

INCOME OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS INC /TX/
Form 10-K
March 30, 2012

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011
OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-14784

Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or organization)
1603 LBJ Freeway, Suite 300

75-2615944
(IRS Employer
Identification Number)

Dallas, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)
(469) 522-4200

75234
(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value

Name of each exchange on which registered
American Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

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

Large accelerated filer

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Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if smaller reporting company) Smaller Reporting Company ☒

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

The aggregate market value of the shares of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, computed by reference to the closing sales price of the Common Stock on the American Stock Exchange as of June 30, 2011 (the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was \$1,886,931 based upon a total of 666,760 shares held as of June 30, 2011

by persons believed to be non-affiliates of the Registrant. The basis of the calculation does not constitute a determination by the Registrant as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, such calculation, if made as of a date within sixty days of this filing, would yield a different value.

As of March 22, 2011, there were 4,168,214 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

None.

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Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management
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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain Statements in this Form 10-K are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The words “estimate”, “plan”, “intend”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “believe” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are found at various places throughout this Report and in the documents incorporated herein by reference. The Company disclaims any intention or obligations to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Although we believe that our expectations are based upon reasonable assumptions, we can give no assurance that our goals will be achieved. Important factors that could cause our actual results to differ from estimates or projections contained in any forward-looking statements are described under Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors.”

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

As used herein, the terms “IOT,” “the Company,” “We,” “Our,” or “Us” refer to Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc., a Nevada corporation, individually or together with its subsidiaries. Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc. is the successor to a California business trust organized on December 14, 1984, which commenced operations on April 10, 1985. The Company is headquartered in Dallas, Texas, and its common stock trades on the American Stock Exchange (“AMEX”) under the symbol (“IOT”).

On July 17, 2009, Transcontinental Realty Investors, Inc. (“TCI”), acquired from Syntek West, Inc., (“SWI”), 2,518,934 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share of Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc. (“IOT”) at an aggregate price of \$17,884,431 (approximately \$7.10 per share), the full amount of which was paid by TCI through an assumption of an aggregate amount of indebtedness of \$17,884,431 of the outstanding balance owed by SWI to IOT. The 2,518,934 shares of IOT common stock acquired by TCI constituted approximately 60.4% of the issued and outstanding common stock of IOT. TCI had owned for several years an aggregate of 1,037,184 shares of common stock of IOT (approximately 25% of the issued and outstanding stock). After giving effect to the transaction on July 17, 2009, TCI owned an aggregate of 3,556,118 shares of IOT common stock which constituted approximately 85.3% of the shares of common stock of IOT outstanding. In 2010, TCI sold 5,000 shares of IOT stock resulting in an ownership of 3,551,118 shares which constituted approximately 85.2% of the shares of common stock of IOT outstanding. In 2011, TCI sold 110,013 shares of IOT stock resulting in an ownership of 3,441,105 shares which constitutes approximately 82.6% of the shares of common stock of IOT outstanding (which is a total of 4,168,214 shares).

IOT is a “C Corporation” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. With TCI’s acquisition of the additional shares on July 17, 2009, TCI increased its aggregate ownership of IOT to in excess of 80%; therefore, beginning July 2009, IOT’s results of operations are now consolidated with those of American Realty Investors, Inc. (“ARL”) and TCI and their subsidiaries. ARL is the common parent for the consolidated group.

IOT’s Board of Directors represents the Company’s shareholders and is responsible for directing the overall affairs of IOT and for setting the strategic policies that guide the Company. As of April 30, 2011, the Board of Directors delegated the day-to-day management of the Company to Pillar Income Asset Management, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“Pillar”), under an Advisory Agreement that is reviewed annually by IOT’s Board of Directors. The directors of IOT are also directors of ARL and TCI. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of IOT also serves as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of ARL and TCI. The officers of IOT also serve as officers of ARL, TCI and Pillar.

SWI served as the Company's external advisor from July 1, 2003 until July 1, 2009. Effective July 1, 2009 through April 30, 2011, the Company's contractual Advisor and Cash Manager was Prime Income Asset Management, LLC ("Prime"). Effective April 30, 2011, Pillar, the sole member of which is Realty Advisors, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company, the sole member of which is Realty Advisors, Inc., a Nevada corporation, the sole member of which is Realty Advisors Management, Inc., a Nevada corporation which is owned 100% by a Trust known as the May Trust, became the Company's external Advisor and Cash Manager. Pillar's duties include, but are not limited to, locating, evaluating and recommending real estate and real estate-related investment opportunities. Pillar also arranges, for IOT's benefit, debt and equity financing with third party lenders and investors. Pillar also serves as an Advisor and Cash Manager to ARL and TCI. As the contractual advisor, Pillar is compensated by IOT under an Advisory Agreement that is more fully described in Part III, Item 10. "Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance – The Advisor". IOT has no employees. Employees of Pillar render services to IOT in accordance with the terms of the Advisory Agreement.

Prior to December 31, 2010, Triad Realty Services, L.P. ("Triad"), an affiliate of Prime, provided management services. Triad subcontracted the property-level management and leasing of our commercial properties to Regis Realty I, LLC ("Regis I"). Effective January 1, 2011, Regis Realty Prime, LLC, dba Regis Property Management, LLC ("Regis"), the sole member of which is Realty Advisors, LLC, manages our commercial properties and provides brokerage services under the same terms as the previous agreements with Triad and Regis Realty I for a term of five years. Regis is entitled to receive a fee for its property management and brokerage services. See Part III, Item 10. "Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance – Property Management".

Our primary business is investing in real estate. We divested ourselves of our commercial segment with the sale of the 2010 Valley View office building and the Parkway Centre retail shopping center in October 2009, resulting in land held for development or sale remaining as our sole operating segment. At December 31, 2011, our land consisted of 178.1 acres of land held for future development or sale. All of our land holdings are located in Texas. The principal source of revenue for the Company is interest income on over \$28.4 million of note receivables due from affiliated and/or related parties. On cash flow notes where payments are based upon surplus cash from operations, accrued but unpaid interest income is only recognized to the extent that cash is received.

Significant transactions

A summary of some of the significant transactions for the year ended December 31, 2011 are discussed below:

On July 5, 2011, we recognized the September 21, 2010 sale of 13.0 acres of land with a 29,784 square foot storage warehouse known as Eagle Crest located in Farmers Branch, Texas, to Warren Road Farm, Inc., a related party under common control, for a sale price of \$3.8 million. The buyer assumed the existing mortgage of \$2.4 million secured by the property. We recorded a loss of \$0.5 million when ownership transferred to the existing lender.

On July 5, 2011, we recognized the December 23, 2010 sale of 6.6 acres of land known as Three Hickory land located in Farmers Branch, Texas, to Fenton Real Estate, Inc., a related party under common control, for a sales price of \$1.3 million. There was no gain or loss recorded when ownership transferred to the existing lender.

In 2005, IOT purchased 10.08 acres of Centura land, located in Dallas County, Texas, from TCI (a related party) for \$13.0 million. The purchase price was paid with cash of \$6.1 million and the conveyance, to the seller, of \$6.9 million in notes receivable held by IOT. The cash was obtained from financing the land acquired in the transaction. The agreement included a put option whereby IOT had the right to resell the property to the seller for a price of \$13.0 million plus a preferred return of 9% per annum accruing from the closing date. Due to the related party nature of the transaction, including the likelihood that IOT would exercise its put option; this transaction had been treated as a financing transaction. IOT continued to carry the \$6.9 million as a note payable and has recorded the \$6.9 million as a receivable from TCI. TCI pays IOT interest in an amount equal to what IOT pays for its loan on the property. On August 2, 2011, we recognized the sale of 10.08 acres of land known as Centura land located in Dallas, Texas, to ABCLD Real Estate, LLC ("ABCLD"), a related party under common control, for a sales price of \$13.0 million. The buyer assumed the existing mortgage of \$7.2 million secured by the property. Ownership of this property was then transferred from ABCLD to the lender. There was no gain or loss recorded on the sale.

As of December 31, 2011, there are no remaining properties that we have treated as "subject to sales contract" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets of which we deferred recognition of the sale to a related party. These properties were sold to a related party in order to help facilitate an appropriate debt or organizational restructure and have ultimately resulted in ownership transfer to the lender or satisfactory resolution. These properties have mortgages that are secured by the property and many have corporate guarantees by our parent, TCI. We do not believe that IOT is liable for any deficiencies that may have resulted from corporate guarantees after the lender took possession of the property from the related party owner.

Business Plan

Our business is investing in equity interests in real estate through direct equity investments and partnerships, and financing real estate and real estate-related activities through investments in mortgage loans. All of our real estate is located in the southwest region of the continental United States. The land portfolio is currently our sole operating segment.

Our business is not seasonal. Management has determined to pursue a balanced investment strategy, seeking both current income and capital appreciation. With respect to new investments, management's plan of operation is to acquire above average apartment and commercial properties, in keeping with the current class of properties in our real estate portfolio. Management intends to focus on income-producing property acquisitions to maintain a balance between income-producing and non-income-producing properties. Management does not expect that we will seek to fund or acquire additional mortgage loans. We may, however, originate mortgage loans in conjunction with providing purchase money financing of a property acquisition.

Competition

The real estate business is highly competitive and IOT competes with numerous entities engaged in real estate activities (including certain entities described in Part III, Item 13. "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence"), some of which have greater financial resources than IOT. We believe that success against such competition is dependent upon the geographic location of the property, the performance of the property-level managers in areas such as leasing and marketing, collection of rents and control of operating expenses, the amount of new construction in the area and the maintenance and appearance of the property. Additional competitive factors include ease of access to the property, the adequacy of related facilities such as parking and other amenities, and sensitivity to market conditions in determining rent levels. With respect to apartments, competition is also based upon the design and mix of the units and the ability to provide a community atmosphere for the residents. We believe that beyond general economic circumstances and trends, the degree to which properties are renovated or new properties are developed in the competing submarket are also competitive factors. See also Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors".

To the extent that the Company seeks to sell any of its properties, the sales prices for such properties may be affected by competition from other real estate owners and financial institutions also attempting to sell properties in areas where IOT's properties are located, as well as aggressive buyers attempting to penetrate or dominate a particular market.

As described above and in Part III, Item 13. "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence" the officers and directors of IOT also serve as officers or directors of ARL and TCI. Both ARL and TCI have business objectives similar to those of IOT. IOT's officers and directors owe fiduciary duties to both ARL and TCI as well as to IOT under applicable law. In determining whether a particular investment opportunity will be allocated to IOT, ARL, or TCI, management considers the respective investment objectives of each Company and the appropriateness of a particular investment in light of each Company's existing real estate and mortgage notes receivable portfolio. To the extent that any particular investment opportunity is appropriate to more than one of the entities, the investment opportunity may be allocated to the entity which has had funds available for investment for the longest period of time, or, if appropriate, the investment may be shared among all three or two of the entities.

In addition, as described in Part III, Item 13. "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence", IOT competes with affiliates of Pillar having similar investment objectives related to the acquisition, development, disposition, leasing and financing of real estate and real estate-related investments. In resolving any potential conflicts of interest which may arise, Pillar has informed IOT that it intends to exercise its best judgment as to what is fair and reasonable under the circumstances in accordance with applicable law.

We have historically engaged in and will continue to engage in certain business transactions with related parties, including but not limited to asset acquisitions and dispositions. Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's length basis due to the absence of free market forces that naturally exist in business dealings between two or more unrelated entities. Related party transactions may not always be favorable to our business and may include terms, conditions and agreements that are not necessarily beneficial to or in the best interests of our company.

Available Information

IOT maintains an internet website at <http://www.incomeopp-realty.com>. We make available through our website, free of charge, Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, reports filed pursuant to Section 16 and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish such materials to the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, we have posted the Charters of our Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and our Governance and Nominating Committee, as well as our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Corporate Governance Guidelines on Director Independence and other information on our website. These charters and principles are not incorporated in this Report by reference. We will also provide a copy of these documents free of charge to stockholders upon written request. The Company issues Annual Reports containing audited financial statements to its common shareholders.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risk Factors Related to Our Business

An investment in our securities involves various risks. All investors should carefully consider the following risk factors in conjunction with the other information in this report before trading our securities.

We may not be able to compete successfully with other entities that operate in our industry.

We experience a great deal of competition in attracting purchasers for our properties and in locating land to develop and properties to acquire.

In our effort to lease our properties, we compete with a broad spectrum of other entities in each of our markets. These competitors include, among others, publicly held REITs, privately held entities and individual property owners. Some of these competitors may be able to offer more attractive financial terms than we are able to offer.

If the availability of land or high quality properties in our markets diminishes, our operating results could be adversely affected.

We may experience increased operating costs, which could adversely affect our financial results and the value of our properties.

Our properties are subject to increases in operating expenses such as insurance, administrative costs and other costs associated with security and maintenance of our properties. While our current tenants generally are obligated to pay a portion of these costs, there is no assurance that these tenants will make such payments or agree to pay these costs upon renewal or that new tenants will agree to pay these costs. If operating expenses increase in our markets, we may not be able to increase rents or reimbursements in all of these markets so as to meet increased expenses without, at the same time, decreasing occupancy rates. If this occurs, our ability to make distributions to shareholders and service our indebtedness could be adversely affected.

We face risks associated with property acquisitions.

We acquire individual properties and portfolios of properties and intend to continue to do so. Our acquisition activities and their successes are subject to the following risks:

- when we are able to locate a desired property, competition from other real estate investors may significantly increase the purchase price;
- acquired properties may fail to perform as expected;
- the actual costs of repositioning or redeveloping acquired properties may be higher than original estimates;
- acquired properties may be located in new markets where we face risks associated with an incomplete knowledge or understanding of the local market, a limited number of established business relationships in the area and a relative unfamiliarity with local governmental and permitting procedures; and
- we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into existing operations, and results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We may acquire properties subject to liabilities and without any recourse, or with only limited recourse, with respect to unknown liabilities. As a result, if a liability were asserted against us based upon ownership of those properties, we may be required to pay substantial sums to settle it, which could adversely affect our cash flow.

Many of our properties are concentrated in our primary markets, and we therefore may suffer economic harm as a result of adverse conditions in those markets.

Our properties are located principally in a specific geographic area in the southwestern United States. Due to the concentration of our properties in this area, performance is dependent on economic conditions. This area has experienced periods of economic decline in the past, and may do so in the future.

We are leveraged and we may not be able to meet our debt service obligations.

We had total indebtedness at December 31, 2011 of approximately \$26.5 million. Substantially all assets have been pledged to secure debt. These borrowings increase the risk of loss because they represent a prior claim on assets and most require fixed payments regardless of profitability. Our leveraged position makes us vulnerable to declines in the general economy and may limit the Company's ability to pursue other business opportunities in the future.

We may not be able to access financial markets to obtain capital on a timely basis, or on acceptable terms.

We rely on proceeds from property dispositions and third party capital sources for a portion of our capital needs, including capital for acquisitions and development. The public debt and equity markets are among the sources on which we rely. There is no guarantee that we will be able to access these markets, or any other source of capital. The ability to access the public debt and equity markets depends on a variety of factors, including:

- general economic conditions affecting these markets;
- our own financial structure and performance;
- the market's opinion of real estate companies in general; and

- the market's opinion of real estate companies that own properties like ours.

We may suffer adverse effects as a result of the terms of and covenants relating to our indebtedness.

Required payments on our indebtedness generally are not reduced if the economic performance of the portfolios declines. If the economic performance declines, net income, cash flow from operations and cash available for distribution to stockholders will be reduced. If payments on debt cannot be made, we could sustain a loss, or in the case of mortgages, suffer foreclosures by mortgagees or suffer judgments. Further, some obligations contain cross-default and/or cross-acceleration provisions, meaning that a default on one obligation may constitute a default on other obligations.

We anticipate that only a small portion of the principal of our debt will be repaid prior to maturity. Therefore, we are likely to need to refinance at least a portion of our outstanding debts as they mature. There is a risk that we may not be able to refinance existing debt or that the terms of any refinancing will not be as favorable as the terms of our existing debt. If principal payments due at maturity cannot be refinanced, extended or repaid with proceeds from other sources, such as the proceeds of sales of assets or new equity securities, our cash flow will not be sufficient to repay all maturing debt in years when significant "balloon" payments come due.

Our credit facilities and unsecured debt securities contain customary restrictions, requirements and other limitations on our ability to incur indebtedness, including total debt to asset ratios, secured debt to total asset ratios, debt service coverage ratios and minimum ratios of unencumbered assets to unsecured debt, which we must maintain. Our continued ability to borrow is subject to compliance with our financial and other covenants. In addition, our failure to comply with such covenants could cause a default under credit facilities and we may then be required to repay such debt with capital from other sources. Under those circumstances, other sources of capital may not be available to us, or be available only on unattractive terms.

Our degree of leverage could limit our ability to obtain additional financing or affect the market price of our common stock.

The degree of leverage could affect our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, development or other general corporate purposes. The degree of leverage could also make us more vulnerable to a downturn in business or the economy.

An increase in interest rates would increase our interest costs on variable rate debt and could adversely impact our ability to refinance existing debt.

We currently have, and may incur more, indebtedness that bears interest at variable rates. Accordingly, if interest rates increase, so will our interest costs, which would adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to pay principal and interest on our debt and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. Further, rising interest rates could limit our ability to refinance existing debt when it matures.

We may need to sell properties from time to time for cash flow purposes.

Because of the lack of liquidity of real estate investments generally, our ability to respond to changing circumstances may be impaired. Real estate investments generally cannot be sold quickly. In the event that we must sell assets to generate cash flow, we cannot predict whether there will be a market for those assets in the time period we desire or need to sell them, or whether we will be able to sell them at a price that will allow us to fully recoup our investment. We may not be able to realize the full potential value of our assets and we may incur costs related to the early pay-off of the debt secured by such assets.

The overall business is subject to all of the risks associated with the real estate industry.

We are subject to all risks incident to investment in real estate, many of which relate to the general lack of liquidity of real estate investments, including, but not limited to:

- changes in general or local economic conditions—because our real estate assets are concentrated in the southwest, any deterioration in the general economic conditions in any of those states could have an adverse effect on our business and assets in a given state;
- changes in interest rates that may make our ability to satisfy our debt service requirements materially more burdensome;
- lack of availability of financing that may render the purchase, sale or refinancing of a property more difficult or unattractive;
- changes in real estate and zoning laws;

- increases in real estate taxes and insurance costs;
- federal or local economic or rent control; and
- hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes and other similar natural disasters.

Adverse economic conditions and dislocations in the credit markets could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, and financial condition.

Our business may be affected by market and economic challenges experienced by the U.S. economy or real estate industry as a whole or by the local economic conditions in the markets in which our properties are located, including the current dislocations in the credit markets and general global economic recession. These current conditions, or similar conditions existing in the future, may adversely affect our results of operations, and financial condition as a result of the following, among other potential consequences:

- our ability to borrow on terms and conditions that we find acceptable, or at all, may be limited, which could reduce our ability to pursue acquisition and development opportunities and refinance existing debt, reduce our returns from our acquisition and development activities and increase our future interest expense;
- reduced values of our properties may limit our ability to dispose of assets at attractive prices or to obtain debt financing secured by our properties and may reduce the availability of unsecured loans; and
- one or more lenders could refuse to fund their financing commitment to us or could fail and we may not be able to replace the financing commitment of any such lenders on favorable terms, or at all.

Real estate investments are illiquid, and we may not be able to sell properties if and when it is appropriate to do so.

Real estate generally cannot be sold quickly. We may not be able to dispose of properties promptly in response to economic or other conditions. In addition, provisions of the Internal Revenue Code may limit our ability to sell properties (without incurring significant tax costs) in some situations when it may be otherwise economically advantageous to do so, thereby adversely affecting returns to stockholders and adversely impacting our ability to meet our obligations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

On December 31, 2011, our portfolio consisted of 178.1 acres of land held for development or sale. The table below shows information relating to the land owned:

Land	Location	Acres
Mercer Crossing Multi-Tracts	Farmers Branch, TX	178.1
	Total Land/Development	203.3

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company and its subsidiaries, from time to time, have been involved in various items of litigation incidental to and in the ordinary course of its business and, in the opinion of Management; the outcome of such litigation will not have a material adverse impact upon the Company's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

During the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this Report, no proceeding previously reported was terminated.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Company's Common Stock is listed and traded on the AMEX under the symbol "IOT". The following table sets forth the high and low closing sales prices for the Company's Common Stock for each full, quarterly period within the two most recent fiscal years and any subsequent interim period as reported by published financial sources.

	2011		2010	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 4.89	\$ 2.60	\$ 8.40	\$ 5.01
Second Quarter	\$ 3.30	\$ 2.56	\$ 6.78	\$ 5.08
Third Quarter	\$ 2.90	\$ 2.04	\$ 6.60	\$ 4.12
Fourth Quarter	\$ 2.79	\$ 1.04	\$ 4.72	\$ 3.35

On March 22, 2012, the closing sale price of the Company's Common Stock on the AMEX was \$1.43 per share. The approximate number of record holders of our common stock at March 22, 2012 was 700.

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on shares of Common Stock of the Company with the Dow Jones Industrial Average ("Dow Jones Industrial") and the Dow Jones Real Estate Investment Index ("Dow Jones Real Estate"). The comparison assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2005, in shares of Common Stock of the Company, and in each of the indices, and further assumes the reinvestment of all distributions. Past performance is not necessarily an indicator of future performance.

\$100 invested on 12/31/06 in stock or index-including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

	12/06	12/07	12/08	12/09	12/10	12/11
Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 81.20	\$ 85.71	\$ 126.32	\$ 62.41	\$ 20.90
Dow Jones Industrial	\$ 100.00	\$ 106.43	\$ 70.42	\$ 83.67	\$ 92.89	\$ 98.03
Dow Jones US Real Estate	\$ 100.00	\$ 80.15	\$ 47.65	\$ 62.22	\$ 78.76	\$ 83.12

IOT's Board of Directors established a policy that dividend declarations on common stock would be determined on an annual basis following the end of each year. In accordance with that policy, no dividends on IOT's common stock were declared for 2011, 2010, or 2009. Future distributions to common stockholders will be determined by the Board of Directors in light of conditions then existing, including the Company's financial condition and requirements, future prospects, restrictions in financing agreements, business conditions and other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

On December 5, 1989, the governing body of the predecessor of the Company approved a share repurchase program authorizing the repurchase of up to a total of 200,000 shares of the predecessor. In June 2000, the Board of Directors of the Company increased the authorization to 500,000 shares. With the 3-for-1 forward split of the Company's Common Stock in June 2005, such authorization would be appropriately increased to 1,500,000 shares and the number of shares previously purchased would be appropriately increased by the same ratio. On August 10, 2010, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the share repurchase program for up to an additional 150,000 shares of common stock which results in a total authorization under the repurchase program for up to 1,650,000 shares of our common stock. This repurchase program has no termination date. The following table represents shares repurchased during each of the three months of the last quarter ended December 31, 2011:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Program
Balance as of September 30, 2011			1,034,761	615,239
October 31, 2011	-	\$ -	1,034,761	615,239
November 30, 2011	-	\$ -	1,034,761	615,239
December 31, 2011	-	\$ -	1,034,761	615,239
Total	-			

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	(dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)				
EARNINGS DATA					
Total operating revenues	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$53	\$39
Total operating expenses	1,317	1,285	1,325	1,630	1,837
Operating loss	(1,317)	(1,285)	(1,325)	(1,577)	(1,798)
Other income (expense)	3,130	3,074	2,885	(313)	1,659
Income (loss) before gain on land sales, non-controlling interest, and taxes	1,813	1,789	1,560	(1,890)	(139)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(821)	48	(546)	7,435	(183)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	992	1,837	1,014	5,545	(322)
Net income (loss) from discontinuing operations	(323)	1	(94)	21,164	(341)
Net income (loss)	669	1,838	920	26,709	(663)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(72)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$669	\$1,838	\$920	\$26,709	\$(735)
PER SHARE DATA					
Earnings per share - basic					
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.24	\$0.44	\$0.24	\$1.33	\$(0.10)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.08)	0.00	(0.02)	5.08	(0.08)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$0.16	\$0.44	\$0.22	\$6.41	\$(0.18)
Weighted average common share used in computing earnings per share	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,264	4,168,414
Earnings per share - diluted					
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.24	\$0.44	\$0.24	\$1.33	\$(0.10)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.08)	0.00	(0.02)	5.08	(0.08)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$0.16	\$0.44	\$0.22	\$6.41	\$(0.18)
Weighted average common share used in computing diluted earnings per share	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,264	4,168,414
BALANCE SHEET DATA					
Real estate, net	\$24,511	\$29,561	\$29,503	\$36,942	\$57,603
Notes and interest receivable, net	\$29,786	\$36,579	\$36,992	\$38,015	\$27,441
Total assets	\$108,041	\$117,087	\$115,665	\$113,962	\$116,307
Notes and interest payables	\$28,588	\$36,604	\$37,080	\$42,319	\$69,506
Shareholders' equity	\$74,201	\$73,532	\$71,694	\$70,774	\$44,744
Book value per share	\$17.80	\$17.64	\$17.20	\$16.98	\$10.73

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report.

This Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, principally, but not only, under the captions "Business", "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations". We caution investors that any forward-looking statements in this report, or which management may make orally or in writing from time to time, are based on management's beliefs and on assumptions made by, and information currently available to, management. When used, the words "anticipate," "believe," "expect," "intend," "may," "might," "plan," "estimate," "project," "should," "will," "result" and similar expressions relate solely to historical matters are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance, which may be affected by known and unknown risks, trends, uncertainties and factors that are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. We caution you that, while forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs when we make them, they are not guarantees of future performance and are impacted by actual events when they occur after we make such statements. We expressly disclaim any responsibility to update our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Accordingly, investors should use caution in relying on past forward-looking statements, which are based on results and trends at the time they are made, to anticipate future results or trends.

Some of the risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements include, among others, the following:

- general risks affecting the real estate industry (including, without limitation, the inability to enter into or renew leases, dependence on tenants' financial condition, and competition from other developers, owners and operators of real estate);
- risks associated with the availability and terms of financing and the use of debt to fund acquisitions and developments;
- failure to manage effectively our growth and expansion into new markets or to integrate acquisitions successfully;
 - risks and uncertainties affecting property development and construction (including, without limitation, construction delays, cost overruns, inability to obtain necessary permits and public opposition to such activities);
- risks associated with downturns in the national and local economies, increases in interest rates and volatility in the securities markets;
 - costs of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other similar laws and regulations;
 - potential liability for uninsured losses and environmental contamination;
 - risks associated with our dependence on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed; and
- the other risk factors identified in this Form 10-K, including those described under the Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors".

The risks included here are not exhaustive. Other sections of this report, including Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” include additional factors that could adversely affect our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. Investors should also refer to our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for future periods and current reports on Form 8-K as we file them with the SEC, and to other materials we may furnish to the public from time to time through Forms 8-K or otherwise.

Overview

Our primary business is investing in real estate. We divested ourselves of our commercial segment with the sale of the 2010 Valley View office building and the Parkway Centre retail shopping center in October 2009, resulting in land held for development or sale remaining as our sole operating segment. At December 31, 2011, our land consisted of 178.1 acres of land held for future development or sale. All of our land holdings are located in Texas. The principal source of revenue for the Company is interest income on over \$31.6 million of note receivables due from affiliated and/or related parties. On cash flow notes where payments are based upon surplus cash from operations, accrued but unpaid interest income is only recognized to the extent that cash is received.

We are advised by Pillar under a contractual arrangement that is reviewed annually by our Board of Directors. The management and leasing of our commercial properties is handled by Regis, an affiliate of Pillar.

We have historically engaged in and may continue to engage in certain business transactions with related parties, including but not limited to asset acquisition and dispositions. Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's length basis due to the absence of free market forces that naturally exist in business dealings between two or more unrelated entities. Related party transactions may not always be favorable to our business and may include terms, conditions and agreements that are not necessarily beneficial to or in our best interest.

Critical Accounting Policies

We present our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"). In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") completed its accounting guidance codification project. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") became effective for the Company's financial statements issued subsequent to June 30, 2009 and is the single source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. As of the effective date, we no longer refer to the authoritative guidance dictating its accounting methodologies under the previous accounting standards hierarchy. Instead, we refer to the ASC Codification as the sole source of authoritative literature.

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include our accounts, our subsidiaries, generally all of which are wholly-owned, and all entities in which we have a controlling interest. Arrangements that are not controlled through voting or similar rights are accounted for as a Variable Interest Entity (VIE), in accordance with the provisions and guidance of ASC Topic 810 "Consolidation", whereby we have determined that we are a primary beneficiary of the VIE and meet certain criteria of a sole general partner or managing member as identified in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue 04-5, Investor's Accounting for an Investment in a Limited Partnership when the Investor is the Sole General Partner and the Limited Partners have Certain Rights ("EITF 04-5"). VIEs are generally entities that lack sufficient equity to finance their activities without additional financial support from other parties or whose equity holders as a group lack adequate decision making ability, the obligation to absorb expected losses or residual returns of the entity, or have voting rights that are not proportional to their economic interests. The primary beneficiary generally is the entity that provides financial support and bears a majority of the financial risks, authorizes certain capital transactions, or makes operating decisions that materially affect the entity's financial results. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

In determining whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE, we consider qualitative and quantitative factors, including, but not limited to: the amount and characteristics of our investment; the obligation or likelihood for us or other investors to provide financial support; our and the other investors' ability to control or significantly influence key decisions for the VIE; and the similarity with and significance to the business activities of us and the other investors. Significant judgments related to these determinations include estimates about the current future fair values and performance of real estate held by these VIEs and general market conditions. As of December 31, 2011, IOT is not the primary beneficiary of a VIE.

For entities in which we have less than a controlling financial interest or entities where it is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary, the entities are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Accordingly, the Company's share of the net earnings or losses of these entities is included in consolidated net income. IOT's investment in Eton Square is accounted for under the equity method.

Real Estate

Upon acquisitions of real estate, we assess the fair value of acquired tangible and intangible assets, including land, buildings, tenant improvements, "above-market" and "below-market" leases, origination costs, acquired in-place leases,

other identified intangible assets and assumed liabilities in accordance with ASC Topic 805 “Business Combinations”, and allocate the purchase price to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, including land at appraised value and buildings at replacement cost.

We assess and consider fair value based on estimated cash flow projections that utilize appropriate discount and/or capitalization rates, as well as available market information. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including the historical operating results, known and anticipated trends, and market and economic conditions. The fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property considers the value of the property as if it were vacant. We also consider an allocation of purchase price of other acquired intangibles, including acquired in-place leases that may have a customer relationship intangible value, including (but not limited to) the nature and extent of the existing relationship with the tenants, the tenants’ credit quality and expectations of lease renewals. Based on our acquisitions to date, our allocation to customer relationship intangible assets has been immaterial.

We record acquired “above-market” and “below-market” leases at their fair values (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) equal to the difference between (1) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to each in-place lease and (2) management’s estimate of fair market lease rates for each corresponding in-place lease, measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above-market leases and the initial term plus the term of any below-market fixed rate renewal options for below-market leases.

Other intangible assets acquired include amounts for in-place lease values that are based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant’s lease. Factors to be considered include estimates of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions, and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, we include real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up periods, depending on local market conditions. In estimating costs to execute similar leases, we consider leasing commissions, legal and other related expenses.

Depreciation and Impairment

Real estate is stated at depreciated cost. The cost of buildings and improvements includes the purchase price of property, legal fees and other acquisition costs. Costs directly related to the development of properties are capitalized. Capitalized development costs include interest, property taxes, insurance, and other project costs incurred during the period of development.

Management reviews its long-lived assets used in operations for impairment when there is an event or change in circumstances that indicates impairment in value. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of its assets is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. If such impairment is present, an impairment loss is recognized based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its fair value. The evaluation of anticipated cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results in future periods. If we determine that impairment has occurred, the affected assets must be reduced to their face value.

ASC Topic 360 “Property, Plant and Equipment” requires that qualifying assets and liabilities and the results of operations that have been sold, or otherwise qualify as “held for sale,” be presented as discontinued operations in all periods presented if the property operations are expected to be eliminated and the Company will not have significant continuing involvement following the sale. The components of the property’s net income that is reflected as discontinued operations include the net gain (or loss) upon the disposition of the property held for sale, operating results, depreciation and interest expense (if the property is subject to a secured loan). We generally consider assets to be “held for sale” when the transaction has been approved by our Board of Directors, or a committee thereof, and there are no known significant contingencies relating to the sale, such that the property sale within one year is considered probable. Following the classification of a property as “held for sale,” no further depreciation is recorded on the assets.

A variety of costs are incurred in the acquisition, development and leasing of properties. After determination is made to capitalize a cost, it is allocated to the specific component of a project that is benefited. Determination of when a development project is substantially complete and capitalization must cease involves a degree of judgment. Our capitalization policy on development properties is guided by ASC Topic 835-20 “Interest - Capitalization of Interest” and ASC Topic 970 “Real Estate—General”. The costs of land and buildings under development include specifically identifiable costs. The capitalized costs include pre-construction costs essential to the development of the property, development costs, construction costs, interest costs, real estate taxes, salaries and related costs and other costs incurred during the period of development. We consider a construction project as substantially completed and held available for occupancy upon the receipt of certificates of occupancy, but no later than one year from cessation of major construction activity. We cease capitalization on the portion (1) substantially completed and (2) occupied or held available for occupancy, and we capitalize only those costs associated with the portion under construction.

Recognition of Revenue

Our revenues are composed largely of interest income on notes receivable. Included in discontinued operations, in accordance with ASC 805 “Business Combinations”, we recognize rental revenue of acquired in-place “above-” and “below-market” leases at their fair values over the terms of the respective leases, as applicable.

Revenue Recognition on the Sale of Real Estate

Sales and the associated gains or losses of real estate assets are recognized in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 360-20, “Property, Plant and Equipment – Real Estate Sale”. The specific timing of a sale is measured against various criteria in ASC 360-20 related to the terms of the transaction and any continuing involvement in the form of management or financial assistance associated with the properties. If the sales criteria for the full accrual method are

not met, we defer some or all of the gain recognition and accounts for the continued operations of the property by applying the finance, leasing, deposit, installment or cost recovery methods, as appropriate, until the sales criteria are met.

Non-performing Notes Receivable

The Company considers a note receivable to be non-performing when the maturity date has passed without principal repayment and the borrower is not making interest payments in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Interest recognition on Notes Receivable

For notes other than surplus cash notes, we record interest income as earned in accordance with the terms of the related loan agreements. On cash flow notes where payments are based upon surplus cash from operations, accrued but unpaid interest income is only recognized to the extent cash is received.

Allowance for Estimated Losses

We assess the collectability of notes receivable on a periodic basis, of which the assessment consists primarily of an evaluation of cash flow projections of the borrower to determine whether estimated cash flows are sufficient to repay principal and interest in accordance with the contractual terms of the note. We recognize impairments on notes receivable when it is probable that principal and interest will not be received in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan. The amount of the impairment to be recognized generally is based on the fair value of the partnership's real estate that represents the primary source of loan repayment. See Note 3 for details on our Notes Receivable.

Fair Value Measurement

The company applies the guidance in ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," to the valuation of real estate assets. These provisions define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a transaction between market participants at the measurement date, establish a hierarchy that prioritizes the information used in developing fair value estimates and require disclosure of fair value measurements by level within the fair value hierarchy. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable data (Level 3 measurements), such as the reporting entity's own data.

The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date and includes three levels defined as follows:

Level 1—Unadjusted quoted prices for identical and unrestricted assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2—Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement. A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement

Contractual Obligations

We have contractual obligations and commitments primarily with regards to the payment of mortgages. The following table aggregates our expected contractual obligations and commitments and includes items not accrued, per Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, through the term of the obligation such as interest expense. Our aggregate obligations subsequent to December 31, 2011 are shown in the table below (dollars in thousands):

	Total	2012	2013	2014-2016	Thereafter
Long-term debt obligation	\$26,540	\$26,538	\$-	\$2	\$3
Capital lease obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Operating lease obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Other long-term debt liabilities reflected on the	-	-	-	-	-
Registrant's Balance Sheet under GAAP					
Total	\$26,538	\$26,538	\$-	\$-	\$-

Results of Operations

The following discussion is based on our Consolidated Financial Statements “Consolidated Statement of Operations” for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 from Part II, Item 8. “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” and is not meant to be an all-inclusive discussion of the changes in our net income applicable to common shares. Instead, we have focused on significant fluctuations within our operations that we feel are relevant to obtain an overall understanding of the change in income applicable to common shareholders.

Our current operations consist of land held for future development or sale. Our operating expenses relate primarily to the administration and maintenance costs associated with the land held for development or sale.

We also have other income and expense items. We receive interest income from the funds deposited with our advisor at a rate of prime plus 1.0%. We have receivables from our affiliates which also provide interest income. Our other significant expense item is from the mortgage expense which includes interest payments on the debt secured by our land portfolio.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2011 to the year ended December 31, 2010

We had a net income applicable to common shares of \$0.67 million or \$0.16 per diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared to a net income applicable to common shares of \$1.84 million or \$0.44 per diluted earnings per share for the same period ended 2010.

Revenue

There was no rental and other property revenues for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, and December 31, 2010. In 2011, we recognized the sale of the land and storage warehouse known as Eagle Crest, resulting in no further rental revenues and the reclassification of all financial results to discontinued operations.

Expenses

Property operations expenses were \$22,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011. This represents a decrease of \$21,000, as compared to the prior period operating expenses of \$43,000, due to a decrease in professional services and POA fees.

Other income (expense)

Interest income was \$4.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011. This represents an increase of \$0.1 million in the current year, as compared to interest income of \$4.3 million in the prior period. The increase is due to the payments received on our notes receivables from Unified Housing Foundation, an affiliated entity. The receivables are surplus cash flow notes. The entity is required to pay on the notes when they generate surplus cash flow, thus interest income is recorded when received. More surplus cash flow was generated in the current year, as compared to the prior year.

Mortgage loan interest expense was \$1.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011. This represents an increase of \$0.1 million in the current year, as compared to interest expense of \$1.1 million in the prior period.

General and administrative expenses were \$445,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011. This represents an increase of \$69,000, as compared to the prior period operating expenses of \$376,000. This increase was mainly due to an increase in legal services related to the transfer of Eagle Crest land and an increase in cost reimbursements due to our Advisor.

Earnings from unconsolidated subsidiaries and investees relate to IOT's 10.0% investment in TCI Eton Square, LP. This investment is accounted for under the equity method and recognizes its portion of the current period earnings.

Due to the 2011 net income, we had a net income fee expense due to our Advisor. This fee is based on a percentage of total net income. The net income fee in 2011 was \$54,000 in comparison to the 2010 net income fee of \$99,000. This fee was lower in the current year primarily due to reduced net income related to the income tax expense charged per the tax sharing agreement of \$647,000.

Income tax expense was \$821,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011. This represents an increase of \$869,000 as compared to the prior period income tax benefit of \$48,000. The increase was primarily due to the \$647,000 income tax due according to the tax sharing agreement with TCI. In the prior year, there was no income tax due, therefore no payment was necessary.

Discontinued operations

In 2011, we sold 13.0 acres of land with a storage warehouse (Eagle Crest). There were no properties sold in 2010. The results of operations from these properties are shown below (dollars in thousands):

	For Years Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
Revenue		
Rental	\$ 159	\$ 313
Property operations	1,518	147
	(1,359)	166
Expenses		
Interest	(85)	(165)
General and administration	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
	(85)	(165)
Net loss from discontinued operations before gains on sale of real estate, taxes, fees and non-controlling interest	(1,444)	1
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	947	-
Net income/sales fee to affiliate	-	-
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of non-controlling interest before tax	(497)	1
Tax benefit (expense)	174	-
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of non-controlling interest	\$ (323)	\$ 1

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2010 to the year ended December 31, 2009

We had a net income applicable to common shares of \$1.84 million or \$0.44 per diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to a net income applicable to common shares of \$0.92 million or \$0.22 per diluted earnings per share for the same period ended 2009.

Revenue

There was no rental and other property revenues for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, and December 31, 2009. In 2009, we divested ourselves of our commercial segment with the sale of the 2010 Valley View office building and the Parkway Centre retail shopping center, resulting in land held for development or sale remaining as our sole operating segment.

Expenses

Property operating expenses were \$43,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. This represents a decrease of \$7,000, as compared to the prior period operating expenses of \$50,000, due to an overall decrease in costs.

Other income (expense)

Interest income was \$4.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. This represents a decrease of \$0.4 million, as compared to interest income of \$4.7 million in the prior period. The decrease is due to fewer payments

received on our notes receivables from Unified Housing Foundation, an affiliated entity. The receivables are surplus cash flow notes. The entity is required to pay on the notes when they generate surplus cash flow, thus interest income is recorded when received. Less surplus cash flow was generated in 2010, as compared to the prior year.

Mortgage and loan interest was \$1.1 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. This represents a decrease of \$0.6 million, as compared to interest expense of \$1.7 million in the prior period. The majority of this decrease is due to the modification of the Mercer Crossing land loan, lowering the interest rate by 250 basis points during the later part of 2009.

Due to the overall positive income, we had a net income fee expense due to our advisor. This fee is based on a percentage of total net income. The net income fee in 2010 included a \$45,000 credit for the prior year's fee related primarily to the tax expense calculated after the net income fee was billed for the prior year's net income.

Discontinued operations

There were no properties sold in 2010. Our discontinued operations for 2009 consist of two commercial properties sold. The office building and shopping center, 2010 Valley View and Parkway Centre, were sold in October 2009. The statements of operations for all prior periods presented have been restated to reflect the reclassification to discontinued operations. The results of operations from these properties are shown below (dollars in thousands):

	For Years Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Revenue		
Rental	\$ 313	\$ 1,210
Property operations	147	703
	166	507
Expenses		
Interest	(165)	(651)
General and administration	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
	(165)	(651)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations before gains on sale of real estate, taxes, fees and non-controlling interest	1	(145)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	-	-
Net income/sales fee to affiliate	-	-
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of non-controlling interest before tax	1	(145)
Tax benefit (expense)	-	51
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of non-controlling interest	\$ 1	\$ (94)

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

Our principal liquidity needs are:

- fund normal recurring expenses;
- meet debt service and principal repayment obligations including balloon payments on maturing debt;
- fund capital expenditures; and
- fund possible property acquisitions.

Our principal sources of cash have been and will continue to be:

- property operations;
- proceeds from land and income-producing property sales;

- collection of mortgage notes receivable;
- collections of receivables from affiliated companies;
- refinancing of existing mortgage notes payable; and
- additional borrowings, including mortgage notes payable, and lines of credit.

It is important to realize that the current status of the banking industry has had a significant effect on our industry. The banks' willingness and/or ability to originate loans affects our ability to buy and sell property, and refinance existing debt. We are unable to foresee the extent and length of this down-turn. A continued and extended decline could materially impact our cash flows. We draw on multiple financing sources to fund our long-term capital needs.

We may also issue additional equity securities, including common stock. Management anticipates that our cash as of December 31, 2011, along with cash that will be generated in 2012 from property operations, may not be sufficient to meet all of our cash requirements. Management intends to selectively sell land and income producing assets, refinance or extend real estate debt and seek additional borrowings secured by real estate to meet its liquidity requirements. Although history cannot predict the future, historically, we have been successful at refinancing and extending a portion of the Company's current maturity obligations

Financial Position

The following impacted our balance sheet as of December 31, 2011:

Our real estate decreased by \$5,050 due to the recognition of the sale of Eagle Crest land and storage warehouse.

The notes and interest payable balance decreased due to the recognition of the sale of Eagle Crest land and Centura land.

Cash Flow Summary

The following summary discussion of our cash flows is based on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as presented in Part I, Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" and is not meant to be an all-inclusive discussion of the changes in our cash flows for the periods presented.

Our cash and cash equivalents were \$1,000 and \$20,000 as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. The increase was a result of the following increases and decreases in cash flows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Variance
	(amounts in thousands)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 903	\$ 217	\$ 686
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$ 2,128	\$ 392	\$ 1,736
Net Cash used in financing activities	\$ (3,050)	\$ (591)	\$ (2,459)

Our cash from operating activities has increased from the prior year. This change is primarily due to the forbearance agreement with Metropolitan National Bank on the Travelers land. Interest on the note payable accrued over a period of time and going forward, we are paying monthly in accordance with this agreement.

Our cash from investing activities increased from the prior year as we recognized the sales of the Eagle Crest and Centura land. There were no sales recorded in the prior year.

Our cash used by financing activities decreased from the prior period. In the current year, we recognized the debt satisfaction related to the land sales.

We paid no dividends in 2011, 2010, or 2009. It is unlikely that we will pay any quarterly dividends in 2012.

Management reviews the carrying values of our properties and mortgage notes receivable at least annually and whenever events or a change in circumstances indicates that impairment may exist. Impairment is considered to exist if the future cash flow from a property (undiscounted and without interest) is less than the carrying amount of the property. For notes receivable, impairment is considered to exist if it is probable that all amounts due under the terms of the note will not be collected. The note receivable review includes an evaluation of the collateral property securing such note. If impairment is found to exist, a provision for loss is recorded by a charge against earnings. The property review generally includes: (1) selective property inspections; (2) a review of the property's current rents compared to market rents; (3) a review of the property's expenses; (4) a review of maintenance requirements; (5) a review of the property's cash flow; (6) discussions with the manager of the property; and (7) a review of properties in the surrounding area.

Environmental Matters

Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, IOT may be potentially liable for removal or remediation costs, as well as certain other potential costs, relating to hazardous or toxic substances (including governmental fines and injuries to persons and property) where property-level managers have arranged for the removal, disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances. In addition, certain environmental laws impose liability for release of asbestos-containing materials into the air and third parties may seek recovery for personal injury associated with such materials.

Management is not aware of any environmental liability relating to the above matters that would have a material adverse effect on IOT's business, assets or results of operations.

Inflation

The effects of inflation on IOT's operations are not quantifiable. Revenues from property operations tend to fluctuate proportionately with inflationary increases and decreases in housing costs. Fluctuations in the rate of inflation also affect the sales values of properties and the ultimate gain to be realized from property sales. To the extent that inflation affects interest rates, earnings from short-term investments and the cost of new financings, as well as the cost of variable interest rate, debt will be affected.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

IOT's future operations, cash flow and fair values of financial instruments are partially dependent upon the then existing market interest rates and market equity prices. Market risk is the change in the market rates and prices and the affect of these changes on future operations. Market risk is managed by matching a property's anticipated net operating income to an appropriate financing.

IOT is exposed to interest rate risk associated with variable rate notes payable and maturing debt that has to be refinanced. IOT does not hold financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes, but rather issues these financial instruments to finance its portfolio of real estate assets. Interest rate sensitivity is the relationship between changes in market interest rates and the fair value of market rate-sensitive assets and liabilities. IOT's earnings are affected as changes in short-term interest rates impact its cost of variable rate debt and maturing fixed rate debt. A large portion of IOT's market risk is exposure to short-term interest rates from variable rate borrowings. If market interest rates for variable rate debt average 100 basis points more in 2012 than they did during 2011, IOT's interest expense would increase and net income would decrease by \$265,379. This amount is determined by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rates on IOT's borrowing cost. This analysis did not consider the effects of the reduced level of overall economic activity that could exist in such an environment. Further, in the event of a change of such magnitude, management would likely take actions to further mitigate its exposure to the change. However, due to the uncertainty of the specific actions that would be taken and their possible effects, the sensitivity analysis assumes no change in IOT's financial structure.

The following table contains only those exposures that existed at December 31, 2011. Anticipation of exposures or risk on positions that could possibly arise was not considered. IOT's ultimate interest rate risk and its affect on operations will depend on future capital market exposures, which cannot be anticipated with a probable assurance level (dollars in thousands):

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Thereafter	Total
Note Receivable												
Variable interest rate - fair value												\$-
Instrument's maturities	\$-		\$-		\$-		\$-		\$-		\$-	\$-
Instrument's amortization	-		-		-		-		-		-	-
Interest	-		-		-		-		-		-	-
Average Rate	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%	0.00	%
Fixed interest rate - fair value												\$28,400
Instrument's maturities	\$2,990		\$-		\$-		\$3,057		\$-		\$22,353	\$28,400
Instrument's amortization	-		-		-		-		-		-	-
Interest	1,784		1,334		1,334		1,267		2,682		29,506	37,907
Average Rate	6.28	%	5.25	%	5.25	%	5.25	%	12.00	%	12.00	%
Notes Payable	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Thereafter	Total
												\$26,538

Variable interest
rate - fair value

Instrument's										
maturities	\$26,538	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$26,538		
Instrument's										
amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average Rate	5.38	%	12.50	%	12.50	%	12.50	%	12.50	%

Fixed interest
rate - fair value

Instrument's										\$5
maturities	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Instrument's										
amortization	-	-	-	1	1	3	5			
Interest	1	1	-	-	-	2	3			
Average Rate	12.50	%	12.50	%	12.50	%	12.50	%	12.50	%

ITEM 8. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors of
Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc.
Dallas, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011. Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc.'s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, also assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in the notes to the financial statements, Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc. has significant transactions with and balances due from affiliates.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc. as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations, changes in stockholders' equity and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. Schedules III and IV are presented for the purpose of complying with the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly states, in all material respects, the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

/s/ Swalm & Associates, P.C.

Swalm & Associates, P.C.
Plano, Texas
March 30, 2012

INCOME OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(dollars in thousands, except share and par value amounts)	
Assets		
Real estate land holdings, at cost	\$24,511	\$24,511
Real estate land holdings subject to sales, at cost	-	5,050
Total real estate	24,511	29,561
Notes and interest receivable from related parties	31,612	38,405
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,826)	(1,826)
Total notes and interest receivable	29,786	36,579
Cash and cash equivalents	1	20
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and investees	37	89
Receivable and accrued interest from related parties	52,160	48,598
Other assets	1,546	2,240
Total assets	\$108,041	\$117,087
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Notes and interest payable	\$28,588	\$27,335
Notes related to assets subject to sales contracts	-	9,269
Deferred revenue (from sales to related parties)	5,127	6,550
Accounts payable and other liabilities (including \$0 in 2011 and \$1 in 2010 from affiliated and related parties)	125	401
	33,840	43,555
Commitments and contingencies:		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued 4,173,675 shares in 2011 and 2010	42	42
Treasury stock at cost, 5,461 shares in 2011 and 2010	(39)	(39)
Paid-in capital	61,955	61,955
Retained earnings	12,243	11,574
Total shareholders' equity	74,201	73,532
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$108,041	\$117,087

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

INCOME OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)		
Revenues:			
Rental and other property revenues	\$-	\$-	\$-
Expenses:			
Property operating expenses	22	43	50
General and administrative (including \$205 and \$178 and \$117 for the year ended 2011 and 2010 and 2009 respectively from affiliates and related parties)	445	376	394
Advisory fee to affiliates	850	866	881
Total operating expenses	1,317	1,285	1,325
Operating loss	(1,317)	(1,285)	(1,325)
Other income (expense):			
Interest income from affiliates	4,447	4,292	4,661
Mortgage and loan interest	(1,211)	(1,116)	(1,679)
Earnings from unconsolidated subsidiaries and investees	(52)	(3)	18
Net income fee to Advisor	(54)	(99)	(115)
Total other income	3,130	3,074	2,885
Income before gain on land sales, non-controlling interest, and taxes	1,813	1,789	1,560
Income from continuing operations before tax	1,813	1,789	1,560
Income tax benefit (expense)	(821)	48	(546)
Net income from continuing operations	992	1,837	1,014
Discontinued operations:			
Income from discontinued operations	(1,444)	1	(145)
Gain on sale of real estate from discontinued operations	947	-	-
Income tax expense from discontinued operations	174	-	51
Net income from discontinued operations	(323)	1	(94)
Net income	669	1,838	920
Earnings per share - basic			
Income from continuing operations	\$0.24	\$0.44	\$0.24
Discontinued operations	(0.08)	-	(0.02)
Net income applicable to common shares	\$0.16	\$0.44	\$0.22
Earnings per share - diluted			
Income from continuing operations	\$0.24	\$0.44	\$0.24
Discontinued operations	(0.08)	-	(0.02)
Net income applicable to common shares	\$0.16	\$0.44	\$0.22
Weighted average common share used in computing earnings per share	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214
Weighted average common share used in computing diluted earnings per share	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214

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

INCOME OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Three Years Ended December 31, 2011
(dollars in thousands)

	Total	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Treasury Stock	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$70,774	4,173,675	\$42	\$(39)	\$61,955	\$8,816
Net income	920	-	-	-	-	920
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$71,694	4,173,675	\$42	\$(39)	\$61,955	\$9,736
Net income	1,838	-	-	-	-	1,838
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$73,532	4,173,675	\$42	\$(39)	\$61,955	\$11,574
Net income	669	-	-	-	-	669
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$74,201	4,173,675	\$42	\$(39)	\$61,955	\$12,243

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

INCOME OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Cash Flow From Operating Activities:			
Net income applicable to common shares	\$669	\$1,838	\$920
Adjustments to reconcile net income applicable to common shares to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	-	18	186
Earnings from unconsolidated subsidiaries and investees	52	3	(18)
Gain on the sale of income-producing properties	(947)	-	-
Provision on impairment of real estate assets	1,474	-	-
(Increase) decrease in assets:			
Accrued interest receivable	(2,692)	(1,959)	2,292
Other assets	690	148	(1,205)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:			
Accrued interest payable	1,935	109	-
Other liabilities	(278)	60	(609)
Net cash provided by operating activities	903	217	1,566
Cash Flow From Investing Activities:			
Proceeds from sales of income-producing properties	1,892	-	6,860
Proceeds from sales of land	1,210	-	6,891
Proceeds from notes receivable	2,585	2,372	(440)
Real estate improvements	-	(58)	(156)
Affiliate receivable	(3,559)	(1,922)	(9,532)
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,128	392	3,623
Cash Flow From Financing Activities:			
Payments on notes payable	(682)	(585)	(5,239)
Payments or debt assumption on maturing notes payable	(2,374)	-	-
Deferred financing costs	6	(6)	-
Repurchase of treasury stock	-	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,050)	(591)	(5,239)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(19)	18	(50)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	20	2	52
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$1	\$20	\$2
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$1,154	\$2,139	\$5,612
Cash paid for income taxes	\$-	\$84	\$-

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

INCOME OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc. and consolidated entities were prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the most significant of which are described in Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. The data presented in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are as of December 31 of each year and for the year then ended, unless otherwise indicated. Dollar amounts in tables are in thousands, except per share amounts.

Certain balances in the 2010 and 2009 presentation have been reclassified to conform to the 2011 presentation.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FASB Accounting Standards Codification. The Company presents its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"). In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") completed its accounting guidance codification project. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") became effective for the Company's financial statements issued subsequent to June 30, 2009 and is the single source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. As of the effective date, the company will no longer refer to the authoritative guidance dictating its accounting methodologies under the previous accounting standards hierarchy. Instead, the Company will refer to the ASC Codification as the sole source of authoritative literature.

Organization and business. Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc. is the successor to a California business trust organized on December 14, 1984, which commenced operations on April 10, 1985. The Company is headquartered in Dallas, Texas, and its common stock trades on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol ("AMEX:IOT").

On July 17, 2009, Transcontinental Realty Investors, Inc. ("TCI"), acquired from Syntek West, Inc., ("SWI"), 2,518,934 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share of Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc. ("IOT") at an aggregate price of \$17,884,431 (approximately \$7.10 per share), the full amount of which was paid by TCI through an assumption of an aggregate amount of indebtedness of \$17,884,431 of the outstanding balance owed by SWI to IOT. The 2,518,934 shares of IOT common stock acquired by TCI constituted approximately 60.4% of the issued and outstanding common stock of IOT. TCI had owned for several years an aggregate of 1,037,184 shares of common stock of IOT (approximately 25% of the issued and outstanding stock). After giving effect to the transaction on July 17, 2009, TCI owned an aggregate of 3,556,118 shares of IOT common stock which constituted approximately 85.3% of the shares of common stock of IOT outstanding. In 2010, TCI sold 5,000 shares of IOT stock resulting in an ownership of 3,551,118 shares which constituted approximately 85.2% of the shares of common stock of IOT outstanding. In 2011, TCI sold 110,013 shares of IOT stock resulting in an ownership of 3,441,105 shares which constitutes approximately 82.6% of the shares of common stock of IOT outstanding (which is a total of 4,168,214 shares).

IOT is a "C Corporation" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. With TCI's acquisition of the additional shares on July 17, 2009, TCI increased its aggregate ownership of IOT to in excess of 80%; therefore, beginning July 2009, IOT's results of operations are now consolidated with those of American Realty Investors, Inc. ("ARL") and TCI and their subsidiaries. ARL is the common parent for the consolidated group.

IOT's Board of Directors represents the Company's shareholders and is responsible for directing the overall affairs of IOT and for setting the strategic policies that guide the Company. As of April 30, 2011, the Board of Directors delegated the day-to-day management of the Company to Pillar Income Asset Management, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Pillar"), under an Advisory Agreement that is reviewed annually by IOT's Board of Directors. The directors of IOT are also directors of ARL and TCI. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of IOT also serves as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of ARL and TCI. The officers of IOT also serve as officers of ARL, TCI and Pillar.

SWI served as the Company's external advisor from July 1, 2003 until July 1, 2009. Effective July 1, 2009 through April 30, 2011, the Company's contractual Advisor and Cash Manager was Prime Income Asset Management, LLC ("Prime"). Effective April 30, 2011, Pillar, the sole member of which is Realty Advisors, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company, the sole member of which is Realty Advisors, Inc., a Nevada corporation, the sole owner of which is Realty Advisors Management, Inc., a Nevada corporation which is owned 100% by a Trust known as the May Trust, became the Company's external Advisor and Cash Manager. Pillar's duties include, but are not limited to, locating, evaluating and recommending real estate and real estate-related investment opportunities. Pillar also arranges, for IOT's benefit, debt and equity financing with third party lenders and investors. Pillar also serves as an Advisor and Cash Manager to ARL and TCI. As the contractual advisor, Pillar is compensated by IOT under an Advisory Agreement that is more fully described in Part III, Item 10. "Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance – The Advisor". IOT has no employees. Employees of Pillar render services to IOT in accordance with the terms of the Advisory Agreement.

Prior to December 31, 2010, Triad Realty Services, L.P. (“Triad”), an affiliate of Prime, provided management services. Triad subcontracted the property-level management and leasing of our commercial properties to Regis Realty I, LLC (“Regis I”). Effective January 1, 2011, Regis Realty Prime, LLC, dba Regis Property Management, LLC (“Regis”), the sole member of which is Realty Advisors, LLC, manages our commercial properties and provides brokerage services under the same terms as the previous agreements with Triad and Regis Realty I for a term of five years. Regis is entitled to receive a fee for its property management and brokerage services. See Part III, Item 10. “Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance – Property Management”.

Our primary business is investing in real estate. We divested ourselves of our commercial segment with the sale of the 2010 Valley View office building and the Parkway Centre retail shopping center in October 2009, resulting in land held for development or sale remaining as our sole operating segment. At December 31, 2011, our land consisted of 178.1 acres of land held for future development or sale. All of our land holdings are located in Texas.

Basis of presentation. The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include our accounts, our subsidiaries, generally all of which are wholly-owned, and all entities in which we have a controlling interest. Arrangements that are not controlled through voting or similar rights are accounted for as a Variable Interest Entity (VIE), in accordance with the provisions and guidance of ASC Topic 810 “Consolidation”, whereby we have determined that we are a primary beneficiary of the VIE and meet certain criteria of a sole general partner or managing member as identified in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) Issue 04-5, Investor’s Accounting for an Investment in a Limited Partnership when the Investor is the Sole General Partner and the Limited Partners have Certain Rights (“EITF 04-5”). VIEs are generally entities that lack sufficient equity to finance their activities without additional financial support from other parties or whose equity holders as a group lack adequate decision making ability, the obligation to absorb expected losses or residual returns of the entity, or have voting rights that are not proportional to their economic interests. The primary beneficiary generally is the entity that provides financial support and bears a majority of the financial risks, authorizes certain capital transactions, or makes operating decisions that materially affect the entity’s financial results. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

In determining whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE, we consider qualitative and quantitative factors, including, but not limited to: the amount and characteristics of our investment; the obligation or likelihood for us or other investors to provide financial support; our and the other investors’ ability to control or significantly influence key decisions for the VIE; and the similarity with and significance to the business activities of us and the other investors. Significant judgments related to these determinations include estimates about the current future fair values and performance of real estate held by these VIEs and general market conditions. As of December 31, 2011, IOT was not the primary beneficiary of a VIE.

For entities in which we have less than a controlling financial interest or entities where it is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary, the entities are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Accordingly, our share of the net earnings or losses of these entities is included in consolidated net income. IOT’s investment in Eton Square is accounted for under the equity method.

Real estate, depreciation and impairment. Real estate assets are stated at the lower of depreciated cost or fair value, if deemed impaired. Major replacements and betterments are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the properties (buildings and improvements—10-40 years; furniture, fixtures and equipment—5-10 years). We continually evaluate the recoverability of the carrying value of its real estate assets using the methodology prescribed in ASC Topic 360, “Property, Plant and Equipment”. Factors considered by management in evaluating impairment of its existing real estate assets held for investment include significant declines in property operating profits, annually recurring property operating losses and other significant adverse changes in general market conditions that are considered permanent in nature. Under ASC Topic 360, a real estate asset held for investment is not considered impaired if the undiscounted, estimated future cash

flows of an asset (both the annual estimated cash flow from future operations and the estimated cash flow from the theoretical sale of the asset) over its estimated holding period are in excess of the asset's net book value at the balance sheet date. If any real estate asset held for investment is considered impaired, a loss is provided to reduce the carrying value of the asset to its estimated fair value.

Real estate held for sale. We periodically classify real estate assets as held for sale. An asset is classified as held for sale after the approval of our board of directors and after an active program to sell the asset has commenced. Upon the classification of a real estate asset as held for sale, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to the lower of its net book value or its estimated fair value, less costs to sell the asset. Subsequent to the classification of assets as held for sale, no further depreciation expense is recorded. Real estate assets held for sale are stated separately on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Upon a decision to no longer market as an asset for sale, the asset is classified as an operating asset and depreciation expense is reinstated. The operating results of real estate assets held for sale and sold are reported as discontinued operations in the accompanying statements of operations. Income from discontinued operations includes the revenues and expenses, including depreciation and interest expense, associated with the assets. This classification of operating results as discontinued operations applies retroactively for all periods presented. Additionally, gains and losses on assets designated as held for sale are classified as part of discontinued operations.

Cost Capitalization. Costs related to planning, developing, leasing and constructing a property are capitalized and classified as Properties in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. We capitalize interest to qualifying assets under development based on average accumulated expenditures outstanding during the period. In capitalizing interest to qualifying assets, we first use the interest incurred on specific project debt, if any, and next use the weighted average interest rate of non-project specific debt.

We capitalize interest, real estate taxes and certain operating expenses until building construction is substantially complete and the building is ready for its intended use, but no later than one year from the cessation of major construction activity.

We capitalize leasing costs which include commissions paid to outside brokers, legal costs incurred to negotiate and document a lease agreement and any internal costs that may be applicable. We allocate these costs to individual tenant leases and amortize them over the related lease term.

Fair value measurement. We apply the guidance in ASC Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures,” to the valuation of real estate assets. These provisions define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a transaction between market participants at the measurement date, establish a hierarchy that prioritizes the information used in developing fair value estimates and require disclosure of fair value measurements by level within the fair value hierarchy. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable data (Level 3 measurements), such as the reporting entity’s own data.

The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date and includes three levels defined as follows:

Level 1—Unadjusted quoted prices for identical and unrestricted assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2—Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement.

A financial instrument’s categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Recognition of revenue. Our revenues are composed largely of interest income on notes receivable. Included in discontinued operations, in accordance with ASC 805 “Business Combinations”, we recognize rental revenue of acquired in-place “above-” and “below-market” leases at their fair values over the terms of the respective leases, as applicable.

Sales and the associated gains or losses of real estate assets are recognized in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 360-20, “Property, Plant and Equipment—Real Estate Sale”. The specific timing of a sale is measured against various criteria in ASC 360-20 related to the terms of the transaction and any continuing involvement in the form of management or financial assistance associated with the properties. If the sales criteria for the full accrual method are not met, the Company defers some or all of the gain recognition and accounts for the continued operations of the property by applying the finance, leasing, deposit, installment or cost recovery methods, as appropriate, until the sales criteria are met.

Non-performing notes receivable. We consider a note receivable to be non-performing when the maturity date has passed without principal repayment and the borrower is not making interest payments in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Interest recognition on notes receivable. For notes other than surplus cash notes, we record interest income as earned in accordance with the terms of the related loan agreements. On cash flow notes where payments are based upon surplus cash from operations, accrued but unpaid interest income is only recognized to the extent cash is received.

Allowance for estimated losses. We assess the collectability of notes receivable on a periodic basis, of which the assessment consists primarily of an evaluation of cash flow projections of the borrower to determine whether estimated cash flows are sufficient to repay principal and interest in accordance with the contractual terms of the note. We recognize impairments on notes receivable when it is probable that principal and interest will not be received in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan. The amount of the impairment to be recognized generally is based on the fair value of the partnership's real estate that represents the primary source of loan repayment. See Note 3 "Notes and Interest Receivable Affiliated" for details on our notes receivable.

Cash equivalents. For purposes of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Earnings per share. Earnings per share "(EPS)" have been computed pursuant to the provisions of ASC 620 "Earnings Per Share". The computation of basic EPS is calculated by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Shares issued during the period shall be weighted for the portion of the period that they were outstanding.

Use of estimates. In the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, it is necessary for management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expense for the year ended. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income Taxes. IOT is a “C Corporation” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. IOT files an annual consolidated income tax return with ARL and TCI and their subsidiaries. ARL is the common parent for the consolidated group. IOT is part of a tax sharing and compensating agreement with respect to federal income taxes between ARL, TCI and IOT and their subsidiaries that was entered into in July of 2009. Prior to July of 2009, ARL and TCI and their subsidiaries were in a tax sharing and compensating agreement with respect to federal income taxes and IOT was the parent company of its own consolidated filing group. The agreement specifies the manner in which the group will share the consolidated tax liability and also how certain tax attributes are to be treated among members of the group.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. There were no recent accounting pronouncements that our company has not implemented that materially affect our financial statements.

NOTE 2. REAL ESTATE

Real estate consisted of the following at December 31, (dollars in thousands):

	2011	2010
Land held for development or sale	\$ 24,511	\$ 29,561
	\$ 24,511	\$ 29,561

Below is a summary of the real estate transactions for the year ended December 31, 2011:

On July 5, 2011, we recognized the September 21, 2010 sale of 13.0 acres of land with a 29,784 square foot storage warehouse known as Eagle Crest located in Farmers Branch, Texas, to Warren Road Farm, Inc., a related party under common control, for a sale price of \$3.8 million. The buyer assumed the existing mortgage of \$2.4 million secured by the property. We recorded a loss of \$0.5 million when ownership transferred to the existing lender.

On July 5, 2011, we recognized the December 23, 2010 sale of 6.6 acres of land known as Three Hickory land located in Farmers Branch, Texas, to Fenton Real Estate, Inc., a related party under common control, for a sales price of \$1.3 million. There was no gain or loss recorded when ownership transferred to the existing lender.

In 2005, IOT purchased 10.08 acres of Centura land, located in Dallas County, Texas, from TCI (a related party) for \$13.0 million. The purchase price was paid with cash of \$6.1 million and the conveyance, to the seller, of \$6.9 million in notes receivable held by IOT. The cash was obtained from financing the land acquired in the transaction. The agreement included a put option whereby IOT had the right to resell the property to the seller for a price of \$13.0 million plus a preferred return of 9% per annum accruing from the closing date. Due to the related party nature of the transaction, including the likelihood that IOT would exercise its put option; this transaction had been treated as a financing transaction. IOT continued to carry the \$6.9 million as a note payable and has recorded the \$6.9 million as a receivable from TCI. TCI pays IOT interest in an amount equal to what IOT pays for its loan on the property. On August 2, 2011, we recognized the sale of 10.08 acres of land known as Centura land located in Dallas, Texas, to ABCLD Real Estate, LLC (ABCLD), a related party under common control, for a sales price of \$13.0 million. The buyer assumed the existing mortgage of \$7.2 million secured by the property. Ownership of this property was then transferred from ABCLD to the lender. There was no gain or loss recorded on the sale.

As of December 31, 2011, there are no remaining properties that we have treated as “subject to sales contract” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets of which we deferred recognition of the sale to a related party. These properties were sold to a related party in order to help facilitate an appropriate debt or organizational restructure and have ultimately resulted in ownership transfer to the lender or satisfactory resolution. These properties have mortgages that are secured by the property and many have corporate guarantees by our parent, TCI. We do not believe that IOT is liable for any deficiencies that may have resulted from corporate guarantees after the lender took possession of the property

from the related party owner.

Concentration of investment risk. IOT has a high concentration of investment risk on properties in the southwest region of the United States, specifically Texas. This risk includes, but is not limited to, changes in local economic conditions, changes in real estate and zoning laws, increases in real estate taxes, floods, tornados and other acts of God and other factors beyond the control of management. In the opinion of management, this investment risk is partially mitigated by the diversification of property types in other geographical regions of the United States, management's review of additional investments, acquisitions in other areas and by insurance.

NOTE 3. NOTES AND INTEREST RECEIVABLE FROM AFFILIATES

Junior Mortgage Loans. Junior mortgage loans are loans secured by mortgages that are subordinate to one or more prior liens on the underlying real estate. Recourse on the loans ordinarily includes the real estate which secures the loan, other collateral and personal guarantees of the borrower.

At December 2011 and 2010, we had junior mortgage loans and accrued interest receivable from affiliates, net of allowances, totaling \$29.8 million and \$36.6 million, respectively. The loans mature at various dates through December 2027 and have interest rates ranging from 5.25% to 15%.

Payments are due from surplus cash flow or sale or refinancing of the underlying properties. These notes are cross collateralized to the extent that any surplus cash available from the sale or refinance of any of the properties underlying these notes will be used to repay outstanding interest and principal for the remaining notes. See Schedule IV to the financial statements—Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.

Borrower	Maturity	Principal Balance	Interest Rate	Security
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Cliffs of El Dorado)	09/15/10	2,990	15.00%	100% Interest in Unified Housing of McKinney, LLC
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Echo Station)	12/31/27	1,481	5.25%	100% Interest in Unified Housing of Temple, LLC
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Lakeshore Villas)	12/31/27	2,000	5.25%	Unsecured
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Lakeshore Villas)	12/31/27	6,363	5.25%	Membership interest in Housing for Seniors of Humble, LLC
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Limestone Canyon)	07/10/15	3,057	5.25%	100% Interest in Unified Housing of Austin, LLC
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Limestone Ranch)	12/31/27	2,250	5.25%	100% Interest in Unified Housing of Vista Ridge, LLC
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Parkside Crossing)	12/31/27	1,936	5.25%	100% Interest in Unified Housing of Parkside Crossing, LLC
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Sendero Ridge)	12/31/27	5,174	5.25%	100% Interest in Unified Housing of Sendero Ridge, LLC
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Timbers of Terrell)	12/31/27	1,323	5.25%	100% Interest in Unified Housing of Terrell, LLC
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Tivoli)	12/31/27	1,826	5.25%	100% Interest in Unified Housing of Tivoli, LLC
Accrued interest		3,212		
Less: purchase allowance		(1,826)		
		\$ 29,786		

All are related party notes.

NOTE 4. INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES AND INVESTEEES

Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, jointly owned companies and other investees in which we have a 20% to 50% interest or otherwise exercise significant influence are carried at cost, adjusted for the Company's proportionate share of their undistributed earnings or losses, via the equity method of accounting.

Investee	Percent ownership		
	2011	2010	2009
TCI Eton Square, L.P. ("Eton Square")	10%	10%	10%

Our interest in Eton Square in the amount of 10% is accounted for under the equity method, because the general partner is an affiliated entity, thus allowing us to exercise significant influence over the operations and financial activities. Accordingly, the investment is carried at cost, adjusted for the companies' proportionate share of earnings or losses.

On May 18, 2010, we sold our 10.0% investment in TCI Eton Square, LP to TX Highland RS Corp, a related party under common control, for a sales price of \$1.37 million. This entity owns a 225,566 square foot office and retail center known as Eton Square located in Tulsa, Oklahoma. A three-year note receivable for the full sales price was given as consideration, with an interest rate of prime plus 2%, payable at maturity on May 18, 2013. IOT has deferred the recognition of the sale in accordance with ASC 360-20 due to our continuing involvement, the inadequate initial investment and questionable recovery of investment cost.

The market values as of the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 were not determinable as there were no traded markets, either active or inactive, for this investment.

The following is a summary of the financial position and results of operations from our investees (dollars in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Real Estate, net of accumulated depreciation	\$12,976	\$13,318	\$13,747
Other assets	533	576	319
Notes payable	(9,363)	(9,363)	(9,253)
Other liabilities	(3,779)	(3,641)	(3,895)
Shareholders equity/partners capital	\$(367)	\$(890)	\$(918)
Rents	\$1,385	\$1,893	\$1,929
Depreciation	(462)	(504)	(536)
Operating expenses	(843)	(817)	(638)
Interest expense	(599)	(601)	(611)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(519)	(29)	144
Income from discontinued operations	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	\$(519)	\$(29)	\$144
Company's proportionate share of earnings	\$(52)	\$(3)	\$18

NOTE 5. NOTES AND INTEREST PAYABLE

The following table shows the principal payments due on our notes payable through the next five years and thereafter (dollars in thousands):

2012	\$26,538
2013	-
2014	-
2015	1
2016	1
Thereafter	3
	\$26,543

Notes payable at December 31, 2011, bear interest at a rate of 4.25% and matures in 2012. As of December 31, 2011, there was accrued interest of \$2.0 million. The mortgages are collateralized by deeds of trust on real estate with a net carrying value of \$24.5 million. Of the total notes payable, the senior debt is \$26.5 million.

This mortgage note represents the allocation of a note with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$34.5 million as of December 31, 2011. The remaining balance of this note of \$8.0 million is held on the books of Transcontinental Realty Investors, Inc., an affiliated entity. As a joint grantor of the mortgage loan, we have joint and several liability of the obligations and liabilities of the loan in its entirety, which include, but are not limited to, payment of all unpaid and accrued interest and principal for the entire outstanding loan balance. Since April 11, 2010, interest has accrued on the loan and as of April 12, 2011, the borrower is in default under the current loan documents and the lender accelerated the maturity of the indebtedness. On April 28, 2011, a forbearance agreement was entered into between the borrower, the guarantor and the lender in order to temporarily suspend the lender from the exercise of its rights

and remedies under the loan documents and foreclose on the property. The forbearance period expires April 17, 2012 and requires the borrower to make monthly payments of \$150,000. We are working on an extension of this agreement past the current expiration date. In addition, upon reconciliation of the balance due to the lender, an adjustment was made to the allocation of the loan balance between TCI and IOT. The total amount did not change but the allocations of payments were corrected to reflect the pro-rata share in correlation to the original loan balance allocation.

NOTE 6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND FEES

The Advisory agreement provides for Pillar or an affiliate of Pillar to receive fees and cost reimbursements as defined in Part III, Item 10. "Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance – The Advisor". Cost reimbursements are allocated based on the relative market values of the Company's assets. The Company and SWI entered into an Advisory Agreement and Cash Management Agreement to further define the administration of the Company's day-to-day investment operations, relationship contacts, flow of funds and deposit and borrowing of funds. Effective July 1, 2009, the Advisory Agreement and Cash Management Agreement with SWI was terminated. IOT engaged Prime as Cash Manager under the substantially same terms as under the SWI agreement until the agreement with Prime was terminated effective April 30, 2011, at which time IOT engaged Pillar as Cash Manager under substantially the same terms as under the Prime agreement. The fees and cost reimbursements paid to Pillar, Prime, SWI, TCI and affiliates are detailed below (dollars in thousands):

Fees:	2011	2010	2009
Advisory fee	850	\$ 866	\$ 881
Incentive fee	-	-	-
Net income fee	54	99	115
Commission on property sale	-	-	-
Mortgage brokerage and equity refinancing	-	-	20
Property & construction mgt. and leasing commission	-	2	51
	\$ 904	\$ 967	\$ 1,067
Cost reimbursements	206	178	117
Rental revenue	0	313	431
Interest received	\$ (647)	\$ (995)	\$ (973)

As of December 31, 2011, IOT has notes and interest receivable of \$31.6 million due from related parties. See discussion in Part 2, Item 8. "Note 3. Notes and Interest Receivable".

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending balances of amounts receivable from affiliates as of December 31, 2010 dollars in thousands):

	TCI	Prime	Pillar	Total
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 48,598	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,598
Cash transfers	-	2,409	(219)	2,190
Advisory fees	-	(293)	(557)	(850)
Net income fee	-	-	(54)	(54)
POA fees	-	(2)	(8)	(10)
Cost reimbursements	-	(116)	(90)	(206)
Expenses paid by advisor	-	73	44	117
Financing (mortgage payments)	-	718	(658)	60
Sales/Purchase transactions	-	-	1,205	1,205
Interest income	760	640	356	1,756
Tax Sharing Expense	(647)	-	-	(647)
Purchase of obligation	3,449	(3,429)	(20)	-
Property transfers	-	-	1	1
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 52,160	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52,160

NOTE 7. DIVIDENDS

IOT's Board of Directors established a policy that dividend declarations on common stock would be determined on an annual basis following the end of each year. In accordance with that policy, no dividends on IOT's common stock were declared for 2011, 2010, or 2009. Future distributions to common stockholders will be determined by the Board of Directors in light of conditions then existing, including the Company's financial condition and requirements, future prospects, restrictions in financing agreements, business conditions and other factors deemed relevant by the Board.

NOTE 8. INCOME TAXES

For tax periods before July 17, 2009, IOT was required to file a consolidated federal return. Due to change of ownership in July, 2009, IOT has joined the American Realty Investors, Inc. (ARL) consolidated group for tax purposes. The income tax expense (benefit) for 2009, 2010 and 2011 in the accompanying financial statement was calculated under a tax sharing and compensating agreement between ARL, TCI and IOT. For 2011, ARL, TCI and

IOT had a net taxable loss. For 2011, IOT recorded a current tax expense of \$647,000. The benefit or expense is calculated based on the amount of losses absorbed by taxable income multiplied by the statutory rate of 35%.

Current income tax expense (benefit) is attributable to:

	2011	2010	2009
Income from continuing operations			
Income from discontinued operations	\$ 444	\$ 626	\$ 494
	203	(828)	1
	\$ 647	\$ (202)	\$ 495

IOT's tax basis in its net assets differs from the amount at which its net assets are reported for financial statement purposes, principally due to the accounting for gains and losses on property sales, and depreciation on owned properties.

Deferred income taxes reflect the tax effects of temporary timing differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reflected on the financial statements and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The tax effects of temporary differences and net operating loss carry forwards that give rise to the deferred tax assets are presented below (amounts in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	\$ (514)	\$ (2,433)	\$ 203
Allowance for loss	694	694	694
Other	24	1,077	203
Federal benefit of NOL carryforward	1,078	1,081	984
Federal benefit of AMT carryforward	164	164	164
Deferred tax asset	\$ 1,446	\$ 583	\$ 2,248
Less valuation allowance	(1,446)	(583)	(2,248)
Total deferred tax asset	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Recognition of the benefits of deferred tax assets will require the Company to generate future taxable income. There is no assurance that the Company will generate earnings in future years. Therefore, the Company has established a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets of approximately \$1,446,000, \$583,000 and \$2,248,000 as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

In 2011, IOT used approximately 1,847,000 of current losses from the consolidated group. In 2010, the company used no current losses from the ARL consolidated group. In 2009, IOT used approximately 1,415,000 of current losses from the consolidated group. In 2008 and prior, the company generated taxable loss carryforwards totaling \$2,589,587. The most recent loss year is 2010, which, if not used, will expire in 2030. The alternative minimum tax credit balance did not change in 2011 and remains at approximately \$164,000. The credit has no expiration date.

The following table presents the principal reasons for the differences between the Company's effective tax rate and the United States statutory income tax rate of 35% (amounts in thousands).

	2011	2010	2009
Federal income tax at statutory rate	\$ 647	\$ (202)	\$ 495
State tax expense	12	33	19
Gain on sale differences	-	-	-
Other	(12)	(33)	(19)
	-	6,678	-

Utilization of net operating loss and
minimum tax credit carry forwards

Effective income tax rate	35	%	35	%	35	%
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NOTE 9. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Company’s segments are based on our method of internal reporting which classifies operations by the type of property in the portfolio. The Company’s segments by use of property are; land and other (dollars in thousands).

	Commercial Properties	Apartments	Land	Other	Total
For year ended 2011					
Operating revenue	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Operating expenses	-	-	15	7	22
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage and loan interest	-	-	1,211	-	1,211
Interest income	-	-	-	4,447	4,447
Segment operating income (loss)	\$-	\$-	\$(1,226)	) \$4,440	\$3,214
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Assets	-	-	24,511	-	24,511

Property Sales					
Sales price	\$-	\$-	\$5,050	\$-	\$5,050
Cost of sale	-	-	5,525	-	5,525
Deferred current gain	-	-	-	-	-
Recognized prior deferred gain	1,422	-	-	-	1,422
Gain on sale	\$1,422	\$-	\$(475)	) \$-	\$947

	Commercial Properties	Apartments	Land	Other	Total
For year ended 2010					
Operating revenue	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Operating expenses	-	-	39	4	43
Mortgage and loan interest	-	-	1,116	-	1,116
Interest income	-	-	-	4,292	4,292
Segment operating income (loss)	\$-	\$-	\$(1,155)	) \$4,288	\$3,133
Capital expenditures	-	-	58	-	58
Assets	-	-	29,561	-	29,561

Property Sales					
Sales price	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Cost of sale	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred current gain	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-

	Commercial Properties	Apartments	Land	Other	Total
For year ended 2009					
Operating revenue	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Operating expenses	-	-	23	27	50
Mortgage and loan interest	-	-	1,679	-	1,679
Interest income	-	-	-	4,661	4,661
Gain on land sales	-	-	-	-	-
Segment operating income (loss)	\$-	\$-	\$(1,702)	) \$4,634	2,932
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Assets	-	-	29,503	-	29,503
					-

Property Sales

Sales price	\$7,150	\$6,891	\$-	\$-	\$14,041
Cost of sale	5,727	1,973	-	-	7,700
Deferred current gain	1,423	4,918	-	-	6,341
Gain on sale	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-

The tables below reconcile the segment information to the corresponding amounts in the Consolidated Statements of Operations (dollars in thousands):

	2011	2010	2009
Segment operating income	\$3,214	\$3,133	\$2,932
Other non-segment items of income (expense)			
General and administrative	(445)	(376)	(394)
Advisory fee	(850)	(866)	(881)
Net income fee to affiliate	(54)	(99)	(115)
Equity from unconsolidated subsidiaries and investees	(52)	(3)	18
Income tax benefit (expense)	(821)	48	(546)
Income from continuing operations	\$992	\$1,837	\$1,014

SEGMENT ASSET RECONCILIATION TO TOTAL ASSETS

	2011	2010	2009
Segment assets	\$24,511	\$29,561	\$29,503
Investments in real estate partnerships	37	89	92
Other assets and receivables	84,087	87,437	86,070
Assets held for sale	-	-	-
Total assets	\$108,635	\$117,087	\$115,665

NOTE 10. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

IOT adopted ASC 360, "Property, Plant and Equipment", which established a single accounting model for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets, including discontinued operations. This statement requires that the operations related to properties that have been sold or properties that are intended to be sold be presented as discontinued operations in the statement of operations for all periods presented, and properties intended to be sold are to be designated as "held-for-sale" on the balance sheet.

The discontinued operations for the three years reported below consist of 13.0 acres of land with a storage warehouse, an office building and a shopping center. In 2011, we sold 13.0 acres of land with a storage warehouse (Eagle Crest). The office building and shopping center, 2010 Valley View and Parkway Centre, were sold in October 2009. The statements of operations for all prior periods presented have been restated to reflect the reclassification to discontinued operations. The results of operations from these properties are shown below (dollars in thousands):

	For Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Revenue			
Rental	\$159	\$313	\$1,210
Property operations	1,518	147	703
	(1,359)	166	507
Expenses			
Interest	(85)	(165)	(651)
General and administration	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-
	(85)	(165)	(651)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations before gains on sale of real estate, taxes, fees and non-controlling interest	(1,444)	1	(145)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	947	-	-
Net income/sales fee to affiliate	-	-	-

Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of non-controlling interest				
before tax	(497	)	1	(145)
Tax benefit (expense)	174		-	51
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of non-controlling interest	\$(323	)	\$1	\$(94)

NOTE 11. QUARTERLY DATA

The following is a table of quarterly results of operations for the years 2010, 2009, and 2008 (dollars in thousands except per share data):

	Three Months Ended 2011			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	(dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)			
2011				
Total operating revenues	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Total operating expenses	324	395	318	280
Operating loss	(324)	(395)	(318)	(280)
Other income	13	308	288	2,521
Income (loss) before gain on land sales, non-controlling interest, and taxes	(311)	(87)	(30)	2,241
Gain on land sales	-	-	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-	-	(821)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(311)	(87)	(30)	1,420
Net income (loss) from discontinuing operations, net of non-controlling interest	2	(1,437)	(485)	1,597
Net income (loss)	(309)	(1,524)	(515)	3,017
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$(309)	\$(1,524)	\$(515)	\$3,017
PER SHARE DATA				
Earnings per share - basic				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(0.07)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.01)	\$0.35
Discontinued operations	0.00	(0.34)	(0.12)	0.38
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$(0.07)	\$(0.37)	\$(0.12)	\$0.73
Weighted average common shares used in computing earnings per share	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214
Earnings per share - diluted				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(0.07)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.01)	\$0.35
Discontinued operations	0.00	(0.34)	(0.12)	0.38
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$(0.07)	\$(0.37)	\$(0.12)	\$0.73
Weighted average common shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214

Three Months Ended 2010			
March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
(dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)			

2010

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Total operating revenues	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Total operating expenses	305	337	294	349
Operating loss	(305)) (337)) (294)) (349)
Other income	427	340	234	2,073
Income (loss) before gain on land sales, non-controlling interest, and taxes	122	3	(60)	) 1,724
Gain on land sales	-	-	-	-
Income tax benefit	48	-	-	-
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	170	3	(60)	) 1,724
Net income (loss) from discontinuing operations, net of non-controlling interest	(10)	) (22)	) 36	(3)
Net income (loss)	160	(19)	) (24)	) 1,721
Less: net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	3	-	(8)	) 5
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$163	\$(19)	) \$(32)	) \$1,726

PER SHARE DATA

Earnings per share - basic				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.04	\$0.00	\$(0.02)	) \$0.42
Discontinued operations	(0.00)	) (0.01)	) 0.01	(0.00)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$0.04	\$(0.00)	) \$(0.02)	) \$0.42
Weighted average common shares used in computing earnings per share	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214
Earnings per share - diluted				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.04	\$0.00	\$(0.02)	) \$0.42
Discontinued operations	(0.00)	) (0.01)	) 0.01	(0.00)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$0.04	\$(0.00)	) \$(0.02)	) \$0.42
Weighted average common shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214

Three Months Ended 2009
 September December
 March 31, June 30, 30, 31,
 (dollars in thousands, except share and per share
 amounts)

2009

Total operating revenues	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Total operating expenses	194	417	253	461
Operating loss	(194)	(417)	(253)	(460)
Other income (expense)	(153)	(96)	(91)	3,225
Income (loss) before gain on land sales, non-controlling interest, and taxes	(347)	(513)	(344)	2,764
Gain on land sales	-	-	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-	-	(546)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(347)	(513)	(344)	2,218
Net income (loss) from discontinuing operations, net of non-controlling interest	(22)	127	(55)	(144)
Net income (loss)	(369)	(386)	(399)	2,074
Less: net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$(369)	\$(386)	\$(399)	\$2,074

PER SHARE DATA

Earnings per share - basic				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(0.08)	\$(0.12)	\$(0.08)	\$0.52
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	0.03	(0.01)	(0.03)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$(0.09)	\$(0.09)	\$(0.10)	\$0.49
Weighted average common shares used in computing earnings per share	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214
Earnings per share - diluted				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(0.08)	\$(0.12)	\$(0.08)	\$0.52
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	0.03	(0.01)	(0.03)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$(0.09)	\$(0.09)	\$(0.10)	\$0.49
Weighted average common shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214	4,168,214

NOTE 12. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND LIQUIDITY

Litigation

The Company and its subsidiaries, from time to time, have been involved in various items of litigation incidental to and in the ordinary course of its business and, in the opinion of management; the outcome of such litigation will not have a material adverse impact upon the Company's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Liquidity

Management anticipates that IOT will generate excess cash from operations in 2012 due to the interest collected from notes receivable; however, such excess may not be sufficient to discharge all of IOT's debt obligations as they mature. Management intends to reduce its cash invested with its Advisor to meet its cash requirements not funded through operations.

SCHEDULE III

INCOME OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS, INC.
Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation
December 31, 2011

	Initial Cost				Gross Amounts at Which Carried at End of Year		
	Encumbrances	Land	Building & Improvements	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition and Improvements (dollars in thousands)	Land	Building & Improvements	Total
Properties Held for Investment							
Mercer Crossing Land							
Travelers Land, Farmers Branch, TX	26,543	24,511	-	-	24,511	-	24,511
	\$26,543	\$24,511	\$ -	\$ -	\$24,511	\$ -	\$24,511

SCHEDULE III
(Continued)

INCOME OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS, INC.

Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

For the Years Ended December 31,

	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Reconciliation of Real Estate			
Balance at January 1,	\$29,561	\$29,503	\$39,255
Additions			
Acquisitions and improvements	-	58	-
Deductions			
Sale of real estate	(5,050)	-	(9,752)
Balance at December 31,	\$24,511	\$29,561	\$29,503
Reconciliation of Acc. Depreciation			
Balance at January 1,	\$-	\$-	\$2,313
Additions			
Depreciation	-	-	185
Deductions			
Sale of real estate	-	-	(2,498)
Balance at December 31,	\$-	\$-	\$-

Schedule IV

INCOME OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS, INC.

Mortgage Loans Receivable on Real Estate

December 31, 2011

Description	Interest Rate (dollars in thousands)	Final Maturity Date	Periodic Payment Term	Prior Liens	Face Amount of Mortgages	Carrying Amount of Mortgages	Principal Amount of Loans Subject to Delinquent Principal or Interest
JUNIOR MORTGAGE LOANS							
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Cliffs of El Dorado)	15.00	% 9/15/2010	Excess cash flow	\$9,046	\$2,990	\$2,990	\$-
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Echo Station)	5.25	% 12/31/2027	Excess cash flow	10,169	1,054	1,481	-
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Lakeshore Villas)	5.25	% 12/31/2027	Excess cash flow	16,462	8,363	8,363	-
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Limestone Canyon)	5.25	% 7/10/2015	Excess cash flow	13,798	1,787	3,057	-
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Limestone Ranch)	5.25	% 12/31/2027	Excess cash flow	12,833	1,900	2,250	-
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Parkside Crossing)	5.25	% 12/31/2027	Excess cash flow	9,073	1,223	1,936	-
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Sendero Ridge)	5.25	% 12/31/2027	Excess cash flow	24,121	2,942	5,175	-
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Timbers of Terrell)	5.25	% 12/31/2027	Excess cash flow	7,679	836	1,323	-
Unified Housing Foundation, Inc. (Tivoli)	5.25	% 12/31/2027	Excess cash flow	10,533	1,615	1,825	-

	\$ 113,714	\$ 22,710	\$ 28,400	\$ -
Interest				
receivable			3,212	
Allowance			(1,826)
Total notes and interest				
receivable			\$ 29,786	

Schedule IV (continued)

INCOME OPPORTUNITY REALTY INVESTORS, INC.
Mortgage Loans Receivable on Real Estate
For the Years Ended December 31,

	2011	2010	2009
	(dollars in thousands)		
Balance at January 1,	\$38,405	\$38,818	\$39,841
Additions			
New mortgages	-	-	-
Conversion of accrued interest to principal	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of interest receivable on mortgage loans	2,692	2,479	3,016
Deductions			
Amounts paid	(2,585)	(2,892)	(3,939)
Non-cash reduction	-	-	(100)
Cost of mortgages sold	(6,900)	-	-
Balance at December 31,	\$31,612	\$38,405	\$38,818

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A(T). CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e)) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of internal control over financial reporting. These limitations include the possibility of human error, the circumvention of overriding of the system and reasonable resource constraints. Because of its inherent limitations, our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on management’s assessments and those criteria, management has concluded that Company’s internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company’s registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial report. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by the Company’s registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management’s report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In preparation for management’s report on internal control over financial reporting, we documented and tested the design and operating effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f)) that occurred

during the quarter ended December 31, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The affairs of the Company are managed by a Board of Directors. The Directors are elected at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders or are appointed by the incumbent Board of Directors and serve until the next Annual Meeting of Stockholders, a successor has been duly-elected or appointed, or until the earlier of death, resignation or removal.

It is the Board's objective that a majority of the Board will consist of independent directors. For a director to be considered independent, the Board must determine that the director does not have any direct or indirect material relationship with the Company. The Board has established guidelines to assist it in determining director independence that conform to, or are more exacting than, independence requirements of the American Stock Exchange listing rules. The independence guidelines are set forth in the Company's "Corporate Governance Guidelines". The text of this document has been posted on the Company's internet website at www.incomeopp-realty.com and is available in print to any stockholder who requests it. In addition to applying these guidelines, the Board will consider all relevant facts and circumstances in making an independence determination.

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct that applies to all directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. Stockholders may find our Code of Conduct on our website by going to our website address at www.incomeopp-realty.com. We will post any amendments to the Code of Conduct as well as any waivers that are required to be disclosed by the rules of the SEC or the AMEX on our website.

Our Board of Directors has adopted charters for our Audit, Compensation and Governance and Nominating Committees of the Board of Directors. Stockholders may find these documents on our website by going to the website address at www.incomeopp-realty.com. You may also obtain a printed copy of these materials by contacting us at the following address:

Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc.
Attn: Investor Relations
1603 LBJ Freeway, Suite 800
Dallas, Texas 75234
Telephone: 469-522-4200

All members of the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee must be independent Directors. Members of the Audit Committee must also satisfy additional independence requirements, which provide (i) that they may not accept, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory or compensatory fee from the Company or any of its subsidiaries other than their Director's compensation (other than in their capacity as a member of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors or any other committee of the Board), and (ii) no member of the Audit Committee may be an "affiliated person" of the Company or any of its subsidiaries as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission rules.

Effective the close of business on February 7, 2011, Peter L. Larsen resigned as a Director and as Presiding Director of the Company. Mr. Larsen had been a Director of the Company since February 20, 2004 and Presiding Director since June 2004. Mr. Larsen, currently retired, has been involved in the commercial real estate industry since 1972 and since 1992 has also been a Director of four Texas non-profit corporations which own 545 apartment units overseeing the development of a multimillion dollar retirement center in Coppell, Texas. At the time of his resignation as a Director, Mr. Larsen had no disagreement with the Registrant on any matter relating to the Registrant's operations, policies or practices.

On February 8, 2011, the Board of Directors of the Company elected Henry A. Butler as a Director to fill the vacancy on the Board of Directors created by the resignation of Peter L. Larsen. Mr. Butler was also elected Vice President of the Company on that date. On February 8, 2011, the Board of Directors of the Company elected RL S. Lemke as a Director to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors. Mr. Lemke was also elected Vice President of the Company on that date. Mr. Lemke is Vice President, Project Development for Pillar, the contractual advisor to the Company, and its predecessor Prime. He has been so employed for more than the past five year. Mr. Lemke holds a Juris Doctor degree from Creighton University School of Law. On February 8, 2011, the Board of Directors appointed Ted R. Munselle as Presiding Director to replace Peter L. Larsen who resigned on February 7, 2011.

Effective the close of business on October 13, 2011, Martha C. Stephens resigned as a Director of the Company and as Chairperson of the Governance and Nominating Committee. Ms. Stephens had been a Director since February 23, 2007, and Chairman of the Board since May 21, 2009. She was also a Director (since February 1, 2011) of ARL and a Director (since February 1, 2011) of TCI. Ms. Stephens, currently retired, for more than five years prior to January 2007 was employed in various administrative capacities by Prime, the prior contractual advisor to the Company, ARL and TCI. At the time of her resignation as a Director, Ms. Stephens had no disagreement with the Registrant on any matter relating to the Registrant's operations, policies or practices. Also, effective the close of business on October 13, 2011, RL S. Lemke resigned as a Director of the Company. Mr. Lemke had been a Director since February 8, 2011. He was also a Director (since February 8, 2011) of ARL and a Director (since February 8, 2011) of TCI. At the time of his resignation as a Director, Mr. Lemke had no disagreement with the Registrant on any matter relating to the Registrant's operations, policies or practices.

On October 25, 2011, the Board of Directors of the Company elected Sharon Hunt as a Director to fill the vacancy on the Board of Directors created by the resignation of Martha C. Stephens.

Directors

The current Directors of the Company are listed below, together with their ages, terms of service, all positions and offices with the Company, its former advisors (SWI) or (Prime), or current advisor (Pillar), which took over as the contractual advisor from Prime on April 30, 2011, their principal occupations, business experience and Directorships with other companies during the last five years or more. The designation “affiliated”, when used below with respect to a Director, means that the Director is an officer, Director or employee of SWI, BCM, Prime, Pillar, or an officer of the Company or an officer or Director of an affiliate of the Company. The designation “independent”, when used below with respect to a Director, means that the Director is neither an officer of the Company, nor a Director, officer or employee of BCM, Prime, Pillar or SWI (but may be a Director of the Company), although the Company may have certain business or professional relationships with such Director as discussed in Item 13. “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence”.

HENRY A. BUTLER, age 61, Director, (Affiliated) (since February 2011)

Mr. Butler is Vice President Land Sales for Pillar Income Asset Management, LLC (“Pillar”) since April 30, 2011, and its predecessor, Prime (since July 2003). He was owner/operator (1989 to 1991) of Butler Interests, Inc. Mr. Butler was elected as a Director of the Company on February 8, 2011. He was previously a Director of the Company from December 2001 to July 1, 2003. Mr. Butler is Chairman of the Board (since May 2009) and a Director (since July 2003) of ARL and Chairman of the Board (since May 2009) and a Director (since December 2001) of TCI.

ROBERT A. JAKUSZEWSKI, age 49, Director (Independent) (since March 2004).

Mr. Jakuszewski is Vice President of Sales and Marketing (since September 1998) of New Horizons Communications, Inc.; Mr. Jakuszewski was a Consultant (January 1998 to September 1998) for New Horizon Communications, Inc.; Regional Sales Manager (1996-1998) of Continental Funding; Territory Manager (1992-1996) of Sigvaris, Inc.; Senior Sales Representative (1988-1992) of Mead Johnson Nutritional Division, USPNG; Sales Representative (1986-1987) of Muro Pharmaceutical, Inc. Mr. Jakuszewski was elected a Director of the Company on March 16, 2004. He was also elected as a Director of ARL on November 22, 2005, and a Director of TCI on November 22, 2005.

SHARON HUNT, Age 69, Director (Independent) (Since October 2011)

Ms. Hunt is a licensed Realtor in Arkansas, with Keystone Realty. She was President and Owner of Sharon’s Pretzels, Inc. (until sold in 1997) a Dallas, Texas food products entity; Director (1991 to 2000) of a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation involved in the acquisition, renovation and operation of real estate. She was elected as a Director of the Company on October 25, 2011. Ms. Hunt was a Director (February 20, 2004 to January 31, 2011) and again (since October 25, 2011) of ARL and a Director (February 20, 2004 to January 31, 2011) and again (since October 25, 2011) of TCI.

TED R. MUNSELLE: Age 56, Director (Independent) (since May 2009).

Mr. Munselle is Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (since October 1998) of Landmark Nurseries, Inc. On February 17, 2012, he was appointed as a member of the Board of Directors for Spindletop Oil & Gas Company and as Chairman of their Audit Committee. Spindletop’s stock is traded on the Over-the-Counter (OTC) market. He was President (December 2004 to August 2007) of Applied Educational Opportunities LLC, an educational organization which had career training schools located in the cities of Richardson and Tyler, Texas. He is a certified public

accountant (since 1980) who was employed as an Audit Partner in two Dallas, Texas based CPA firms (1986 to 1998), as an Audit Manager at Grant Thornton, LLP (1983 to 1986) and as Audit Staff to Audit Supervisor at Laventhol & Horwath (1977 to 1983). Mr. Munselle was elected as a director of the Company on May 21, 2009. He was also elected as a Director of ARL (since February 20, 2004) and a Director of TCI (since February 20, 2004). Mr. Munselle is qualified as an Audit Committee financial expert within the meaning of SEC regulations and the Board of Directors of IOT has determined that he has accounting and related financial management expertise within the meaning of the listing standards of the AMEX.

Board Meetings and Committees

The Board of Directors held 8 meetings during 2011. For such year, no incumbent Director attended fewer than 100% of the aggregate of (i) the total number of meetings held by Board during the period for which he had been a Director, and (ii) the total number of meetings held by all Committees of the Board on which he served during the periods that he served. Under the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines, each Director is expected to dedicate sufficient time, energy and attention to ensure the diligent performance of his or her duties, including by attending meetings of the stockholders of the Company, the Board and Committees of which he is a member.

The Board of Directors had standing Audit, Compensation, and Governance and Nominating Committees. Audit Committee. The current Audit Committee was formed on February 20, 2004, and its function is to review the Company's operating and accounting procedures. A charter of the Audit Committee has also been adopted by the Board. The Audit Committee is an "audit committee" for purposes of Section 3(a)(58) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The current members of the Audit Committee, all of whom are independent within the meaning of the SEC Regulations, the listing standards of the AMEX and the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines, are Ms. Sharon Hunt, and Messrs. Jakuszewski, and Munselle (Chairman). Mr. Munselle, a board member, is qualified as an "audit committee financial expert" within the meaning of SEC Regulations, and the Board has determined that he has accounting and related financial management expertise within the meaning of the listing standards of the AMEX. All members of the Audit Committee meet the experience requirements of the listing standards of the AMEX. The Charter of the Audit Committee was adopted on March 22, 2004, and is available on the Company's Investor Relations Website (www.incomeopp-realty.com). The Audit Committee met 8 times in 2011.

Governance and Nominating Committee. The Governance and Nominating Committee is responsible for developing and implementing policies and practices relating to corporate governance, including reviewing and monitoring implementation of the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines. In addition, the Committee develops and reviews background information on candidates for the Board and makes recommendations to the Board regarding such candidates. The Committee also prepares and supervises the Board's annual review of Director independence and the Board's performance self-evaluation. The charter of the Governance and Nominating Committee was adopted on March 22, 2004, and is available on the Company's Investor Relations website (www.incomeopp-realty.com). The current members of the Governance and Nominating Committee are Ms. Sharon Hunt (Chairman) and Messrs. Jakuszewski and Munselle. All of the members of the Committee are independent within the meaning of the listing standards of the AMEX and the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Governance and Nominating Committee met once in 2011.

Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee is responsible for overseeing the policies of the Company relating to compensation to be paid by the Company to the Company's principal executive officer and any other officers designated by the Board and to make recommendations to the Board with respect to such policies, produce necessary reports on executive compensation for inclusion in the Company's proxy statement in accordance with applicable rules and regulations and to monitor the development and implementation of succession plans for the principal executive officer and other key executives and make recommendations to the Board with respect to such plans. The charter of the Compensation Committee was adopted on March 22, 2004, and is available on the Company's Investor Relations website (www.incomeopp-realty.com). The current members of the Compensation Committee are Ms Sharon Hunt and Messrs. Jakuszewski (Chairman) and Munselle. All of the members of the Committee are independent within the meaning of the listing standards of the AMEX and the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Compensation Committee is to be comprised of at least two Directors who are independent of management and the Company. The Compensation Committee met once in 2011.

The members of the Board of Directors on the date of this report and the Committees of the Board on which they serve, are identified below:

	Audit Committee	Governance and Nominating Committee	Compensation Committee
Sharon Hunt	X	Chair	X
Robert A. Jakuszewski	X	X	Chair
Ted R. Munselle	Chair	X	X
Henry A. Butler			

Presiding Director

In March 2004, the Board created a new position of presiding Director, whose primary responsibility is to preside over periodic executive sessions of the Board in which management Directors and other members of management do not participate. The presiding Director also advises the Chairman of the Board and, as appropriate, Committee chairs with respect to agendas and information needs relating to Board and Committee meetings, provides advice with respect to the selection of Committee chairs and performs other duties that the Board may from time to time delegate to assist the Board in the fulfillment of its responsibilities.

On February 8, 2011, the Board of Directors appointed Ted R. Munselle as Presiding Director to serve in such position until the Company's annual meeting of stockholders to be held following the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

Determination of Director Independence

In February 2004, the Board enhanced its Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Guidelines adopted by the Board meet or exceed the new listing standards adopted during the year by the American Stock Exchange. The full text of the Corporate Governance Guidelines can be found in the Investor Relations section of the Company's website (www.incomeopp-realty.com). A copy may also be obtained upon request from the Company's Corporate Secretary.

Pursuant to the Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Board undertook its annual review of Director independence in March 2009. During this review, the Board considered transactions and relationships between each Director or any member of his or her immediate family and the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including those reported under “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” below. The Board also examined transactions and relationships between Directors or their affiliates and members of the Company’s senior management or their affiliates. As provided in the Corporate Governance Guidelines, the purpose of this review was to determine whether any such relationships or transactions were inconsistent with a determination that the Director is independent.

As a result of this review, the Board affirmatively determined of the then Directors, Messrs. Munselle and Jakuszewski and Ms. Hunt are each independent of the Company and its management under the standards set forth in the Corporate Governance Guidelines.

Executive Officers

Executive officers of the Company are Daniel J. Moos, President and Chief Executive Officer; Gene S. Bertcher, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Alfred Crozier, Executive Vice President-Residential Construction; and Louis J. Corna, Executive Vice President-General Counsel/Tax Counsel and Secretary. Messrs. Moos, Bertcher, Crozier and Corna are employed by Prime. Mr. Bertcher is employed by New Concept Energy, Inc. (“NCE”). None of the executive officers receive any direct remuneration from the Company, nor do any hold any options granted by the Company. Their positions with the Company are not subject to a vote of stockholders. The ages, terms of service and all positions and offices with the Company, Prime, BCM, SWI, other affiliated entities and NCE, other principal occupations, business experience and Directorships with other publicly-held companies during the last five years or more are set forth below. In addition to the following executive officers, the Company has several vice presidents and assistant secretaries who are not listed herein. No family relationship exists among any of the executive officers or Directors of the Company.

DANIEL J. MOOS, 62

President (since April 2007) and Chief Executive Officer (effective March 2010) of ARL, TCI, IOT , (effective March 2007) of Prime and (effective April 30, 2011) of Pillar; Senior Vice President and Business Line Manager for U.S. Bancorp (NYSE:USB) working out of their offices in Houston, Texas from 2003 to April 2007; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Fleetcor Technologies a privately held transaction processing company that was headquartered in New Orleans, Louisiana from 1998 to 2003; Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, ICSA a privately held internet security and information company headquartered in Carlisle, Pennsylvania from 1996 to 1998; and for more than ten years prior thereto was employed in various financial and operating roles for PhoneTel Technologies, Inc. which was a publicly traded telecommunication company on the American Stock Exchange headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio (1992-1996) and LDI Corporation which was a publicly traded computer equipment sales/service and asset leasing company listed on the NASDAQ and headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALFRED CROZIER, 59

Executive Vice President, Residential Construction (since November 15, 2006) of the Company and of ARL and TCI. Prior to his selection as an officer of the Company, Mr. Crozier was Managing Director of development (November 2005 to November 2006) for Woodmont Investment Company GP, LLC, a Dallas, Texas based developer of commercial properties and residential units. Prior thereto (from October 2003 to November 2005) he was President of Sterling Builders, Inc., a Spring, Texas construction and consulting company. Prior thereto (from August 2001 through September 2003) he was Vice President of Westchase Construction, LTD, a Houston, Texas based construction firm and for more than five years prior thereto, he was employed by various firms engaged in the construction industry including Trammel Crow Residential (February 1995 through February 2000) and The Finger

Companies (August 1991 through February 1995). Mr. Crozier is also an architect.

LOUIS J. CORNA, 64

Executive Vice President, General Counsel/Tax Counsel and Secretary (since February 2004), Executive Vice President (October 2001 to February 2004), Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (June 2001 to October 2001) and Senior Vice President—Tax (December 2000 to June 2001) of the Company, TCI, ARL and BCM; Executive Vice President, General Counsel/Tax Counsel and Secretary (since February 2004), Executive Vice President—Tax (July 2003 to February 2004) of PIAMI; Private Attorney (January 2000 to December 2000); Vice President—Taxes and Assistant Treasurer (March 1998 to January 2000) of IMC Global, Inc.; Vice President—Taxes (July 1991 to February 1998) of Whitman Corporation. Mr. Corna has been a Director and Vice President (since June 1, 2004) and Secretary (since January 14, 2005) of First Equity Properties, Inc., a Nevada corporation with securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act.

GENE S. BERTCHER, 63

Executive Vice President (since February 2008) and Chief Financial Officer (since May 2008) of the Company, ARL and TCI. Mr. Bertcher is also Chief Executive Officer (from December 2006 to present) and Chief Financial Officer (since January 2003) and a Director (from November 1989 to September 1996 and from June 1999 to present) of NCE, a Nevada corporation which has its common stock listed on the AMEX. Mr. Bertcher has been employed by NCE since November 1989. He has been a Certified Public Accountant since 1973. Mr. Bertcher is also a Director, Vice President and Treasurer (since March 24, 2009) of First Equity Properties, Inc., a Nevada corporation with securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act.

Officers

Although not an executive officer of the Company, Daeho Kim currently serves as Treasurer. His position with the Company is not subject to a vote of stockholders. His age, term of service and all positions and offices with the Company, other principal occupations, business experience and relationships with other entities during the last five years or more are set forth below.

DAEHO KIM, 35

Treasurer (since October 29, 2008) of ARL, TCI and IOT. For more than five years prior thereto, Mr. Kim has been employed by Prime in various financial capacities including cash manager and Assistant Director of Capital Markets.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which applies to all Directors, officers and employees (including those of the Contractual Advisor). In addition, the Company has adopted a code of ethics entitled "Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers" that applies to the principal executive officer, president, principal financial officer, chief financial officer, the principal accounting officer and controller. The text of both documents is available on the Company's Investor Relations website (www.incomeopp-realty.com). The Company intends to post amendments to or waivers from its Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers (to the extent applicable to the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer or principal accounting officer) at this location on its website.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of Reporting Requirements

Section 16(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Company's Directors, executive officers and any persons holding 10% or more of the Company's shares of Common Stock are required to report their ownership of the Company's shares of Common Stock and any changes in that ownership to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on specified report forms. Specific due dates for these reports have been established, and the Company is required to report any failure to file by these dates during each fiscal year. The Company believes that all of these filing requirements were satisfied by the Company's Directors and executive officers and holders of more than 10% of the Company's Common Stock during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, except that Louis J. Corna filed a Form 4 late with respect to the purchase on December 15, 2006 of 1,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock and subsequent sale on January 16, 2007 of such 1,000 shares of Common Stock at a small loss. In making these statements, the Company has relied upon the written representations of its Directors and executive officers and the holders of 10% or more of the Company's Common Stock and copies of the reports that each has filed with the SEC.

The Advisor

IOT had an Advisory Agreement with SWI until July 1, 2009. Effective July, 1 2009, the agreement with SWI was terminated and an Advisory Agreement was entered into with Prime on substantially the same terms as the agreement with SWI. Effective April 30, 2011, the agreement with Prime was terminated and an Advisory Agreement was entered into with Pillar on substantially the same terms as the agreement with Prime. Although the Board of Directors is directly responsible for managing the affairs of IOT and for setting the policies which guide it, the day-to-day operations of IOT are performed by Pillar, a contractual advisor, under the supervision of the Board. The duties of the advisor include, among other things, locating, investigating, evaluating and recommending real estate and mortgage loan investment and sales opportunities as well as financing and refinancing sources. Pillar also serves as a consultant in connection with IOT's business plan and investment policy decisions made by the Board.

Under the Advisory Agreement, Pillar is required to annually formulate and submit, for Board approval, a budget and business plan containing a twelve-month forecast of operations and cash flow, a general plan for asset sales and purchases, lending, foreclosure and borrowing activity, and other investments, and Pillar is required to report quarterly to the Board on IOT's performance against the business plan. In addition, all transactions require prior Board approval, unless they are explicitly provided for in the approved business plan or are made pursuant to authority expressly delegated to Pillar by the Board.

The Advisory Agreement also requires prior Board approval for the retention of all consultants and third party professionals, other than legal counsel. The Advisory Agreement provides that Pillar shall be deemed to be in a fiduciary relationship to the IOT stockholders; contains a broad standard governing Pillar's liability for losses incurred by IOT; and contains guidelines for Pillar's allocation of investment opportunities as among itself, IOT and other entities it advises.

The Advisory Agreement provides for Pillar to be responsible for the day-to-day operations of IOT and to receive, as compensation for basic management and advisory services, a gross asset fee of 0.0625% per month (0.75% per annum) of the average of the gross asset value (total assets less allowance for amortization, depreciation or depletion and valuation reserves).

In addition to base compensation, Pillar receives the following forms of additional compensation:

- (1) an annual net income fee equal to 7.5% of IOT's net income as an incentive for successful investment and management of the Company's assets;
- (2) an annual incentive sales fee to encourage periodic sales of appreciated real property at optimum value equal to 10.0% of the amount, if any, by which the aggregate sales consideration for all real estate sold by IOT during such fiscal year exceeds the sum of:
 - (a) the cost of each such property as originally recorded in IOT's books for tax purposes (without deduction for depreciation, amortization or reserve for losses);
 - (b) capital improvements made to such assets during the period owned; and
- (c) all closing costs (including real estate commissions) incurred in the sale of such real estate; provided however, no incentive fee shall be paid unless (a) such real estate sold in such fiscal year, in the aggregate, has produced an 8.0% simple annual return on the net investment including capital improvements, calculated over the holding period before depreciation and inclusive of operating income and sales consideration, and (b) the aggregate net operating income from all real estate owned for each of the prior and current fiscal years shall be at least 5.0% higher in the current fiscal year than in the prior fiscal year;
- (3) an acquisition commission, from an unaffiliated party of any existing mortgage or loan, for supervising the acquisition, purchase or long-term lease of real estate equal to the lesser of:
 - (a) up to 1.0% of the cost of acquisition, inclusive of commissions, if any, paid to non-affiliated brokers; or
 - (b) the compensation customarily charged in arm's-length transactions by others rendering similar property acquisition services as an ongoing public activity in the same geographical location and for comparable property, provided that the aggregate purchase price of each property (including acquisition fees and real estate brokerage commissions) may not exceed such property's appraised value at acquisition;
- (4) a construction fee equal to 6.0% of the so-called "hard costs" only of any costs of construction on a completed basis, based upon amounts set forth as approved on any architect's certificate issued in connection with such construction, which fee is payable at such time as the applicable architect certifies other costs for payment to third parties. The phrase "hard costs" means all actual costs of construction paid to contractors, subcontractors and third parties for materials or labor performed as part of the construction but does not include items generally regarded as "soft costs," which are consulting fees, attorneys' fees, architectural fees, permit fees and fees of other professionals; and
- (5) Reimbursement of certain expenses incurred by the advisor in the performance of advisory services.

The Advisory Agreement also provides that Pillar, or an affiliate of Pillar, receive the following forms of compensation:

- (1) a mortgage or loan acquisition fee with respect to the acquisition or purchase from an unaffiliated party of any existing mortgage loan by IOT equal to the lesser of:
 - (a) 1.0% of the amount of the mortgage or loan purchased; or

- (b) a brokerage or commitment fee which is reasonable and fair under the circumstances. Such fee will not be paid in connection with the origination or funding of any mortgage loan by IOT; and
- (2) a mortgage brokerage and equity refinancing fee for obtaining loans or refinancing on properties equal to the lesser of:
 - (a) 1.0% of the amount of the loan or the amount refinanced; or

- (b) a brokerage or refinancing fee which is reasonable and fair under the circumstances; provided, however, that no such fee shall be paid on loans from Pillar, or an affiliate of Pillar, without the approval of IOT's Board of Directors. No fee shall be paid on loan extensions.

Under the Advisory Agreement, all or a portion of the annual advisory fee must be refunded by the Advisor if the operating expenses of IOT (as defined in the Advisory Agreement) exceed certain limits specified in the Advisory Agreement based on the book value, net asset value and net income of IOT during the fiscal year.

The Advisory Agreement requires Pillar or any affiliate of Pillar to pay to IOT, one-half of any compensation received from third parties with respect to the origination, placement or brokerage of any loan made by IOT; provided, however, that the compensation retained by Pillar, or any affiliate of Pillar, shall not exceed the lesser of (1) 2.0% of the amount of the loan commitment or (2) a loan brokerage and commitment fee which is reasonable and fair under the circumstances.

If and to the extent that IOT shall request Pillar, or any Director, officer, partner, or employee of Pillar, to render services for IOT other than those required to be rendered by the Advisory Agreement, Pillar or an affiliate of Pillar separately would be compensated for such additional services on terms to be agreed upon between such party and IOT from time to time. As discussed below, under "Property Management," effective January 1, 2011, IOT has hired Regis Realty Prime, LLC, dba Regis Property Management, LLC ("Regis"), an affiliate of Pillar, to provide property management services for IOT's commercial properties and brokerage services on a non-exclusive basis. Also, as discussed below, under "Real Estate Brokerage" IOT had engaged, on a non-exclusive basis, Regis Realty, Inc. ("Regis"), a related party, to perform brokerage services for IOT until December 2002. Beginning January 1, 2003, Regis Realty I LLC performed brokerage services for IOT. Regis Realty Prime, LLC has waived any and all fees or commissions payable by IOT during the first calendar year expiring December 31, 2011.

The Company and SWI entered into a Cash Management Agreement to further define the administration of IOT's day-to-day investment operations, relationship contacts, flow of funds and deposit and borrowing of funds. Effective July 1, 2009, the Cash Management Agreement with SWI was terminated and IOT engaged Prime as Cash Manager under the substantially same terms as under the SWI Agreement. Effective April 30, 2011, the Cash Management Agreement with Prime was terminated and IOT engaged Pillar as Cash Manager under substantially the same terms as under the Prime Agreement. Under the Cash Management Agreement, all funds of the Company are delivered to Pillar which has a deposit liability to the Company and is responsible for payment of all payables and investment of all excess funds which earn interest at the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate plus 1.0% per annum, as set quarterly on the first day of each calendar quarter. Borrowings for the benefit of the Company bear the same interest rate. The term of the Cash Management Agreement is coterminous with the Advisory Agreement, and is automatically renewed each year unless terminated with the Advisory Agreement.

The Advisory Agreement automatically renews from year-to-year unless terminated in accordance with its terms. IOT's management believes that the terms of the Advisory Agreement are at least as fair as could be obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

Situations may develop in which the interests of IOT are in conflict with those of one or more Directors or officers in their individual capacities, or of Pillar, or of their respective affiliates. In addition to services performed for IOT, as described above, Pillar actively provides similar services as agent for, and advisor to, other real estate enterprises, including persons and entities involved in real estate development and financing, including TCI and ARL. The Advisory Agreement provides that Pillar may also serve as advisor to other entities.

As advisor, Pillar is a fiduciary of IOT's public investors. In determining to which entity a particular investment opportunity will be allocated, Pillar will consider the respective investment objectives of each entity and the

appropriateness of a particular investment in light of each such entity's existing mortgage note and real estate portfolios and business plan. To the extent any particular investment opportunity is appropriate to more than one such entity, such investment opportunity will be allocated to the entity that has had funds available for investment for the longest period of time, or, if appropriate, the investment may be shared among various entities. See Part III, Item 13 "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence."

Pillar may assign the Advisory Agreement only with the prior consent of IOT.

As of March 22, 2011, the managers and principal officers of Pillar are set forth below:

Name	Managers/Officer(s)
Daniel J. Moos	President and Chief Executive Officer
Gene S. Bertcher	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
Louis J. Corna	Executive Vice President, Secretary, Tax Counsel, General Legal Counsel
Alfred Crozier	Executive Vice President, Residential Construction
Mickey N. Phillips	Manager
Ryan T. Phillips	Manager

Property Management

Affiliates of Pillar provide property management services to IOT. Currently, Regis provides property management services to IOT's properties for a fee of 3% or less of the monthly gross rents collected on commercial properties under its management.

Real Estate Brokerage

Regis also provides real estate brokerage services to TCI on a non-exclusive basis, and is entitled to receive a real estate commission for property purchases and sales in accordance with the following sliding scale of total fees to be paid:

- (1) maximum fee of 4.5% on the first \$2.0 million of any purchase or sale transaction of which no more than 3.5% is to be paid to Regis Realty Prime, LLC or affiliates;
- (2) maximum fee of 3.5% on transaction amounts between \$2.0 million-\$5.0 million of which no more than 3.0% is to be paid to Regis Realty Prime, LLC or affiliates;
- (3) maximum fee of 2.5% on transaction amounts between \$5.0 million-\$10.0 million of which no more than 2.0% is to be paid to Regis Realty Prime, LLC or affiliates; and
- (4) a maximum fee of 2.0% on transaction amounts in excess of \$10.0 million of which no more than 1.5% is to be paid to Regis Realty Prime, LLC or affiliates.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Company has no employees, payroll or benefit plans and pays no compensation to its executive officers (who are also officers of ARL and TCI), are employees of Pillar or TCI and are compensated by Pillar or TCI. Most of such executive officers perform a variety of services for Pillar, and the amount of their compensation is determined solely by Pillar. Pillar does not allocate the cash compensation of its officers among the various entities for which it serves as advisor or to which it subcontracts.

The only direct remuneration paid by the Company is to those Directors who are not officers or Directors of Pillar or its affiliated companies. Each non-affiliated Director is entitled to receive an annual retainer of \$15,000 plus reimbursement for expenses. In addition, each independent Director is entitled to receive an additional fee of \$1,000 per day for any special services rendered by him to the Company outside of his or her ordinary duties as a Director plus reimbursement of expenses. Effective January 15, 2010, the Board of Directors reduced their compensation to \$7,500 per annum and no Audit Committee fees, with the Chairman of the Audit Committee to receive a one-time annual fee of \$500. The Company also reimburses Directors for travel expenses incurred in connection with attending Board, Committee and Stockholder meetings and for other Company-business related. Directors who are also

employees of the Company or its advisor receive no additional compensation for service as a Director.

During 2011, \$27,375.01 was paid to the non-employee Directors in total Directors' fees for all services, including the annual fee for service during the period from January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011. Those fees received by Directors were Robert A. Jakuszewski \$9,375.00, Peter L. Larsen, who resigned February 7, 2011, \$4,166.67, Ted R. Munselle \$9,875.00 and Martha C. Stephens \$3,958.34.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

As of December 31, 2011, the Company did not have any compensation plans under which equity securities of the Company were authorized for issuance.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

The following table sets forth the ownership of the Company's Common Stock, both beneficially and of record, both individually and in the aggregate, for those persons or entities known by the Company to be the beneficial owners of more than 5% of its outstanding Common Stock as of the close of business on March 22, 2012.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature* of Beneficial Ownership	Approximate Percentage of class**
Transcontinental Realty Investors, Inc. 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 300 Dallas, Texas 75234	3,386,970	81.3%

Security Ownership of Management

The following table sets forth the ownership of the Company's Common Stock, both beneficially and of record, both individually and in the aggregate for the Directors and executive officers of the Company as of the close of business on March 22, 2012:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature* of Beneficial Ownership	Approximate Percentage of class**
Gene S. Bertcher	3,386,970 (1)	81.3%
Henry A. Butler	3,386,970 (1)	81.3%
Alfred Crozier	3,386,970 (1)	81.3%
Louis J. Corna	3,386,970 (1)	81.3%
Robert A. Jakuszewski	3,386,970 (1)	81.3%
Daniel J. Moos	3,386,970 (1)	81.3%
Ted R. Munselle	3,386,970 (1)	81.3%
Sharon Hunt	3,386,970 (1)	81.3%
All Directors and executive officers as a group (8 people)	3,386,970 (1)	81.3%

*"Beneficial Ownership" means the sole or shared power to vote, or to direct the voting of, a security or investment power with respect to a security, or any combination thereof.

** Percentages are based upon 4,168,214 shares of Common Stock outstanding at March 22, 2012.

(1) Includes 3,386,970 shares owned by TCI of which the Directors and executive officers of TCI may be deemed to be the beneficial owners by virtue of their positions as Directors and executive officers. Each of the current Directors (Messrs. Butler, Munselle, Lemke, Jakuszewski and Ms. Hunt) and executive officers (Messrs. Moos,

Bertcher, Corna, and Crozier) of TCI disclaim beneficial ownership of such shares.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Certain Business Relationships

Effective April 30, 2011, IOT's contractual advisor is Pillar, a Nevada corporation, the sole member of which is Realty Advisors, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company, the sole member of which is Realty Advisors, Inc., a Nevada corporation, the sole member of which is Realty Advisors Management, Inc. a Nevada corporation which is owned 100% by a Trust known as the May Trust.

Prior to April 30, 2011, Prime was the Company's contractual advisor. Prime, an affiliate, Nevada limited liability company, the sole member of which is Prime Income Asset Management, Inc. ("PIAMI"), which is owned 100% by Realty Advisors, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company, the sole member of which is Realty Advisors, Inc., a Nevada corporation which is owned 100% by a Trust known as the May Trust. Until early 2009, SWI, a Nevada corporation, which is 100% owned by Gene E. Phillips, owned 20% of PIAMI, which SWI exchanged to Realty Advisors, Inc. for certain securities originally issued by SWI. For the period ended December 31, 2009, Gene E. Phillips and SWI are each a "related party" for financial statement purposes because of the prior ownership arrangement of PIAMI. The May Trust is a Trust for the benefit of the children of Gene E. Phillips. Gene E. Phillips is not an officer, manager or Director of Pillar, Prime, PIAMI, Realty Advisors, LLC, Realty Advisors, Inc., Realty Advisors Management, Inc. or IOT, nor is he a Trustee of the May Trust. Pillar is a company of which Messrs. Moos, Bertcher, Corna, and Crozier, serve as executive officers.

Effective January 1, 2011, Regis provides property management services to the Company under the same terms as the previous agreements with Triad and Regis Realty I. Triad provided property management services to the Company until December 31, 2010. The general partner of Triad is PIAMI, which is owned 100% by Realty Advisors, LLC. The limited partner is HRSHLLC. Triad subcontracted the property-level management and leasing of the Company's commercial properties to Regis I, a limited liability company owned by HRSHLLC.

Regis also provides brokerage services, on a non-exclusive basis, for the Company and receives brokerage commissions in accordance with a brokerage agreement.

Messrs. Daniel J. Moos and Louis J. Corna, and Alfred Crozier are employed by Pillar. Messrs. Moos, Corna and Crozier are executive officers of the Company, and also serve as executive officers of ARL and TCI, and accordingly owe fiduciary duties to those entities as well as the Company. Messrs. Jakuszewski and Munselle serve as Directors of ARL, and TCI and owe fiduciary duties to TCI and ARL as well as the Company, under applicable law. Mr. Bertcher is an officer, Director and employee of NCE and also serves as an officer of ARL and TCI. As such, he owes fiduciary duties to those entities as well as the Company under applicable law.

Related Party Transactions

Historically, the Company has engaged in and may continue to engage in business transactions, including real estate partnerships, with related parties. Management believes that all of the related party transactions represented the best investments available at the time and were at least as advantageous to the Company as could have been obtained from unrelated third parties.

The Company is a partner with TCI in Eton Square, L.P., and at December 31, 2011, TCI owned 3,441,105 shares of Common Stock of IOT (approximately 82.6%). TCI owes \$52.2 million to IOT which includes the \$19.8 million note assumed from SWI in 2009 and \$33.3 million of obligations TCI purchased from IOT's prior Advisor, Prime at April 30, 2011.

In 2011, the Company paid Prime and Pillar \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, in advisory fees. In addition, from time to time, the Company has made advances to Pillar, which generally has not had specific repayment terms and has been reflected in the Company's financial statements as receivables from or payables to affiliates. Such advances bear interest at 1% above the prime rate. During 2011, the Company received interest of \$0.6 million and \$0.3 million from Prime and Pillar, respectively.

From time to time, IOT and its affiliates have made advances to each other, which generally have not had specific repayment terms, did not bear interest, are unsecured, and have been reflected in IOT's financial statements as other assets or other liabilities. At December 31, 2011, IOT has a receivable of \$32.4 million due from TCI.

IOT purchased 10.08 acres of Centura land, located in Dallas County, Texas, from TCI (a related party) for \$13.0 million. The purchase price was paid with cash of \$6.1 million and the conveyance, to the seller, of \$6.9 million in notes receivable held by IOT. The cash was obtained from financing the land acquired in the transaction. The agreement includes a put option whereby IOT has the right to resell the property to the seller for a price of \$13.0 million plus a preferred return of 9% per annum accruing from the closing date. Due to the related party nature of the transaction, including the likelihood that IOT will exercise its put option; this transaction has been treated as a financing transaction. IOT continues to carry the \$6.9 million as a note payable and has recorded the \$6.9 million as a receivable from TCI. TCI pays IOT interest in an amount equal to what IOT pays for its loan on the property.

On July 5, 2011, we recognized the September 21, 2010 sale of our investment in Transcontinental Brewery, Inc. to Warren Road Farm, Inc., a related party under common control, for a sales price of \$3.8 million. This entity owns a

29,784 square foot storage warehouse and 13.0 acres of land known as Eagle Crest located in Farmers Branch, Texas. The buyer assumed the existing mortgage of \$2.4 million, secured by the property. We recorded a loss of \$0.5 million when ownership transferred to the existing lender.

On July 5, 2011, we recognized the December 24, 2010 sale of 6.6 acres of land known as Three Hickory land located in Farmers Branch, Texas to Fenton Real Estate, Inc., a related party under common control, for a sales price of \$1.3 million. There was no gain or loss recorded when ownership transferred to the existing lender.

Restrictions on Related Party Transactions

Article Fourteen of the Company's Articles of Incorporation provides that the Company shall not, directly or indirectly, contract or engage in any transaction with (1) any Director, officer or employee of the Company, (2) any Director, officer or employee of the advisor, (3) the advisor or (4) any affiliate or associate (as such terms are defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) of any of the aforementioned persons, unless (a) the material facts as to the relationship among or financial interest of the relevant individuals or persons and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed to or are known by the Company's Board of Directors or the appropriate committee thereof and (b) the Company's Board of Directors or appropriate committee thereof determines that such contract or transaction is fair to the Company and simultaneously authorizes or ratifies such contract or transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of independent Directors of the Company entitled to vote thereon. Article Fourteen defines an "Independent Director" as one who is neither an officer nor an employee of the Company, nor a Director, officer or employee of the Company's advisor.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees for professional services rendered to the Company for the years 2011 and 2010 by the Company's principal accounting firm, Swalm & Associates, P.C. (dollars in thousands):

	2011	2010
Types of Fees		
Audit Fees	\$ 52,572	\$ 45,269
Tax Fees	-	1,050
Total	\$ 52,572	\$ 46,319

All services rendered by the principal auditors are permissible under applicable laws and regulations and were pre-approved by either the Board of Directors or the Audit Committee, as required by law. The fees paid the principal auditors for services as described in the above table fall under the categories listed below:

Audit Fees. These are fees for professional services performed by the principal auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and review of financial statements included in the Company's 10-Q filings and services that are normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filing or engagements.

Audit-Related Fees. These are fees for assurance and related services performed by the principal auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements. These services include attestations by the principal auditor that are not required by statute or regulation and consulting on financial accounting/reporting standards.

Tax Fees. These are fees for professional services performed by the principal auditor with respect to tax compliance, tax planning, tax consultation, returns preparation and review of returns. The review of tax returns includes the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

All Other Fees. These are fees for other permissible work performed by the principal auditor that do not meet the above category descriptions.

These services are actively monitored (as to both spending level and work content) by the Audit Committee to maintain the appropriate objectivity and independence in the principal auditor's core work, which is the audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Audit Committee has established policies and procedures for the approval and pre-approval of audit services and permitted non-audit services. The Audit Committee has the responsibility to engage and terminate TCI's independent auditors, to pre-approve their performance of audit services and permitted non-audit services, to approve all audit and non-audit fees, and to set guidelines for permitted non-audit services and fees. All fees for 2011 and 2010 were pre-approved by the Audit Committee or were within the pre-approved guidelines for permitted non-audit services and fees established by the Audit Committee, and there were no instances of waiver of approved requirements or guidelines during the same periods.

Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "SOX Act"), and the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the independent auditor. The purpose of the provisions of the SOX Act and the SEC rules for the Audit Committee role in retaining the independent auditor is two-fold. First, the authority and responsibility for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the auditors should be with Directors who are independent of management. Second, any non-audit work performed by the auditors should be reviewed and approved by these same

independent Directors to ensure that any non-audit services performed by the auditor do not impair the independence of the independent auditor. To implement the provisions of the SOX Act, the SEC issued rules specifying the types of services that an independent may not provide to its audit client, and governing the Audit Committee's administration of the engagement of the independent auditor. As part of this responsibility, the Audit Committee is required to pre-approve the audit and non-audit services performed by the independent auditor in order to assure that they do not impair the auditor's independence. Accordingly, the Audit Committee has adopted a pre-approval policy of audit and non-audit services (the "Policy"), which sets forth the procedures

and conditions pursuant to which services to be performed by the independent auditor are to be pre-approved. Consistent with the SEC rules establishing two different approaches to pre-approving non-prohibited services, the Policy of the Audit Committee covers Pre-approval of audit services, audit-related services, international administration tax services, non-U.S. income tax compliance services, pension and benefit plan consulting and compliance services, and U.S. tax compliance and planning. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the Audit Committee will evaluate other known potential engagements of the independent auditor, including the scope of work proposed to be performed and the proposed fees, and will approve or reject each service, taking into account whether services are permissible under applicable law and the possible impact of each non-audit service on the independent auditor's independence from management. Typically, in addition to the generally pre-approved services, other services would include due diligence for an acquisition that may or may not have been known at the beginning of the year. The Audit Committee has also delegated to any member of the Audit Committee designated by the Board or the financial expert member of the Audit Committee responsibilities to pre-approve services to be performed by the independent auditor not exceeding \$25,000 in value or cost per engagement of audit and non-audit services, and such authority may only be exercised when the Audit Committee is not in session.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Report:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

- Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants
- Consolidated Balance Sheets—December 31, 2011 and 2010
- Consolidated Statements of Operations—years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009
- Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity—years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows—years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedules

- Schedule III—Real Estate and Cumulative Depreciation
- Schedule IV—Mortgage Loans on Real Estate

All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or because the required information is shown in the Financial Statements or the Notes thereto.

(b) The following documents are filed as Exhibits to this Report (certain of which as indicated parenthetically were previously filed as exhibits to Registration Statements filed under the Securities Act of 1933 or to reports filed under the Exchange Act and are incorporated by reference to such statements or reports):

All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or because the required information is shown in the Financial Statements or the Notes thereto.

Exhibit Designation	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Appendix C to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 dated February 12, 1996)
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc. as filed with and approved by the Secretary of State of Nevada on January 11, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K for event of January 11, 2006)

- 14.1 Advisory Agreement dated as of April 30, 2011, between Income Opportunity Realty Investors, Inc. and Pillar Income Asset Management, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K for event of April 30, 2011) Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.0 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003)
- 21.1* Subsidiaries of the Registrant
- 31.1* Rule 13a-14(a) Certification by Principal Executive Officer
- 31.2* Rule 13a-14(a) Certification by Principal Financial Officer
- 32.1* Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: March 30, 2012

By: /S/ GENE S. BERTCHER
Gene S. Bertcher,
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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

Signature	Title	Date
/S/ HENRY A. BUTLER Henry A. Butler	Director	March 30, 2012
/S/ ROBERT A. JAKUSZEWSKI Robert A. Jakuszewski	Director	March 30, 2012
/S/ SHARON HUNT Sharon Hunt	Director	March 30, 2012
/S/ TED R. MUNSELLE Ted R. Munselle	Director	March 30, 2012
/S/ GENE S. BERTCHER Gene S. Bertcher	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 30, 2012
/S/ DANIEL J. MOOS Daniel J. Moos	President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	March 30, 2012

