 73-594, Laws of Florida. The court further dismissed for lack of jurisdiction those claims of the plaintiffs in the Subsequent Land Use Lawsuit that are based on the theory that the proposed development is inconsistent with the Pinellas Comprehensive Plan. The court entered a similar ruling on Counts I, II, VIII-XV of the Third Amended Complaint as to some (but not all) of the Plaintiffs in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit.

The defendants in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit also filed a Motion to Strike the Plaintiffs' Demand for Jury Trial. In the face of that motion, the Plaintiffs dropped their jury trial demand and the court confirmed by order dated September 21, 2005 that this case will not be tried by a jury. The court then entered an order scheduling the remaining claims for non-jury trial during December 2005.

In addition, the Plaintiffs in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit have filed a motion for summary judgment. The court set the hearing date for the summary judgment review for December 7, 2005. From December 19 through December 23, 2005, the court tried these consolidated cases in a non-jury trial. At the conclusion of the evidentiary portion of the trial, the court deferred final argument until Friday, January 6, 2006. On that date, final argument took place before the court at the conclusion of which the court rendered its decision. The court ruled in favor of all defendants and against all plaintiffs as to each count in both cases. Subsequent to the court's oral rulings, defense counsel prepared a proposed final judgment which reflects the court's factual findings and legal conclusions. On March 8, 2006, the court formally entered its final judgment on the record ruling in favor of the defendants on all counts and denying all claims asserted by the plaintiffs in both cases. On March 31, 2006, the Plaintiffs in the consolidated cases filed a notice of appeal. There have been no material actions taken on this case since that date.

As an intervenor in the Initial Land Use Lawsuit, we will seek to obtain a ruling from the court which preserves and protects our property, the land use and development rights with respect to Parcel F and our property in order to maximize the value of those rights as they relate both to Parcel F and the Resort in general. We refer to these two matters as the Land Use Lawsuits. See further discussion of the Land Use Lawsuits under the heading "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this report.

In the event that the defendants in the Land Use Lawsuits do not prevail in the appeal, the owner of Parcel F may lose all or substantially all of its land use and development rights with respect to Parcel F. As a result, we may experience reduced club memberships at the Resort, and our ability to realize the benefits from proposed development of Parcel F would be adversely impacted. In addition, failure by the defendants to prevail in the Land Use Lawsuits could jeopardize our land use and development rights in the remaining units that we may have the opportunity to develop at the Resort if a court subsequently applied a similar interpretation of our rights with respect to those units. In that instance, we might lose all or substantially all of those rights with respect to the remaining units. As a result of a successful challenge to our land use and development rights relating to the remaining units at the Resort, our ability to develop the Resort would be adversely affected.

Property Tax Lawsuit

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On December 10, 2004, our indirect subsidiary, GTA-IB, LLC filed a lawsuit against the property appraiser of Pinellas County Florida, or Pinellas County, to challenge the 2004 real estate assessment on the Resort property. Pinellas County filed a motion to dismiss, which was denied by the court. No trial date has been set. If Pinellas County were to prevail, there would be no material adverse effect upon our financial statements, as the assessment is fully accrued and accounted for in our books and records.

Lake Ozark Industries, Inc. and Everett Holding Company, Inc. v. Golf Trust of America, et al.

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This is an action initiated in the Circuit Court of Miller County, Missouri, by a contractor, Lake Ozark Construction Industries, Inc., or LOCI, and its asserted assignee of lien and account rights, Everett Holding Company, Inc., in the Fall of 1999 against numerous defendants, including Golf Trust of America, L.P. Plaintiffs assert LOCI performed construction services on, or that benefited, the property of various defendants, including Golf Trust of America, L.P. So far as the action concerns Golf Trust of America, L.P., plaintiffs seek to foreclose a mechanic's lien upon property formerly owned by Golf Trust of America, L.P. The lien is for the principal amount of approximately \$1,276,000, plus interest at 10% per annum and attorney fees. Plaintiffs calculate interest to May 20, 1999, just prior to the lien filing, to be approximately \$151,000 and interest thereafter to be \$354 per day. In March 2002 the Court orally granted a motion for summary judgment filed by Golf Trust of America, L.P., ruling that plaintiffs' claimed lien does not comply with requirements of the Missouri mechanic's lien statute and is invalid. The court entered its written order granting Golf Trust of America, L.P.'s motion for summary judgment in April 2002. Since not all claims involved in this lawsuit were disposed of by that ruling, Plaintiffs' time to appeal this ruling did not begin to run. In November 2003 the court entered a final judgment, and plaintiffs appealed the ruling in favor of Golf Trust of America, L.P. to the Missouri Court of Appeals. The briefs in the appeal were filed and the case was argued to the court of appeals on October 19, 2004. On November 9, 2004, we filed with the Court of Appeals a

Motion to File Supplemental Brief, along with a copy of a Supplemental Brief. Following briefing and oral argument, the Court of Appeals on April 5, 2005 reversed the Circuit Court judgment in favor of us and remanded the case to the Circuit Court for further proceedings. On April 20, 2005, we filed with the Court of Appeals a motion for rehearing and an alternative application to transfer the case to the Missouri Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals denied this motion and the transfer application on May 31, 2005. On May 31, 2005, the Court of Appeals also filed modified Opinion, which again reversed the Circuit Court judgment in favor of us and remanded the case to the Circuit Court for further proceedings. On June 15, 2005, we filed with the Missouri Supreme Court an application to transfer the case to that court. On August 30, 2005, the Missouri Supreme Court denied the application for transfer. The case was returned to the Circuit Court for trial on plaintiffs' claim that LOCI performed construction services on, or that benefited, the property of various defendants, including us. The trial date has not yet been set. At this time, we are unable to assess the likely outcome of this litigation.

Agreement for Marketing and Joint Sale of Tierra Del Sol

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On September 20, 2000, Terence Mulvihill, a principal in the lessee and in the entity which previously owned the Tierra Del Sol Country Club, attempted to terminate our water rights lease agreement at the Tierra Del Sol Country Club. The termination was allegedly based upon (a) the existence of an unauthorized assignment, which Mr. Mulvihill claimed was the result of allowing GTA Tierra Del Sol, LLC to operate the golf course; (b) use of the water on the golf course in a manner which was contrary to the purposes authorized under the water rights lease agreement; (c) use of the water in amounts in excess of the amounts permitted under the terms of the water rights lease agreement; and (d) non-payment of 1999 taxes under the water rights lease agreement. We responded in writing to Mr. Mulvihill disputing the termination of the water rights lease agreement. We also filed a complaint on January 15, 2002 in the Thirteenth Judicial District Court, County of Valencia, State of New Mexico, against the Mulvihill Estate (Mr. Mulvihill died in December 2000) and Golf Classic Resorts, LLC. Our complaint sought various forms of relief in relation to the water rights lease agreement and the underlying purchase of Tierra Del Sol, including, but not limited to, requesting a determination that: (1) the water rights lease agreement has not been terminated and remains in effect; (2) the lease, in essence, constitutes a transfer of a fee interest in the water rights; or (3) alternatively requesting a rescission of the 1998 contribution and leaseback agreement pursuant to which the water rights were assigned to Mr. Mulvihill, based upon the fraud and misrepresentation of the seller and Mr. Mulvihill. On February 21, 2003, we entered into an agreement for marketing and joint sale of the property with Mary Louise Mulvihill Skalkos, the executor of the Mulvihill Estate and Golf Classic Resorts, LLC. In that agreement, the parties agreed jointly to market the assets at the Tierra Del Sol Golf & Country Club in Belen, New Mexico, which assets include a 9-hole executive golf course, water rights, and tennis courts, in addition to the country club. Our agreement for the marketing and joint sale of the property will expire on September 21, 2006. Since we closed on the sale of Tierra Del Sol on May 8, 2006, we applied the terms of this agreement to this transaction. On July 31, 2006, the buyer of the Tierra Del Sol Country Club paid the Company's \$1.063 million note receivable taken in connection with the sale. In connection with the collection of this note, on August 2, 2006, the Company paid from these proceeds its final obligation under the Joint Marketing Agreement for the Sale of Tierra Del Sol of approximately \$183,000.

Routine Litigation

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In addition to litigation between a lessor (such as our operating partnership) and our former lessees (and their affiliates), owners and operators of golf courses are subject to a variety of legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of operating a golf course, including proceedings relating to personal injury and property damage. We have in the past been, and expect to continue in the future to be, subject to proceedings relating to personal injury and property damage. Such proceedings are generally brought against the operator of a golf course, but may also be brought against the owner of the golf course. Since we are now either the operator or owner of our remaining golf courses, we maintain insurance to defend against certain of these actions

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks that might Delay or Reduce our Liquidating Distributions

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We have recorded the value of the Resort and our remaining golf courses and liabilities at our best estimates of fair value as of August 16, 2006; however, we can provide no assurance that these estimates reflect the actual current market value for the applicable courses. As a result of our inability to provide any assurance regarding the estimates of the fair value of our assets, including the probability of negotiating and closing a sale of the Resort, at the present time, we do not believe

35

that we are able to reliably project the amount of the total liquidating distributions we will make to the holders of our common stock over the remainder of the liquidation period and the amounts may be significantly less than our earlier projections. Further, while we have provided in this report estimated adjustments to net assets in liquidation based upon the sale of the Resort and our interest in Parcel F for aggregate consideration of approximately \$36.4 million, there can be no assurances that we will be able to close a sale of the Resort for a price that will allow us to realize the estimated proceeds for the Resort, if at all. Further, in the event that we are unsuccessful in negotiating the terms of an amendment of an existing agreement or a new agreement which will allow us to repurchase all of AEW's series A preferred stock for a price of \$20,000,000 or less, or if we negotiate such an agreement and are unable to repurchase AEW's preferred stock for any reason, the assets available for distribution to the holders of our common stock, and the ultimate liquidating distributions to the holders of our common stock, will be reduced by the amount of any accrued dividends through the date that we redeem AEW's shares. Even if we are able to successfully negotiate an agreement with AEW which would allow us to repurchase AEW's preferred stock at a price that excludes dividends on the preferred stock, we may either be unable to sell the Resort at a time or under conditions which do not permit us to exercise our option. As a result of these factors, the estimated adjustments to net assets in liquidation provided in this report may prove incorrect and the amounts, if any, that we ultimately distribute as liquidating distributions may be significantly less than estimated.

In the event that our Management Agreement with Westin is terminated, in addition to our obligation to pay termination fees to Westin, we will be required to find a third party to manage the Resort or manage the Resort ourselves.

While we continue to contest Westin's allegations that we have defaulted on our obligations under the Management Agreement, Westin's delivery to us of Westin Notices increases the likelihood that Westin may terminate the Management Agreement in the near term in accordance with its terms. The Management Agreement provides that we shall pay to Westin, subject to the terms of the Management Agreement termination fee of at least \$5,500,000. The Management Agreement provides that the maximum termination shall be reduced by \$365 per day for each day elapsed from the effective date of the Management Agreement until the termination date. As of August 16, 2006, the termination fee would be approximately \$5,622,000. See disclosure of this obligation as accrued at June 30, 2006 in note 9 to our condensed consolidated financial statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report. While we have not received a notice of termination of the Management Agreement from Westin and are seeking to negotiate a successful resolution of our respective claims, our relationship with Westin may be terminated in the near term.

In addition to any termination fees and deferred management fees which we may be required to pay to Westin pursuant to the Management Agreement, we may be forced to either find a new manager for the Resort or manage the Resort ourselves. Further, it is possible that Westin will terminate the Management Agreement on five days notice, in which case we will need to make immediate provision for the management of the Resort. Whether we manage the Resort or hire a third party to manage it, there is a substantial likelihood that the new manager will experience a learning curve related to managing the daily operations at the Resort. We cannot guarantee that a new manager will be as successful in managing the Resort as Westin has been. In addition, a third party manager may fail to perform, or default on its obligations to us. In the event that any new manager of the Resort proves less successful than Westin or defaults in its obligations to us, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

If we are not able to sell the Resort and our other remaining golf property in a timely manner, obtain liquidity with respect to certain other non-real estate assets such as our note receivable, or obtain some form of additional financing, we may experience severe liquidity problems, not be able to meet the demands of our creditors, and ultimately become subject to bankruptcy proceedings.

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In the event that we are unable to sell the Resort and our other remaining golf property as planned, obtain liquidity with respect to certain other non-real estates assets such as our note receivable, or obtain some form of additional financing, we may be unable to pay our obligations as they become due or upon demand. In addition, our ability to pay our obligations may be compromised if our chief executive officer requires payment of outstanding performance milestone payments owed by us to him before we are able to realize net cash proceeds from asset sales sufficient to discharge those obligations. As of August 16, 2006, we owed our two most senior executive officers a total of approximately \$1,794,000 in milestone payments and accrued interest on such milestone payments. We also owe a substantial sum in legal fees, including fees incurred in connection with the negotiation of agreements providing for the sale of the Resort.

Further, given that the Resort's only source of cash is from any profitable operations of the Resort, and that the operational cash flow capacity of the Resort will likely not permit the Resort to maintain positive cash flow through out 2006, we may be required to seek to provide additional capital to the Resort. We made intercompany advances to the Resort to support working capital needs in the amounts of \$2,000,000, \$400,000 and \$650,000 in July 2004, September 2005 and

November 2005, respectively. While the financial performance of the Resort has shown signs of recovery since the Company assumed title to the Resort on July 15, 2004, current projections provided by Westin indicate that an operational cash flow shortfall of approximately \$750,000 in the aggregate is likely to occur at some point in the fourth quarter of 2006. Further, the Resort's credit capacity is limited. There are no assurances that additional intercompany advances will not be necessary prior to the consummation of a sale of the Resort. In the event that we must advance additional capital to fund operations at the Resort or our other operations, we may be required to seek financing or raise further capital in order to meet our obligations when they come due. Further, we may also be required to use proceeds from the sale of our other assets to fund our operations and the operations of the Resort. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain liquidity with respect to certain other non-real estate assets, obtain additional financing, raise further capital or that we will have sufficient proceeds from assets sales from which to draw, or that any funding that we receive will not contain restrictive covenants or other onerous terms. Additionally, we expect that the cash flow that we receive on the interest income from our note receivable and the net operating income of the Stonehenge golf courses, if any, will not be substantial.

While we continue to contest Westin's allegations that we have defaulted in our obligations under the Management Agreement, Westin's delivery to us of Westin Notices increases the likelihood that Westin may terminate the Management Agreement in the near term in accordance with its terms. While we have not received a notice of termination of the Management Agreement from Westin and are seeking to negotiate a successful resolution of our respective claims, our relationship with Westin may be terminated in the near term either as a result action by Westin or us. In that event, we may be required to pay to Westin a termination fee of at least \$5,500,000 along with any deferred management fees. As of August 16, 2006, the termination fee that would be due would be approximately \$5,622,000. We do not have sufficient funding available to make these payments absent a concurrent sale of the Resort, so if these payments become due prior to the sale of the Resort, we would be forced to seek third party funding or to otherwise gain liquidity.

In the event we are not able to sell our remaining assets within a reasonable period of time and for reasonable amounts, obtain liquidity with respect to certain other non-real estate assets, or obtain additional financing, or if our expenses exceed our estimates, we may experience severe liquidity problems and not be able to meet our financial obligations of our creditors. If we cannot meet our obligations to our creditors, we could ultimately become subject to bankruptcy proceedings.

Our estimate of the Resort's fair value, as recorded on our books for accounting purposes, is based on forward-looking estimates which are subject to change. We might sell the Resort for an amount less than our current estimate of its fair value, which could significantly reduce our liquidating distributions to holders of our common stock.

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We do not believe we are able at this time to project the amount of the total liquidating distributions we will make to the holders of our common stock over the remainder of the liquidating period. The factors giving rise to this uncertainty include, without limitation, the following:

- improvement in the financial performance of the Resort that we have observed since we took title in July 2004 may not continue;
- despite our execution of a new Management Agreement with Westin at the Resort providing for increased control by us over accounting and marketing and improved provisions governing Westin's reporting to us, we do not directly manage the Resort;
- our Settlement Agreement with our former borrower and related agreements that we entered with Westin may prove less successful than anticipated, and the performance of the parties to the Settlement Agreement may fall short of our expectations;
- historical uncertainty surrounding the future of the Resort and the level of Westin's involvement upon the prospective sale of the Resort may create uncertainty for corporate meeting planners contracting for large corporate groups, and any such uncertainty may be used as a competitive advantage by our competitors when marketing their hotels against the Resort; and
- uncertainty about our ability to close the transactions contemplated in any asset purchase agreement we may execute.

As a result of the foregoing, at the present time we will refrain from either making any adjustments (positive or negative) to any earlier reported range of distributions or proposing a new range. We may, however, be able to do so in future periods in the event that the quality and reliability of all information necessary to make estimates of cash flow and, correspondingly, value become more reliable. You should not assume that the liquidating distributions have not declined, perhaps in material amounts, from the historical projections we provided in earlier filings.

Our efforts to preserve the value of the Resort until we are able to consummate its sale may be unsuccessful, and we might ultimately sell our interest in the Resort for significantly less than our last estimate of its fair value. Accordingly, our assessment of the Resort's fair value may change at some future date, perhaps in a material adverse manner, based on facts and circumstances at that time, and the Resort's value may again be written-down.

We are currently negotiating with AEW, the holder of all of our series A preferred stock, the terms of an amendment of an existing agreement or a new agreement which will allow us to repurchase all of AEW's series A preferred stock for a price of \$20,000,000 or less. As a result of our assumption that these negotiations will lead to an executed agreement, we have not recorded in our net assets a liability for the accrual of preferred dividends payable for the quarter beginning July 1, 2001 or for subsequent quarters. We can provide no assurance, however, that a final agreement will be executed with AEW. Further, even if we successfully execute such an agreement with AEW, we may be unable to negotiate a financing arrangement through our existing lender relationships or otherwise procure sufficient funding to permit us to exercise that repurchase right and close the repurchase prior to its expiration. In the event that either we are unable to reach an agreement with AEW, or we are unable to exercise any repurchase right and close the repurchase under any agreement we may reach with AEW, we may be required to pay AEW all or a portion of the preferred dividends for which we have not recorded a liability, reducing our liquidating distributions to holders of our common stock.

On April 12, 2006, we executed an Option Agreement with AEW, the holder of all of our series A preferred stock, in which AEW granted us an option to purchase, on or before June 30, 2006, the 800,000 shares of our series A preferred stock held by AEW, including, without limitation, all of AEW's rights to due and unpaid principal, accrued and unpaid dividends and liquidation preferences. The exercise price of this option was approximately \$20 million, and excluded dividends that would accrue to the series A preferred stock pursuant to existing contractual obligations. As previously reported, this option expired by its terms on June 30, 2006.

We are currently negotiating with AEW the terms of an amendment of an existing agreement or a new agreement which will allow us to repurchase all of AEW's series A preferred stock plus accrued dividends for a price of \$20 million or less. We anticipate that the terms of any agreement that we may enter with AEW would include, among other terms and conditions, a provision that all or a portion of our obligations to AEW are secured by the Resort, which we believe provides AEW with more favorable remedies against us than AEW currently possesses.

As a result of our assumption that these negotiations will lead to an executed agreement, we have not recorded in our net assets for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 either (i) a liability of \$11,164,000 for the accrual of quarterly preferred dividends for the period July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006 or (ii) additional dividend accruals of \$625,000 for each subsequent quarter through the date that the exit transaction is ultimately consummated and liquidation payments are made to AEW. Absent either an agreement by a third party to assume all or a portion of our accrued preferred dividend obligation or an agreement by AEW to forgive all or a portion of our preferred dividend obligations, (neither of which have occurred), we will be required to accrue, and ultimately pay in liquidating distributions to AEW, these preferred dividends. Any preferred dividends which we are required to pay to AEW ultimately would reduce the net assets available to stockholders in liquidation and correspondingly the estimated liquidation distribution per common share. As of June 30, 2006, if we were required to pay AEW accrued dividends through that date, our liquidating distributions would be reduced by \$1.52 per common share or OP unit of the Operating Partnership outstanding on that date.

At the present time, we have not executed a binding agreement with AEW. There are no assurances that we will successfully execute such an agreement with AEW, or that the terms of any agreement that we may execute with AEW will not be more onerous to us than we currently anticipate. Further, even if we are able to execute an agreement with AEW which permits us to repurchase the series A preferred stock at \$20 million or less, we may be unable to negotiate a financing arrangement through our existing lender relationships or otherwise procure sufficient funding to permit us to exercise that repurchase right and close the repurchase prior to its expiration. In the event that we execute an agreement with AEW and we are unable to repurchase AEW's series A preferred stock in accordance with the terms of that agreement, in addition to the requirement that we pay accrued dividends to AEW, we expect that agreement also would subject us to penalties or grant AEW additional rights with respect to us and our remaining assets which will be prejudicial to us and our assets.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to enter into a binding agreement for the sale or other disposition of the Resort.

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In connection with our efforts to sell the Resort, we intend to negotiate and execute a binding asset purchase agreement.

Thereafter, any closing pursuant to an executed asset purchase agreement will be conditioned upon, among other things, consideration and approval of the transaction by the Special Committee of our Board and the receipt of a satisfactory fairness opinion. We cannot assure you that we will enter into an asset purchase agreement for the Resort or, if we do so, that all conditions to closing will be satisfied and the Resort will be sold. Further, the price that we receive if we sell the Resort might be less than the then applicable carrying value of the Resort on our financial statements. Significant legal and other costs and expenses will be incurred in connection with the negotiation of any sale of the Resort, and these costs and expenses will further reduce the liquidating distributions that we make to the holders of our common stock.

We took ownership of the Resort on July 16, 2004 pursuant to a global Settlement Agreement providing for the assumption of certain existing or modified financial obligations of our former borrower. We are now responsible for any negative cash flow of the Resort. If the amount of assumed liabilities and expenditures with respect to the Resort exceed our expectations, our liquidating distributions to common stockholders could be reduced.

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On July 15, 2004, we entered a Settlement Agreement relating to our June 1997 \$79.0 million loan to our former borrower. This loan was secured by a mortgage on the Resort. As part of the Settlement Agreement, we assumed certain financial obligations of the borrower, such as refurbishment expenses paid by the condominium owners, a modified termination rights fee and outstanding golf facility management fees payable to Troon. As the owner of the Resort, we are responsible for any negative cash flow associated with its ownership and operation. As a result of the assumption of these liabilities and our responsibility for any negative cash flow, we face the risk that our ultimate liabilities and expenditures might be greater than expected. In that case, our cash available for distribution and the ultimate amount of our liquidating distributions to the holders of our common stock could be less than our expectations. In 2005, we funded \$1,050,000 to address seasonal cash flow shortfalls. We expect that additional intercompany advances totaling approximately \$750,000 in the aggregate will be necessary at some point in the fourth quarter of 2006 to fund projected operating cash shortfalls.

Although the revenues of the Resort have begun to increase since we took title to it, we can provide no assurance that the Resort's future performance will continue to show improvement. If we do not continue to improve the Resort's financial performance, our recovery with respect to this asset might be significantly delayed. A delay in our recovery of the Resort might reduce the net proceeds that we ultimately receive upon a sale of the Resort to less than our current estimate of the Resort's fair value, and we may be forced to use funds that otherwise might be distributed to our stockholders, if any, to fund cash shortages of the Resort, causing our liquidating distributions to holders of our common stock to be reduced. Our estimate of the Resort's fair value, as recorded on our books for accounting purposes, is based on forward-looking estimates which are subject to change. We can provide no assurance of success under the Settlement Agreement, or the future success of the Resort.

Stockholder litigation related to the plan of liquidation could result in substantial costs and distract our management.

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Extraordinary corporate actions, such as our plan of liquidation, often lead to securities class action lawsuits and derivative litigation being filed against companies such as ours. We became involved in this type of litigation in connection with our plan of liquidation (and the transactions associated with it) in a legal action we refer to as the *Crossley* litigation. During the second quarter of 2003, the *Crossley* claim was dismissed with prejudice on our motion for summary judgment. Accordingly, the lawsuit was dismissed and the plaintiff will not be allowed to refile the claim, although the plaintiff could appeal the dismissal. We subsequently entered into a non-monetary settlement with the plaintiff whereby the plaintiff agreed not to appeal the dismissal and we agreed not to seek reimbursement of our legal costs from the plaintiff. Even though the *Crossley* litigation has been dismissed, we face the risk that other claims might be brought against us. Any such litigation would likely be expensive and, even if we ultimately prevail, the process would divert management's attention from implementing the plan of liquidation and otherwise operating our business. If we do not prevail in any such litigation, we might be liable for damages. It is not possible to predict the amount of such potential damages, if any, but they might be significant. Any damage liability would reduce our cash available for distribution and the ultimate amount of our liquidating distributions to holders of our common stock.

If we are unable to retain at least one of our key executives and sufficient staff members to complete the plan of liquidation in a reasonably expeditious manner, our liquidating distributions might be delayed or reduced.

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Our ability to consummate sales transactions for our other interests in golf courses depend to a large extent upon the experience and abilities of our two most senior executives, W. Bradley Blair, II, our chief executive officer and president, and Scott D. Peters, our senior vice president and chief financial officer, and their experience and familiarity with our assets, our counter-parties and the market for golf course sales. Mr. Blair and Mr. Peters are currently serving us on a reduced schedule basis. We believe our liquidation has progressed to the point that the resignation of one, but not both, of our executives would not likely cause significant adverse consequences. However, a loss of the services of both of these individuals could materially harm our ability to complete the plan of liquidation in a reasonably expeditious manner and our prospects of selling our assets at the best potential prices.

39

The potential resignation of Mr. Blair poses a relatively greater risk at this time in light of the fact that the amount of time that Mr. Peters is required to commit to us is less than the amount of time that Mr. Blair is required to commit to us. If Mr. Blair were to resign, we would likely seek to hire a replacement for Mr. Blair. The cost that we incur to replace Mr. Blair would likely depend upon our determination of the experience and skills that must be possessed by his replacement in light of our financial condition, our assets remaining to be liquidated, and the complexity of any issues bearing on us and the liquidation at that time.

Our ability to complete the plan of liquidation in a timely manner also depends on our ability to retain our key non-executive employees, in particular our controller. Those employees may seek other employment rather than remaining with us throughout the process of liquidation, even though they generally would lose their eligibility for severance payments by resigning. If we are unable to retain enough qualified staff to complete our plan of liquidation in a reasonably expeditious manner, liquidating distributions might be delayed or reduced.

If we are unable to consummate a sale of the Resort or our other remaining golf courses at our revised estimates of their respective values, our liquidating distributions might be delayed or reduced.

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In addition to the four golf courses at the Resort, we have one other property (or two eighteen-hole equivalent golf courses). In calculating our projected liquidating distributions, we assumed that we would be able to find buyers for the Resort and our other remaining property at purchase prices equal to our estimates of their respective fair market values. However, our estimates of the sales prices of the Resort and our other remaining property may exceed the prices we eventually receive. At December 31, 2005, we recorded a \$2.421 million write-down in the value of the Resort based on market indications of interest. Should we not be able to find a buyer at our current carrying value, in order to find a buyer in a reasonably expeditious manner, we might be required to lower our asking price for the Resort and our other remaining property below our estimate of their fair value. If we are not able to find new buyers for these assets in a reasonably expeditious manner, or if we have overestimated the sales prices we will ultimately receive, our liquidating distributions to the holders of our common stock will be significantly delayed or reduced.

At the present time, we do not believe we are able to reliably project the amount of the total liquidating distributions we will make to the holders of our common stock over the remainder of the liquidation period. Accordingly, you should not rely on the valuations or ranges earlier provided as representative of our current views on the subject.

If we are unable to realize the value of a promissory note taken as part of any purchase price, our liquidating distributions might be reduced.

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In some golf course sales, we may agree to receive promissory notes from the buyer as a portion of the purchase price. Promissory notes are often illiquid. If we are not able to sell the promissory note without a great discount, or in the case of a short-term note, if we hold it to maturity and the maker ultimately defaults, our liquidating distributions might be reduced.

Decreases in golf course values caused by economic recession and/or additional terrorist activity might reduce the amount for which we can sell our assets.

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The value of our interests in golf courses might be reduced, and substantially so, by a number of factors that are beyond our control, including the following:

- adverse changes in the economy, prolonged recession and/or additional terrorist activity against the United States or our allies, or other war-time activities might increase public pessimism and decrease travel and leisure spending, thereby reducing golf course operators' revenues (particularly destination-resort golf course revenues) and diminishing the resale value of the affected golf courses;
- increased competition, including, without limitation, increasing numbers of golf courses being offered for sale in our markets or nationwide;
- continuing imbalance in supply and demand in the golf course industry; and
- changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses.

Any reduction in the value of our golf courses would make it more difficult for us to sell our assets for the amounts and within the time-frames that we have estimated. Reductions in the amounts that we receive when we sell our assets could decrease or delay our payment of liquidating distributions to our stockholders, perhaps in substantial ways.

If our liquidation costs or unpaid liabilities are greater than we expect, our liquidating distributions might be delayed or reduced, potentially in a substantial manner.

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Before making the final liquidating distribution to the holders of our stock, we will need to pay all of our transaction costs pertaining to the liquidation and all valid claims of our creditors, which we expect will be substantial. Our board may also decide to acquire one or more additional insurance policies covering unknown or contingent claims against us, including, without limitation, additional directors and officers liability insurance, for which we would pay an additional premium based upon market prices prevailing at the time of any such purchase. In addition, if we form a liquidating trust, we may have additional expenses for items such as insurance for the trustees. We have estimated such transaction costs in calculating the amount of our projected liquidating distributions. To the extent that we have underestimated costs and expenses in calculating our historical projections, our actual aggregate liquidating distributions will be lower than we have historically projected, and perhaps by substantial amounts.

The holder of our series A preferred stock might exercise its right to appoint two directors to our board of directors, which might result in decisions that prejudice the economic interests of our common stockholders in favor of our preferred stockholders.

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We entered into a voting agreement with the holder of our preferred stock, AEW, pursuant to which the holder agreed to vote in favor of our plan of liquidation. The voting agreement provided that if we failed to redeem our series A preferred stock by May 22, 2003, the holder of the preferred stock would be entitled to require us to redeem the preferred stock. We received such a demand from the holder of our preferred stock on May 23, 2003; however, we do not have cash available to redeem the holder of our preferred stock. Our default in making a timely redemption payment gives the holder of our preferred stock the right under the voting agreement to appoint two new directors to our board. Our charter also gives the holder of our preferred stock the right to elect two new directors if and when dividends on its series A preferred stock are in arrears for more than six quarters. Currently, dividends on the series A preferred stock are twenty quarters in arrears. These director election rights are not cumulative, which means that the holder of our preferred stock may elect two, but not four, new directors. The current holder of our preferred stock, AEW, informed us previously that it does not currently intend to exercise its director election rights. However, it might decide to exercise such right at any time in the future. The appointment of such directors to our board might reduce the efficiency of our board's decision-making or result in decisions that prejudice the economic interests of the holders of our common stock in favor of the holder of our preferred stock.

Distributing interests in a liquidating trust may cause you to recognize gain prior to the receipt of cash.

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As we contemplate the sale of our remaining assets and the wind-up of our company, as expressly contemplated by our plan of liquidation, we may elect to contribute our remaining assets and liabilities to a liquidating trust. Our stockholders would receive interests in the liquidating trust, our corporate existence would terminate and our shares would no longer trade publicly. The plan of liquidation prohibits us from contributing our assets to a liquidating trust unless and until our preferred stock has been redeemed in full or until such time as it consents to such a contribution.

For tax purposes, the creation of the liquidating trust should be treated as a distribution of our remaining assets to our stockholders, followed by a contribution of the same assets to the liquidating trust by our stockholders. As a result, we will recognize gain or loss inherent in any such assets, with any gains offset by available net operating loss carry-overs (discussed above). In addition, a stockholder would recognize gain to the extent his share of the cash and the fair market value of any assets received by the liquidating trust was greater than the stockholder's basis in his stock, notwithstanding that the stockholder would not contemporaneously receive a distribution of cash or any other assets with which to satisfy the resulting tax liability, and would not be able to transfer its interests in the liquidating trust.

In addition, it is possible that the fair market value of the assets received by the liquidating trust, as estimated for purposes of determining the extent of the stockholder's gain at the time interests in the liquidating trust are distributed to the stockholders, will exceed the cash or fair market value of property ultimately received by the liquidating trust upon its sale of the assets, in which case the stockholder may not receive a distribution of cash or other assets with which to satisfy any tax liability resulting from the contribution of the assets to the liquidating trust. In this case, the stockholder would recognize a loss in a taxable year subsequent to the taxable year in which the gain was recognized, which loss might be limited under the tax code.

If we do not distribute our assets to a liquidating trust and, instead, continue to operate as a regular corporation until all of our assets are sold, we would recognize gains or losses upon the sale of assets for federal income tax purposes. Since we are no longer a REIT, we could be subject to income tax on any recognized gains. If we were to recognize taxable gains in a

year before consideration of net operating loss carryovers, we could be subject to alternative minimum tax. Generally, for tax years ending after December 31, 2002, the use of net operating loss carryovers to reduce alternative minimum taxable income is limited to 90% of alternative minimum taxable income. Therefore, tax at a rate of 20% could be imposed on our alternative minimum taxable income that cannot be reduced by net operating loss carryovers. If a liquidating trust is formed, our net operating loss carryovers will not be available to reduce any gains recognized within the trust. However, the trust will have a tax basis equal to the fair market value of its assets at the date the liquidating trust is formed. Any gain recognized by the trust would thus be the result of either appreciation in the value of the assets during the time that they are owned by the trust, or an initial underestimation of the fair market value of the assets at the time the trust is formed.

Our stock may be de-listed from American Stock Exchange, which would make it more difficult for investors to sell their shares.

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Currently, our common stock trades on the American Stock Exchange, or Amex. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain our listing on Amex or any other established trading market. Among other things, Amex has considerable discretion with respect to listing standards, which include qualitative and quantitative criteria, some of which are beyond our control. Further, in the event that we form a liquidating trust, we expect that we would de-list from the Amex.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain our listing on Amex, and involuntary delisting would harm our business and the value of your investment. If our common stock were to be de-listed from Amex, either as a result of voluntarily action by us or because we no longer meet the Amex listing standards, it could severely limit the market liquidity of the common stock and your ability to sell our securities in the secondary market.

We and our subsidiary, GTA-IB LLC, expect to incur significant compliance costs relating to the Exchange Act and Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

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We and our subsidiary, GTA-IB, LLC, are required to comply with the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act as they apply to non-accelerated filers. As such, both entities must timely file Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Current Reports on Form 8-K, among other actions. Further, recently enacted and proposed laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and disclosure requirements applicable to public companies, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and new SEC regulations have increased the costs of corporate governance, reporting and disclosure practices which are now required of us and of GTA-IB. We were formed prior to the enactment of these new corporate governance standards, and as a result, we did not have all necessary procedures and policies in place at the time of their enactment. Our efforts to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including requirements of the Exchange Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, are expected to involve significant, and potentially increasing, costs. Costs incurred in complying with these regulations may reduce the amount of cash available for liquidating distributions.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related laws, rules and regulations create legal bases for administrative enforcement, civil and criminal proceedings against us in case of non-compliance, thereby increasing our risk of liability and potential sanctions. Costs incurred in defending against any such actions or proceedings, and any liability or sanctions incurred in connection with such actions or proceedings, could negatively affect the amount of cash available for liquidating distributions.

Risks Relating to the Resort

In the event that the Resort does not provide sufficient cash flow to us, we may be forced to reduce capital expenditures and improvements at the Resort, diminishing the value of the Resort.

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As the owner of the Resort, we are responsible for any negative cash flow associated with its operation. As a result of our assumption of these liabilities and our responsibility for any negative cash flow of the Resort, we may be exposed to liabilities and expenditures exceeding our expectations or ability to pay. In the event cash flow is insufficient to fund planned improvements, our ability to rent the units in the Rental Pool may decline. A decline in the rental rates that can be charged for the units or related vacancies resulting from our inability to make necessary capital expenditures may cause the value of the Rental Pool units, and the Resort, to decline.

The Resort's performance may not provide adequate resources to fund the refurbishment reimbursement to the Rental Pool participants.

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Pursuant to GHR's arrangement with many of the persons who own condominium units at the Resort, the condominiums owned by these participating persons are placed in a securitized pool and rented as hotel rooms to guests of the Resort. We refer to this securitized pool of participating condominiums as the Rental Pool. In addition to the current Rental Pool agreement, GHR agreed with the Association that GHR would reimburse 50% of the refurbishment costs, plus accrued

42

interest at 5% per annum on the unpaid balance of that portion of the unpaid refurbishment costs which we are required to reimburse. This amount will be reimbursed to participating condominium owners (or transferees of their condominium unit(s)) over the five-year period beginning in 2005. The reimbursement is contingent on the units remaining in the Rental Pool from the time of their refurbishment through 2009. If the unit does not remain in the Rental Pool during the reimbursement period from 2005 through 2009, the owner or successor owner forfeits any unpaid installments at the time the unit is removed from the Rental Pool.

Accordingly, maintaining condominium owner participation in the Rental Pool is very important to the continued economic success of the Resort. We assumed certain existing or modified financial obligations of GHR, including its responsibilities regarding the administration of the condominium unit Rental Pool, when we took ownership of the Resort pursuant to the Settlement Agreement. Also as part of the Settlement Agreement, we assumed GHR's obligation to reimburse the refurbishment expenses paid by the condominium owners.

As owner of the Resort, we are responsible for any negative cash flow associated with the ownership and operation of the Resort. As a result of the assumption of these liabilities and our responsibility for any negative cash flow, we face the risk that our ultimate liabilities and expenditures might be greater than we expected. In that case, we may not have sufficient cash available for the payment of the refurbishment expenses relating to the Rental Pool units, or we may otherwise decide not to use our funds in this manner. If this occurs, a disagreement involving the funding for the Rental Pool may arise, and this disagreement could both divert our management's attention from the operation of the Resort and prove costly to the parties to any such dispute.

The number of Rental Pool units may decline if current owners find alternative uses of the units more attractive than participating in the Rental Pool, reducing the number of available Rental Pool units and diminishing the value of the remaining units.

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Participants in the Rental Pool may decide that alternative uses of their condominium units are more attractive than participating in the Rental Pool. In particular, condominium owners may determine that it is more financially advantageous to rent their units to longer term tenants, or to live in their units rather than paying to live elsewhere and allowing their units to participate in the Rental Pool. Any such reduction in the number of participants in the Rental Pool may result in increased pro-rata costs and reduced revenues for the remaining Rental Pool participants. In particular, a decrease in the number of participants in the Rental Pool will result in higher per capita costs relating to fixed costs that are incurred in connection with the administration of the Rental Pool. In the event that the number of units in the Rental Pool declines below 575, our obligation to reimburse refurbishment expenses for the units will be abated until the number of units in the Rental Pool is restored to 575 or higher. As of August 16, 2006, the number of units participating in the Rental Pool is 612.

Severe weather patterns experienced by Florida during 2004 and the southeastern portion of the United States during 2005 could result in depressed bookings, adversely affecting the Resort's results of operations and reducing proceeds to the participants in the Rental Pool.

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We expect that bookings at the Resort during the late summer and early fall of future years may be adversely affected as a result of a series of hurricanes that affected Florida during 2004 and the southeastern portion of the United States during 2005. Our management detected such an adverse effect in 2005. In particular, the hurricanes that occurred during 2005 may have increased the awareness of potential guests, particularly those not residing in the southeastern portion of the United States, to the danger that hurricanes and tropical storms present. We expect that potential guests may be more reluctant to book rooms in regions subject to such weather patterns. In particular, it is possible that groups will choose alternative destinations for travel during the hurricane season. In the event that potential guests and groups choose alternative destinations as a result of these weather-related concerns, the Resort may experience lower bookings and reduced revenues, which in turn will result in reduced distributions to the Rental Pool participants.

Recent severe weather patterns could further intensify the seasonal nature of the results of the Resort.

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The hotel industry is cyclical in nature. Our business has historically been weaker during the third quarter of each year. In the event that we suffer from reduced bookings during the third quarter as a result of hurricane-related concerns of potential guests, this effect could reduce the revenues to the Resort in the third quarter of each year, increasing the disparity between our results in the third quarter as compared to other quarters. This increased cyclical nature could make it more difficult for us to project the results of the Resort, and may result in a lower than expected percentage of the Resort's fixed costs being offset by revenue during the third quarter.

43

We are subject to all the operating risks common to the hotel industry which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Operating risks common to the Resort include:

- changes in general economic conditions, including the timing and robustness of the apparent recovery in the United States from the recent economic downturn and the prospects for improved performance in other parts of the world;
- the impact of war and terrorist activity (including threatened terrorist activity) and heightened travel security measures instituted in response thereto;
- domestic and international political and geopolitical conditions;
- decreases in the demand for transient rooms and related lodging services, including a reduction in business travel as a result of general economic conditions;
- the impact of internet intermediaries on pricing and our increasing reliance on technology;
- cyclical over-building in the hotel industry which increases the supply of hotel rooms;
- changes in travel patterns;
- changes in operating costs, including, but not limited to, energy, labor costs (including the impact of unionization), workers' compensation and health-care related costs, insurance and unanticipated costs such as acts of nature and their consequences;
- disputes with the managers of the Resort which may result in litigation;
- the availability of capital to allow us to fund renovations and investments at the Resort; and
- the financial condition of the airline industry and the impact on air travel.

General economic downturns, or an increase in labor or insurance costs, may negatively impact our results.

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Moderate or severe economic downturns or adverse conditions may negatively affect the operations of the Resort. These conditions may be widespread or isolated to one or more geographic regions. A tightening of the labor markets in Florida may result in fewer and/or less qualified applicants for job openings at the Resort. Higher wages, related labor costs and the increasing cost trends in the insurance markets may negatively impact our results as these costs increase. A general economic downturn, or increase in expenditures on insurance and labor costs, would adversely impact the operations of the Resort, potentially reducing funding that we provide to the Rental Pool and negatively impacting our results.

If we are unable to successfully compete for customers, it may adversely affect our operating results.

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The hotel industry is highly competitive. The Resort competes for customers with other hotel and resort properties. Some of our competitors may have substantially greater marketing and financial resources than we do, and they may improve their facilities, reduce their prices, or expand or improve their marketing programs in ways that adversely affect the Resort and our operating results.

Internet reservation channels may negatively impact our bookings and results of operations.

Internet travel intermediaries such as Travelocity.com®, Expedia.com® and Priceline.com® are attempting to commoditize hotel rooms by increasing the importance of price and general indicators of quality at the expense of brand or property-specific identification. These travel intermediaries hope that consumers will eventually develop brand loyalties to their reservations system rather than to lodging brands. Although we expect to derive most of our business from traditional channels, if the amount of sales made through internet intermediaries increases significantly, our business and profitability may be significantly harmed.

The Resort places significant reliance on technology.

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The hospitality industry continues to demand the use of sophisticated technology and systems including technology utilized for property management, procurement, reservation systems, operation of customer loyalty programs, distribution and guest amenities. These technologies can be expected to require refinements and there is the risk that advanced new technologies will be introduced. There can be no assurance that as various systems and technologies become outdated or new technology is required we will be able to replace or introduce them as quickly as our competition or within budgeted costs for such

44

technology. Further, there can be no assurance that we will achieve the benefits that may have been anticipated from any new technology or system. If or when the Westin Management Agreement terminates, we would be required to replace certain components of the technological infrastructure of the Resort which are proprietary to Westin. Our projections indicate that the replacement of these components could require us to make an investment in the range of \$1.0 to \$2.0 million. Additionally, there are risks associated with transferring the data and ensuring that there are no interruptions in the operations of the Resort. There are no assurances that such technological components can be identified, purchased and implemented in a cost effective and efficient manner.

The Resort is capital intensive, and may become uncompetitive in the event that sufficient financing is not available.

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For the Resort to remain attractive and competitive, we must spend money periodically to keep the properties well maintained, modernized and refurbished. These expenditures result in an ongoing need for cash. From time to time, it may also be necessary to undertake material capital expenditure projects at the Resort such as the replacement of the technological infrastructure at the Resort if or when Westin's management contract is terminated. To the extent we cannot fund expenditures from cash generated by the Resort's operations, we must seek to obtain funds by borrowing or otherwise. We may be unable to find such financing on favorable terms, if at all. To the extent that we are unsuccessful in obtaining such financing, it could adversely impact the Resort's results from operations.

Our investment in the Resort is subject to numerous risks, which could adversely affect our income.

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As a result of our ownership of the Resort, we are subject to the risks that generally relate to investments in real property. The investment returns available from equity investments in real estate such as the Resort depends in large part on the amount of income earned and capital appreciation generated by the Resort, reduced by the expenses incurred to operate it. In addition, a variety of other factors affect both income from the Resort and the Resort's real estate value, including governmental regulations, real estate, insurance, zoning, tax and eminent domain laws, interest rate levels and the availability of financing. When interest rates increase, the cost of developing, expanding or renovating real property increases and real property values may decrease as the number of potential buyers decreases. Any of these factors could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations or financial condition. If the Resort does not generate revenue sufficient to meet operating expenses, including debt service and capital expenditures, our income will be adversely affected.

Environmental regulations may increase the Resort's costs, or limit our ability to develop, use or sell the Resort.

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Environmental laws, ordinances and regulations of various federal, state, local and foreign governments impact our properties and could make us liable for the costs of removing or cleaning up hazardous or toxic substances on, under, or in property we currently own or operate. These laws could impose liability without regard to whether we knew of, or were responsible for, the presence of hazardous or toxic substances. The presence of hazardous or toxic substances, or the failure to properly clean up such substances when present, could jeopardize our ability to develop, use, sell or rent the real property or to borrow using the real property as collateral. If we arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic wastes, we could be liable for the costs of removing or cleaning up wastes at the disposal or treatment facility, even if we never owned or operated that facility. Other laws, ordinances and regulations could require us to manage, abate or remove lead or asbestos containing materials. Certain laws, ordinances and regulations, particularly those governing the management or preservation of wetlands, coastal zones and threatened or endangered species, could limit our ability to develop, use, or sell the Resort. Further, in the event that environmental obligations prevent us from developing, using or selling the Resort, distributions that we are able to pay to the holders of our stock could be reduced.

Although the courts have recently delivered favorable rulings in the Land Use Lawsuits to which we are a party, in the event that the ultimate rulings in these matters are unfavorable to us, the value of Parcel F and the Resort would be adversely effected.

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As discussed in further detail under the heading "Legal Matters" in Part II Item 1 of this report, on March 10, 2005 we filed a motion to intervene as a defendant in the lawsuit styled Innisbrook Condominium Association, Inc., C. Frank Wreath, Meredith P. Sauer, and Mark Banning (as plaintiffs) vs. Pinellas County, Florida, Golf Host Resorts, Inc. and Innisbrook F LLC (as defendants), Case No. 043388CI-15. This matter relates to a tract of land within the Resort known as Parcel F. In April 2005, a subsequent lawsuit relating to this matter was filed. We are also a defendant in this subsequent lawsuit. In this report, we refer to the March 2005 and the April 2005 lawsuits collectively as the Land Use Lawsuits.

On January 6, 2006, the court ruled in favor of all defendants and against all plaintiffs as to each count in both cases. While we believe that the January 6, 2006 ruling is a favorable result for us and for the other defendants, the plaintiffs in the Land Use Lawsuits have the right to appeal or otherwise challenge that ruling. On March 8, 2006, the court formally entered its final judgment on the record ruling in favor of the defendants on all counts and denying all claims asserted by the plaintiffs in both cases. On March 31, 2006, the Plaintiffs in the consolidated cases filed a notice of appeal.

In the event that the plaintiffs convince a court to overturn the January 6, 2006 ruling, we could lose all or substantially all of our land use and development rights with respect to Parcel F. Such an unfavorable result could also cause us to experience reduced club memberships at the Resort and could adversely impact our ability to realize the benefits from the proposed development of Parcel F. In addition, if the defendants do not ultimately prevail in the Land Use Lawsuits and a court subsequently applies a similar interpretation of our rights with respect to the remaining developable units at the Resort, our land use and development rights in those remaining units could be jeopardized, adversely affecting both our ability to develop the Resort and the value of the Rental Pool units.

So-called acts of God, terrorist activity and war could adversely affect the Resort.

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The Resort's financial and operating performance may be adversely affected by so-called acts of God, such as natural disasters, in Florida and in areas of the world from which we draw a large number of guests. Similarly, wars (including the potential for war), terrorist activity (including threats of terrorist activity), political unrest and other forms of civil strife and geopolitical uncertainty have caused in the past, and may cause in the future, our results to differ materially from anticipated results. The returns to participants in the Rental Pool could be adversely impacted in the event that acts of God, war or terrorism impact the Resort's ability to attract guests.

Some potential losses of the Resort are not covered by insurance.

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We carry comprehensive insurance coverage for general liability, property, business interruption and other risks with respect to the Resort. Our policies offer coverage features and insured limits that we believe are customary for similar types of property. Generally, our all-risk property policies provide that coverage is available on a per occurrence basis and that, for each occurrence, there is a limit as well as various sub-limits on the amount of insurance proceeds we can receive. In addition, there may be overall limits under the policies. Sub-limits exist for certain types of claims such as service interruption, abatement, expediting costs or landscaping replacement, and the dollar amounts of these sub-limits are significantly lower than the dollar amounts of the overall coverage limit.

In addition, there are also other risks such as war, certain forms of terrorism such as nuclear, biological or chemical terrorism, acts of God such as hurricanes and earthquakes and some environmental hazards that may be deemed to fall completely outside the general coverage limits of our policies or may either be uninsurable or too expensive to justify insuring against.

Our operations at the Resort are dependent upon outside managers, and if those managers are less successful than expected, the Resort's results of operations will be adversely affected, potentially in a material way.

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Westin manages the daily operations of the Resort pursuant to the Management Agreement, and Troon manages the golf facilities at the Resort pursuant to related contractual commitments with both Westin and us. In the event that these third party managers fail to perform under their respective contracts as expected, or in the event that they default on their obligations, the Resort's results of operations will be adversely affected, potentially in a material way. Further should our existing disagreement with Westin continue, both Troon and Westin may devote less time and resources to the Resort, potentially impacting its performance.

A sustained increase in energy costs may negatively impact the Resort's results by increasing its energy-related costs and by discouraging potential guests from traveling and taking part in recreational activities.

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During the past year, energy costs in the United States have increased substantially. Energy costs represent an increasingly larger percentage of the costs of the Resort, and we expect energy costs to increase in both absolute and relative terms in future periods. In addition, we expect that higher energy costs will negatively affect the Resort by discouraging travel and recreational activities. In particular, potential guests of the Resort are less likely to travel as they bear the affects of higher energy costs as either higher airline fares or in an increased cost per gallon of gasoline. In addition, higher energy costs may reduce the disposable income of potential guests, making them less likely to spend money for travel and recreational activities. As a result of these factors, a sustained increase in energy costs may negatively impact the Resort's results by increasing its energy-related costs and by discouraging traveling and taking part in recreational activities.

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

None.

46

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

As previously reported, on July 21, 2003 we defaulted on our obligation, under our voting agreement with the holder of our series A preferred stock, to redeem the series A shares within 60 days of the holder's May 23, 2003 demand. As a result, the aggregate series A dividend rate increased from \$462,500 per quarter to \$625,000 per quarter and the preferred stock holder has a right to appoint two directors to our board of directors. The preferred stock holder has that same right under our the Series A Articles Supplementary (our charter document relating to the preferred stock) because we have not paid a preferred stock dividend since the third quarter of 2001 and such right arises when preferred stock dividends are in arrears for six or more quarters. The holder of our preferred stock has informed us that it does not currently intend to exercise that right. However, it remains free to do so at any time (pursuant to the procedures specified in our charter and the voting agreement).

On April 12, 2006, we entered into a new option agreement with AEW in which AEW grants us the option, exercisable by us in our sole discretion, to purchase, on or before June 30, 2006, all 800,000 shares of the our series A preferred stock held by AEW including, without limitation, all of AEW's rights to Liquidation Preferences (as defined in the ours Articles Supplementary, including, without limitation, Liquidation Preferences in respect of any accrued and unpaid dividends) payable in respect of such shares as of our exercise of the option for a price of \$20,000,000. The option to repurchase AEW's preferred stock is only exercisable in the event that the business of the Resort is purchased for cash consideration of no more than \$35 million. This option agreement expired pursuant to its terms on June 30, 2006; however, we are currently negotiating with AEW the terms of an amendment of the existing agreement or a new agreement which will allow us to repurchase all of AEW's series A preferred stock for a price of \$20,000,000 or less. At the present time, we have not executed a binding agreement with AEW.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the three months ended June 30, 2006.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

On July 10, 2006, GTA-IB, LLC, our wholly-owned subsidiary, received from Westin, in accordance with the Management Agreement dated as of July 15, 2004 by and between Westin and GTA-IB, LLC, a second notice of default. In accordance with the Management Agreement, Westin previously had sent to GTA-IB, LLC a first notice of default. We refer to the first and second notice of default as the Westin Notices.

The Westin Notices relate to GTA-IB, LLC's alleged failure to provide certain requested funding to the Westin Innisbrook Resort. The Westin Notices alleged, among other things, that if GTA-IB, LLC failed to cure the default by August 1, 2006, then Westin would have the right to (i) terminate the Management Agreement on not less than five (5) days notice and (ii) pursue available remedies following an event of default. GTA-IB, LLC has contested, and continues to contest the defaults that Westin claims that GTA-IB, LLC has committed, including the defaults alleged by Westin in the Westin Notices. Moreover, the Company believes that if a third party determines that GTA-IB, LLC has not complied with all of their obligations under the Management Agreement, it is in part because of Westin's non-compliance with its obligations thereunder.

The Management Agreement provides that GTA-IB, LLC shall pay to Westin, subject to the terms of the Management Agreement, a termination fee. The Management Agreement provides that the termination fee shall be reduced by \$365 per day for each day elapsed from the effective date of the Management Agreement until the termination date; provided, however, that the termination fee shall not be reduced below \$5,500,000. As of August 16, 2006, the termination fee that would be due would be approximately \$5,622,000. GTA-IB, LLC has not received from Westin a notice of termination of the Management Agreement. The parties have mutually agreed upon a process to seek to negotiate a resolution of each party's respective claims.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits

The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index, which appears after the signature page, are included or incorporated by reference in this Quarterly Report.

SIGNATURES

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

Date: August 21, 2006

By: **GOLF TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.,** registrant
/s/ W. Bradley Blair, II
W. Bradley Blair, II
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 21, 2006

By: /s/ Scott D. Peters
Scott D. Peters
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Pursuant to Item 601(a)(2) of Regulation S-K, this exhibit index immediately precedes the exhibits.

The following exhibits are part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (and are numbered in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K). Items marked with an asterisk (*) are filed with this quarterly report.

No.	Description
2.1	Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution of Golf Trust of America, Inc., as approved by stockholders on May 22, 2001 and as currently in effect (previously filed as Exhibit 2.1 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 30, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Golf Trust of America, Inc., as filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland on January 31, 1997, (previously filed as Exhibit 3.1A to our company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Commission File No. 333-15965) Amendment No. 2 (filed January 30, 1997) and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.2	Articles of Amendment of Golf Trust of America, Inc., as filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland on June 9, 1998 (previously filed as Exhibit 3.2B to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 14, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.3	Articles of Amendment of Golf Trust of America, Inc. dated May 22, 2001, as filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland on May 25, 2001 (previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 30, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2.1	Articles Supplementary of Golf Trust of America, Inc. relating to the Series A Preferred Stock, as filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of the State of Maryland on April 2, 1999 (previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed April 13, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2.2	Articles Supplementary of Golf Trust of America, Inc. relating to the Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock, as filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of the State of Maryland on August 27, 1999 (previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 30, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference).
3.3.1	Bylaws of Golf Trust of America, Inc., as amended and restated by the Board of Directors on February 16, 1998 (previously filed as Exhibit 3.2 to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed May 15, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.3.2	Bylaws of Golf Trust of America, Inc., as amended and restated by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2001 (previously filed as Exhibit 3.3 to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed May 15, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.3.3	Bylaws of Golf Trust of America, Inc., as amended and restated by the Board of Directors on August 20, 2001 and as currently in effect (except for the provision amended by the following exhibit 3.3.4) (previously filed as Exhibit 3.3 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 30, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).

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No.	Description
3.3.4	Bylaws Amendment of Golf Trust of America, Inc., as adopted by the Board of Directors on February 9, 2004 (previously filed as Exhibit 3.3.4 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 30, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.3.5	Bylaws Amendment of Golf Trust of America, Inc., as adopted by the Board of Directors on January 5, 2005 and as currently in effect (previously filed as Exhibit 3.3.4 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed January 10, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.3.6	Bylaws Amendment of Golf Trust of America, Inc., as adopted by the Board of Directors on March 8, 2006 and as currently in effect (previously filed as Exhibit 3.2 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed March 13, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.1	Form of Share Certificate for Golf Trust of America, Inc. Common Stock (previously filed as Exhibit 4.3 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 30, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.2	Form of Share Certificate for Golf Trust of America, Inc. Series A Preferred Stock (previously filed as Exhibit 3.2 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed April 13, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.3	Shareholder Rights Agreement, by and between Golf Trust of America, Inc. and ChaseMellon Shareholder Services, L.L.C., as rights agent, dated August 24, 1999 (previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 30, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.4	Voting Agreement, between Golf Trust of America, Inc. and the holder of all of its outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock, AEW Targeted Securities Fund, L.P., dated February 22, 2001 (previously filed as Exhibit 4.2 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed March 12, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.5	Voting Agreement, by and among Golf Trust of America, Inc., Golf Trust of America, L.P., GTA GP, Inc. and the holders of operating partnership units named therein, dated as of February 14, 2001 (previously filed as Exhibit 4.3 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed March 12, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.1	First Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (the Partnership Agreement) of Golf Trust of America, L.P., dated February 12, 1997 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 31, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.2	First Amendment to the Partnership Agreement of Golf Trust of America, L.P., dated as of February 1, 1998 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1.2 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 31, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.3	Second Amendment and Consent to the Partnership Agreement of Golf Trust of America, L.P., as amended, dated as of February 14, 2001 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.3 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed March 12, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.4****	Exhibit A to the Partnership Agreement (Schedule of Partnership Interests) of Golf Trust of America, L.P., as revised through August 16, 2006.

No.	Description
10.1.5	Designation of Class B Common OP units of Golf Trust of America, L.P., dated February 1, 1998, which has been added as the first entry in Exhibit D to the Partnership Agreement (included within the First Amendment to the Partnership Agreement, which was previously filed as Exhibit 10.1.2 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 31, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.6	Designation of Series A Preferred OP units of Golf Trust of America, L.P., dated April 2, 1999, which has been added to Exhibit D to the Partnership Agreement (previously filed as Exhibit 10.3 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed April 13, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.7	Designation of Series B Preferred OP units of Golf Trust of America, L.P., dated May 11, 1999, which has been added to Exhibit D to the Partnership Agreement (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1.6 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 30, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.8	Designation of Series C Preferred OP units of Golf Trust of America, L.P., dated July 28, 1999, which has been added to Exhibit D to the Partnership Agreement (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1.7 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 30, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2.1	Credit Agreement, dated as of June 20, 1997, by and among Golf Trust of America, L.P., as Borrower, Golf Trust of America, Inc., GTA GP, Inc. and GTA LP, Inc., as Guarantors, the Lenders referred to therein, and NationsBank N.A., as Agent (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 20, 1997 and filed August 12, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2.2	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of July 8, 1998, by and among Golf Trust of America, L.P., as Borrower, Golf Trust of America, Inc., GTA GP, Inc. and GTA LP, Inc., as Guarantors, the Lenders referred to therein, and NationsBank N.A., as Agent (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2.2 to our company's Amended Annual Report on Form 10-K/A, filed April 1, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2.3	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of March 31, 1999, by and among Golf Trust of America, L.P., as Borrower, Golf Trust of America, Inc., GTA GP, Inc. and GTA LP, Inc., as Guarantors, the Lenders referred to therein, NationsBank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, First Union National Bank as Syndication Agent, and BankBoston, N.A., as Documentation Agent (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2.3 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 30, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2.4	Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of July 25, 2001, by and among Golf Trust of America, L.P., as Borrower, Golf Trust of America, Inc., GTA GP, Inc., GTA LP, Inc., Sandpiper-Golf Trust, LLC, GTA Tierra Del Sol, LLC, and GTA Osage, LLC, as Guarantors, the Lenders referred to therein, and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, First Union National Bank, as Syndication Agent, and Fleet National Bank, as Documentation Agent (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 1, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).

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No.	Description
10.3	Credit Agreement, dated as of March 31, 1999, by and among Golf Trust of America, L.P., as Borrower, Golf Trust of America, Inc., GTA GP, Inc. and GTA LP, Inc., as Guarantors, the Lenders referred to therein, and NationsBank, N.A., as Administrative Agent for the Lenders (previously filed as Exhibit 10.3 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 30, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.4	Loan Agreement (the participating mortgage), dated as of June 20, 1997, by and between Golf Host Resorts, Inc., as Borrower, and Golf Trust of America, L.P., as Lender (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 20, 1997 and filed August 12, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5	Form of Participating Lease Agreement (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to our company's Registration Statement on Form S-11, filed January 15, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6+	1997 Non-Employee Directors' Plan of Golf Trust of America, Inc. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.7 to our company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Commission File No. 333-15965) Amendment No. 1 (filed January 15, 1997) and incorporated herein by reference).
10.7+	1997 Stock Incentive Plan (the Original 1997 Plan) of Golf Trust of America, Inc. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.6 to our company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Commission File No. 333-15965) Amendment No. 1 (filed January 15, 1997) and incorporated herein by reference).
10.8+	1997 Stock-Based Incentive Plan of Golf Trust of America, Inc. (the New 1997 Plan) (previously filed as Exhibit 10.3 to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 000-22091), filed August 15, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.9+	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement for use under the New 1997 Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.4 to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 000-22091), filed August 15, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.10+	Form of Employee Incentive Stock Option Agreement for use under the New 1997 Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.5 to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (Commission File No. 000-22091), filed August 15, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.11+	General Provisions Applicable to Restricted Stock Awards Granted Under the New 1997 Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.14 to our company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Commission File No. 333-36847), dated September 30, 1997 and filed as of October 1, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.12+	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement for use under the New 1997 Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 10.15 to our company's Registration Statement on Form S-11 (Commission File No. 333-36847), dated September 30, 1997 and filed as of October 1, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.13+	1998 Stock-Based Incentive Plan of Golf Trust of America, Inc. (previously filed as Exhibit A to our company's definitive proxy statement, dated April 1, 1999 and filed March 29, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference).

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No.	Description
10.14+	Employee Stock Purchase Plan of Golf Trust of America, Inc. (previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to our company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Commission File No. 333-46659), filed February 20, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.15+	Subscription Agreement for use with the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (previously filed as Exhibit 4.2 to our company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Commission File No. 333-46659), filed February 20, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.16.1+	First Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Golf Trust of America, Inc. and W. Bradley Blair, II, dated November 7, 1999 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.15 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 30, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.16.2+	Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Golf Trust of America, Inc. and W. Bradley Blair, II, dated as of February 25, 2001 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.4 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed March 12, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.16.3+	Letter Agreement to the Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Golf Trust of America, Inc. and W. Bradley Blair, II, dated as of March 22, 2004 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.16.3 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.17.1+	Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Golf Trust of America, Inc. and Scott D. Peters, dated November 7, 1999 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.16 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 30, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.17.2+	Third Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Golf Trust of America, Inc. and Scott D. Peters, dated as of February 25, 2001 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.5 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed March 12, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.17.3+	Fourth Amended and Restated Employment Agreement and related General Release between Golf Trust of America, Inc. and Scott D. Peters, dated as of August 29, 2003 (previously filed as Exhibits 10.1 and 10.2 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed October 9, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.18	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated April 2, 1999, by and among Golf Trust of America, Inc., Golf Trust of America, L.P., GTA GP, Inc., GTA LP, Inc. and AEW Targeted Securities Fund, L.P. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed April 13, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.19	Registration Rights Agreement, dated April 2, 1999, by and between Golf Trust of America, Inc. and AEW Targeted Securities Fund, L.P. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed April 13, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.20.1	Purchase and Sale Agreement, between Golf Trust of America, L.P., as seller, and Legends Golf Holding, LLC, as buyer, dated as of February 14, 2001 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 14, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).

No.	Description
10.20.2	First Amendment to Purchase Agreement, Fifth Amendment to Lease Agreement (Bonaventure Golf Club) and Settlement Agreement by and among Golf Trust of America, L.P., Legends Golf Holding, LLC, Legends at Bonaventure, Inc., Larry Young and Danny Young, dated as of July 30, 2001 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 14, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.21	Confidentiality and Standstill Letter Agreement between Golf Trust of America, Inc. and The Legends Group, dated as of February 14, 2001 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed March 12, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.22.1	Loan Agreement, dated as of March 18, 2004, by and among GTA Stonehenge, LLC, as Borrower, Golf Trust of America, L.P., as Guarantor, and Textron Financial Corporation as the Lender (previously filed as Exhibit 10.22.1 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.22.2	Mortgage Security Agreement and Fixture Filing, dated as of March 18, 2004, from Golf Trust of America, L.P. in favor of Textron Financial Corporation (previously filed as Exhibit 10.22.2 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.22.3	Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, dated as of August 4, 2005, by and among GTA Stonehenge, LLC, as Borrower, Golf Trust of America, L.P., as Guarantor, and Textron Financial Corporation as the Lender (previously filed as Exhibit 10.22.3 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 9, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.22.4	Notice of Future Advances, Note Mortgage, Security Agreement, and Fixture Filing, dated as of August 4, 2005, from Golf Trust of America, L.P. in favor of Textron Financial Corporation (previously filed as Exhibit 10.22.4 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 9, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.23	Settlement Agreement dated July 15, 2004 by and among Golf Trust of America, L.P., GTA-IB, LLC, Golf Host Resorts, Inc., Golf Hosts, Inc., Golf Host Management, Inc., Golf Host Condominium, Inc. and Golf Host Condominium, LLC (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 29, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.24	Defense and Escrow Agreement dated July 15, 2004 by and among Golf Host Resorts, Inc., GTA-IB, LLC, Golf Trust of America, L.P., Golf Trust of America, Inc. and Chicago Title Insurance Company (previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 29, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.25	Operational Benefits Agreement dated July 15, 2004 by and among Golf Host Resorts, Inc., Golf Hosts, Inc., GTA-IB, LLC, and Golf Trust of America, L.P. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.3 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 29, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.26	Management Agreement dated July 15, 2004 by and between Westin Management Company South and GTA-IB, LLC (previously filed as Exhibit 10.4 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 29, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).

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No.	Description
10.27	Assignment, Consent, Subordination and Nondisturbance Agreement dated July 15, 2004 by and among GTA-IB, LLC, Golf Trust of America, L.P. and Westin Management Company South (previously filed as Exhibit 10.5 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 29, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.28	Facility Management Agreement dated July 15, 2004 by and among Troon Golf L.L.C., Westin Management Company South and GTA-IB, LLC (previously filed as Exhibit 10.6 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 29, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.29	Loan Agreement dated July 15, 2004 by and between Golf Trust of America, L.P. and Elk Funding, L.L.C. and related Notes A and B (previously filed as Exhibit 10.7 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 29, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.30.1	Parcel F Development Agreement dated March 29, 2004 by and among Golf Hosts Resorts, Inc., Golf Trust of America, L.P. and Parcel F, LLC, formerly known as Innisbrook F, LLC, formerly known as Bayfair Innisbrook, L.L.C. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 29, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.30.2	First Amendment to Parcel F Development Agreement by and among Golf Hosts Resorts, Inc., Golf Trust of America, L.P. and Parcel F, LLC (formerly known as Innisbrook F, LLC) (previously filed as Exhibit 10.30.2 to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 15, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.30.3	Second Amendment to Parcel F Development Agreement by and among Golf Hosts Resorts, LLC (formerly known as Golf Host Resorts, Inc.), Golf Trust of America, L.P., GTA-IB, LLC and Parcel F, LLC (formerly known as Innisbrook F, LLC) (previously filed as Exhibit 10.30.3 to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 15, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.31	Amendment to Loan Agreement between GTA-IB, LLC and Golf Trust of America, L.P. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.31 to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed November 22, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.32	Promissory Note issued by GTA-IB, LLC to Golf Trust of America, L.P. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.32 to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed November 22, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.33.1+	Letter Agreement, dated as of March 30, 2005, amending the fourth amended and restated employment agreement of Scott Peters (previously filed as Exhibit 10.33 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 30, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.33.2+	Letter Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2006, amending the fourth amended and restated employment agreement of Scott Peters (previously filed as Exhibit 10.35 to our company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed April 6, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.34*	Letter Agreement, dated March 24, 2005, between our company and AEW Targeted Securities Fund, L.P. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.34 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 30, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).

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No.	Description
10.35*	Option Agreement, dated May 6, 2005, between our company and AEW Targeted Securities Fund, L.P. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.35 to our company's Report on Form 8-K filed May 9, 2005).
10.36*	Letter Agreement, dated November 11, 2005, between our company and AEW Targeted Securities Fund, L.P. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.37 to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 14, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.37**	Option Agreement, dated April 12, 2006, between our company and AEW Targeted Securities Fund, L.P. (previously filed as Exhibit 10.37 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed April 17, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.38***	Asset Purchase Agreement by and between Golf Trust of America, Inc., Golf Trust of America, L.P., GTA-IB, LLC, GTA-IB Golf Resort, LLC, GTA-IB Condominium, LLC, GTA-IB Management, LLC and CMI Financial Network, LLC dated October 27, 2005 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.36 to our company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 14, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
14.1	Code of Ethics, adopted by the Board of Directors of Golf Trust of America, Inc. on February 9, 2004 (previously filed as Exhibit 14.1 to our company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
21.1****	List of Subsidiaries of Golf Trust of America, Inc.
24.1****	Powers of Attorney (included under the caption "Signatures")
31.1****	Certification of W. Bradley Blair II pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2****	Certification of Scott D. Peters pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1****	Certifications under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
99.1	Charter of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Golf Trust of America, Inc. (previously filed as Appendix A to our company's definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A, filed October 15, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference).

* This agreement expired pursuant to its terms on November 30, 2005.

** This agreement was terminated pursuant to its terms on June 30, 2006.

*** This agreement was terminated pursuant to its terms on November 23, 2005.

**** Filed herewith

Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment.

+ Denotes a management contract or compensatory plan.