

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 14, 2019
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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, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 001-32319

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Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Maryland (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	20-1296886 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
200 Spectrum Center Drive, 21st Floor Irvine, California (Address of Principal Executive Offices)	92618 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (949) 330-4000

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant based upon the closing sale price of the registrant’s common stock on June 29, 2018 as reported on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) was approximately \$3.8 billion.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of February 7, 2019 was 228,246,247.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Part III of this Report incorporates by reference information from the definitive Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

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SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT ON

FORM 10-K

For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

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The “Company,” “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., a Maryland corporation, and one or more of our subsidiaries, including Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC, or the Operating Partnership, and Sunstone Hotel TRS Lessee, Inc., or the TRS Lessee, and, as the context may require, Sunstone Hotel Investors only or the Operating Partnership only.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

Item 1. Business

Our Company

We were incorporated in Maryland on June 28, 2004. We are a real estate investment trust, or REIT, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As of December 31, 2018, we had interests in 21 hotels (the “21 hotels”). The 21 hotels are comprised of 10,780 rooms, located in 9 states and in Washington, DC.

Our business is to acquire, own, asset manage and renovate primarily hotels that we consider to be Long-Term Relevant Real Estate® (or, LTRR®) in the United States, specifically hotels in urban and resort locations that benefit from significant barriers to entry by competitors and diverse economic drivers. As part of our ongoing portfolio management strategy, we may also selectively sell hotel properties. All but two (the Boston Park Plaza and the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina) of our 21 hotels are operated under nationally recognized brands such as Marriott, Hilton and Hyatt, which are among the most respected and widely recognized brands in the lodging industry. Our two unbranded

hotels are located in top urban and resort markets that have enabled them to build awareness with both group and transient customers. Our portfolio primarily consists of upper upscale hotels. Of the 21 hotels, 18 are upper upscale, two are upscale and one is luxury as defined by STR, Inc., an independent provider of lodging industry statistical data. STR, Inc. classifies hotel chains into the following segments: luxury; upper upscale; upscale; upper midscale; midscale; economy; and independent.

Our hotels are operated by third-party managers under long-term management agreements with the TRS Lessee or its subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2018, our third-party managers included: subsidiaries of Marriott International, Inc. or Marriott Hotel Services, Inc. (collectively “Marriott”), managers of eight of the Company’s hotels; Interstate Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (“IHR”) and Highgate Hotels L.P. and an affiliate (“Highgate”), each a manager of three of the Company’s hotels; Crestline Hotels & Resorts (“Crestline”) and Hilton Worldwide (“Hilton”), each a manager of two of the Company’s hotels; and Davidson Hotels & Resorts (“Davidson”), Hyatt Corporation (“Hyatt”) and Singh Hospitality, LLC (“Singh”), each a manager of one of the Company’s hotels.

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Competitive Strengths

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

- High Quality Portfolio.

Focus on Owning Long-Term Relevant Real Estate®. We believe that we will create lasting stockholder value through the active ownership of LTRR®. LTRR® consists of hotels that we believe possess unique attributes that are difficult to replicate, and most of all, whose locations are relevant today and will remain relevant for generations to come. We believe that owning LTRR® reduces the risk of waning demand that often happens to undercapitalized and pedestrian hotels.

Presence in Key Markets. A cornerstone of LTRR® is location. We believe that our hotels are located in many of the most desirable long-term relevant markets with major and diverse demand generators and significant barriers to entry for new supply. All of our 21 hotels are located in key gateway markets and unique resort locations such as Boston, Chicago, Key West, Los Angeles, Maui, New Orleans, New York, Orlando, Portland, San Diego, San Francisco and Washington DC/Baltimore. Over time, we expect the revenues of hotels located in key gateway markets and unique resort locations to generate superior long-term growth rates as compared to the average for U.S. hotels, as a result of stronger and more diverse economic drivers.

Nationally Recognized Brands and Well Known Independents. As noted above, all but two of our 21 hotels are operated under nationally recognized brands. We believe that affiliations with strong brands and established independents improve the appeal of our hotels to a broad set of travelers and help to drive business to our hotels.

Recently Renovated Hotels. From January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2018, we invested \$668.6 million in capital renovations throughout the 21 hotels. We believe that these capital renovations have improved the competitiveness of our hotels and have helped to position our portfolio for future growth.

- Significant Cash Position. As of December 31, 2018, we had total cash of \$862.4 million, including \$53.1 million of restricted cash. Adjusting for the January 2019 payment of \$126.5 million for our common and preferred dividends, our total pro forma cash including restricted cash as of December 31, 2018 would be \$735.9 million. By minimizing our need to access external capital by maintaining higher than typical cash balances, our financial security and flexibility are meaningfully enhanced because we are able to fund our business needs (including payment of cash distributions on our common stock, if declared) and near-term debt maturities with our cash on hand.

- Flexible Capital Structure. We believe our capital structure provides us with significant financial flexibility to execute our strategy. As of December 31, 2018, the weighted average term to maturity of our debt was

approximately five years, and all of our outstanding debt had fixed interest rates or had been swapped to fixed interest rates, except the \$220.0 million non-recourse mortgage on the Hilton San Diego Bayfront. Including the effects of our interest rate swap agreements, our fixed-rate debt had a weighted average interest rate of 4.5%. Including our variable-rate debt on the Hilton San Diego Bayfront based on the variable rate at December 31, 2018, the weighted average interest rate on our debt was 4.2%. In addition to our mortgage debt, as of December 31, 2018, we had two unsecured corporate-level term loans, and two series of senior unsecured corporate-level notes. We also have an undrawn \$500.0 million credit facility, which may be increased to \$800.0 million subject to lender approval. We currently believe this structure is appropriate for the operating characteristics of our business as it isolates risk and provides flexibility for various portfolio management initiatives, including the sale of individual hotels subject to existing debt.

- Low Leverage. We believe that by controlling debt levels, staggering maturity dates and maintaining a highly flexible structure, we will have lower capital costs than more highly-leveraged companies, or companies with limited flexibility due to restrictive corporate-level financial covenants. Our low leverage capital structure not only minimizes the risk of potential value destructive consequences in periods of economic recession, but also provides us with significant optionality to create stockholder value through all phases of the operating cycle.

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- **Strong Access to Low Cost Capital.** As a publicly traded REIT, over the long-term, we may benefit from greater access to a variety of forms of capital as compared to non-public investment vehicles. In addition, over the long-term, we may benefit from a lower cost of capital as compared to non-public investment vehicles as a result of our investment liquidity, balance sheet optionality, professional management and portfolio diversification.
- **Seasoned Management Team.** Each of our core disciplines, including asset management, acquisitions, finance and legal, are overseen by industry leaders with demonstrated track records.

Asset Management. Our asset management team is responsible for maximizing the long-term value of our real estate investments by achieving above average revenue and profit performance through proactive oversight of hotel operations. Our asset management team works with our third-party managers to drive property-level innovation, benchmarks best practices and aggressively oversees hotel management teams and property plans. We work with our operators to develop hotel-level “business plans,” which include positioning and capital investment plans. We believe that a proactive asset management program can help grow the revenues of our hotel portfolio and maximize operational and environmental efficiency by leveraging best practices and innovations across our various hotels, and by initiating well-timed and focused capital improvements aimed at improving the appeal of our hotels.

Acquisitions. Our acquisitions team is responsible for enhancing our portfolio quality and scale by executing well-timed acquisitions and dispositions that generate attractive risk-adjusted returns on our investment dollars. We believe that our significant acquisition and disposition experience will allow us to continue to execute our strategy to redeploy capital from slower growth assets to LTRR® with higher long-term growth rates. Our primary focus is to acquire LTRR®. Depending on availability, we select the branding and operating partners for our hotels that we believe will lead to the highest returns and greatest long-term value. We also focus on disciplined capital recycling, and may selectively sell hotels that no longer fit our stated strategy, are unlikely to offer long-term returns in excess of our cost of capital, will achieve a sale price in excess of our internal valuation, or that have high risk relative to their anticipated returns.

Finance. We have a highly experienced finance team focused on minimizing our cost of capital and maximizing our financial flexibility by proactively managing our capital structure and opportunistically sourcing appropriate capital for growth, while maintaining a best in class disclosure and investor relations program.

Legal. Our legal team is responsible for overseeing and supporting all Company-wide legal matters, including all legal matters related to corporate (including corporate oversight and governance), investment, asset management, design and construction, finance initiatives and litigation. We believe active and direct oversight of legal matters allows the Company the flexibility to pursue opportunities while minimizing legal exposure, protecting corporate assets, and ultimately maximizing stockholder returns.

Business Strategy

Our mission is to create meaningful value for our stockholders by producing superior long-term returns through the ownership of LTRR® in the hospitality sector. Our values include transparency, trust, ethical conduct, honest communication and discipline. As demand for lodging generally fluctuates with the overall economy, we seek to own hotels that will maintain a high appeal with travelers over long periods of time and will generate economic earnings materially in excess of recurring capital requirements. Our strategy is to maximize stockholder value through focused asset management and disciplined capital recycling, which is likely to include selective acquisitions and dispositions, while maintaining balance sheet flexibility and strength. Our goal is to maintain appropriate leverage and financial flexibility to position the Company to create value throughout all phases of the operating and financial cycles.

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Competition

The hotel industry is highly competitive. Our hotels compete with other hotels for guests in each of their markets. Competitive advantage is based on a number of factors, including location, physical attributes, service levels and reputation. Competition is often specific to the individual markets in which our hotels are located and includes competition from existing and new hotels operated under brands in the luxury, upper upscale and upscale segments. Increased competition could harm our occupancy or revenues or may lead our operators to unnecessarily increase service or amenity levels, which may reduce the profitability of our hotels.

We believe that competition for the acquisition of hotels is fragmented. We face competition from institutional pension funds, private equity investors, high net worth individuals, other REITs and numerous local, regional, national and international owners in each of our markets. Some of these entities may have substantially greater financial resources than we do and may be able and willing to accept more risk than we believe we can prudently manage. During times when we seek to acquire hotels, competition among potential buyers may increase the bargaining power of potential sellers, which may reduce the number of suitable investment opportunities available to us or increase pricing. Similarly, during times when we seek to sell hotels, competition from other sellers may increase the bargaining power of the potential property buyers.

Management Agreements

All of our 21 hotels are managed by third parties under management agreements with the TRS Lessee or its subsidiaries. The following is a general description of our third-party management agreements as of December 31, 2018.

Marriott. The following hotels are operated under management agreements with Marriott: JW Marriott New Orleans; Marriott Boston Long Wharf; Renaissance Harborplace; Renaissance Long Beach; Renaissance Los Angeles Airport; Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld®; Renaissance Washington DC; and Wailea Beach Resort. Our management agreements with Marriott require us to pay Marriott a base management fee equal to 3.0% of total revenue. Inclusive of renewal options and absent prior termination by either party, the Marriott management agreements expire between 2047 and 2078. Additionally, five of the aforementioned management agreements require payment of an incentive fee of 20.0% of the excess of gross operating profit over a certain threshold; one management agreement requires payment of an incentive fee of 35.0% of the excess of gross operating profit over a certain threshold; one management agreement requires payment of a tiered incentive fee ranging from 15.0% to 20.0% of the excess of gross operating profit over certain thresholds; and one management agreement requires payment of an incentive fee of 10.0% of adjusted gross operating profit, capped at 3.0% of gross revenue. The management agreements with Marriott may be terminated earlier than the stated term if certain events occur, including the failure of Marriott to satisfy certain performance standards, a condemnation of, a casualty to, or force majeure event involving a hotel, the withdrawal or revocation of any license or permit required in connection with the operation of a hotel and upon a default by Marriott or us that is not cured prior to the expiration of any applicable cure periods. In certain instances, Marriott has rights of

first refusal to either purchase or lease hotels, or to terminate the applicable management agreement in the event we sell the respective hotel.

Highgate. Our Boston Park Plaza, Hilton Times Square and Renaissance Westchester hotels are operated under management agreements with Highgate. The management agreements with Highgate require us to pay Highgate a base management fee equal to 3.0% of gross revenue. Additionally, one of the management agreements requires us to pay an incentive fee of 50.0% of the excess of net operating income over a certain threshold, limited to 1.25% of total revenue; one of the management agreements requires us to pay an incentive fee of 15.0% of the excess of net operating income over a certain threshold; and one of the management agreements does not require payment of an incentive fee. Inclusive of renewal options and absent prior termination by either party, the Highgate management agreements expire between 2022 and 2031.

IHR. Our Courtyard by Marriott Los Angeles, Hilton New Orleans St. Charles and Marriott Portland hotels are operated under management agreements with IHR. The management agreements with IHR require us to pay IHR a base management fee of 2.0% of gross revenue or total revenue, as applicable. Additionally, two of the management agreements require an incentive fee of 10.0% of the excess of net operating income over a certain threshold, limited to 1.5% of the total revenue for all the hotels managed by IHR for any fiscal year; and one of the management agreements provides IHR the opportunity to earn an incentive fee if certain operating thresholds are achieved, limited to 1.0% of the hotel's total revenue.

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Inclusive of renewal options and absent prior termination by either party, the IHR management agreements expire between 2033 and 2034.

Crestline. Our Embassy Suites Chicago and Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile hotels are operated under management agreements with Crestline. The management agreements with Crestline require us to pay Crestline a base management fee of 2.0% of gross revenue. Additionally, one of the management agreements requires us to pay an incentive fee of 10.0% of the excess of operating profit over a certain threshold, and the other management agreement does not require payment of an incentive fee. Inclusive of renewal options and absent prior termination by either party, both of the Crestline management agreements expire in 2032.

Hilton. Our Embassy Suites La Jolla and Hilton San Diego Bayfront hotels are operated under management agreements with Hilton. One of the management agreements with Hilton requires us to pay Hilton a base management fee of 1.75% of gross revenue, and the other management agreement requires us to pay Hilton a base management fee of 2.5% of total revenue. Additionally, one of the management agreements requires us to pay an incentive fee of 15.0% of the excess of operating cash flow over a certain percentage, and the other management agreement does not require payment of an incentive fee. The management agreements with Hilton do not include renewal options, and expire in 2026 and 2046, absent prior termination by either party.

Davidson. Our Hyatt Centric Chicago Magnificent Mile hotel is operated under a management agreement with Davidson. The management agreement with Davidson requires us to pay Davidson a base management fee of 2.5% of total revenue, and an incentive fee of 10.0% of the excess of net operating income over a certain threshold, limited to 1.5% of total revenue. The base and incentive management fees have an aggregate cap of 4.0% of total revenue. Inclusive of renewal options and absent prior termination by either party, the Davidson management agreement expires in 2029.

Hyatt. Our Hyatt Regency San Francisco hotel is operated by Hyatt under an operating lease with economics that follow a typical management fee structure. Pursuant to the lease, Hyatt retains 3.0% of total revenue as a base management fee. The lease also provides Hyatt the opportunity to earn an incentive fee if gross operating profit exceeds certain thresholds. The lease expires in 2050, and provides no renewal options.

Singh. Our Oceans Edge Resort & Marina hotel is operated under a management agreement with Singh. The management agreement with Singh requires us to pay Singh a base management fee of 3.0% of gross revenue, and an incentive fee of 10.0% of adjusted net operating income, capped at 1.5% of gross revenue. The Singh management agreement provides no renewal options, and expires in 2027, absent prior termination by either party.

The existing management agreements with Marriott, Hilton and Hyatt require the manager to furnish chain services that are generally made available to other hotels managed by that operator. Costs for these chain services are

reimbursed by us. Such services include: the development and operation of computer systems and reservation services; management and administrative services; marketing and sales services; human resources training services; and such additional services as may from time to time be more efficiently performed on a national, regional or group level.

Franchise Agreements

As of December 31, 2018, nine of the 21 hotels were operated subject to franchise agreements. Franchisors provide a variety of benefits to franchisees, including nationally recognized brands, centralized reservation systems, national advertising, marketing programs and publicity designed to increase brand awareness, training of personnel and maintenance of operational quality at hotels across the brand system.

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

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

Tax Status

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 859 of the Code, commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2004. Under current federal income tax laws, we are required to distribute at least 90% of our net taxable income to our stockholders each year in order to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement. While REITs enjoy certain tax benefits relative to C corporations, as a REIT we may still be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and property. We may also be subject to federal income and excise tax on our undistributed income.

Taxable REIT Subsidiary

Subject to certain limitations, a REIT is permitted to own, directly or indirectly, up to 100% of the stock of a taxable REIT subsidiary, or TRS. A TRS is a fully taxable corporation that may earn income that would not be qualifying income if earned directly by us. A TRS may perform activities such as development, and other independent business activities that may be prohibited to a REIT. A hotel REIT is permitted to own a TRS that leases hotels from the REIT, rather than requiring the lessee to be an unaffiliated third party, provided certain conditions are satisfied. However, a hotel leased to a TRS still must be managed by an unaffiliated third party in the business of managing hotels because a TRS may not directly or indirectly operate or manage any hotels or provide rights to any brand name under which any hotel is operated. The TRS provisions are complex and impose certain conditions on the use of TRSs to assure that TRSs are subject to an appropriate level of federal corporate taxation.

We and the TRS Lessee must make a joint election with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") for the TRS Lessee to be treated as a TRS. A corporation of which a qualifying TRS owns, directly or indirectly, more than 35% of the voting power or value of the corporation's stock will automatically be treated as a TRS. Overall, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, no more than 20% of the value of our assets may consist of securities of one or more TRS, and no more than 25% of the value of our assets may consist of the securities of TRSs and other assets that are not qualifying assets for purposes of the 75% asset test. The 75% asset test generally requires that at least 75% of the value of our total assets be represented by real estate assets, cash, or government securities.

The rent that we receive from a TRS qualifies as "rents from real property" as long as the property is operated on behalf of the TRS by a person who qualifies as an "independent contractor" and who is, or is related to a person who is,

actively engaged in the trade or business of operating “qualified lodging facilities” for any person unrelated to us and the TRS (an “eligible independent contractor”). A “qualified lodging facility” is a hotel, motel or other establishment in which more than one-half of the dwelling units are used on a transient basis. A “qualified lodging facility” does not include any facility where wagering activities are conducted. A “qualified lodging facility” includes customary amenities and facilities operated as part of, or associated with, the lodging facility as long as such amenities and facilities are customary for other properties of a comparable size and class owned by other unrelated owners.

We have formed the TRS Lessee as a wholly owned TRS. We lease each of our hotels to the TRS Lessee or one of its subsidiaries. These leases provide for a base rent plus variable rent based on occupied rooms and departmental gross revenues. These leases must contain economic terms which are similar to a lease between unrelated parties. If they do not, the IRS could impose a 100% excise tax on certain transactions between the TRS Lessee and us or our tenants that are not conducted on an arm’s-length basis. We believe that all transactions between us and the TRS Lessee are conducted on an arm’s-length basis.

The TRS Lessee has engaged eligible independent contractors to manage the hotels it leases from the Operating Partnership.

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Ground, Building and Air Lease Agreements

At December 31, 2018, five of the 21 hotels are subject to ground, building or air leases with unaffiliated parties that cover either all or portions of their respective properties. As of December 31, 2018, the remaining terms of these ground, building and air leases (including renewal options) range from approximately 25 to 79 years. These leases generally require us to make rental payments and payments for all or portions of costs and expenses, including real and personal property taxes, insurance and utilities associated with the leased property.

Any proposed sale of a property that is subject to a ground, building or air lease or any proposed assignment of our leasehold interest as lessee under the ground, building or air lease may require the consent of the applicable lessor. As a result, we may not be able to sell, assign, transfer or convey our interest in any such property in the future absent the consent of the ground, building or air lessor, even if such transaction may be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Two of the five leases prohibit the sale or conveyance of the hotel and assignment of the lease by us to another party without first offering the lessor the opportunity to acquire our interest in the associated hotel and property upon the same terms and conditions as offered by us to the third party. These same two leases also allow us the option to acquire the ground or building lessor's interest in the ground or building lease subject to certain exercisability provisions. From time to time, we evaluate our options to purchase the lessors' interests in the leases.

Corporate Office

We currently lease our headquarters located at 200 Spectrum Center Drive, 21st Floor, Irvine, California 92618 from an unaffiliated third party. We occupy our headquarters under a lease that terminates on August 31, 2028.

Employees

As of February 1, 2019, we had 48 employees. We believe that our relations with our employees are positive. All persons employed in the day-to-day operations of the hotels are employees of the management companies engaged by the TRS Lessee or its subsidiaries to operate such hotels.

Environmental

Environmental reviews have been conducted on all of our hotels. From time to time, our secured lenders have requested environmental consultants to conduct Phase I environmental site assessments on many of our properties. In certain instances, these Phase I assessments relied on older environmental assessments prepared in connection with prior financings. Phase I assessments are designed to evaluate the potential for environmental contamination of properties based generally upon site inspections, facility personnel interviews, historical information and certain publicly available databases. Phase I assessments will not necessarily reveal the existence or extent of all environmental conditions, liabilities or compliance concerns at the properties. In addition, material environmental conditions, liabilities or compliance concerns may arise after the Phase I assessments are completed, or may arise in the future, and future laws, ordinances or regulations may impose material additional environmental liabilities.

Under various federal, state and local laws and regulations, an owner or operator of real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances on the property. These laws often impose such liability without regard to whether the owner knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of hazardous or toxic substances. Furthermore, a person that arranges for the disposal or transports for disposal or treatment of a hazardous substance at another property may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances released into the environment at that property. The costs of remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial, and the presence of such substances, or the failure to promptly remediate such substances, may adversely affect the owner's ability to sell such real estate or to borrow using such real estate as collateral. In connection with the ownership and operation of our properties, we or the TRS Lessee, as the case may be, may be potentially liable for such costs. Although we have tried to mitigate environmental risk through insurance, this insurance may not cover all or any of the environmental risks we encounter.

As an owner of real estate, we are subject to the risks associated with the physical effects of climate change, which can include more frequent or severe storms, hurricanes, flooding, droughts and fires, any of which could have a material

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adverse effect on our hotels. While we are not directly involved in the operation of our properties or other activities that could produce meaningful levels of greenhouse gas emissions, we do control the capital invested in our hotels and have invested in initiatives aimed at reducing the levels of greenhouse gas emissions at our properties. Additionally, in 2018, we initiated an environmental and sustainability report to monitor the carbon footprint and emissions at our hotels, and to set goals to reduce those over time.

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

ADA Regulation

Our properties must comply with various laws and regulations, including Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) to the extent that such properties are “public accommodations” as defined by the ADA. The ADA may require removal of structural barriers to access by persons with disabilities in certain public areas of our properties where such removal is readily achievable. We believe that our properties are in substantial compliance with the ADA; however, noncompliance with the ADA could result in capital expenditures, the imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants. The obligation to make readily achievable accommodations is an ongoing one, and we will continue to assess our properties and to make alterations as appropriate in this respect.

Inflation

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

Securities Exchange Act Reports

Our internet address is www.sunstonehotels.com. Periodic and current Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) reports and amendments to those reports, such as our annual proxy statement, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, are available, free of charge, through links displayed on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. In addition, the SEC maintains a website that contains these reports at www.sec.gov. Our website and the SEC website and the information on our and the SEC’s website is not a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Information relating to revenue, operating profit and total assets is set forth in Part II, Item 6 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the executive officers of the Company at January 1, 2019. All officers serve at the discretion of the board of directors (subject to, in the case of officers who have entered into employment agreements with the Company, the terms of such employment agreements).

Name	Age	Position
John V. Arabia	49	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
Bryan A. Giglia	42	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Marc A. Hoffman	61	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Robert C. Springer	41	Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer
David M. Klein	50	Senior Vice President and General Counsel

The following is additional information with respect to the above-named officers.

John V. Arabia has served as President and Chief Executive Officer and a director since January 2015. Mr. Arabia joined the Company in April 2011 as Executive Vice President of Corporate Strategy and Chief Financial Officer. In

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February 2013, he was appointed President, and in February 2014, he was appointed to serve as a member of our board of directors. Prior to joining Sunstone, Mr. Arabia served as Managing Director of Green Street Advisors' ("Green Street") real estate research team. Mr. Arabia joined Green Street in 1997 and created and managed the firm's lodging research platform. Prior to joining Green Street, Mr. Arabia was a Consulting Manager at EY Kenneth Leventhal in the firm's west coast lodging consulting practice. Mr. Arabia serves as a director of the American Hotel & Lodging Association and its Real Estate Finance Advisory Council. Mr. Arabia also served on the board of directors of EdR, a former publicly traded REIT which was one of America's largest owners, developers and managers of collegiate housing prior to its sale in 2018. Mr. Arabia, who earned a CPA certificate from the state of Illinois, holds an M.B.A. degree in Real Estate/Accounting from the University of Southern California and a B.S. degree in Hotel Administration from Cornell University.

Bryan A. Giglia has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since February 2016. Mr. Giglia joined the Company in March 2004 as a financial analyst, serving in the capacity of Director of Finance from October 2005 through February 2007. In March 2007, he was appointed Vice President Corporate Finance, and in March 2010 he was appointed Senior Vice President Corporate Finance, a position he held until February 2013, where he oversaw capital market transactions, corporate financial planning and analysis, and investor relations. In February 2013, Mr. Giglia was appointed Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, a position he held until February 2016. Prior to joining Sunstone, Mr. Giglia served in a variety of accounting positions for Hilton Hotel Corporation. Mr. Giglia attended the Marshall School of Business at the University of Southern California, where he earned an M.B.A. degree. Mr. Giglia earned his B.S. degree in Business Administration from the University of Arizona.

Marc A. Hoffman has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since February 2010. Mr. Hoffman joined the Company in June 2006 as Vice President Asset Management, and was appointed Senior Vice President Asset Management in January 2007, a position he held until February 2010. Prior to joining Sunstone, Mr. Hoffman served in various positions at Marriott International, Inc., including General Manager of The Vail Marriott, General Manager of Marriott's Harbor Beach Resort and Spa, Marriott Market Manager for Fort Lauderdale, General Manager of The Ritz-Carlton Palm Beach (where under Mr. Hoffman's leadership, the hotel obtained the Mobil 5 Star Award), and most recently as Vice President and Managing Director of Grande Lakes Orlando, which included the 1,000-room JW Marriott, the 584-room Ritz-Carlton Resort and Spa and The Ritz-Carlton Golf Club. Mr. Hoffman holds an A.O.S. degree from The Culinary Institute of America and a B.A. degree from Florida International University.

Robert C. Springer has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer since February 2016. Mr. Springer joined the Company in May 2011 as Senior Vice President Acquisitions, and in February 2013, he was appointed Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, a position he held until February 2016. Prior to joining Sunstone, Mr. Springer served as a Vice President in the Merchant Banking Division of Goldman, Sachs & Co. ("Goldman") and in the firm's principal lodging investing activity, which investments were primarily placed through the Whitehall Street Real Estate series of private equity funds, as well as the Goldman Sachs Real Estate Mezzanine Partners fund. Mr. Springer's involvement with these funds included all aspects of hotel equity and debt investing, as well as asset management of numerous lodging portfolios. Mr. Springer joined Goldman in February 2006. Prior to joining Goldman, Mr. Springer worked in both the feasibility and acquisitions groups at Host Hotels & Resorts from 2004 to 2006 and was integral to the closing of several large lodging deals. Mr. Springer started his career with PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP in the Hospitality Consulting Group from 1999 to 2004. Mr. Springer holds a B.S. degree in Hotel Administration from Cornell University.

David M. Klein has served as Senior Vice President and General Counsel since July 2016. Prior to joining Sunstone, Mr. Klein was a Partner in the Hospitality & Leisure group of Dentons, LLP, one of the world's largest law firms, where his practice focused solely on the hospitality and leisure industry. Prior to joining Dentons, Mr. Klein held the position of co-founding Principal, Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel of NYLO Hotels and Advaya

Hospitality. At NYLO, Mr. Klein spearheaded the company's joint venture capitalization with Lehman Brothers, as well as multiple debt facilities for all company-owned hotel properties. He also led the structuring of the joint venture capitalization of Advaya with Auromatrix, a large private Indian conglomerate based in Chennai, India. Additionally, he oversaw all corporate and legal matters related to both companies' ongoing franchise, management, development, financing and corporate affairs. Prior to his roles with NYLO and Advaya, Mr. Klein was a partner in the Hospitality & Leisure group of Squire Sanders (Squire Patton Boggs). Mr. Klein received his J.D. degree from the Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law at Arizona State University and his B.A. degree from the University of California at Los Angeles.

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Item 1A.Risk Factors

The statements in this section describe some of the significant risks to our business and should be considered carefully in evaluating our business and the other information in this Form 10-K. In addition, these statements constitute our cautionary statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended.

Risks Related to Our Business

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

The operating and financial performance of the lodging industry has traditionally been closely linked with the performance of the general economy. The majority of our hotels are classified as upper upscale hotels. In an economic downturn, this type of hotel may be more susceptible to a decrease in revenue, as compared to hotels in other categories that have lower room rates in part because upper upscale hotels generally target business and high-end leisure travelers. In periods of economic difficulties, business and leisure travelers may reduce travel costs by limiting travel or by using lower cost accommodations. In addition, operating results at our hotels in key gateway markets may be negatively affected by reduced demand from international travelers due to financial conditions in their home countries or a material strengthening of the U.S. dollar in relation to other currencies. Also, volatility in transportation fuel costs, increases in air and ground travel costs and decreases in airline capacity may reduce the demand for our hotel rooms. In addition, we own six hotels located in seismically active areas of California and five hotels located in areas that have an increased potential to experience hurricanes (Florida, Hawaii and Louisiana). We have acquired and intend to maintain comprehensive insurance on each of our hotels, including liability, terrorism, fire and extended coverage, of the type and amount that we believe are customarily obtained for or by hotel owners. We cannot guarantee that such coverage will continue to be available at reasonable coverage levels, at reasonable rates or at reasonable deductible levels. Additionally, deductible levels are typically higher for earthquakes, floods and named windstorms. Accordingly, our financial results may be harmed if any of our hotels are damaged by natural disasters resulting in losses (either insured or uninsured) or causing a decrease in average daily room rates and/or occupancy. Even in the absence of direct physical damage to our hotels, the occurrence of any natural disasters, terrorist attacks, military actions, outbreaks of diseases, such as Zika, Ebola, H1N1 or other similar viruses, or other casualty events, may have a material adverse effect on our business, the impact of which could result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Volatility in the debt and equity markets may adversely affect our ability to acquire, renovate, refinance or sell hotel assets.

Volatility in the global financial markets may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. Among other things, over time, the capital markets have experienced periods of extreme price volatility, dislocations and liquidity disruptions, all of which have exerted downward pressure on stock prices, widened credit spreads on debt financing and led to declines in the market values of U.S. and foreign stock exchanges. Future dislocations in the debt markets may reduce the amount of capital that is available to finance real estate, which, in turn may limit our ability to finance the acquisition of hotels or the ability of purchasers to obtain financing for hotels that we wish to sell, either of which may have a material adverse impact on revenues, income and/or cash flow.

We have historically used capital obtained from debt and equity markets, including both secured mortgage debt and unsecured corporate debt, to acquire, renovate and refinance hotel assets. If these markets become difficult to access as a result of low demand for debt or equity securities, higher capital costs and interest rates, a low value for capital securities (including our common or preferred stock), and more restrictive lending standards, our business could be adversely affected. In particular, rising interest rates could make it more difficult or expensive for us to obtain debt or equity capital in the future. Similar factors could also adversely affect the ability of others to obtain capital and therefore could make it more difficult for us to sell hotel assets.

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Changes in the debt and equity markets may adversely affect the value of our hotels.

The value of hotel real estate has an inverse correlation to the capital costs of hotel investors. If capital costs increase, real estate values may decrease. Capital costs are generally a function of the perceived risks associated with our assets, interest rates on debt and return expectations of equity investors. While interest rates may have increased from cyclical lows, they remain low relative to historic averages, but may continue to increase in the future. Interest rate volatility, both in the U.S. and globally, could reduce our access to capital markets or increase the cost of funding our debt requirements. If the income generated by our hotels does not increase by amounts sufficient to cover such higher capital costs, the market value of our hotel real estate may decline. In some cases, the value of our hotel real estate has previously declined, and may in the future decline, to levels below the principal amount of the debt securing such hotel real estate.

Any replacement of LIBOR as the basis on which interest on our variable-rate debt is calculated may harm our financial results, profitability and cash flows.

As of December 31, 2018, all of our outstanding debt had fixed interest rates or had been swapped to fixed interest rates except the \$220.0 million non-recourse mortgage on the Hilton San Diego Bayfront. Interest on the Hilton San Diego Bayfront loan is calculated using the London Inter-bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), at a blended rate of one-month LIBOR plus 105 basis points, subject to an interest rate cap agreement that caps the interest rate at 6.0% until December 2020. The LIBOR interest rate swaps associated with our \$85.0 million unsecured term loan maturing in September 2022 and our \$100.0 million unsecured term loan maturing in January 2023 have been fixed to a LIBOR rate of 1.591% and 1.853%, respectively. In addition, while we currently have no amounts outstanding on our credit facility, should we draw upon the credit facility in the future, amounts outstanding will be subject to interest at a rate ranging from 140 to 225 basis points over LIBOR. Any replacement of LIBOR as the basis on which interest on our variable-rate debt, amounts outstanding under our credit facility or interest rate swaps is calculated may harm our financial results, profitability and cash flows.

In 2017, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, announced that LIBOR is to be replaced by the end of 2021 with “a more reliable alternative.” In addition, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York convened the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (“ARRC”) in order to identify best practices for alternative reference rates, identify best practices for contract robustness, develop an adoption plan, and create an implementation plan with metrics of success and a timeline. The ARCC accomplished its first set of objectives and has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, or SOFR, as the rate that represents best practice for use in certain new U.S. dollar derivatives and other financial contracts.

The Hilton San Diego Bayfront loan, our interest rate swaps associated with our unsecured term loans and our credit facility provide for alternative methods of calculating the interest rate payable by us if LIBOR is not reported, including using a floating rate index that is both commonly accepted as an alternative to LIBOR and that is publicly recognized by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association as an alternative to LIBOR. The method and rate

used to calculate our variable-rate debt in the future may result in interest rates and/or payments that are higher than, lower than, or that do not otherwise correlate over time with the interest rates and/or payments that would have been made on our obligations if LIBOR was available in its current form.

As of December 31, 2018, we had approximately \$982.8 million of consolidated outstanding debt, and carrying such debt may impair our financial flexibility or harm our business and financial results by imposing requirements on our business.

Of our total debt outstanding as of December 31, 2018, approximately \$268.0 million matures over the next four years (none in 2019, \$76.1 million in 2020 (assuming we exercise all three of our available one-year options to extend the maturity date of the \$220.0 million loan secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront from December 2020 to December 2023), \$106.9 million in 2021 and \$85.0 million in 2022). The \$268.0 million in debt maturities due over the next four years does not include \$7.8 million of scheduled amortization payments due in 2019, \$8.0 million due in 2020, \$4.4 million due in 2021 or \$3.4 million due in 2022. Carrying our outstanding debt may adversely impact our business and financial results by:

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

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- making us more vulnerable to economic and industry downturns and reducing our flexibility in responding to changing business and economic conditions;
- limiting our ability to undertake refinancings of debt or borrow more money for operations or capital expenditures or to finance acquisitions; and
- compelling us to sell or deed back properties, possibly on disadvantageous terms, in order to make required payments of interest and principal.

We also may incur additional debt in connection with future acquisitions of real estate, which may include loans secured by some or all of the hotels we acquire or our existing hotels. In addition to our outstanding debt, at December 31, 2018, we had \$0.4 million in outstanding letters of credit.

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

Because we anticipate that our internally generated cash will be adequate to repay only a portion of our indebtedness prior to maturity, we expect that we will be required to repay debt from time to time through refinancings of our indebtedness and/or offerings of equity, preferred equity or debt. The amount of our existing indebtedness may impede our ability to repay our debt through refinancings. If we are unable to refinance our indebtedness with property secured debt or corporate debt on acceptable terms, or at all, and are unable to negotiate an extension with the lender, we may be in default or forced to sell one or more of our properties on potentially disadvantageous terms, which might increase our borrowing costs, result in losses to us and reduce the amount of cash available to us for distributions to our stockholders. If prevailing interest rates or other factors at the time of any refinancing result in higher interest rates on new debt, our interest expense would increase, and potential proceeds we would be able to secure from future debt refinancings may decrease, which would harm our operating results.

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

All of our mortgage debt, excluding letters of credit, unsecured term loans and unsecured senior notes, as of December 31, 2018 is secured by first deeds of trust on our properties. Using our properties as collateral increases our risk of property losses because defaults on indebtedness secured by properties may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders and ultimately our loss of the property that secures any loan under which we are in default. Additionally, defaulting on indebtedness may damage our reputation as a borrower, and may limit our ability to secure financing in the future. For tax purposes, a foreclosure on any of our properties would be treated as a sale of the property. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable income on foreclosure but would not necessarily receive any cash proceeds. As a result, we

may be required to identify and utilize other sources of cash or employ a partial cash and partial stock dividend to satisfy our taxable income distribution requirements as a REIT.

Financial covenants in our debt instruments may restrict our operating or acquisition activities.

Our credit facility, unsecured term loans and unsecured senior notes contain, and other potential financings that we may incur or assume in the future may contain, restrictions, requirements and other limitations on our ability to incur additional debt and make distributions to our stockholders, as well as financial covenants relating to the performance of our hotel properties. Our ability to borrow under these agreements is subject to compliance with these financial and other covenants. If we are unable to engage in activities that we believe would benefit our hotel properties or we are unable to incur debt to pursue those activities, our growth may be limited. Obtaining consents or waivers from compliance with these covenants may not be possible, or if possible, may cause us to incur additional costs or result in additional limitations.

Many of our existing mortgage debt agreements contain “cash trap” provisions that could limit our ability to use funds for other corporate purposes or to make distributions to our stockholders.

Certain of our loan agreements contain cash trap provisions that may be triggered if the performance of the hotels securing the loans decline. If these provisions are triggered, substantially all of the profit generated by the secured hotel would be deposited directly into lockbox accounts and then swept into cash management accounts for the benefit of the lender. As of December 31, 2018, no cash trap provisions were triggered at any of our hotels.

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Cash generated by our hotels that secure our existing mortgage debt agreements is distributed to us only after the related debt service and certain impound amounts are paid, which could affect our liquidity and limit our ability to use funds for other corporate purposes or to make distributions to our stockholders.

Cash generated by our hotels that secure our existing mortgage debt agreements is distributed to us only after certain items are paid, including, but not limited to, deposits into maintenance reserves and the payment of debt service, insurance, taxes, operating expenses, and capital expenditures. This limit on distributions could affect our liquidity and our ability to use cash generated by those hotels for other corporate purposes or to make distributions to our stockholders.

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

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

We face competition for hotel acquisitions and dispositions, and we may not be successful in completing hotel acquisitions or dispositions that meet our criteria, which may impede our business strategy.

Our business strategy is predicated on a cycle-appropriate approach to hotel acquisitions and dispositions. We may not be successful in identifying or completing acquisitions or dispositions that are consistent with our strategy of owning LTRR®. We compete with institutional pension funds, private equity investors, high net worth individuals, other REITs, and numerous local, regional, national and international owners who are engaged in the acquisition of hotels, and we rely on such entities as purchasers of hotels we seek to sell. These competitors may affect the supply/demand dynamics and, accordingly, increase the price we must pay for hotels or hotel companies we seek to acquire, and these competitors may succeed in acquiring those hotels or hotel companies themselves. Furthermore, our potential acquisition targets may find our competitors to be more attractive suitors because they may have greater financial resources, may be willing to pay more, or may have a more compatible operating philosophy. In addition, the number of entities competing for suitable hotels may increase in the future, which would increase demand for these hotels and the prices we must pay to acquire them, which, although beneficial to dispositions of hotels, may materially impact our ability to acquire new properties. We are also unable to predict certain market changes including changes in supply of, or demand for, similar real properties in a particular area. If we pay higher prices for hotels, our profitability may be reduced. Also, future acquisitions of hotels or hotel companies may not yield the returns we expect and, if financed using our equity, may result in stockholder dilution. In addition, our profitability may suffer because of acquisition-related costs, and the integration of such acquisitions may cause disruptions to our business and may strain

management resources.

Delays in the acquisition and renovation or repositioning of hotel properties may have adverse effects on our results of operations and returns to our stockholders.

Delays we encounter in the selection, acquisition, renovation, repositioning and development of real properties could adversely affect investor returns. Our ability to commit to purchase specific assets will depend, in part, on the amount of our available cash at a given time. Renovation or repositioning programs may take longer and cost more than initially expected. Therefore, we may experience delays in receiving cash distributions from such hotels. If our projections are inaccurate, we may not achieve our anticipated returns.

Accounting for the acquisition of a hotel property or other entity requires an allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the transaction at their respective relative or estimated fair values. Should the allocation be incorrect, our assets and liabilities may be overstated or understated, which may also affect depreciation expense on our statement of operations.

Accounting for the acquisition of a hotel property or other entity requires an allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the transaction at their respective relative fair values for an asset acquisition or at their estimated fair values for a business combination. The most difficult estimations of individual fair values are those involving long-lived assets, such as property, equipment, intangible assets and capital lease obligations that are assumed as part of the acquisition of a leasehold interest. As with previous acquisitions, should we acquire a hotel property or other

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entity in the future, we will use all available information to make these fair value determinations, and engage independent valuation specialists to assist in the fair value determinations of the long-lived assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. Should any of these allocations be incorrect, our assets and liabilities may be overstated or understated, which may also affect depreciation expense on our statement of operations. In addition, should any of our allocations overstate our assets, we may be at risk of incurring an impairment charge.

The acquisition of a hotel property or other entity requires an analysis of the transaction to determine if it qualifies as the purchase of a business or an asset. The result of this analysis will affect both our balance sheet and our statement of operations as transaction costs associated with asset acquisitions will be capitalized and subsequently depreciated over the life of the related asset, while the same costs associated with a business combination will be expensed as incurred and included in corporate overhead. Also, asset acquisitions will not be subject to a measurement period, as are business combinations. Should our conclusion of the transaction as the purchase of a business or an asset be incorrect, our assets and our expenses may be overstated or understated.

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

We have acquired in the past, and may acquire in the future, multiple hotels in single transactions. We may also evaluate acquiring companies that own hotels. Multiple hotel and company acquisitions, however, are generally more complex than single hotel acquisitions and, as a result, the risk that they will not be completed is greater. These acquisitions may also result in our owning hotels in new markets, which places additional demands on our ability to actively asset manage the hotels. In addition, we may be required by a seller to purchase a group of hotels as a package, even though one or more of the hotels in the package do not meet our investment criteria. In those events, we expect to attempt to sell the hotels that do not meet our investment criteria, but may not be able to do so on acceptable terms, or if successful, the sales may be recharacterized by the IRS as dealer sales and subject to a 100% “prohibited transactions” tax on any gain. These hotels may harm our operating results if they operate below our underwriting or if we sell them at a loss. Also, a portfolio of hotels may be more difficult to integrate with our existing hotels than a single hotel, may strain our management resources and may make it more difficult to find one or more management companies to operate the hotels. Any of these risks could harm our operating results.

We may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities related to recently sold or acquired hotels, as well as hotels that we may sell or acquire in the future.

Our recently sold or acquired hotels, as well as hotels we may sell or acquire in the future, may be subject to unknown or contingent liabilities for which we may be liable to the buyers or for which we may have no recourse, or only limited recourse, against the sellers. In general, the representations and warranties provided under our transaction agreements related to the sale or purchase of a hotel may survive for a defined period of time after the completion of the transaction.

Furthermore, indemnification under such agreements may be limited and subject to various materiality thresholds, a significant result, there is no guarantee that we will not be obligated to reimburse buyers for their losses or that we will be able to recover any amounts with respect to losses due to breaches by sellers of their representations and warranties. In addition, the total liabilities may exceed our expectations, and we may experience other unanticipated adverse effects, all of which could materially impact our operating results and cash flows.

The sale of a hotel or a portfolio of hotels is typically subject to contingencies, risks and uncertainties, any of which may cause us to be unsuccessful in completing the disposition.

We may not be successful in completing the sale of a hotel or a portfolio of hotels, which may negatively impact our business strategy. Hotel sales are typically subject to customary risks and uncertainties. In addition, there may be contingencies related to, among other items, seller financing, franchise agreements, ground leases and other agreements. As such, we can offer no assurances as to whether any closing conditions will be satisfied on a timely basis or at all, or whether the closing of a sale will fail to occur for these or any other reasons.

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Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on a co-venturer's financial condition and disputes between us and our co-venturers.

We have co-invested, and may in the future co-invest, with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities, acquiring noncontrolling interests in or sharing responsibility for managing the affairs of a property, partnership, joint venture or other entity. For example, in April 2011, we acquired a 75.0% majority equity interest in One Park Boulevard, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("One Park"), the joint venture that holds title to the 1,190-room Hilton San Diego Bayfront hotel located in San Diego, California. Park Hotels & Resorts, Inc. is the 25.0% minority equity partner in One Park. Accordingly, we are not in a position to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding One Park, and we may not be in a position in the future to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding another property, partnership, joint venture or other entity. Investments in partnerships, joint ventures or other entities may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present were a third party not involved, including the possibility that partners or co-venturers might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions. Partners or co-venturers may have economic or other business interests or goals which are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Such investments may also have the potential risk of impasses on decisions, such as a sale, because neither we nor the partner or co-venturer would have full control over the partnership or joint venture. Disputes between us and partners or co-venturers may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers and/or trustees from focusing their time and effort on our business. Consequently, actions by, or disputes with, partners or co-venturers might result in subjecting properties owned by the partnership or joint venture to additional risk. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our third party partners or co-venturers.

The hotel loans in which we may invest in the future involve greater risks of loss than senior loans secured by income-producing real properties.

We have invested in hotel loans, and may invest in additional loans in the future, including mezzanine loans that take the form of subordinated loans secured by second mortgages on the underlying real property or loans secured by a pledge of the ownership interests of the entity owning the real property, the entity that owns the interest in the entity owning the real property or other assets. These types of investments involve a higher degree of risk than direct hotel investments because the investment may become unsecured as a result of foreclosure by the senior lender. In the event of a bankruptcy of the entity providing the pledge of its ownership interests as security, we may not have full recourse to the assets of such entity, or the assets of the entity may not be sufficient to satisfy our mezzanine loan. If a borrower defaults on our mezzanine loan or debt senior to our loan, or in the event of a borrower bankruptcy, our mezzanine loan will be satisfied only after the senior debt. As a result, we may not recover some or all of our investment. In addition, mezzanine loans may have higher loan-to-value ratios than conventional mortgage loans, resulting in less equity in the real property and increasing the risk of loss of principal.

If we make or invest in mortgage loans with the intent of gaining ownership of the hotel secured by or pledged to the loan, our ability to perfect an ownership interest in the hotel is subject to the sponsor's willingness to forfeit the property in lieu of the debt.

If we invest in a mortgage loan or note secured by the equity interest in a property with the intention of gaining ownership through the foreclosure process, the time it will take for us to perfect our interest in the property may depend on the sponsor's willingness to cooperate during the foreclosure process. The sponsor may elect to file bankruptcy which could materially impact our ability to perfect our interest in the property and could result in a loss on our investment in the debt or note.

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Certain of our long-lived assets and goodwill have in the past become impaired and may become impaired in the future.

We periodically review the fair value of each of our hotels and related goodwill for possible impairment. For example, before we sold our two Houston, Texas hotels in 2018, we identified indicators of impairment in both 2018 and 2017 associated with continued operational declines due to weakness in the Houston market, combined with the effects of Hurricane Harvey on the two hotels. As such, we recorded total impairment charges of \$1.4 million and \$40.1 million on the two Houston hotels in 2018 and 2017, respectively. In the future, additional hotels and related goodwill may become impaired, or our hotels which have previously become impaired may become further impaired, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We own primarily urban and resort upper upscale hotels, and the upper upscale segment of the lodging market is highly competitive and may be subject to greater volatility than other segments of the market, which could negatively affect our profitability.

The upper upscale segment of the hotel business is highly competitive. Our hotels compete on the basis of location, physical attributes, service levels and reputation, among many other factors. Some of our competitors may have hotels that are better located, have a stronger reputation or possess superior physical attributes than our hotels. This competition could reduce occupancy levels and room revenue at our hotels, which would harm our operations. Over-building in the hotel industry may increase the number of rooms available and may decrease occupancy and room rates. We may also face competition from nationally recognized hotel brands with which we are not associated. In addition, in periods of weak demand, profitability is negatively affected by the relatively high fixed costs of operating upper upscale hotels when compared to other classes of hotels.

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

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

A significant portion of our hotels are geographically concentrated and, accordingly, we could be disproportionately harmed by economic downturns or natural disasters in these areas of the country.

As of December 31, 2018, six of the 21 hotels are located in California, which is the largest concentration of our hotels in any state, representing 32% of our rooms and 34% of the revenue generated by the 21 hotels during 2018. In addition, the following other areas include concentrations of our hotels as of December 31, 2018: the greater Washington DC area, where two of the 21 hotels represent 13% of our rooms and 12% of the revenue generated by the 21 hotels during 2018; Illinois, where three of the 21 hotels represent 11% of our rooms and 8% of the revenue generated by the 21 hotels during 2018; Massachusetts, where two of the 21 hotels represent 14% of our rooms and 14% of the revenue generated by the 21 hotels during 2018; and Florida, where two of the 21 hotels represent 9% of our rooms and 10% of the revenue generated by the 21 hotels during 2018. To a lesser, but still significant extent, our hotels in Hawaii and Louisiana represented 5% and 7% of our rooms, respectively, and 10% and 5% of the revenue generated by the 21 hotels during 2018, respectively. The concentration of our hotels in California, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and the greater Washington DC area exposes our business to economic conditions, competition and real and personal property tax rates unique to these locales. In addition, natural disasters in these locales would disproportionately affect our hotel portfolio. The economies and tourism industries in these locales, in comparison to other parts of the country, are negatively affected to a greater extent by changes and downturns in certain industries, including the entertainment, high technology, financial and government industries. It is also possible that because of our California, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and the greater Washington DC area concentrations, a change in laws applicable to such hotels and the lodging industry may have a greater impact on us than a change in comparable laws in another geographical area in which we have hotels. Adverse developments in these locales could harm our revenue or increase our operating expenses.

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

Group contract business and room nights generated by large corporate transient customers can significantly impact the results of operations of our hotels. These contracts and customers vary from hotel to hotel and change from time to time. Such group contracts are typically for a limited period of time after which they may be put up for competitive bidding. The impact and timing of large events are not always easy to predict. Some of these contracts and events may also be cancelled, which could reduce our expectations for future revenues or result in potential litigation in order to collect cancellation fees. As a result, the operating results for our individual hotels can fluctuate as a result of these factors, possibly in adverse ways, and these fluctuations can affect our overall operating results.

The need for business-related travel, and, therefore, demand for rooms in our hotels may be materially and adversely affected by the increased use of business-related technology.

The increased use of teleconferencing and video-conference technology by businesses could result in decreased business travel as companies increase the use of technologies that allow multiple parties from different locations to participate in meetings without traveling to a centralized meeting location, such as our hotels. To the extent that such technologies, or new technologies, play an increased role in day-to-day business interactions and the necessity for business-related travel decreases, demand for hotel rooms may decrease and our hotels could be materially and adversely affected.

A substantial number of our hotels operate under a brand owned by Marriott, Hilton or Hyatt. Should any of these brands experience a negative event, or receive negative publicity, our operating results may be harmed.

We believe the largest and most stable segment of travelers prefer the consistent service and quality associated with nationally recognized brands. As of December 31, 2018, 11 of our 21 hotels utilized brands owned by Marriott. In addition, six and two of our 21 hotels utilized Hilton and Hyatt brands, respectively. As a result, a significant concentration of our success is dependent in part on the success of Marriott, Hilton and Hyatt, or their respective brands. Consequently, if market recognition or the positive perception of Marriott, Hilton and/or Hyatt is reduced or compromised, the goodwill associated with our Marriott, Hilton and/or Hyatt branded hotels may be adversely affected, which may have an adverse effect on our results of operations, as well as our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. Additionally, any negative perceptions or negative impact to operating results from any proposed or future consolidations between nationally recognized brands could have an adverse effect on our results of operations, as well as our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

In addition, during 2016, Marriott and Starwood Hotels & Resorts completed a merger between the two companies. Should additional hotel brands consolidate in the future, the merger could reduce our bargaining power in negotiating management agreements and franchise agreements due to decreased competition among major brand companies, as well as contracts between our hotels and various unions. In addition, the potential combined company could have more leverage when negotiating for property improvement plans upon the acquisition of a hotel in cases where the franchisor or hotel brand requires non-economic renovations to bring the physical condition of a hotel into compliance with the specifications and standards each franchisor or hotel brand has developed.

Because all but two of our hotels are operated under franchise agreements or are brand managed, termination of these franchise, management or operating lease agreements could cause us to lose business at our hotels or lead to a default or acceleration of our obligations under certain of our notes payable.

As of December 31, 2018, all of the 21 hotels except the Boston Park Plaza and the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina were operated under franchise, management or operating lease agreements with franchisors or hotel management companies, such as Marriott, Hilton and Hyatt. In general, under these arrangements, the franchisor or brand manager provides marketing services and room reservations and certain other operating assistance, but requires us to pay significant fees to it and to maintain the hotel in a required condition. If we fail to maintain these required standards, then the franchisor or hotel brand may terminate its agreement with us and obtain damages for any liability we may have caused. Moreover, from time to time, we may receive notices from franchisors or the hotel brands regarding our alleged non-compliance with the franchise agreements or brand standards, and we may disagree with these claims that we are not in compliance. Any disputes arising under these agreements could also lead to a termination of a franchise, management or operating lease agreement and a payment of liquidated damages. Such a termination may trigger a default or acceleration of

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our obligations under some of our notes payable. In addition, as our franchise, management or operating lease agreements expire, we may not be able to renew them on favorable terms or at all. If we were to lose a franchise or hotel brand for a particular hotel, it could harm the operation, financing, or value of that hotel due to the loss of the franchise or hotel brand name, marketing support and centralized reservation system. Any loss of revenue at a hotel could harm the ability of the TRS Lessee, to whom we have leased our hotels, to pay rent to the Operating Partnership and could harm our ability to pay dividends on our common stock or preferred stock.

Our franchisors and brand managers may require us to make capital expenditures pursuant to property improvement plans, or PIPs, and the failure to make the expenditures required under the PIPs or to comply with brand standards could cause the franchisors or hotel brands to terminate the franchise, management or operating lease agreements.

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

Our franchisors and brand managers may change certain policies or cost allocations that could negatively impact our hotels.

Our franchisors and brand managers incur certain costs that are allocated to our hotels subject to our franchise, management or operating lease agreements. Those costs may increase over time or our franchisors and brand managers may elect to introduce new programs that could increase costs allocated to our hotels. In addition, certain policies, such as our third-party managers' frequent traveler programs, may be altered resulting in reduced revenue or increased costs to our hotels.

Because we are a REIT, we depend on third parties to operate our hotels, which could harm our results of operations.

In order to qualify as a REIT, we cannot directly operate our hotels. Accordingly, we must enter into management or operating lease agreements (together, "management agreements") with eligible independent contractors to manage our hotels. Thus, independent management companies control the daily operations of our hotels.

As of December 31, 2018, our 21 hotels were managed as follows: Marriott eight hotels; IHR three hotels; Highgate three hotels; Crestline two hotels; Hilton two hotels; and Davidson, Hyatt and Singh one hotel each. We depend on these independent management companies to operate our hotels as provided in the applicable management agreements. Thus, even if we believe a hotel is being operated inefficiently or in a manner that does not result in satisfactory ADR, occupancy rates or profitability, we may not necessarily have contractual rights to cause our independent management companies to change their method of operation at our hotels. We can only seek redress if a management company violates the terms of its applicable management agreement with us or fails to meet performance objectives set forth in the applicable management agreement, and then our remedies may be limited by the terms of the management agreement. Additionally, while our management agreements typically provide for limited contractual penalties in the event that we terminate the applicable management agreement upon an event of default, such terminations could result in significant disruptions at the affected hotels. If any of the foregoing occurs at franchised hotels, our relationships with the franchisors may be damaged, and we may be in breach of one or more of our franchise or management agreements.

Of these agreements, one was entered into during both 2018 and 2017, two were entered into during 2015, and one was entered into during 2014. If we were to terminate any of these agreements and enter into new agreements with different hotel operators, the day to day operations of our hotels may be disrupted. In addition, we cannot assure you that any new management agreement would contain terms that are favorable to us, or that a new management company would be successful in managing our hotels.

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

We are subject to risks associated with the employment of hotel personnel, which could increase our expenses or expose us to additional liabilities.

Our third-party managers are responsible for hiring and maintaining the labor force at each of our hotels. Although we do not directly employ or manage employees at our consolidated hotels, we are still subject to many of the costs and risks generally associated with the hotel labor force. Increases in minimum wages, or changes in work rules, could negatively impact our operating results. Additionally, from time to time, hotel operations may be disrupted as a result of strikes, lockouts, public demonstrations or other negative actions and publicity. We also may incur increased legal costs and indirect labor costs as a result of contract disputes involving our third-party managers and their labor force or other events. The resolution of labor disputes or re-negotiated labor contracts could lead to increased labor costs, a significant component of our costs, either by increases in wages or benefits or by changes in work rules that raise hotel operating costs. We generally do not have the ability to affect the outcome of these negotiations.

System security risks, data protection breaches, cyber-attacks and systems integration issues could disrupt our internal operations or services provided to guests at our hotels, and any such disruption could reduce our expected revenue, increase our expenses, damage our reputation and adversely affect our stock price.

We and our third-party managers and franchisors rely on information technology networks and systems, including the internet, to process, transmit and store electronic and customer information. These systems require the collection and retention of large volumes of our hotel guests' personally identifiable information, including credit card numbers. Experienced computer programmers and hackers may be able to penetrate our network security or the network security of our third-party managers and franchisors, and misappropriate or compromise our confidential information or that of our hotel guests, create system disruptions or cause the shutdown of our hotels. Computer programmers and hackers also may be able to develop and deploy viruses, worms, and other malicious software programs that attack our computer systems or the computer systems operated by our third-party managers and franchisors, or otherwise exploit any security vulnerabilities of our respective networks. In addition, sophisticated hardware and operating system software and applications that we and our third-party managers or franchisors may procure from outside companies may contain defects in design or manufacture, including "bugs" and other problems that could unexpectedly interfere with our internal operations or the operations at our hotels. The costs to us to eliminate or alleviate cyber or other security problems, bugs, viruses, worms, malicious software programs and security vulnerabilities could be significant, and our efforts to address these problems may not be successful and could result in interruptions, delays, cessation of service and loss of existing or potential business at our hotels. Any compromise of our third-party managers and franchisor information networks' function, security and availability could result in disruptions to operations, delayed sales or bookings, lost guest reservations, increased costs, and lower margins. Any of these events

could adversely affect our financial results, stock price and reputation, result in misstated financial reports, and subject us to potential litigation and liability.

Portions of our information technology infrastructure or the information technology infrastructure of our third-party managers and franchisors also may experience interruptions, delays or cessations of service or produce errors in connection with systems integration or migration work that takes place from time to time. We or our third-party managers and franchisors may not be successful in implementing new systems and transitioning data, which could cause business disruptions and be more expensive, time consuming, disruptive and resource-intensive. Such disruptions could adversely impact the ability of our third-party managers and franchisors to fulfill reservations for guestrooms and other services offered at our hotels.

Although we have taken steps to protect the security of our information systems, and the data maintained in these systems, there can be no assurance that the security measures we have taken will prevent failures, inadequacies or interruptions in system services, or that system security will not be breached through physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses or attacks by hackers. In addition, we rely on the security systems of our third-party managers and franchisors to protect proprietary and customer information from these threats.

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Many of our managers carry cyber insurance policies to protect and offset a portion of potential costs that may be incurred from a security breach. Additionally, we currently have a cyber insurance policy to provide supplemental coverage above the coverage carried by our third-party managers. We cannot guarantee that such coverage will continue to be available at reasonable coverage levels, at reasonable rates or at reasonable deductible levels. Despite various precautionary steps to protect our hotels from losses resulting from cyber-attacks, however, any occurrence of a cyber-attack could still result in losses at our properties, which could affect our results of operations.

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

In addition to capital expenditures required by our management, franchise and loan agreements, from time to time we will need to make capital expenditures to comply with applicable laws and regulations, to remain competitive with other hotels and to maintain the economic value of our hotels. We also may need to make significant capital improvements to hotels that we acquire. During 2018, we invested \$150.8 million on capital improvements to our hotel portfolio. We expect the amount of our capital expenditures to be slightly lower in 2019. Occupancy and ADR are often affected by the maintenance and capital improvements at a hotel, especially in the event that the maintenance or improvements are not completed on schedule or if the improvements require significant closures at the hotel. The costs of capital improvements we need or choose to make could harm our financial condition and reduce amounts available for distribution to our stockholders. These capital improvements may give rise to the following additional risks, among others:

- construction cost overruns and delays;
- a possible shortage of available cash to fund capital improvements and the related possibility that financing for these capital improvements may not be available to us on affordable terms;
- uncertainties as to market demand or a loss of market demand after capital improvements have begun;
- disruption in service and room availability causing reduced demand, occupancy and rates;
- possible environmental problems; and
- disputes with managers or franchisors regarding our compliance with the requirements under the relevant management, operating lease or franchise agreement.

Because five of the 21 hotels are subject to ground, building or air leases with unaffiliated parties, termination of these leases by the lessors could cause us to lose the ability to operate these hotels altogether and incur substantial costs in restoring the premises.

Our rights to use the underlying land, building or air space of five of the 21 hotels are based upon our interest under long-term leases with unaffiliated parties. Pursuant to the terms of the applicable leases for these hotels, we are required to pay all rent due and comply with all other lessee obligations. As of December 31, 2018, the terms of these ground, building and air leases (including renewal options) range from approximately 25 to 79 years. Any pledge of our interest in a ground, building or air lease may also require the consent of the applicable lessor and its lenders. As a result, we may not be able to sell, assign, transfer or convey our lessee's interest in any hotel subject to a ground, building or air lease in the future absent consent of such third parties even if such transactions may be in the best interest of our stockholders.

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

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The failure of tenants in our hotels to make rent payments under our retail and restaurant leases may adversely affect our results of operations.

A portion of the space in many of our hotels is leased to third-party tenants for retail or restaurant purposes. At times, we hold security deposits in connection with each lease, which may be applied in the event that a tenant under a lease fails or is unable to make its rent payments. In the event that a tenant continually fails to make rent payments, we may be able to apply the tenant's security deposit to recover a portion of the rents due; however, we may not be able to recover all rents due to us, which may harm our operating results. Additionally, the time and cost associated with re-leasing our retail space could negatively impact our operating results.

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

Due to certain federal income tax restrictions on hotel REITs, we cannot directly operate our hotel properties. Therefore, we lease our hotel properties to the TRS Lessee or one of its subsidiaries, which contracts with third-party hotel managers to manage our hotels. Our revenue and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders will depend solely upon the ability of the TRS Lessee and its subsidiaries to make rent payments under these leases. In general, under the leases with the TRS Lessee and its subsidiaries, we will receive from the TRS Lessee or its subsidiaries both fixed rent and variable rent based upon a percentage of gross revenues and the number of occupied rooms. As a result, we participate in the operations of our hotels only through our share of rent paid pursuant to the leases.

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

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

If we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures in the future, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, which could have an adverse effect on our

business.

If our internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures are not effective, we may not be able to provide reliable financial information. If we discover deficiencies in our internal controls, we will make efforts to remediate these deficiencies; however, there is no assurance that we will be successful either in identifying deficiencies or in their remediation. Any failure to maintain effective controls in the future could adversely affect our business or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. Such non-compliance could also result in an adverse reaction in the financial marketplace due to a loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements. In addition, perceptions of our business among customers, suppliers, rating agencies, lenders, investors, securities analysts and others could be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

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

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

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Aggregate Stock and Common Stock Ownership Limits. In order for us to qualify as a REIT, no more than 50% of the value of outstanding shares of our stock may be owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals at any time during the last half of each taxable year. To assure that we will not fail to qualify as a REIT under this test, subject to some exceptions, our charter prohibits any stockholder from owning beneficially or constructively more than 9.8% (in number or value, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding shares of our common stock or more than 9.8% of the value of the outstanding shares of our capital stock. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of our capital stock in excess of the ownership limit without the consent of our board of directors will be void and could result in the shares (and all dividends thereon) being automatically transferred to a charitable trust. The board of directors has granted waivers of the aggregate stock and common stock ownership limits to ten “look through entities” such as mutual or investment funds. This ownership limitation may prevent a third party from acquiring control of us if our board of directors does not grant an exemption from the ownership limitation, even if our stockholders believe the change in control is in their best interests. These restrictions will not apply if our board of directors determines that it no longer is in our best interests to continue to qualify as a REIT, or that compliance with the restrictions on transfer and ownership no longer is required for us to qualify as a REIT.

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

Number of Directors, Board Vacancies, Term of Office. Under our charter and bylaws, we have elected to be subject to certain provisions of Maryland law which vest in the board of directors the exclusive right to determine the number of directors and the exclusive right, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, to fill vacancies on the board even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum. Any director elected to fill a vacancy will hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders, and until his or her successor is elected and qualifies. As a result, stockholder influence over these matters is limited. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we amended our corporate governance guidelines in 2017 to provide that the board shall be required to accept any resignation tendered by a nominee who is already serving as a director if such nominee shall have received more votes “against” or “withheld” than “for” his or her election at each of two consecutive annual meetings of stockholders for the election of directors at which a quorum was present and the number of director nominees equaled the number of directors to be elected at each such annual meeting of stockholders.

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

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

Authority of our Board to Amend our Bylaws. Our bylaws may be amended, altered, repealed or rescinded (a) by our board of directors or (b) by the stockholders, by the affirmative vote of a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast generally in the election of directors, except with respect to amendments to the provision of our bylaws regarding our opt out of the Maryland Business Combination and Control Share Acquisition Acts, which must be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of votes cast by stockholders entitled to vote generally in the election of directors.

Duties of Directors. Maryland law requires that a director perform his or her duties as follows: in good faith; in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation; and with the care that an ordinary prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. The duty of the directors of a Maryland corporation does not require them to: accept, recommend or respond on behalf of the corporation to any proposal by a

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person seeking to acquire control of the corporation; authorize the corporation to redeem any rights under, or modify or render inapplicable, a stockholders' rights plan; elect on behalf of the corporation to be subject to or refrain from electing on behalf of the corporation to be subject to the unsolicited takeover provisions of Maryland law; make a determination under the Maryland Business Combination Act or the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act; or act or fail to act solely because of the effect the act or failure to act may have on an acquisition or potential acquisition of control of the corporation or the amount or type of consideration that may be offered or paid to the stockholders in an acquisition. Moreover, under Maryland law the act of the directors of a Maryland corporation relating to or affecting an acquisition or potential acquisition of control is not subject to any higher duty or greater scrutiny than is applied to any other act of a director. Maryland law also contains a statutory presumption that an act of a director of a Maryland corporation satisfies the applicable standards of conduct for directors under Maryland law. These provisions increase the ability of our directors to respond to a takeover and may make it more difficult for a third party to effect an unsolicited takeover.

Unsolicited Takeover Provisions. Provisions of Maryland law permit the board of a corporation with a class of equity securities registered under the Exchange Act and at least three independent directors, without stockholder approval, to implement possible takeover defenses, such as a classified board or a two-thirds vote requirement for removal of a director. These provisions, if implemented, may make it more difficult for a third party to effect a takeover. In April 2013, however, we amended our charter to prohibit us from dividing directors into classes unless such action is first approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the matter by stockholders entitled to vote generally in the election of directors.

We rely on our senior management team, the loss of whom could cause us to incur costs and harm our business.

Our continued success will depend to a significant extent on the efforts and abilities of our senior management team. These individuals are important to our business and strategy and to the extent that any of them departs, we could incur severance or other costs. The loss of any of our executives could also disrupt our business and cause us to incur additional costs to hire replacement personnel.

Risks Related to the Lodging and Real Estate Industries

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

- general economic and business conditions, including a U.S. recession, changes in the European Union or global economic slowdown, which may diminish the desire for leisure travel or the need for business travel, as well as any type of flu or disease-related pandemic, affecting the lodging and travel industry, internationally, nationally and locally;

- threat of terrorism, terrorist events, civil unrest, government shutdowns, airline strikes or other factors that may affect travel patterns and reduce the number of business and commercial travelers and tourists;
- volatility in the capital markets and the effect on the lodging demand or our ability to obtain capital on favorable terms or at all;
- increased competition from other hotels in our markets;
- new hotel supply, or alternative lodging options such as timeshare, vacation rentals or sharing services such as Airbnb, in our markets, which could harm our occupancy levels and revenue at our hotels;
- unexpected changes in business, commercial and leisure travel and tourism;
- increases in operating costs due to inflation, labor costs, workers' compensation and health-care related costs (including the impact of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or its potential replacement), utility costs, insurance and unanticipated costs such as acts of nature and their consequences and other factors that may not be offset by increased room rates;

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- changes in interest rates and in the availability, cost and terms of debt financing and other changes in our business that adversely affect our ability to comply with covenants in our debt financing;
- changes in our relationships with, and the requirements, performance and reputation of, our management companies and franchisors; and
- changes in governmental laws and regulations, fiscal policies and zoning ordinances and the related costs of compliance with laws and regulations, fiscal policies and ordinances.

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

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

As is typical of the lodging industry, we experience some seasonality in our business. Revenue for certain of our hotels is generally affected by seasonal business patterns (e.g., the first quarter is strong in Hawaii, Key West and Orlando, the second quarter is strong for the Mid-Atlantic business hotels, and the fourth quarter is strong for Hawaii, Key West and New York City). Quarterly revenue also may be adversely affected by renovations and repositionings, our managers' effectiveness in generating business and by events beyond our control, such as extreme weather conditions, natural disasters, terrorist attacks or alerts, civil unrest, public health concerns, government shutdowns, airline strikes or reduced airline capacity, economic factors and other considerations affecting travel. Seasonal fluctuations in revenue may affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders or to fund our debt service.

The growth of alternative reservation channels could adversely affect our business and profitability.

A significant percentage of hotel rooms for individual guests is booked through internet travel intermediaries. Many of our managers and franchisors contract with such intermediaries and pay them various commissions and transaction fees for sales of our rooms through their systems. If such bookings increase, these intermediaries may be able to obtain higher commissions, reduced room rates or other significant concessions from us or our franchisees. Although our managers and franchisors may have established agreements with many of these intermediaries that limit transaction fees for hotels, there can be no assurance that our managers and franchisors will be able to renegotiate such agreements upon their expiration with terms as favorable as the provisions that exist today. Moreover, hospitality intermediaries generally employ aggressive marketing strategies, including expending significant resources for online and television advertising campaigns to drive consumers to their websites. As a result, consumers may develop brand loyalties to the intermediaries' offered brands, websites and reservations systems rather than to brands of our managers and franchisors. If this happens, our business and profitability may be significantly negatively impacted.

In addition, in general, internet travel intermediaries have traditionally competed to attract individual consumers or “transient” business rather than group and convention business. However, hospitality intermediaries have recently grown their business to include marketing to large group and convention business. If that growth continues, it could both divert group and convention business away from our hotels, and it could also increase our cost of sales for group and convention business.

In an effort to lure business away from internet travel intermediaries and to drive business on their own websites, our managers and franchisors may discount the room rates available on their websites even further, which may also significantly impact our business and profitability.

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

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

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we decide to sell a hotel during the term of that particular hotel's management agreement, we may have to pay termination fees, which could be substantial, to the applicable management company.

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

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

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

We could incur liabilities resulting from loss or injury to our hotels or to persons at our hotels. These losses could be attributable to us or result from actions taken by a hotel management company. If claims are made against a management company, it may seek to pass those expenses through to us. Claims such as these, whether or not they have merit, could harm the reputation of a hotel or cause us to incur expenses to the extent of insurance deductibles or losses in excess of policy limitations, which could harm our results of operations.

We have in the past and could in the future incur liabilities resulting from claims by hotel employees. While these claims are, for the most part, covered by insurance, some claims (such as claims for unpaid overtime wages) generally are not insured or insurable. These claims, whether or not they have merit, could harm the reputation of a hotel or cause us to incur losses which could harm our results of operations.

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

Various types of litigation losses and catastrophic losses, such as losses due to wars, terrorist acts, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, pollution, climate change or other environmental matters, generally are either uninsurable or not

economically insurable, or may be subject to insurance coverage limitations, such as large deductibles or co-payments. Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occur, we could lose all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a hotel, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the hotel. In that event, we might nevertheless remain obligated for any notes payable or other financial obligations related to the property, in addition to obligations to our ground lessors, franchisors and managers.

Of the 21 hotels, six are located in California, which has been historically at greater risk to certain acts of nature (such as fires, earthquakes and mudslides) than other states. In addition, a total of five hotels are located in Florida, Hawaii and Louisiana, which each have an increased potential to experience hurricanes. In the event of a catastrophic loss, our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover the full current market value or replacement cost of our lost investment. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations and other factors might also keep us from using insurance proceeds to replace or renovate a hotel after it has been damaged or destroyed. Under those circumstances, the insurance proceeds we receive might be inadequate to restore our economic position on the damaged or destroyed hotel.

Property and casualty insurance, including coverage for terrorism, can be difficult or expensive to obtain. When our current insurance policies expire, we may encounter difficulty in obtaining or renewing property or casualty insurance on our hotels at the same levels of coverage and under similar terms. Such insurance may be more limited and for some catastrophic risks (e.g., earthquake, fire, flood and terrorism) may not be generally available at current levels. Even if we are able to renew our policies or to obtain new policies at levels and with limitations consistent with our current policies, we cannot be sure that we will be able to obtain such insurance at premium rates that are commercially reasonable. If we

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are unable to obtain adequate insurance on our hotels for certain risks, it could cause us to be in default under specific covenants on certain of our indebtedness or other contractual commitments we have to our ground lessors, franchisors and managers which require us to maintain adequate insurance on our properties to protect against the risk of loss. If this were to occur, or if we were unable to obtain adequate insurance and our properties experienced damages which would otherwise have been covered by insurance, it could harm our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, there are other risks, such as certain environmental hazards, that may be deemed to fall completely outside the general coverage limits of our policies or may be uninsurable or too expensive to justify coverage. We also may encounter challenges with an insurance provider regarding whether it will pay a particular claim that we believe to be covered under our policy.

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

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

Terrorist attacks and military conflicts may adversely affect the hospitality industry.

The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 and subsequent events underscore the possibility that large public facilities or economically important assets could become the target of terrorist attacks in the future. In particular, properties that are well-known or are located in concentrated business sectors in major cities may be subject to higher-than-normal risk of terrorist attacks. The occurrence or the possibility of terrorist attacks or military conflicts could:

- cause damage to one or more of our properties that may not be fully covered by insurance to the value of the damages;

- cause all or portions of affected properties to be shut down for prolonged periods, resulting in a loss of income;
- generally reduce travel to affected areas for tourism and business or adversely affect the willingness of customers to stay in or avail themselves of the services of the affected properties;
- expose us to a risk of monetary claims arising out of death, injury or damage to property caused by any such attacks; and
- result in higher costs for security and insurance premiums or diminish the availability of insurance coverage for losses related to terrorist attacks, particularly for properties in target areas, all of which could adversely affect our results.

We may not be able to recover fully under our existing terrorism insurance for losses caused by some types of terrorist acts, and federal terrorism legislation does not ensure that we will be able to obtain terrorism insurance in adequate amounts or at acceptable premium levels in the future.

We obtain terrorism insurance as part of our all-risk property insurance program. However, our all-risk policies have limitations such as per occurrence limits and sublimits that might have to be shared proportionally across participating hotels under certain loss scenarios. Also, all-risk insurers only have to provide terrorism coverage to the extent mandated by

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the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (the “TRIA”) for “certified” acts of terrorism — namely those which are committed on behalf of non-United States persons or interests. Furthermore, we may not have full replacement coverage for all of our properties for acts of terrorism committed on behalf of United States persons or interests (“noncertified” events), as well as for “certified” events, as our terrorism coverage for such incidents is subject to sublimits and/or annual aggregate limits. In addition, property damage related to war and to nuclear, biological and chemical incidents is excluded under our policies. To the extent we have property damage directly related to fire following a nuclear, biological or chemical incident, however, our coverage may extend to reimburse us for our losses. While the TRIA provides for the reimbursement of insurers for losses resulting from nuclear, biological and chemical perils, the TRIA does not require insurers to offer coverage for these perils and, to date, insurers are not willing to provide this coverage, even with government reinsurance. As a result of the above, there remains considerable uncertainty regarding the extent and adequacy of terrorism coverage that will be available to protect our interests in the event of future terrorist attacks that impact our properties.

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

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

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

We could be responsible for the types of costs discussed above. The costs to clean up a contaminated property, to defend against a claim, or to comply with environmental laws could be material and could reduce the funds available for distribution to our stockholders. Future laws or regulations may impose material environmental liabilities on us, or the current environmental condition of our hotel properties may be affected by the condition of the properties in the vicinity of our hotels (such as the presence of leaking underground storage tanks) or by third parties unrelated to us.

Our hotel properties are also subject to the ADA. Under the ADA, all public accommodations must meet various Federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Compliance with the ADA's requirements could require removal of access barriers and non-compliance could result in the U.S. government imposing fines or in private litigants' winning damages. If we are required to make substantial modifications to our hotels, whether to comply with the ADA or other changes in governmental rules and regulations, our financial condition, results of operations and the ability to make distributions to our stockholders could be harmed. In addition, we are required to operate our hotel properties in compliance with fire and safety regulations, building codes and other land use regulations, as they may be adopted by governmental agencies and become applicable to our properties.

Tax Risks

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

We are organized as a REIT under the Code, which affords us material tax advantages. The requirements for qualifying as a REIT, however, are complex. If we fail to meet these requirements and certain relief provisions do not apply, our distributions will not be deductible by us and we will have to pay a corporate federal and state level tax on our income. This would substantially reduce our cash available to pay distributions and the yield on your investment in our

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common stock. In addition, such a tax liability might cause us to borrow funds, liquidate some of our investments or take other steps which could negatively affect our results of operations. Moreover, if our REIT status is terminated because of our failure to meet a technical REIT requirement, we would generally be disqualified from electing treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which REIT status is lost. At any time, new laws, interpretations or court decisions may change the federal tax laws or the federal income tax consequences of our qualification as a REIT. Moreover, our charter provides that our board of directors may revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our stockholders, if it determines that it is no longer in our best interest to continue to qualify as a REIT.

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

Even as a REIT, we may become subject to federal income taxes and related state taxes. For example, if we have net income from a “prohibited transaction,” that income will be subject to a 100% tax. A “prohibited transaction” is, in general, the sale or other disposition of inventory or property, other than foreclosure property, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. To qualify as a REIT, we generally must distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income each year, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding net capital gains, and we will be subject to regular corporate income tax to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) each year. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which distributions paid by us in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. We may not be able to make sufficient distributions to avoid paying income tax or excise taxes applicable to REITs. We may also decide to retain income we earn from the sale or other disposition of our property and pay federal income tax directly on that income. In that event, our stockholders would be treated as if they earned that income and paid the tax on it directly. However, stockholders that are tax-exempt, such as charities or qualified pension plans, would have no benefit from their deemed payment of that tax liability. We may also be subject to federal and/or state income taxes when using net operating loss carryforwards to offset current taxable income, or when changing the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The TRS Lessee is subject to tax as a regular corporation. In addition, we may also be subject to state and local taxes on our income or property at the level of the Operating Partnership or at the level of the other companies through which we indirectly own our assets. In the normal course of business, entities through which we own or operate real estate either have undergone, or may undergo future tax audits. Should we receive a material tax deficiency notice in the future which requires us to incur additional expense, our earnings may be negatively impacted. There can be no assurance that future audits will not occur with increased frequency or that the ultimate result of such audits will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to satisfy the REIT requirements, or that it will be in our best interests to continue to do so.

Dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates available for some dividends.

The maximum tax rate applicable to “qualified dividend income” payable to U.S. stockholders that are individuals, trusts and estates is 20%. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for these reduced rates. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the “TCJA”), however, U.S. stockholders that are individuals, trusts and estates generally may deduct up to 20% of the ordinary dividends (e.g., dividends not designated as capital gain dividends or qualified dividend income) received from a REIT for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. Although this deduction reduces the effective tax rate applicable to certain dividends paid by REITs (generally to 29.6% assuming the shareholder is subject to the 37% maximum rate), such tax rate is still higher than the tax rate applicable to corporate dividends that constitute qualified dividend income. Accordingly, investors who are individuals, trusts and estates may perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs.

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

To qualify as a REIT, we must satisfy two gross income tests annually, under which specified percentages of our gross income must be passive income. Passive income includes rent paid pursuant to our operating leases between the TRS Lessee and its subsidiaries and the Operating Partnership. These rents constitute substantially all of our gross income. For the rent to qualify for purposes of the gross income tests, the leases must be respected as true leases for federal income tax

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purposes and not be treated as service contracts, joint ventures or some other type of arrangement. If the leases are not respected as true leases for federal income tax purposes, we would fail to qualify as a REIT.

We may be subject to taxes in the event our operating leases are held not to be on an arm's-length basis.

In the event that leases between us and the TRS Lessee are held not to have been made on an arm's-length basis, we or the TRS Lessee could be subject to income taxes. In order for rents paid to us by the TRS Lessee to qualify as "rents from real property," such rents may not be based on net income or profits. Our leases provide for a base rent plus a variable rent based on occupied rooms and departmental revenues rather than on net income or profits. If the IRS determines that the rents charged under our leases with the TRS Lessee are excessive, the deductibility thereof may be challenged, and to the extent rents exceed an arm's-length amount, we could be subject to a 100% excise tax on "re-determined rent" or "re-determined deductions." While we believe that our rents and other transactions with the TRS Lessee are based on arm's-length amounts and reflect normal business practices, there can be no assurance that the IRS would agree.

The TRS Lessee is subject to special rules that may result in increased taxes.

Several Code provisions ensure that a TRS is subject to an appropriate level of federal income taxation. For example, the REIT has to pay a 100% penalty tax on some payments that it receives if the economic arrangements between us and the TRS Lessee are not comparable to similar arrangements between unrelated parties. The IRS may successfully assert that the economic arrangements of any of our intercompany transactions, including the hotel leases, are not comparable to similar arrangements between unrelated parties.

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

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

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

We may acquire properties in the future from C corporations, in which we must adopt the C corporation's tax basis in the acquired asset as our tax basis. If the asset's fair market value at the time of the acquisition exceeds its tax basis (a "built-in gain"), and we sell that asset within five years of the date on which we acquire it, then we generally will have to pay tax on the built-in gain at the regular U.S. federal corporate income tax rate.

If a transaction intended to qualify as a Section 1031 Exchange is later determined to be taxable, we may face adverse consequences, and if the laws applicable to such transactions are amended or repealed, we may not be able to dispose of properties on a tax deferred basis.

From time to time we may dispose of properties in transactions that are intended to qualify as tax deferred exchanges under Section 1031 of the Code (a "Section 1031 Exchange"). If the qualification of a disposition as a valid Section 1031 Exchange is successfully challenged by the IRS, the disposition may be treated as a taxable exchange. In such case, our taxable income and earnings and profits would increase as would the amount of distributions we are required to make to satisfy the REIT distribution requirements. As a result, we may be required to make additional distributions or, in lieu of that, pay additional corporate income tax, including interest and penalties. To satisfy these obligations, we may be required to borrow funds. In addition, the payment of taxes could cause us to have less cash available to distribute to our stockholders. Moreover, it is possible that legislation could be enacted that could modify or repeal the laws with respect to Section 1031 Exchanges, which could make it more difficult, or not possible, for us to dispose of properties on a tax deferred basis.

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Legislative or other actions affecting REITs could have a negative effect on us.

The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the “Treasury Department”). Changes to the tax laws, with or without retroactive application, could adversely affect our investors or us. We cannot predict how changes in the tax laws might affect our investors or us. New legislation, Treasury Regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could significantly and negatively affect our ability to qualify as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences of such qualification, or the federal income tax consequences of an investment in us. Also, the law relating to the tax treatment of other entities, or an investment in other entities, could change, making an investment in such other entities more attractive relative to an investment in a REIT.

The TCJA significantly changed the U.S. federal income taxation of U.S. businesses and their owners, including REITs and their stockholders. Changes made by the TCJA that could affect the Company and its stockholders include:

- temporarily reducing individual U.S. federal income tax rates on ordinary income; the highest individual U.S. federal income tax rate has been reduced from 39.6% to 37% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026;
- permanently eliminating the progressive corporate tax rate structure, which previously imposed a maximum corporate tax rate of 35%, and replacing it with a flat corporate tax rate of 21%;
- permitting a deduction for certain pass-through business income, including dividends received by our stockholders from us that are not designated by us as capital gain dividends or qualified dividend income, which will allow individuals, trusts, and estates to deduct up to 20% of such amounts for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026;
- reducing the highest rate of withholding with respect to our distributions to non-U.S. stockholders that are treated as attributable to gains from the sale or exchange of U.S. real property interests from 35% to 21%;
- limiting our deduction for net operating losses arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 to 80% of our REIT taxable income (prior to the application of the dividends paid deduction);
- generally limiting the deduction for net business interest expense in excess of 30% of a business’s “adjusted taxable income,” except for taxpayers that engage in certain real estate businesses (including most equity REITs) and elect out of this rule (provided that such electing taxpayers must use an alternative depreciation system with longer depreciation periods); and

- eliminating the corporate alternative minimum tax.

The TCJA is unclear in many respects and could be subject to potential amendments and technical corrections, as well as interpretations and implementing regulations by the Treasury Department and IRS, any of which could lessen or increase the impact of the legislation. In addition, it is unclear how these U.S. federal income tax changes will affect state and local taxation, which often uses federal taxable income as a starting point for computing state and local tax liabilities.

While some of the changes made by the TCJA may adversely affect the Company in one or more reporting periods and prospectively, other changes may be beneficial on a going forward basis.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The market price of our equity securities may vary substantially.

The trading prices of equity securities issued by REITs may be affected by changes in market interest rates and other factors. During 2018, our closing daily stock price fluctuated from a low of \$12.91 to a high of \$17.52. One of the factors that may influence the price of our common stock or preferred stock in public trading markets is the annual yield from distributions on our common stock or preferred stock, if any, as compared to yields on other financial instruments. An

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increase in market interest rates, or a decrease in our distributions to stockholders, may lead prospective purchasers of our stock to demand a higher annual yield, which could reduce the market price of our equity securities.

In addition to the risk factors discussed, other factors that could affect the market price of our equity securities include the following:

- a U.S. recession impacting the market for common equity generally;
- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly or annual results of operations;
- changes in market valuations or investment return requirements of companies in the hotel or real estate industries;
- changes in expectations of our future financial performance, changes in our estimates by securities analysts or failures to achieve those expectations or estimates;
- the trading volumes of our stock;
- additional issuances of our common stock or other securities, including the issuance of our preferred stock;
- the addition or departure of board members or senior management;
- disputes with any of our lenders or managers or franchisors; and
- announcements by us, our competitors or other industry participants of acquisitions, investments or strategic alliances.

Our distributions to stockholders may vary.

During the past three years, we paid quarterly cash dividends to the stockholders of our Series D cumulative redeemable preferred stock (“Series D preferred stock”), Series E cumulative redeemable preferred stock (“Series E preferred stock”), Series F cumulative redeemable preferred stock (“Series F preferred stock”) and our common stock as follows:

	Preferred Stock			Common
	Series D	Series E	Series F	Stock
2016				
January	\$ 0.500000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1.26 (1)
April	\$ 0.527778	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.05
July	\$ —	\$ 0.535700	\$ 0.201600	\$ 0.05
October	\$ —	\$ 0.434375	\$ 0.403125	\$ 0.05
2017				
January	\$ —	\$ 0.434375	\$ 0.403125	\$ 0.53
April	\$ —	\$ 0.434375	\$ 0.403125	\$ 0.05
July	\$ —	\$ 0.434375	\$ 0.403125	\$ 0.05
October	\$ —	\$ 0.434375	\$ 0.403125	\$ 0.05
2018				
January	\$ —	\$ 0.434375	\$ 0.403125	\$ 0.58
April	\$ —	\$ 0.434375	\$ 0.403125	\$ 0.05
July	\$ —	\$ 0.434375	\$ 0.403125	\$ 0.05
October	\$ —	\$ 0.434375	\$ 0.403125	\$ 0.05
2019				
January	\$ —	\$ 0.434375	\$ 0.403125	\$ 0.54

(1) Paid in a combination of cash and shares of our common stock, pursuant to elections by individual stockholders.

Future distributions will be authorized and determined by our board of directors in its sole discretion from time to time and will be dependent upon a number of factors, including long-term operating projections, expected capital

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requirements and risks affecting our business. Furthermore, our board of directors may elect to pay dividends on our common stock by any means allowed under the Code, including a combination of cash and shares of our common stock. We cannot assure you as to the timing or amount of future dividends; however, we expect to continue to pay a regular dividend of \$0.05 per share of common stock throughout 2019. To the extent that expected regular quarterly dividends for 2019 do not satisfy our annual distribution requirements, we expect to satisfy the annual distribution requirement by paying a “catch up” dividend in January 2020, which dividend may be paid in cash and/or shares of common stock. We believe that investors consider the relationship of dividend yield to market interest rates to be an important factor in deciding whether to buy or sell shares of a REIT. If market interest rates increase, prospective purchasers of REIT shares may expect a higher dividend rate. Thus, higher market interest rates could cause the market price of our shares to decrease.

Distributions on our common stock may be made in the form of cash, stock, or a combination of both.

As a REIT, we are required to distribute at least 90% of our taxable income to our stockholders. Typically, we generate cash for distributions through our operations, the disposition of assets, or the incurrence of additional debt. We have elected in the past, and may elect in the future, to pay dividends on our common stock in cash, shares of common stock or a combination of cash and shares of common stock. Changes in our dividend policy could adversely affect the price of our stock.

The IRS may disallow our use of stock dividends to satisfy our distribution requirements.

We may elect to satisfy our REIT distribution requirements in the form of shares of our common stock along with cash. We have previously received private letter rulings from the IRS, including for tax year 2015, regarding the treatment of these distributions for purposes of satisfying our REIT distribution requirements. All dividends subsequent to tax year 2015 have been paid in cash. In the future, however, we may make cash/common stock distributions prior to receiving a private letter ruling. Should the IRS disallow our future use of cash/common stock dividends, the distribution would not qualify for purposes of meeting our distribution requirements, and we would need to make additional all cash distributions to satisfy the distribution requirement through the use of the deficiency dividend procedures outlined in the Code.

Shares of our common stock that are or become available for sale could affect the share price.

We have in the past, and may in the future, issue additional shares of common stock to raise the capital necessary to finance hotel acquisitions, fund capital expenditures, redeem our preferred stock, repay indebtedness or for other corporate purposes. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock, or the perception that sales could occur, could adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock. In addition, we have reserved approximately 12 million shares of our common stock for issuance under the Company’s long-term incentive plan, and

4,419,784 shares remained available for future issuance as of December 31, 2018.

Our earnings and cash distributions will affect the market price of shares of our common stock.

We believe that the market value of a REIT's equity securities is based primarily on the value of the REIT's owned real estate, capital structure, debt levels and perception of the REIT's growth potential and its current and potential future cash distributions, whether from operations, sales, acquisitions, development or refinancings. Because our market value is based on a combination of factors, shares of our common stock may trade at prices that are higher or lower than the net value per share of our underlying assets. To the extent we retain operating cash flow for investment purposes, working capital reserves or other purposes rather than distributing the cash flow to stockholders, these retained funds, while increasing the value of our underlying assets, may negatively impact the market price of our common stock. Our failure to meet our expectations or the market's expectation with regard to future earnings and cash distributions would likely adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Item 1B.Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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Item 2. Properties

The following table sets forth additional summary information with respect to the 21 hotels we owned as of December 31, 2018:

Hotel	City	State	Chain Scale Segment (1)	Service Category	Rooms	Manager
Boston Park Plaza	Boston	Massachusetts	Upper Upscale	Full Service	1,060	Highgate
Courtyard by Marriott Los Angeles (2)	Los Angeles	California	Upscale	Select Service	187	IHR
Embassy Suites Chicago	Chicago	Illinois	Upper Upscale	Full Service	368	Crestline
Embassy Suites La Jolla	San Diego	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	340	Hilton
Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile	Chicago	Illinois	Upscale	Full Service	361	Crestline
Hilton New Orleans St. Charles	New Orleans	Louisiana	Upper Upscale	Full Service	252	IHR
Hilton San Diego Bayfront (2) (3)	San Diego	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	1,190	Hilton
Hilton Times Square (2)	New York City	New York	Upper Upscale	Full Service	478	Highgate
Hyatt Centric Chicago Magnificent Mile (2)	Chicago	Illinois	Upper Upscale	Full Service	419	Davidson
Hyatt Regency San Francisco	San Francisco	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	804	Hyatt
JW Marriott New Orleans (2)	New Orleans	Louisiana	Luxury	Full Service	501	Marriott
Marriott Boston Long Wharf	Boston	Massachusetts	Upper Upscale	Full Service	415	Marriott
Marriott Portland	Portland	Oregon	Upper Upscale	Full Service	249	IHR
Oceans Edge Resort & Marina	Key West	Florida	Upper Upscale	Full Service	175	Singh
Renaissance Harborplace	Baltimore	Maryland	Upper Upscale	Full Service	622	Marriott
Renaissance Los Angeles Airport	Los Angeles	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	502	Marriott
Renaissance Long Beach	Long Beach	California	Upper Upscale	Full Service	374	Marriott
Renaissance Orlando at Sea World ®	Orlando	Florida	Upper Upscale	Full Service	781	Marriott
Renaissance Washington DC	Washington, DC	District of Columbia	Upper Upscale	Full Service	807	Marriott

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Renaissance Westchester Wailea Beach Resort	White Plains Wailea	New York Hawaii	Upper Upscale Upper Upscale	Full Service Full Service	348 547	Highgate Marriott
Total number of rooms					10,780	

- (1) As defined by STR, Inc.
- (2) Subject to a ground, building or air lease with an unaffiliated third party.
- (3) 75% ownership interest.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

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

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

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “SHO.”

As of February 7, 2019, we had approximately 22 holders of record of our common stock. However, because many of the shares of our common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we believe there are substantially more beneficial holders of our common stock than record holders. In order to comply with certain requirements related to our qualification as a REIT, our charter limits the number of common shares that may be owned by

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any single person or affiliated group to 9.8% of the outstanding common shares, subject to the ability of our board to waive this limitation under certain conditions.

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

Fourth Quarter 2018 Purchases of Equity Securities:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share or Programs	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Appropriate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2018 —				
October 31, 2018	—	—	—	
November 1, 2018 —				
November 30, 2018	—	—	—	
December 1, 2018 —				
December 31, 2018	—	—	—	
Total	—		—	\$ 300,000,000 (1)

(1) On February 17, 2017, the Company's board of directors authorized a share repurchase plan to acquire up to \$300.0 million of the Company's common and preferred stock. As of December 31, 2018, no shares of either the Company's common or preferred stock have been repurchased. Future purchases will depend on various factors, including the Company's capital needs, as well as the Company's common and preferred stock price.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth selected financial information for the Company that has been derived from the consolidated financial statements and notes. This information should be read together with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Operating Data (\$ in thousands):					
REVENUES					
Room	\$ 799,369	\$ 829,320	\$ 824,340	\$ 874,117	\$ 811,709
Food and beverage	284,668	296,933	294,415	293,892	259,358
Other operating	75,016	67,385	70,585	81,171	70,931
Total revenues	1,159,053	1,193,638	1,189,340	1,249,180	1,141,998
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Room	210,204	213,301	211,947	224,035	214,899
Food and beverage	193,486	201,225	204,102	204,932	180,053
Other operating	17,169	16,392	16,684	21,335	21,012
Advertising and promotion	55,523	58,572	60,086	61,892	54,992
Repairs and maintenance	43,111	46,298	44,307	46,557	45,901
Utilities	29,324	30,419	30,424	34,543	34,141
Franchise costs	35,423	36,681	36,647	40,096	38,271
Property tax, ground lease and insurance	82,414	83,716	82,979	94,967	84,665
Other property-level expenses	132,419	138,525	142,742	142,332	126,737
Corporate overhead	30,247	28,817	25,991	33,339	28,739
Depreciation and amortization	146,449	158,634	163,016	164,716	155,845
Impairment loss	1,394	40,053	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	977,163	1,052,633	1,018,925	1,068,744	985,255
Gain on sale of assets	116,961	45,474	18,413	226,217	—
Operating income	298,851	186,479	188,828	406,653	156,743
Interest and other income	10,500	4,340	1,800	3,885	3,479
Interest expense	(47,690)	(51,766)	(50,283)	(66,516)	(72,315)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(835)	(824)	(284)	(2,964)	(4,638)
Income before income taxes and discontinued operations	260,826	138,229	140,061	341,058	83,269
Income tax (provision) benefit, net	(1,767)	7,775	616	(1,434)	(179)
Income from continuing operations	259,059	146,004	140,677	339,624	83,090
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	7,000	—	15,895	4,849
NET INCOME	259,059	153,004	140,677	355,519	87,939
Income from consolidated joint ventures attributable to noncontrolling interests	(8,614)	(7,628)	(6,480)	(8,164)	(6,708)
	(12,830)	(12,830)	(15,964)	(9,200)	(9,200)

Preferred stock dividends and redemption charge

INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS

	\$ 237,615	\$ 132,546	\$ 118,233	\$ 338,155	\$ 72,031
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Income from continuing

operations attributable to common

stockholders per diluted common share	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.54	\$ 0.34
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Distributions declared per common share	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.68	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.51
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Balance Sheet Data (\$ in thousands):

Investment in hotel properties, net (1)	\$ 3,030,998	\$ 3,106,066	\$ 3,158,219	\$ 3,230,852	\$ 3,542,155
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Total assets	\$ 3,972,833	\$ 3,857,812	\$ 3,739,234	\$ 3,865,093	\$ 3,921,443
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Total debt, net (1)	\$ 977,063	\$ 982,759	\$ 931,303	\$ 1,096,595	\$ 1,421,744
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Total liabilities	\$ 1,261,662	\$ 1,275,634	\$ 1,207,402	\$ 1,513,973	\$ 1,652,609
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Equity	\$ 2,711,171	\$ 2,582,178	\$ 2,531,832	\$ 2,351,120	\$ 2,268,834
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(1) Does not include hotels which have been classified as held for sale. Total debt, net reflects the retrospective adoption of Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03.

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

The following discussion should be read together with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report.

Overview

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. is a Maryland corporation. We operate as a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust ("REIT"). A REIT is a corporation that directly or indirectly owns real estate assets and has elected to be taxable as a real estate investment trust for federal income tax purposes. To qualify for taxation as a REIT, the REIT must meet certain requirements, including regarding the composition of its assets and the sources of its income. REITs generally are not subject to federal income taxes at the corporate level as long as they pay stockholder dividends equivalent to 100% of their taxable income. REITs are required to distribute to stockholders at least 90% of their REIT taxable income. We own, directly or indirectly, 100% of the interests of Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC (the "Operating Partnership"), which is the entity that directly or indirectly owns our hotel properties. We also own 100% of the interests of our taxable REIT subsidiary, Sunstone Hotel TRS Lessee, Inc., which, directly or indirectly, leases all of our hotels from the Operating Partnership, and engages independent third-parties to manage our hotels.

We own hotels that we consider to be LTRR® in the United States, specifically hotels in urban and resort locations that benefit from significant barriers to entry by competitors and diverse economic drivers. As of December 31, 2018, we had interests in 21 hotels held for investment (the "21 hotels"). Of the 21 hotels, we classify 18 as upper upscale, two as upscale and one as luxury as defined by STR, Inc. All but two (the Boston Park Plaza and the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina) of our 21 hotels are operated under nationally recognized brands such as Marriott, Hilton and Hyatt, which are among the most respected and widely recognized brands in the lodging industry. Our two unbranded hotels are located in top urban and resort markets that have enabled them to build awareness with both group and transient customers.

As of December 31, 2018, the hotels comprising our 21 hotel portfolio average 513 rooms in size.

2018 Highlights

In January 2018, we sold the Marriott Philadelphia and the Marriott Quincy for net proceeds of \$137.0 million, and recognized a net gain on the sale of \$15.7 million. Neither sale represented a strategic shift that had a major impact on our business plan or our primary markets; therefore, neither of these sales qualified as a discontinued operation.

In May 2018, we paid \$18.4 million, including closing costs, to acquire the exclusive perpetual rights to use portions of the Renaissance Washington DC building that we had previously leased from an unaffiliated third party (the “Element”). The acquisition of the Element eliminates approximately \$1.3 million of annual rent expense.

In July 2018, we sold the Hyatt Regency Newport Beach for net proceeds of \$94.0 million, and recognized a net gain on the sale of \$53.1 million. The sale of the hotel did not represent a strategic shift that had a major impact on our business plan or our primary markets; therefore, the sale did not qualify as a discontinued operation. Also in July 2018, we purchased the land underlying the JW Marriott New Orleans for \$15.1 million, including closing costs. Prior to this purchase, we leased the land from an unaffiliated third party. The acquisition of the land eliminates approximately \$0.6 million of annual ground lease expense.

In October 2018, we sold the Hilton North Houston and the Marriott Houston (the “Houston hotels”) for net proceeds of \$32.4 million, and recognized a net gain on the sale of \$0.3 million. The sale of the hotels did not represent a strategic shift that had a major impact on our business plan or our primary markets; therefore, the sale did not qualify as a discontinued operation.

Also in October 2018, we amended and extended our credit facility agreement and repriced our two unsecured term loans. The amended credit facility agreement provides for a \$500.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility, a \$100.0 million increase from the previous credit facility. In addition, we have the right to increase the amount of the revolving credit facility, or to add term loans, up to an aggregate commitment of \$800.0 million subject to lender approval. Under the terms of the amendment, the interest rate pricing grid for the credit facility was reduced from a range of 155 to 230 basis points over the applicable LIBOR to a range of 140 to 225 basis points over the applicable LIBOR, and the credit facility’s

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maturity date was extended from April 2019 to April 2023. The amendment also repriced the term loans, which bear interest pursuant to a leverage-based pricing grid, from the previous range of 1.80% to 2.55% over the applicable LIBOR to a range of 1.35% to 2.20% over the applicable LIBOR. We entered into interest rate derivative agreements to fix the applicable LIBOR for the full duration of the loans. The spread to LIBOR may vary depending on our overall leverage as defined by our credit agreement. Based on our current leverage, the interest rate of the \$85.0 million term loan was reduced from 3.391% under the previous agreement to 2.941% under the current agreement, and the interest rate of the \$100.0 million term loan was reduced from 3.653% under the previous agreement to 3.203% under the current agreement. The maturity dates for both term loans remain unchanged.

In December 2018, we sold the Marriott Tysons Corner for net proceeds of \$84.5 million, and recognized a net gain on the sale of \$47.8 million. The sale of the hotel did not represent a strategic shift that had a major impact on our business plan or our primary markets; therefore, the sale did not qualify as a discontinued operation.

Operating Activities

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

- Room revenue, which is the product of the number of rooms sold and the average daily room rate, or “ADR,” as defined below;
- Food and beverage revenue, which is comprised of revenue realized in the hotel food and beverage outlets as well as banquet and catering events; and
- Other operating revenue, which includes ancillary hotel revenue and other items primarily driven by occupancy such as telephone/internet, parking, spa, facility fees, entertainment and other guest services. Additionally, this category includes, among other things, attrition and cancellation revenue, tenant revenue derived from hotel space leased by third parties and any business interruption proceeds or performance guarantee payments received.

Expenses. Our expenses consist of the following:

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

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

- Other operating expense, which includes the corresponding expense of other operating revenue, advertising and promotion, repairs and maintenance, utilities, and franchise costs;
- Property tax, ground lease and insurance expense, which includes the expenses associated with property tax, ground lease and insurance payments, each of which is primarily a fixed expense, however property tax is subject to regular revaluations based on the specific tax regulations and practices of each municipality;
- Other property-level expenses, which includes our property-level general and administrative expenses, such as payroll, benefits and other employee-related expenses, contract and professional fees, credit and collection expenses, employee recruitment, relocation and training expenses, consulting fees, management fees and other expenses;
- Corporate overhead expense, which includes our corporate-level expenses, such as payroll, benefits and other employee-related expenses, amortization of deferred stock compensation, business acquisition and due diligence expenses, legal expenses, association, contract and professional fees, board of director expenses, entity-level state franchise and minimum taxes, travel expenses, office rent and other customary expenses;

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- Depreciation and amortization expense, which includes depreciation on our hotel buildings, improvements and FF&E, along with amortization on our franchise fees and certain intangibles. Additionally, this category includes depreciation and amortization related to FF&E for our corporate office; and
- Impairment loss, which includes the charges we have recognized to reduce the carrying values of the Houston hotels on our balance sheet to their fair values in association with our impairment evaluations.

Other Revenue and Expense. Other revenue and expense consists of the following:

- Gain on sale of assets, which includes the gains we recognized on our hotel sales that do not qualify as discontinued operations;
- Interest and other income, which includes interest we have earned on our restricted and unrestricted cash accounts, as well as any energy or other rebates or property insurance proceeds we have received, miscellaneous income or any gains or losses we have recognized on sales or redemptions of assets other than real estate investments;
- Interest expense, which includes interest expense incurred on our outstanding fixed and variable-rate debt and capital lease obligations, gains or losses on interest rate derivatives, amortization of deferred financing costs, and any loan fees incurred on our debt;
- Loss on extinguishment of debt, which includes losses recognized on amendments or early repayments of mortgages or other debt obligations from the accelerated amortization of deferred financing costs, along with any other costs incurred;
- Income tax (provision) benefit, net which includes federal and state income taxes related to continuing operations charged to the Company net of any refunds received, any adjustments to deferred tax assets, liabilities or valuation allowance, and any adjustments to unrecognized tax positions, along with any related interest and penalties incurred;
- Income from discontinued operations, which includes the results of operations for any hotels or other real estate investments sold during the reporting period that qualify as a discontinued operation, along with the gain or loss realized on the sale of these assets and any extinguishments of related debt or income tax provisions;
- Income from consolidated joint venture attributable to noncontrolling interest, which includes net income attributable to a third-party's 25.0% ownership interest in the joint venture that owns the Hilton San Diego Bayfront; and
- Preferred stock dividends and redemption charge, which includes dividends accrued on our Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock ("Series D preferred stock") until its redemption in April 2016, as well as dividends

accrued on our Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (“Series E preferred stock”) and our Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (“Series F preferred stock”) both of which were issued in 2016, along with any redemption charges for preferred stock redemptions made in excess of net carrying values.

Operating Performance Indicators. The following performance indicators are commonly used in the hotel industry:

- Occupancy, which is the quotient of total rooms sold divided by total rooms available;
- Average daily room rate, or ADR, which is the quotient of room revenue divided by total rooms sold;
- Revenue per available room, or RevPAR, which is the product of occupancy and ADR, and does not include food and beverage revenue, or other operating revenue;

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- Comparable RevPAR, which we define as the RevPAR generated by hotels we owned as of the end of the reporting period, but excluding those hotels that we classified as held for sale, those hotels that are undergoing a material renovation or repositioning and those hotels whose room counts have materially changed during either the current or prior year. For hotels that were not owned for the entirety of the comparison periods, comparable RevPAR is calculated using RevPAR generated during periods of prior ownership. We refer to this subset of our hotels used to calculate comparable RevPAR as our “Comparable Portfolio.” Currently our Comparable Portfolio is comprised of the 21 hotels, and includes both our ownership and prior ownership results for the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina acquired in July 2017. We obtained prior ownership information from the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina’s previous owner during the due diligence period before acquiring the hotel. We performed a limited review of the information as part of our analysis of the acquisition. We caution you not to place undue reliance on the prior ownership information;
- RevPAR index, which is the quotient of a hotel’s RevPAR divided by the average RevPAR of its competitors, multiplied by 100. A RevPAR index in excess of 100 indicates a hotel is achieving higher RevPAR than the average of its competitors. In addition to absolute RevPAR index, we monitor changes in RevPAR index;
- EBITDAre, which is net income (loss) excluding: interest expense; benefit or provision for income taxes, including any changes to deferred tax assets or valuation allowances and income taxes applicable to the sale of assets; depreciation and amortization; gains or losses on disposition of depreciated property (including gains or losses on change in control); and impairment write-downs of depreciated property;
- Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest, which is EBITDAre adjusted to exclude: the net income (loss) allocated to a third-party’s 25.0% ownership interest in the joint venture that owns the Hilton San Diego Bayfront, along with the noncontrolling partner’s pro rata share of any EBITDAre components; amortization of deferred stock compensation; the impact of any gain or loss from undepreciated asset sales or property damage from natural disasters; prior year property tax assessments or credits; the write-off of development costs associated with abandoned projects; and any other nonrecurring identified adjustments;
- Funds from operations (“FFO”) attributable to common stockholders, which is net income (loss), excluding: preferred stock dividends and any redemption charges; noncontrolling interests; gains and losses from sales of property; real estate-related depreciation and amortization (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs); and real estate-related impairment losses; and
- Adjusted FFO attributable to common stockholders, which is FFO attributable to common stockholders adjusted to exclude: non-real estate-related impairment losses; gains or losses due to property damage from natural disasters; the write-off of development costs associated with abandoned projects; income tax benefits or provisions associated with any changes to deferred tax assets or valuation allowances, the application of net operating loss carryforwards and uncertain tax positions; and any other nonrecurring identified adjustments.

Factors Affecting Our Operating Results. The primary factors affecting our operating results include overall demand for hotel rooms, the pace of new hotel development, or supply, and the relative performance of our operators in increasing revenue and controlling hotel operating expenses.

- Demand. The demand for lodging generally fluctuates with the overall economy. In 2017, our Comparable Portfolio RevPAR, excluding the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina which opened in January 2017, increased 4.2% as compared to 2016, with a 110 basis point increase in occupancy. In 2018, Comparable Portfolio RevPAR, which was impacted by renovations at the Hyatt Regency San Francisco, the JW Marriott New Orleans, the Marriott Boston Long Wharf and the Renaissance Los Angeles Airport (the “Four Renovation Hotels”), increased 2.8% as compared to 2017, with a 30 basis point decrease in occupancy.
- Supply. The addition of new competitive hotels affects the ability of existing hotels to absorb demand for lodging and, therefore, impacts the ability to drive RevPAR and profits. The development of new hotels is largely driven by construction costs and expected performance of existing hotels. In aggregate, we expect the U.S. hotel supply to increase over the near term. On a market-by-market basis, some markets may experience new hotel room openings at or greater than historic levels, including in Boston, Los Angeles, New York City

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and Portland where there are currently higher-than-average new hotel room openings. Additionally, an increase in the supply of vacation rental or sharing services such as Airbnb also affects the ability of existing hotels to drive RevPAR and profits.

- Revenues and Expenses. We believe that marginal improvements in RevPAR index, even in the face of declining revenues, are a good indicator of the relative quality and appeal of our hotels, and our operators' effectiveness in maximizing revenues. Similarly, we also evaluate our operators' effectiveness in minimizing incremental operating expenses in the context of increasing revenues or, conversely, in reducing operating expenses in the context of declining revenues.

With respect to improving RevPAR index, we continually work with our hotel operators to optimize revenue management initiatives while taking into consideration market demand trends and the pricing strategies of competitor hotels in our markets. We also develop capital investment programs designed to ensure each of our hotels is well renovated and positioned to appeal to groups and individual travelers fitting target guest profiles. Increased capital investment in our properties may lead to short-term revenue disruption and negatively impact RevPAR index. Our revenue management initiatives are generally oriented towards maximizing ADR even if the result may be lower occupancy than may be achieved through lower ADR. Increases in RevPAR attributable to increases in ADR may be accompanied by minimal additional expenses, while increases in RevPAR attributable to higher occupancy may result in higher variable expenses such as housekeeping, guest supplies, labor and utilities expense. Our Comparable Portfolio RevPAR index increased 80 basis points in 2018 as compared to 2017. The increase in our Comparable Portfolio RevPAR index was primarily due to increases in the RevPAR index at the Wailea Beach Resort post-repositioning, at the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina as the hotel ramped up after its January 2017 opening and at both the Embassy Suites La Jolla and the Hilton San Diego Bayfront due to strong group bases that allowed the hotels to increase rates. These increases were partially offset by decreases in the RevPAR index at three of the Four Renovation Hotels, at the Courtyard by Marriott Los Angeles due to new supply and recently renovated area hotels and at the Hilton New Orleans St. Charles due to a weak market. Excluding the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina, our Comparable Portfolio RevPAR index increased 210 basis points in 2017 as compared to 2016. The increase was due in part to increased rates at our Boston Park Plaza and Wailea Beach Resort post-repositioning. These increases were partially offset by decreased rates at our Courtyard by Marriott Los Angeles and Renaissance Los Angeles Airport due to increased competition from area hotels that were newly constructed or under renovation during 2016.

We continue to work with our operators to identify operational efficiencies designed to reduce expenses while minimally affecting guest experience and hotel employee satisfaction. Key asset management initiatives include optimizing hotel staffing levels, increasing the efficiency of the hotels, such as installing energy efficient management and inventory control systems, and selectively combining certain food and beverage outlets. Our operational efficiency initiatives may be difficult to implement, as most categories of variable operating expenses, such as utilities and housekeeping labor costs, fluctuate with changes in occupancy. Furthermore, our hotels operate with significant fixed costs, such as general and administrative expense, insurance, property taxes, and other expenses associated with owning hotels, over which our operators have little control. We have experienced, either currently or in the past, increases in hourly wages, employee benefits, utility costs and property insurance, which have negatively affected our operating margins. Moreover, there are limits to how far our operators can reduce expenses without affecting brand standards or the competitiveness of our hotels.

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Operating Results. The following table presents our operating results for our total portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, including the amount and percentage change in the results between the two periods.

	2018	2017	Change \$	Change %	
	(in thousands, except statistical data)				
REVENUES					
Room	\$ 799,369	\$ 829,320	\$ (29,951)	(3.6)	%
Food and beverage	284,668	296,933	(12,265)	(4.1)	%
Other operating	75,016	67,385	7,631	11.3	%
Total revenues	1,159,053	1,193,638	(34,585)	(2.9)	%
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Hotel operating	666,654	686,604	(19,950)	(2.9)	%
Other property-level expenses	132,419	138,525	(6,106)	(4.4)	%
Corporate overhead	30,247	28,817	1,430	5.0	%
Depreciation and amortization	146,449	158,634	(12,185)	(7.7)	%
Impairment loss	1,394	40,053	(38,659)	(96.5)	%
Total operating expenses	977,163	1,052,633	(75,470)	(7.2)	%
Gain on sale of assets	116,961	45,474	71,487	157.2	%
Operating income	298,851	186,479	112,372	60.3	%
Interest and other income	10,500	4,340	6,160	141.9	%
Interest expense	(47,690)	(51,766)	4,076	7.9	%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(835)	(824)	(11)	(1.3)	%
Income before income taxes and discontinued operations	260,826	138,229	122,597	88.7	%
Income tax (provision) benefit, net	(1,767)	7,775	(9,542)	(122.7)	%
Income from continuing operations	259,059	146,004	113,055	77.4	%
Income from discontinued operations	—	7,000	(7,000)	(100.0)	%
NET INCOME	259,059	153,004	106,055	69.3	%
Income from consolidated joint venture attributable to noncontrolling interest	(8,614)	(7,628)	(986)	(12.9)	%
Preferred stock dividends	(12,830)	(12,830)	—	—	%
INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$ 237,615	\$ 132,546	\$ 105,069	79.3	%

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The following table presents our operating results for our total portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, including the amount and percentage change in the results between the two periods.

	2017	2016	Change \$	Change %
	(in thousands, except statistical data)			
REVENUES				
Room	\$ 829,320	\$ 824,340	\$ 4,980	0.6 %
Food and beverage	296,933	294,415	2,518	0.9 %
Other operating	67,385	70,585	(3,200)	(4.5) %
Total revenues	1,193,638	1,189,340	4,298	0.4 %
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Hotel operating	686,604	687,176	(572)	(0.1) %
Other property-level expenses	138,525	142,742	(4,217)	(3.0) %
Corporate overhead	28,817	25,991	2,826	10.9 %
Depreciation and amortization	158,634	163,016	(4,382)	(2.7) %
Impairment loss	40,053	—	40,053	100.0%
Total operating expenses	1,052,633	1,018,925	33,708	3.3 %
Gain on sale of assets	45,474	18,413	27,061	147.0%
Operating income	186,479	188,828	(2,349)	(1.2) %
Interest and other income	4,340	1,800	2,540	141.1%
Interest expense	(51,766)	(50,283)	(1,483)	(2.9) %
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(824)	(284)	(540)	(190.1%)
Income before income taxes and discontinued operations	138,229	140,061	(1,832)	(1.3) %
Income tax benefit, net	7,775	616	7,159	1,162.2%
Income from continuing operations	146,004	140,677	5,327	3.8 %
Income from discontinued operations	7,000	—	7,000	100.0%
NET INCOME	153,004	140,677	12,327	8.8 %
Income from consolidated joint venture attributable to noncontrolling interest	(7,628)	(6,480)	(1,148)	(17.7%)
Preferred stock dividends and redemption charge	(12,830)	(15,964)	3,134	19.6 %
INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$ 132,546	\$ 118,233	\$ 14,313	12.1 %

Operating Statistics. The following tables include comparisons of the key operating metrics for our Comparable Portfolio. Because the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina was not open in 2016, the following table also includes the 2016 and 2017 key operating metrics for our Comparable Portfolio, excluding the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina. Operating statistics for our Comparable Portfolio include prior ownership 2017 results for the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina, acquired by us in July 2017.

2018

2017

Change

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	Occ%	ADR	RevPAR	Occ%	ADR	RevPAR	Occ%	ADR	RevPAR	
Comparable Portfolio	83.8	% \$ 228.81	\$ 191.74	84.1	% \$ 221.87	\$ 186.59	(30)	bps 3.1	% 2.8	%

	2017 Occ%	ADR	RevPAR	2016 Occ%	ADR	RevPAR	Change Occ%	ADR	RevPAR	
Comparable Portfolio	84.1	% \$ 221.87	\$ 186.59	83.2	% \$ 215.66	\$ 179.43	90	bps 2.9	% 4.0	%
Comparable Portfolio, excluding Oceans Edge Resort & Marina	84.3	% \$ 221.78	\$ 186.96	83.2	% \$ 215.66	\$ 179.43	110	bps 2.8	% 4.2	%

Summary of Operating Results. The year-over-year comparability of our operations is affected by changes in our portfolio resulting from hotel acquisitions, dispositions or renovations. During the three years ended December 31, 2018, we acquired one hotel, the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina in July 2017. During the same period we sold nine hotels: six hotels in 2018; two hotels in 2017 (together with the 2018 hotels sold, the “Eight Sold Hotels”); and one hotel in 2016 (together with the 2017 hotels sold, the “Three Sold Hotels”). In addition, the Four Renovation Hotels negatively impacted our operating results in 2018. While 2017 experienced no significant renovation disruption, 2016 was negatively impacted by significant renovations at the Boston Park Plaza and the Wailea Beach Resort (the “Two Renovation Hotels”).

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Room Revenue. Room revenue decreased \$30.0 million, or 3.6%, in 2018 as compared to 2017, and increased \$5.0 million or 0.6%, in 2017 as compared to 2016.

The decrease in room revenue in 2018 as compared to 2017 was primarily due to our sales of the Eight Sold Hotels, which caused room revenue to decrease by \$57.4 million in 2018 as compared to 2017.

Partially offsetting this decrease, the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina increased our room revenue by \$10.3 million in 2018 as compared to 2017.

In addition, room revenue generated by the same 20 hotels we owned throughout both 2018 and 2017 (our “Existing Portfolio”) increased \$17.1 million in 2018 as compared to 2017 due to a \$22.6 million increase in ADR, partially offset by a \$5.5 million decrease in occupancy. The overall increase in ADR was primarily driven by increases net of decreases in the average daily rate at the following hotels:

ADR	
Increases	Decreases
Chicago hotels	Los Angeles International Airport hotels
Embassy Suites La Jolla	Renaissance Washington DC
Hilton San Diego Bayfront	
Hilton Times Square	
Hilton New Orleans	
Hyatt Regency San Francisco (1)	
JW Marriott New Orleans (1)	
Marriott Boston Long Wharf (1)	
Wailea Beach Resort	

(1) ADR was positively impacted by three of the Four Renovation Hotels which experienced increases in average daily rates post-renovation.

The decrease in our Existing Portfolio’s occupancy in 2018 as compared to 2017 was caused by 18,661 fewer group room nights, combined with 5,436 fewer transient room nights. The overall net decreases in room nights occurred primarily at the following hotels:

Group Room Nights

Increases

Chicago hotels
Embassy Suites La Jolla
Hilton San Diego Bayfront
Wailea Beach Resort

Decreases

Boston Park Plaza
Hyatt Regency San Francisco (1)
JW Marriott New Orleans (1)
Marriott Boston Long Wharf (1)
Renaissance Harborplace
Renaissance Long Beach
Renaissance Washington DC

Transient Room Nights

Increases

Boston Park Plaza
Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile
Hyatt Centric Chicago Magnificent Mile
Hyatt Regency San Francisco (1)
Renaissance Long Beach
Renaissance Westchester
Wailea Beach Resort

Decreases

Embassy Suites Chicago
Embassy Suites La Jolla
Hilton New Orleans
Hilton San Diego Bayfront
JW Marriott New Orleans (1)
Marriott Boston Long Wharf (1)
Renaissance Los Angeles Airport (1)
Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld®

(1) Occupancy was negatively impacted in 2018 as compared to 2017 by the Four Renovation Hotels. During 2018, a total of 36,324 room nights were out of service at these four hotels, displacing approximately \$8.0 million in room revenue based on the hotels achieving a combined potential 85.3% occupancy rate and RevPAR of \$206.85 without the renovations.

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The increase in room revenue in 2017 as compared to 2016 was primarily due to increases at the same 26 hotels we owned throughout both 2017 and 2016 (our “26 Hotel Portfolio”). Our 26 Hotel Portfolio increased room revenue by \$26.1 million in 2017 as compared to 2016 due to an ADR increase of \$25.9 million, combined with an occupancy increase of \$0.2 million. The overall increase in ADR was primarily driven by increases net of decreases in the average daily rate at the following hotels:

ADR	
Increases	Decreases
Boston	
Park	
Plaza	
(1) Chicago hotels	
Houston	
hotels	
(sold	
in	
2018	Hilton Times Square
Renaissance	
Washington	
DC Marriott Portland	
Wailea	
Beach	
Resort	
(1) New Orleans hotels	
	Renaissance Harborplace

(1) ADR was positively impacted by the Two Renovation Hotels which experienced increases in average daily rates post-renovation.

The increase in our 26 Hotel Portfolio’s occupancy in 2017 as compared to 2016 was caused by 26,107 more transient room nights, partially offset by 25,091 fewer group room nights. The overall net increases in room nights occurred primarily at the following hotels:

Group Room Nights	
Increases	Decreases
Boston Park Plaza (1)	Hilton San Diego Bayfront
	Hyatt Regency San
Wailea Beach Resort (1)	Francisco

	Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld® Houston hotels (sold in 2018)
Transient Room Nights Increases	Decreases
Boston Park Plaza (1) Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld® Wailea Beach Resort (1)	Houston hotels (sold in 2018)

(1) Occupancy was negatively impacted in 2016 as compared to 2017 by the Two Renovation Hotels. During 2016, a total of 33,165 room nights were out of service at these two hotels, displacing approximately \$8.0 million in room revenue based on the hotels achieving a combined potential 78.7% occupancy rate and RevPAR of \$180.20 without the renovations.

Room revenue also increased in 2017 as compared to 2016 due to our acquisition of the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina, which generated \$3.6 million in room revenue during 2017. Both revenues and expenses at the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina were negatively impacted during 2017 by Hurricane Irma.

These increases to room revenue were partially offset by the Three Sold Hotels, which caused room revenue to decrease by \$24.7 million in 2017 as compared to 2016.

Food and Beverage Revenue. Food and beverage revenue decreased \$12.3 million, or 4.1%, in 2018 as compared to 2017, and increased \$2.5 million, or 0.9%, in 2017 as compared to 2016.

The decrease in food and beverage revenue in 2018 as compared to 2017 was primarily due to our sales of the Eight Sold Hotels, which caused food and beverage revenue to decrease by \$25.7 million in 2018 as compared to 2017.

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Partially offsetting this decrease, food and beverage revenue generated by our Existing Portfolio increased \$11.5 million in 2018 as compared to 2017, primarily due to a net increase in banquet and event technology revenue along with a net increase in outlet revenue at the following hotels:

Banquet and Event Technology Revenue	
Increases	Decreases
Boston Park Plaza	Hyatt Centric Chicago Magnificent Mile
Hilton San Diego Bayfront	JW Marriott New Orleans (1)
Hyatt Regency San Francisco (1)	Marriott Boston Long Wharf (1)
Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld®	Renaissance Harborplace
Renaissance Washington DC	
Renaissance Westchester	
Wailea Beach Resort	

Outlet Revenue	
Increases	Decreases
Hilton San Diego Bayfront	Hyatt Regency San Francisco (1)
Renaissance Los Angeles Airport (1)	JW Marriott New Orleans (1)
Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld®	Marriott Boston Long Wharf (1)
Wailea Beach Resort	Renaissance Washington DC

(1) Renovation-related disruption negatively impacted food and beverage revenue in 2018.

In addition, the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina increased our food and beverage revenue by \$1.9 million in 2018 as compared to 2017.

The increase in food and beverage revenue in 2017 as compared to 2016 was primarily due to the 26 Hotel Portfolio, which increased food and beverage revenue by \$13.0 million in 2017 as compared to 2016, primarily due to a net increase in banquet and event technology revenue along with a net increase in outlet revenue at the following hotels:

Banquet and Event Technology Revenue	
Increases	Decreases
Boston Park Plaza (1)	Houston hotels (sold in 2018)
Hilton San Diego Bayfront	Marriott Quincy (sold in 2018)
Hyatt Regency San Francisco	Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld®
JW Marriott New Orleans	

Renaissance Harborplace
Wailea Beach Resort (1)

Outlet Revenue	
Increases	Decreases
Boston Park Plaza (1)	Marriott Quincy (sold in 2018)
Hilton San Diego Bayfront	Renaissance Washington DC
Hyatt Regency San Francisco	
Wailea Beach Resort (1)	

(1) Renovation-related disruption negatively impacted food and beverage revenue in 2016.

In addition, the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina generated \$0.5 million in food and beverage revenue during 2017.

Partially offsetting these increases, the Three Sold Hotels caused food and beverage revenue to decrease by \$11.0 million in 2017 as compared to 2016.

Other Operating Revenue. Other operating revenue increased \$7.6 million, or 11.3%, in 2018 as compared to 2017, and decreased \$3.2 million, or 4.5%, in 2017 as compared to 2016.

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Other operating revenue increased in 2018 as compared to 2017, primarily due to the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina, which generated an additional \$9.0 million in 2018, including \$5.8 million in business interruption proceeds recognized in 2018 related to Hurricane Irma disruption in 2017 and 2018.

In addition, other operating revenue generated by our Existing Portfolio increased \$3.5 million in 2018 as compared to 2017, primarily due to increased facility fees, parking revenue, attrition revenue and tenant lease revenue. These increases were partially offset by decreased telephone/internet revenue, commissions and other miscellaneous revenues.

Partially offsetting these increases, the Eight Sold Hotels caused other operating revenue to decrease by \$4.8 million in 2018 as compared to 2017.

The decrease in other operating revenue in 2017 as compared to 2016 was primarily due to the Three Sold Hotels, which caused other operating revenue to decrease by \$2.5 million in 2017 as compared to 2016.

In addition, other operating revenue in our 26 Hotel Portfolio decreased \$1.7 million in 2017 as compared to 2016, primarily due to a \$5.0 million performance guarantee received in 2016 from the manager of the Wailea Beach Resort. Marriott, the hotel manager, provided the performance guarantee as operational support for our significant repositioning of the hotel. Other operating revenue in our 26 Hotel Portfolio also decreased due to decreases in parking revenue and telephone/internet revenue. These decreases were partially offset by increased attrition and cancellation revenues due to our managers taking a more aggressive stance on enforcing the collection of these fees, along with increased facility fees and tenant lease revenue (including the year-over-year effect of our 2016 write-off of \$0.1 million for three above/below market lease intangible assets/liabilities due to the renovation-related closure of a tenant's space at the Wailea Beach Resort), combined with increased retail revenue at the Wailea Beach Resort.

Partially offsetting these decreases, the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina generated \$1.0 million in other operating revenue during 2017.

Hotel Operating Expenses. Hotel operating expenses, which are comprised of room, food and beverage, advertising and promotion, repairs and maintenance, utilities, franchise costs, property tax, ground lease and insurance, and other hotel operating expenses decreased \$20.0 million, or 2.9%, in 2018 as compared to 2017, and decreased \$0.6 million, or 0.1%, in 2017 as compared to 2016.

The decrease in hotel operating expenses in 2018 as compared to 2017 was primarily related to the Eight Sold Hotels, which caused hotel operating expenses to decrease by \$52.5 million in 2018 as compared to 2017.

Partially offsetting this decrease, hotel operating expenses in our Existing Portfolio increased \$25.3 million in 2018 as compared to 2017. This increase is primarily related to the corresponding increases in room revenue, food and beverage revenue and parking revenue. In addition, hotel operating expenses in our Existing Portfolio increased in 2018 as compared to 2017 due to the following increased expenses: advertising and promotion due to increased payroll and related costs in this department; repairs and maintenance due to increased payroll and related costs in this department, as well as increased contract and professional services, electrical, employee safety, landscaping, plumbing, heating and waste removal; utilities due to a cold winter affecting our Midwest and East Coast hotels, along with increased electricity rates and higher occupancy at some of our hotels; franchise costs due to increased revenues; property taxes due to increased assessments received at several of our hotels; ground lease percentage rent at the Hilton San Diego Bayfront due to higher revenues at the hotel; and Hawaii general excise tax due to higher revenue at the Wailea Beach Resort. These increases were partially offset by the following decreased expenses: rent expense at the Renaissance Washington DC due to our purchase of the Element in May 2018; and ground lease expense at the JW Marriott New Orleans due to our purchase of the land underlying the hotel in July 2018. Our purchases of the Element and the land underlying the JW Marriott New Orleans will decrease our future annual rent and ground lease expense by approximately \$1.9 million.

In addition, the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina increased our hotel operating expenses by \$7.3 million in 2018, primarily due to the corresponding increases in room revenue and food and beverage revenue. Partially offsetting the increased hotel operating expenses, repairs and maintenance expense decreased at the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina in 2018 as compared to 2017 as we recorded \$0.1 million in Hurricane Irma-related restoration expenses in 2018 and \$0.8 million in Hurricane Irma-related restoration expenses in 2017.

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The decrease in hotel operating expenses in 2017 as compared to 2016 was primarily related to the Three Sold Hotels, which caused hotel operating expenses to decrease by \$24.3 million in 2017 as compared 2016.

Partially offsetting this decrease, hotel operating expenses in our 26 Hotel Portfolio increased \$19.6 million in 2017 as compared to 2016. This increase is primarily related to the corresponding increases in room revenue, food and beverage revenue and retail revenue. In addition, hotel operating expenses in our 26 Hotel Portfolio increased in 2017 as compared to 2016 due to the following increased expenses: advertising and promotion at both the Boston Park Plaza and the Wailea Beach Resort to promote the hotels post-repositioning; repairs and maintenance due to a total of \$0.9 million in hurricane-related restoration expenses recorded for the sold Houston hotels and the Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld®, along with increased payroll and related costs in this department and increased building and elevator maintenance; utilities due to increased fuel, water and sewer costs; franchise costs due to the increase in revenues; property taxes due to the year-over-year effect of the variance in assessment decreases received at our three Chicago hotels and the Renaissance Washington DC, combined with increased assessments received in 2017 at several of our hotels, partially offset by decreased appeal fees; and Hawaii general excise tax due to higher revenue at the Wailea Beach Resort post-repositioning. These increases in our 26 Hotel Portfolio's hotel operating expenses were slightly offset by decreased insurance expense.

In addition, the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina generated \$4.2 million in hotel operating expenses in 2017, including \$0.8 million in Hurricane Irma-related restoration expenses which are included in repairs and maintenance expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

Other Property-Level Expenses. Other property-level expenses decreased \$6.1 million, or 4.4%, in 2018 as compared to 2017, and decreased \$4.2 million, or 3.0%, in 2017 as compared to 2016.

The decrease in other property-level expenses in 2018 as compared to 2017 was primarily related to the Eight Sold Hotels, which caused other property-level expenses to decrease by \$9.8 million in 2018 as compared to 2017.

Partially offsetting this decreased expense, other property-level expenses in our Existing Portfolio increased \$2.1 million in 2018 as compared to 2017, primarily due to increases in the following expenses caused by higher revenue: basic and incentive management fees; payroll and related costs; and credit and collection expenses. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in supplies resulting from a one-time \$1.0 million rebate received from Marriott in 2018 related to its sale of a hospitality procurement supply company, as well as decreases in contract and professional fees and employee training expenses.

In addition, the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina increased our other property-level expenses by \$1.6 million in 2018 as compared to 2017.

The decrease in other property-level expenses in 2017 as compared to 2016 was primarily related to the Three Sold Hotels, which caused other property-level expenses to decrease by \$5.1 million in 2017 as compared to 2016.

Partially offsetting this decreased expense, other property-level expenses in our 26 Hotel Portfolio increased \$0.1 million in 2017 as compared to 2016, primarily due to increases in the following expenses caused by higher revenue: basic and incentive management fees; payroll and related costs; supplies; credit and collection expenses; employee relocation and training; travel; and permits and licenses. Partially offsetting these increased expenses, legal fees decreased in 2017 as compared to 2016 as during 2016, we recognized \$1.4 million to terminate tenant leases at two hotels, and \$0.4 million related to a hotel wage measure that increased payroll costs at one of our hotels. In addition, contract and professional fees and purchase rebates decreased in 2017 as compared to 2016.

In addition, the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina generated \$0.8 million in other property-level expenses during 2017.

Corporate Overhead Expense. Corporate overhead expense increased \$1.4 million, or 5.0%, in 2018 as compared to 2017, and increased \$2.8 million, or 10.9%, in 2017 as compared to 2016.

In 2018, corporate overhead expense increased primarily due to increased deferred stock compensation, legal, including \$0.8 million accrued for estimated settlement costs and fees associated with various litigations related to sold hotels, and office rent. These increases were partially offset by decreased payroll and related costs, contract and professional fees, donations, due diligence costs, employee recruitment expenses and sales tax audit expenses.

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In 2017, corporate overhead expense increased primarily due to increased payroll and related costs, deferred stock compensation expense, contract and professional fees, due diligence costs (the majority of which relates to our purchase of the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina in July 2017), Hawaii general excise tax related to the 2017 receipt of a \$5.0 million performance guarantee provided by the manager of the Wailea Beach Resort and donations. These increases were partially offset by decreased travel and entity-level state franchise and minimum taxes.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$12.2 million, or 7.7%, in 2018 as compared to 2017, and decreased \$4.4 million, or 2.7%, in 2017 as compared to 2016.

The decrease in depreciation and amortization expense in 2018 as compared to 2017 was primarily related to the Eight Sold Hotels, which caused depreciation and amortization to decrease by \$13.4 million in 2018 as compared to 2017.

In addition, depreciation and amortization expense in our Existing Portfolio decreased \$0.3 million in 2018 as compared to 2017, due to assets being fully depreciated, as well as intangible assets, consisting of advanced deposits related to our purchases of the Boston Park Plaza and the Wailea Beach Resort, being fully amortized. These decreases were partially offset by increased depreciation and amortization at our newly renovated hotels.

Partially offsetting these decreases, the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina increased our depreciation and amortization expense by \$1.5 million in 2018 as compared to 2017.

The decrease in depreciation and amortization expense in 2017 as compared to 2016 was primarily related to the Three Sold Hotels, which caused depreciation and amortization to decrease by \$6.1 million in 2017 as compared to 2016.

Partially offsetting this decrease, depreciation and amortization expense in our 26 Hotel Portfolio increased \$0.2 million in 2017 as compared to 2016, due to additional depreciation recognized at the Boston Park Plaza and the Wailea Beach Resort post-repositioning, partially offset by decreases in depreciation due to fully depreciated assets, as well as the year-over-year effect of our 2016 write-off of \$0.3 million for three in-place lease intangible assets due to the renovation-related closure of a tenant's space at the Wailea Beach Resort.

In addition, the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina caused depreciation and amortization to increase by \$1.5 million in 2017.

Impairment Loss. Impairment loss totaled \$1.4 million in 2018, \$40.1 million in 2017, and zero in 2016. The impairment losses recorded in both 2018 and 2017 were on our Houston hotels, which we sold in October 2018.

Gain on Sale of Assets. Gain on sale of assets totaled \$117.0 million in 2018, \$45.5 million in 2017 and \$18.4 million in 2016. None of these sales qualified as a discontinued operation.

In 2018, we recognized a \$15.7 million net gain on sale of the Marriott Philadelphia and the Marriott Quincy, a \$53.1 million net gain on the sale of the Hyatt Regency Newport Beach, a \$0.3 million net gain on the sale of the Houston hotels, and a \$47.8 million net gain on the sale of the Marriott Tysons Corner.

In 2017, we recognized a \$44.3 million net gain on the sale of the Fairmont Newport Beach, and a \$1.2 million net gain on the sale of the Marriott Park City.

In 2016, we recognized an \$18.2 million net gain on the sale of the Sheraton Cerritos, and a \$0.2 million net gain on the sale of an undeveloped parcel of land.

Interest and Other Income. Interest and other income totaled \$10.5 million in 2018, \$4.3 million in 2017 and \$1.8 million in 2016.

In 2018, we recognized \$9.2 million in interest and miscellaneous income, along with \$1.1 million in insurance proceeds for hurricane-related property damage at our sold Houston hotels and \$0.1 million in energy rebates due to energy efficient renovations at our hotels.

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In 2017, we recognized \$3.8 million in interest and miscellaneous income, and \$0.2 million in energy rebates due to energy efficient renovations at our hotels. In addition, we recognized \$0.3 million in earn-out proceeds related to the Royal Palm Miami Beach, which we sold in 2011. With the receipt of the \$0.3 million in 2017, the earn-out is complete.

In 2016, we recognized \$1.1 million in interest and miscellaneous income and \$0.7 million in energy rebates due to energy efficient renovations at our hotels.

Interest Expense. Interest expense is as follows (in thousands):

	2018	2017	2016
Interest expense on debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 45,933	\$ 46,251	\$ 49,509
Noncash interest on derivatives and capital lease obligations, net	(1,190)	3,106	(1,426)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,947	2,409	2,200
Total interest expense	\$ 47,690	\$ 51,766	\$ 50,283

Interest expense decreased \$4.1 million, or 7.9%, in 2018 as compared to 2017 as follows:

Interest expense on our debt and capital lease obligations decreased \$0.3 million in 2018 as compared to 2017 as a result of lower balances due to monthly amortization, a loan repayment during 2017, lower interest rates on our variable-rate debt and lower interest swap rates on our two term loans resulting from the October 2018 amendment and extension of our credit facility and repricing of our term loans. Partially offsetting these decreases, interest expense on our debt and capital lease obligations increased due to our issuance of the Senior Notes in January 2017, as well as due to the cash component of interest on the Courtyard by Marriott Los Angeles ground lease, which we reclassified as a capital lease in the third quarter of 2017.

Noncash interest on derivatives and capital lease obligations, net decreased \$4.3 million in 2018 as compared to 2017. The noncash interest on our capital lease obligations decreased \$4.4 million in 2018 as compared to 2017 due to our reclassification of the Courtyard by Marriott Los Angeles ground lease to a capital lease in the third quarter of 2017. Partially offsetting this decrease, the noncash changes in the fair market values of our derivatives increased interest expense \$0.1 million in 2018 as compared to 2017.

Finally, amortization of deferred financing costs increased interest expense by \$0.5 million in 2018 as compared to 2017 due to additional costs incurred on our refinancing of the debt secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront in November 2017.

Interest expense increased \$1.5 million, or 2.9%, in 2017 as compared to 2016 as follows:

Interest expense on our debt and capital lease obligations decreased \$3.3 million in 2017 as compared 2016 as a result of lower balances due to monthly amortization and loan repayments during 2016 and 2017. Partially offsetting these decreases, interest expense on our debt and capital lease obligations increased due to higher interest rates on our variable-rate debt, as well as interest on our Senior Notes issued in January 2017 and the cash component of interest on the Courtyard by Marriott Los Angeles ground lease, which we reclassified as a capital lease in the third quarter of 2017.

Noncash interest on derivatives and capital lease obligations, net increased \$4.5 million in 2017 as compared to 2016. While the changes in the fair market values of our derivatives decreased interest expense \$0.1 million in 2017 as compared to 2016, noncash interest on our capital lease obligations increased interest expense \$4.6 million in 2017 as compared to 2016. During 2017, we corrected an immaterial error by reclassifying the Courtyard by Marriott Los Angeles ground lease from an operating lease to a capital lease due to the lease containing a future bargain purchase right option. Upon examination of this future bargain purchase right option, we determined that the economic disincentive for continuing to lease the property would be significant, and we will likely exercise the option. This reclassification resulted in a cumulative immaterial increase of \$4.5 million to noncash interest expense in 2017. In addition, the noncash component of interest on our capital lease obligations increased \$0.1 million during 2017 as compared to 2016.

Finally, amortization of deferred financing fees increased interest expense by \$0.2 million in 2017 as compared to 2016 due to additional fees incurred on our Senior Notes issued in January 2017 and on our refinancing of the debt secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront in November 2017.

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Our weighted average interest rate per annum, including our variable-rate debt obligations, was approximately 4.19% at December 31, 2018, 4.09% at December 31, 2017 and 4.29% at December 31, 2016. At December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, approximately 77.6%, 77.8% and 76.2%, respectively, of our outstanding notes payable had fixed interest rates, including the effects of interest rate swap agreements.

For a discussion regarding our 2018, 2017 and 2016 debt transactions, see the discussion included in “Liquidity and Capital Resources—Debt.”

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt. Loss on extinguishment of debt totaled \$0.8 million in both 2018 and 2017, and \$0.3 million in 2016.

In 2018, we recognized a loss of \$0.8 million related to an amendment and extension to our credit facility and the repricing of our two unsecured term loans.

In 2017, we recognized a loss of \$0.8 million related to our refinancing of the debt secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront.

In 2016, we recognized losses of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million related to our repayments of debt secured by the Boston Park Plaza and the Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld®, respectively.

Income Tax (Provision) Benefit, Net. Income tax (provision) benefit, net totaled a net provision of \$1.8 million in 2018, a net benefit of \$7.8 million in 2017 and a net benefit of \$0.6 million in 2016. We lease our hotels to the TRS Lessee and its subsidiaries, which are subject to federal and state income taxes. In addition, we and the Operating Partnership may also be subject to various state and local income taxes.

In 2018, we recognized a \$1.1 million deferred income tax provision related to changes primarily in our net operating loss deferred tax assets. In addition, we recognized combined federal and state income tax expense of \$0.6 million, based on 2018 projected taxable income net of operating loss carryforwards for our taxable entities.

In 2017, we fully released the \$13.6 million valuation allowance primarily related to our federal and state net operating loss carryforwards as we determined it was more likely than not that these deferred tax assets will be

realized. The decision to release the valuation allowance was made after management considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, including but not limited to, historical operating results, cumulative income in recent years and forecasted earnings. The income tax benefit caused by the release in the valuation allowance was partially offset in the fourth quarter of 2017 as we recognized a \$4.4 million charge to income tax expense due to the use of net operating losses in the fourth quarter, and a write-down in the value of our deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2017 as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which lowered the corporate tax rates from a maximum rate of 35% to a flat rate of 21% effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. In addition, during 2017, we recognized combined federal and state income tax expense of \$1.4 million, based on 2017 projected taxable income net of operating loss carryforwards for our taxable entities.

As part of our ongoing evaluations of our uncertain tax positions, during 2016, we reversed a \$1.5 million income tax accrual that we previously recorded during 2013, plus \$0.1 million in accrued interest, through the 2016 tax year. The reversal was due to the expiration of the statute of limitations for the 2012 tax year. This income tax benefit was partially offset as we recognized combined federal and state income tax expense of \$1.0 million based on 2016 projected taxable income net of operating loss carryforwards for our taxable entities.

Income from Discontinued Operations, Net of Tax. Income from discontinued operations totaled zero for both 2018 and 2016, and \$7.0 million for 2017. In 2017, we recognized an additional \$7.0 million gain related to our 2013 sale of four hotels and a laundry facility located in Rochester, Minnesota.

Income from Consolidated Joint Venture Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest. Income from consolidated joint venture attributable to noncontrolling interest totaled \$8.6 million in 2018, \$7.6 million in 2017 and \$6.5 million in 2016, and represents the outside 25.0% interest in the entity that owns the Hilton San Diego Bayfront.

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Preferred Stock Dividends and Redemption Charge. Preferred stock dividends and redemption charge totaled \$12.8 million in both 2018 and 2017, and \$16.0 million in 2016.

In both 2018 and 2017, we recognized preferred stock dividends of \$8.0 million on our Series E preferred stock, and \$4.8 million on our Series F preferred stock.

In 2016, we recognized \$2.4 million on our Series D preferred stock, \$6.5 million on our Series E preferred stock and \$3.0 million on our Series F preferred stock. We redeemed all 4,600,000 shares of our Series D preferred stock in April 2016, and recorded a redemption charge of \$4.1 million related to the original issuance costs of these shares, which were previously reflected as a reduction to additional paid in capital. In March 2016, we issued 4,600,000 shares of Series E preferred stock, and in May 2016, we issued 3,000,000 shares of Series F preferred stock.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures. We use the following “non-GAAP financial measures” that we believe are useful to investors as key supplemental measures of our operating performance: EBITDAre; Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest; FFO attributable to common stockholders; Adjusted FFO attributable to common stockholders; and Comparable Portfolio revenues. These measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with GAAP. In addition, our calculation of these measures may not be comparable to other companies that do not define such terms exactly as the Company. These non-GAAP measures are used in addition to and in conjunction with results presented in accordance with GAAP. They should not be considered as alternatives to operating profit, cash flow from operations, or any other operating performance measure prescribed by GAAP. These non-GAAP financial measures reflect additional ways of viewing our operations that we believe, when viewed with our GAAP results and the reconciliations to the corresponding GAAP financial measures, provide a more complete understanding of factors and trends affecting our business than could be obtained absent this disclosure. For example, we believe that Comparable Portfolio revenues are useful to both us and investors in evaluating our operating performance by removing the impact of non-hotel results such as the amortization of favorable and unfavorable tenant lease contracts. We also believe that our use of Comparable Portfolio revenues is useful to both us and our investors as it facilitates the comparison of our operating results from period to period by removing fluctuations caused by any acquisitions or dispositions, as well as by those hotels that we classify as held for sale, those hotels that are undergoing a material renovation or repositioning and those hotels whose room counts have materially changed during either the current or prior year. We strongly encourage investors to review our financial information in its entirety and not to rely on a single financial measure.

We present EBITDAre in accordance with guidelines established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”), as defined in its September 2017 white paper “Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization for Real Estate.” We believe EBITDAre is a useful performance measure to help investors evaluate and compare the results of our operations from period to period in comparison to our peers. NAREIT defines EBITDAre as net income (calculated in accordance with GAAP) plus interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization, gains or losses on the disposition of depreciated property (including gains or losses on change in control), impairment write-downs of depreciated property and of investments in unconsolidated affiliates caused by a decrease in the value of depreciated property in the affiliate, and adjustments to reflect the entity’s share of EBITDAre of unconsolidated affiliates.

We make additional adjustments to EBITDAre when evaluating our performance because we believe that the exclusion of certain additional items described below provides useful information to investors regarding our operating performance, and that the presentation of Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest, when combined with the primary GAAP presentation of net income, is beneficial to an investor's complete understanding of our operating performance. In addition, we use both EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest as measures in determining the value of hotel acquisitions and dispositions. Our presentation of Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest results in a similar metric as our previous disclosure of Adjusted EBITDA. We adjust EBITDAre for the following items, which may occur in any period, and refer to this measure as Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest:

- Amortization of deferred stock compensation: we exclude the noncash expense incurred with the amortization of deferred stock compensation as this expense is based on historical stock prices at the date of grant to our corporate employees and does not reflect the underlying performance of our hotels.

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- Amortization of favorable and unfavorable contracts: we exclude the noncash amortization of the favorable management contract asset recorded in conjunction with our acquisition of the Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile, along with the favorable and unfavorable tenant lease contracts, as applicable, recorded in conjunction with our acquisitions of the Boston Park Plaza, the Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile, the Hilton New Orleans St. Charles, the Hyatt Regency San Francisco and the Wailea Beach Resort. We exclude the noncash amortization of favorable and unfavorable contracts because it is based on historical cost accounting and is of lesser significance in evaluating our actual performance for the current period.
- Ground rent adjustments: we exclude the noncash expense incurred from straight-lining our ground lease obligations as this expense does not reflect the actual rent amounts due to the respective lessors in the current period and is of lesser significance in evaluating our actual performance for the current period. We do, however, include an adjustment for the cash ground lease expenses recorded on the ground lease at the Courtyard by Marriott Los Angeles and the building lease at the Hyatt Centric Chicago Magnificent Mile. We determined that both of these leases are capital leases, and, therefore, we include a portion of the capital lease payments each month in interest expense. We include an adjustment for ground lease expense on capital leases in order to more accurately reflect the actual rent due to both hotels' lessors in the current period, as well as the operating performance of both hotels.
- Undepreciated asset transactions: we exclude the effect of gains and losses on the disposition of undepreciable assets because we believe that including them in Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest is not consistent with reflecting the ongoing performance of our assets.
- Gains or losses from debt transactions: we exclude the effect of finance charges and premiums associated with the extinguishment of debt, including the acceleration of deferred financing costs from the original issuance of the debt being redeemed or retired because, like interest expense, their removal helps investors evaluate and compare the results of our operations from period to period by removing the impact of our capital structure.
- Acquisition costs: under GAAP, costs associated with completed acquisitions that meet the definition of a business are expensed in the year incurred. We exclude the effect of these costs because we believe they are not reflective of the ongoing performance of the Company or our hotels.
 - Noncontrolling interest: we exclude the noncontrolling partner's pro rata share of the net income (loss) allocated to the Hilton San Diego Bayfront partnership, as well as the noncontrolling partner's pro rata share of any EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre components.
- Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle: from time to time, the FASB promulgates new accounting standards that require the consolidated statement of operations to reflect the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. We exclude these one-time adjustments, which include the accounting impact from prior periods, because they do not reflect our actual performance for that period.
- Other adjustments: we exclude other adjustments that we believe are outside the ordinary course of business because we do not believe these costs reflect our actual performance for the period and/or the ongoing operations of our hotels. Such items may include: lawsuit settlement costs; prior year property tax assessments or credits; the write-off

of development costs associated with abandoned projects; property-level restructuring, severance and management transition costs; lease terminations; and property insurance proceeds or uninsured losses.

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The following table reconciles our net income to EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest for our total portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	2018	2017	2016
Net income	\$ 259,059	\$ 153,004	\$ 140,677
Operations held for investment:			
Depreciation and amortization	146,449	158,634	163,016
Amortization of lease intangibles	93	251	252
Interest expense	47,690	51,766	50,283
Income tax provision (benefit), net	1,767	(7,775)	(616)
Gain on sale of assets, net	(116,916)	(45,747)	(18,422)
Impairment loss	1,394	40,053	—
EBITDAre	339,536	350,186	335,190
Operations held for investment:			
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	9,007	8,042	7,157
Amortization of favorable and unfavorable contracts, net	(2)	218	394
Noncash ground rent	(1,147)	(1,122)	1,878
Capital lease obligation interest — cash ground rent	(2,361)	(1,867)	(1,404)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	835	824	284
Hurricane-related (insurance proceeds) uninsured losses, net	(990)	1,690	—
Closing costs — completed acquisition	— (203)	729 (800)	— (3,971)

Prior year property tax adjustments, net			
Property-level restructuring, severance and management transition costs	29	—	1,578
Lease termination costs	—	—	1,000
Noncontrolling interest:			
Income from consolidated joint venture attributable to noncontrolling interest	(8,614)	(7,628)	(6,480)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,556)	(2,767)	(3,480)
Interest expense	(1,982)	(1,950)	(1,684)
Noncash ground rent	290	290	(450)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(205)	—
Discontinued operations:			
Gain on sale of assets	—	(7,000)	—
	(7,694)	(11,546)	(5,178)
Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest	\$ 331,842	\$ 338,640	\$ 330,012

Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest was \$331.8 million in 2018, \$338.6 million in 2017 and \$330.0 million in 2016.

Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest decreased in 2018 as compared to 2017, primarily due to the sales of the Eight Sold Hotels, as well as renovation-related disruption at the Four Renovation Hotels, partially offset by additional earnings generated by our Existing Portfolio, and by the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina acquired in July 2017.

Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest increased in 2017 as compared to 2016, due to additional earnings generated by the 26 Hotel Portfolio, predominately by both the Boston Park Plaza and the Wailea Beach Resort post-repositioning, and by the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina, acquired in July 2017. Partially offsetting these

increases, Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest decreased primarily due to the sales of the Three Sold Hotels.

We believe that the presentation of FFO attributable to common stockholders provides useful information to investors regarding our operating performance because it is a measure of our operations without regard to specified noncash items such as real estate depreciation and amortization, amortization of lease intangibles, any real estate impairment loss and any gain or loss on sale of real estate assets, all of which are based on historical cost accounting and may be of lesser significance in evaluating our current performance. Our presentation of FFO attributable to common stockholders conforms to the NAREIT definition of “FFO applicable to common shares.” Our presentation may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs that do not define the terms in accordance with the current NAREIT definition, or that interpret the current NAREIT definition differently than we do.

We also present Adjusted FFO attributable to common stockholders when evaluating our operating performance because we believe that the exclusion of certain additional items described below provides useful supplemental information

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to investors regarding our ongoing operating performance, and may facilitate comparisons of operating performance between periods and our peer companies. We adjust FFO attributable to common stockholders for the following items, which may occur in any period, and refer to this measure as Adjusted FFO attributable to common stockholders:

- Amortization of favorable and unfavorable contracts: we exclude the noncash amortization of the favorable management contract asset recorded in conjunction with our acquisition of the Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile, along with the favorable and unfavorable tenant lease contracts, as applicable, recorded in conjunction with our acquisitions of the Boston Park Plaza, the Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile, the Hilton New Orleans St. Charles, the Hyatt Regency San Francisco and the Wailea Beach Resort. We exclude the noncash amortization of favorable and unfavorable contracts because it is based on historical cost accounting and is of lesser significance in evaluating our actual performance for the current period.
- Noncash ground rent: we exclude the noncash expense incurred from straight-lining our ground lease obligations as this expense does not reflect the actual rent amounts due to the respective lessors in the current period and is of lesser significance in evaluating our actual performance for the current period.
- Gains or losses from debt transactions: we exclude the effect of finance charges and premiums associated with the extinguishment of debt, including the acceleration of deferred financing costs from the original issuance of the debt being redeemed or retired, as well as the noncash interest on our derivatives and capital lease obligations. We believe that these items are not reflective of our ongoing finance costs.
- Acquisition costs: under GAAP, costs associated with completed acquisitions that meet the definition of a business are expensed in the year incurred. We exclude the effect of these costs because we believe they are not reflective of the ongoing performance of the Company or our hotels.
- Noncontrolling interest: we deduct the noncontrolling partner's pro rata share of any FFO adjustments related to our consolidated Hilton San Diego Bayfront partnership.
- Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle: from time to time, the FASB promulgates new accounting standards that require the consolidated statement of operations to reflect the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. We exclude these one-time adjustments, which include the accounting impact from prior periods, because they do not reflect our actual performance for that period.
- Other adjustments: we exclude other adjustments that we believe are outside the ordinary course of business because we do not believe these costs reflect our actual performance for that period and/or the ongoing operations of our hotels. Such items may include: lawsuit settlement costs; prior year property tax assessments or credits; the write-off of development costs associated with abandoned projects; changes to deferred tax assets or valuation allowances; property-level restructuring, severance and management transition costs; lease terminations; property insurance proceeds or uninsured losses; and income tax benefits or provisions associated with the application of net operating loss carryforwards, uncertain tax positions or with the sale of assets other than real estate investments.

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The following table reconciles our net income to FFO attributable to common stockholders and Adjusted FFO attributable to common stockholders for our total portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	2018	2017	2016
Net income	\$ 259,059	\$ 153,004	\$ 140,677
Preferred stock dividends and redemption charge	(12,830)	(12,830)	(15,964)
Operations held for investment:			
Real estate depreciation and amortization	145,827	158,177	162,431
Amortization of lease intangibles	93	251	252
Gain on sale of assets, net	(116,916)	(45,747)	(18,422)
Impairment loss	1,394	40,053	—
Noncontrolling interest:			
Income from consolidated joint venture attributable to noncontrolling interest	(8,614)	(7,628)	(6,480)
Real estate depreciation and amortization	(2,556)	(2,767)	(3,480)
Discontinued operations:			
Gain on sale of assets	—	(7,000)	—
FFO attributable to common stockholders	265,457	275,513	259,014
Operations held for investment:			
Amortization of favorable and unfavorable contracts, net	(2)	218	394
Noncash ground rent	(1,147)	(1,122)	1,878

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Noncash interest on derivatives and capital lease obligations, net	(1,190)	3,106	(1,426)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	835	824	284
Hurricane-related (insurance proceeds) uninsured losses, net	(990)	1,690	—
Closing costs — completed acquisition	—	729	—
Prior year property tax adjustments, net	(203)	(800)	(3,971)
Property-level restructuring, severance and management transition costs	29	—	1,578
Lease termination costs	—	—	1,000
Noncash income tax provision (benefit), net	1,132	(9,235)	(1,596)
Preferred stock redemption charge	—	—	4,052
Noncontrolling interest:			
Noncash ground rent	290	290	(450)
Noncash interest on derivative, net	(1)	(30)	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(205)	—
	(1,247)	(4,535)	1,743
Adjusted FFO attributable to common stockholders	\$ 264,210	\$ 270,978	\$ 260,757

Adjusted FFO attributable to common stockholders was \$264.2 million in 2018, \$271.0 million in 2017 and \$260.8 million in 2016.

Adjusted FFO attributable to common stockholders decreased in 2018 as compared to 2017, primarily due to the same reasons noted in the discussion above regarding Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest.

Adjusted FFO attributable to common stockholders increased in 2017 as compared to 2016 primarily due to the same reasons noted in the discussion above regarding Adjusted EBITDAre, excluding noncontrolling interest.

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Investing Activities

The following tables summarize our total portfolio and room data from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2018, adjusted for the hotels acquired and sold during the respective periods.

	2018	2017	2016
Portfolio Data—Hotels			
Number of hotels—beginning of period	27	28	29
Add: Acquisitions	—	1	—
Less: Dispositions	(6)	(2)	(1)
Number of hotels—end of period (1)	21	27	28

(1) As of December 31, 2017, we classified two of the 27 hotels as held for sale due to their subsequent sales in January 2018. As of December 31, 2016, we classified one of the 28 hotels as held for sale due to its subsequent sale in February 2017.

	2018	2017	2016
Portfolio Data—Rooms			
Number of rooms—beginning of period	13,203	13,666	13,845
Add: Acquisitions	—	175	—
Add: Room expansions	4	5	24
Less: Dispositions	(2,427)	(643)	(203)
Number of rooms—end of period	10,780	13,203	13,666
Average rooms per hotel—end of period	513	489	488

Acquisitions. In 2018, we paid \$15.1 million, including closing costs, to acquire the land underlying the JW Marriott New Orleans. Prior to this purchase, we leased the land from an unaffiliated third party. In addition, we paid \$18.4 million, including closing costs, to acquire the Element at the Renaissance Washington DC building that we had previously leased from an unaffiliated third party. We also paid a total of \$0.1 million, including closing costs, to acquire four additional dry boat slips at the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina.

In 2017, we acquired the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina located in Key West, Florida for a net purchase price of \$173.9 million, including prorations. The newly constructed fee simple hotel opened in January 2017, and also includes a marina, wet and dry boat slips and other customary marina amenities.

In 2016, we purchased the air rights associated with our Renaissance Harborplace for \$2.4 million, including closing costs, resulting in a \$2.4 million intangible asset with an indefinite life. In 2017, we received a \$0.2 million refund of closing costs, reducing our air rights intangible asset to \$2.3 million.

Our primary focus is to acquire Long-Term Relevant Real Estate®. Depending on availability, we select the branding and operating partners for our hotels that we believe will lead to the highest returns and greatest long-term value. Additionally, the scope of our acquisitions program may include large hotel portfolios or hotel loans. Future acquisitions, if any, may be funded with cash on hand, by our issuance of additional debt or equity securities, including our common and preferred OP units provided that our stock price is at an attractive level, by draws on our \$500.0 million senior unsecured credit facility, or by proceeds received from sales of existing assets.

Dispositions. From time to time and subject to market conditions, we divest of assets that no longer fit our stated strategy, are unlikely to offer long-term returns in excess of our cost of capital, will achieve a sale price in excess of our internal valuation, or that have high risk relative to their anticipated returns. In 2018, we sold six hotels for total net proceeds of \$348.0 million and a total net gain of \$117.0 million. In 2017, we sold two hotels for total net proceeds of \$149.8 million and a total net gain of \$45.5 million. In 2016, we sold one hotel for net proceeds of \$41.2 million and a net gain of \$18.2 million. Also in 2016, we sold an undeveloped parcel of land for net proceeds of \$0.4 million and a net gain of \$0.2 million. None of these sales represented a strategic shift that had a major impact on our business plan or our primary markets; therefore, none of these sales qualified as a discontinued operation.

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Renovations. We invested \$159.1 million, \$115.1 million and \$182.2 million in capital improvements and energy efficiency projects to our hotel portfolio and other assets in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. In 2018, the Four Renovation Hotels resulted in short-term room renovation disruption of approximately \$8.0 million, which was in line with our expectations. While we experienced no material room revenue disruption in 2017, in 2016, our repositionings at the Boston Park Plaza and the Wailea Beach Resort resulted in short-term room revenue disruption of approximately \$8.0 million, which was in line with our expectations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the periods presented, our sources of cash included our operating activities and working capital, as well as proceeds from sales of hotels and other assets, property insurance, debt refinancings, term loan agreements, Senior Notes, and common and preferred stock offerings. Our primary uses of cash were for capital expenditures for hotels and other assets, acquisitions of assets, operating expenses, repayment of notes payable, redemption of our Series D preferred stock, dividends and distributions on our common and preferred stock and distributions to our joint venture partner. We cannot be certain that traditional sources of funds will be available in the future.

Operating activities. Our net cash provided by or used in operating activities fluctuates primarily as a result of changes in hotel revenue and the operating cash flow of our hotels. Our net cash provided by or used in operating activities may also be affected by changes in our portfolio resulting from hotel acquisitions, dispositions or renovations. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$305.3 million in 2018, \$306.8 million for 2017 and \$287.8 million for 2016.

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased in 2018 as compared to 2017, primarily due to the sale of the Eight Sold Hotels and renovation-related disruption at the Four Renovation Hotels, partially offset by increased operating cash generated by our Existing Portfolio and the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased in 2017 as compared to 2016, primarily due to increased cash generated by our hotels, most significantly at the Boston Park Plaza and the Wailea Beach Resort post-repositioning, partially offset by decreased cash generated due to our sales of the Three Sold Hotels.

Investing activities. Our net cash provided by or used in investing activities fluctuates primarily as a result of acquisitions, dispositions and renovations of hotels and other assets. Net cash provided by or used in investing activities in 2018, 2017 and 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

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	2018	2017	2016
Proceeds from sales of assets	\$ 348,032	\$ 150,215	\$ 41,587
Disposition deposit	—	—	250
Proceeds from property insurance	1,100	—	—
Acquisitions of hotel property and other assets, net	(15,147)	(173,728)	—
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(18,543)	—	(2,447)
Renovations and additions to hotel properties and other assets	(159,076)	(115,097)	(182,185)
Payment for interest rate derivatives	—	(125)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 156,366	\$ (138,735)	\$ (142,795)

In 2018, we received proceeds of \$348.0 million from our sales of six hotels and surplus FF&E at our hotels. We also received \$1.1 million in insurance proceeds for hurricane-related property damage at our sold Houston hotels. These cash inflows were partially offset as we paid \$15.1 million to acquire the land underlying the JW Marriott New Orleans, and a total of \$18.5 million for acquisitions of intangible assets, including \$18.4 million to purchase the Element and \$0.1 million to purchase four additional dry boat slips at the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina, and invested \$159.1 million for renovations and additions to our hotel portfolio and other assets.

In 2017, we received proceeds of \$150.2 million from our sales of two hotels and surplus FF&E at our hotels, along with the earn-out proceeds received related to the 2011 sale of the Royal Palm Miami Beach. These cash inflows were offset as we paid a net total of \$173.7 million to acquire assets, including \$173.9 million to purchase the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina less a \$0.2 million refund of closing costs related to our purchase of the Renaissance Harborplace air rights acquired in 2016, paid \$115.1 million for renovations and additions to our portfolio and paid \$0.1 million for interest rate cap agreements on our variable-rate mortgage secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront.

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In 2016, we received a total of \$41.6 million in net proceeds from the sales of one hotel, an undeveloped parcel of land and surplus FF&E at our hotels. In addition, we received a deposit of \$0.3 million from the buyer of the Fairmont Newport Beach. These cash inflows were offset as we paid \$2.4 million to acquire the air rights at our Renaissance Harborplace and paid \$182.2 million for renovations and additions to our portfolio.

Financing activities. Our net cash provided by or used in financing activities fluctuates primarily as a result of our distributions paid, issuance of common stock, our issuance and repayment of notes payable, debt restructurings and our issuance and redemption of other forms of capital, including preferred equity. Net cash used in financing activities in 2018, 2017 and 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

	2018	2017	2016
Proceeds from preferred stock offerings	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 190,000
Payment of preferred stock offering costs	—	—	(6,640)
Redemption of preferred stock	—	—	(115,000)
Proceeds from common stock offerings	45,125	79,407	55,133
Payment of common stock offering costs	(784)	(1,475)	(941)
Repurchase of common stock for employee withholding obligations	(4,232)	(3,793)	(2,641)
Proceeds from notes payable and debt restructuring	65,000	460,000	100,000
Payments on notes payable and debt restructuring	(72,574)	(405,542)	(265,536)
Payments of costs related to extinguishment of debt	(131)	(1)	(173)
Payments of deferred financing costs	(4,012)	(3,537)	(1,759)
Dividends and distributions paid	(177,622)	(163,014)	(227,486)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	(9,369)	(8,250)	(7,737)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (158,599)	\$ (46,205)	\$ (282,780)

In 2018, we received total net proceeds of \$44.3 million from the issuance of our common stock, and \$65.0 million from the repricing of our unsecured term loans. These cash inflows were offset as we paid the following: \$4.2 million to repurchase common shares to satisfy the tax obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted common shares issued to employees; a total of \$72.6 million in payments on our notes payable and debt restructuring, including \$7.6 million in principal payments on our notes payable and \$65.0 million from the repricing of our unsecured term loans; \$0.1 million in unsecured term loan extinguishment costs; \$4.0 million in deferred financing costs related to amending our credit facility, repricing our unsecured term loans and refinancing the loan secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront; \$177.6 million in dividends and distributions to our common and preferred stockholders; and \$9.4 million in distributions to the noncontrolling interest in the Hilton San Diego Bayfront.

In 2017, we received net proceeds of \$77.9 million from the issuance of our common stock, and \$460.0 million in proceeds from debt obligations, including \$220.0 million from a new loan secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront and \$240.0 million from the Senior Notes. These cash inflows were offset by the following cash outflows: \$3.8 million paid to repurchase common shares to satisfy the tax obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted

common shares issued to employees; \$405.5 million in principal payments on our notes payable, including \$219.6 million for the prior loan secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront, \$176.0 million for the loan secured by the Marriott Boston Long Wharf and \$9.9 million in principal payments on our notes payable; \$3.5 million in combined loan extinguishment costs related to the payment of the loans secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront and the Marriott Boston Long Wharf and deferred financing costs related to our new loan secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront, the Senior Notes and our credit facility; \$163.0 million in dividends and distributions to our common and preferred stockholders; and \$8.3 million in distributions to the noncontrolling interest in the Hilton San Diego Bayfront.

In 2016, we received net proceeds of \$183.4 million received from our preferred stock offerings, including \$111.0 million from the issuance of our Series E preferred stock and \$72.4 million from the issuance of our Series F preferred stock, \$54.2 million in net proceeds received from the issuance of our common stock, and \$100.0 million in proceeds received from our unsecured term loan. These cash inflows were offset by the following cash outflows: \$115.0 million paid to redeem our Series D preferred stock; \$2.6 million paid to repurchase common shares to satisfy the tax obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted common shares issued to employees; \$265.5 million in principal payments on our notes payable, including \$114.2 million for the loan secured by the Boston Park Plaza, \$72.6 million for the loan secured by the Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld®, \$66.1 million for the loan secured by the Embassy Suites Chicago and \$12.6 million in principal payments on our notes payable; \$0.2 million in costs paid to extinguish the loans secured by the

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Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld® and the Embassy Suites Chicago; \$1.8 million in deferred financing costs related to our \$100.0 million unsecured term loan, our credit facility and our Senior Notes which were funded in January 2017; \$227.5 million in dividends and distributions to our common and preferred stockholders; and \$7.7 million in distributions to the noncontrolling interest in the Hilton San Diego Bayfront.

Future. We expect our primary uses of cash to be for operating expenses, capital investments in our hotels, repayment of principal on our notes payable and possibly our credit facility, interest expense, dividends and distributions on our common and preferred stock, potential repurchases of our common stock, potential purchases of debt or other securities in other hotels, and acquisitions of hotels or interests in hotels, including possibly hotel portfolios. We expect our primary sources of cash will continue to be our operating activities, working capital, notes payable and our credit facility, dispositions of hotel properties, and proceeds from public and private offerings of debt securities and common and preferred stock. Our financial objectives include the maintenance of our credit ratios, appropriate levels of liquidity and continued balance sheet strength. Consistent with maintaining our low leverage and balance sheet strength, in the near-term, we expect to fund future acquisitions, if any, largely through cash on hand, appropriate amounts of newly issued debt, the issuance of common or preferred equity, provided that our stock price is at an attractive level, or by proceeds received from sales of existing assets in order to selectively grow the quality and scale of our portfolio. Our ability to raise funds through the issuance of equity securities depends on, among other things, general market conditions for hotel companies and REITs and market perceptions about us. We will continue to analyze alternate sources of capital in an effort to minimize our capital costs and maximize our financial flexibility, including under the ATM Agreements we entered into in February 2017. Under the terms of the agreements, we may issue and sell from time to time through or to the managers, as sales agents and/or principals, shares of our common stock having an aggregate offering amount of up to \$300.0 million. Through December 31, 2018, we have received \$122.3 million in net proceeds from the issuance of 7,467,709 shares of our common stock in connection with the ATM Agreements, leaving \$175.5 million available for sale under the ATM agreements. However, when needed, the capital markets may not be available to us on favorable terms or at all.

Cash Balance. As of December 31, 2018, our unrestricted cash balance was \$809.3 million. By minimizing our need to access external capital by maintaining higher than typical cash balances, our financial security and flexibility are meaningfully enhanced because we are able to fund our business needs (including payment of cash distributions on our common stock, if declared) and near-term debt maturities with our cash on hand.

Debt. As of December 31, 2018, we had \$982.8 million of consolidated debt, \$862.4 million of cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash, and total assets of \$4.0 billion. We believe that by controlling debt levels, staggering maturity dates and maintaining a highly flexible structure, we will have lower capital costs than more highly leveraged companies, or companies with limited flexibility due to restrictive corporate-level financial covenants.

As of December 31, 2018, all of our outstanding debt had fixed interest rates or had been swapped to fixed interest rates, except the \$220.0 million non-recourse mortgage on the Hilton San Diego Bayfront, which is subject to an interest rate cap agreement that caps the interest rate at 6.0% until December 2020. Our remaining mortgage debt is in the form of single asset non-recourse loans rather than cross-collateralized multi-property pools. In addition to our

mortgage debt, as of December 31, 2018, we have two unsecured corporate-level term loans as well as the Senior Notes. We currently believe this structure is appropriate for the operating characteristics of our business as it isolates risk and provides flexibility for various portfolio management initiatives, including the sale of individual hotels subject to existing debt.

Each of our debt transactions for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 is discussed below.

2018 Debt transactions. In 2018, we amended and extended our credit facility agreement and repriced our two unsecured term loans. The amended credit facility agreement provides for a \$500.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility, a \$100.0 million increase from our previous credit facility. In addition, we have the right to increase the amount of the revolving credit facility, or to add term loans, for an aggregate commitment of \$800.0 million subject to lender approval. Under the terms of the amendment, the interest rate pricing grid for the credit facility was reduced from a range of 155 to 230 basis points over the applicable LIBOR to a range of 140 to 225 basis points over the applicable LIBOR, and the credit facility's maturity date was extended from April 2019 to April 2023. The amendment also repriced the term loans, which bear interest pursuant to a leverage-based pricing grid, from the previous range of 1.80% to 2.55% over the applicable LIBOR to a range of 1.35% to 2.20% over the applicable LIBOR. We entered into interest rate derivative agreements to fix the applicable LIBOR for the full duration of the loans. The spread to LIBOR may vary depending on our overall leverage as defined by our credit agreement. Based on our current leverage, the interest rate of the \$85.0 million

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term loan was reduced from 3.391% under the previous agreement to 2.941% under the current agreement, and the interest rate of the \$100.0 million term loan was reduced from 3.653% under the previous agreement to 3.203% under the current agreement. The maturity dates for both term loans remain unchanged.

As of December 31, 2018, we have no outstanding amounts due under our credit facility.

2017 Debt transactions. In 2017, we received proceeds of \$240.0 million in a private placement of the Senior Notes. The private placement consisted of the Series A Senior Notes, which includes \$120.0 million of notes bearing interest at a fixed rate of 4.69%, maturing in January 2026, and the Series B Senior Notes, which includes \$120.0 million of notes bearing interest at a fixed rate of 4.79%, maturing in January 2028.

We used proceeds received from the Senior Notes to repay the loan secured by the Marriott Boston Long Wharf, which had a balance of \$176.0 million and an interest rate of 5.58%. The Marriott Boston Long Wharf loan was scheduled to mature in April 2017, and was available to be repaid without penalty in January 2017.

In addition, we refinanced our existing \$219.6 million loan secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront with a new \$220.0 million loan. The new loan has an initial maturity date of December 2020 and three one-year extension options, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The new loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of one-month LIBOR plus 105 basis points with a 25 basis point increase during the final one-year extension period, if extended. The new loan replaced the existing loan that was scheduled to mature in August 2019 and had a floating interest rate of one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points.

2016 Debt transactions. In 2016, we drew the available funds of \$100.0 million under an unsecured term loan agreement, and used the proceeds, combined with cash on hand, to repay the \$114.2 million loan secured by the Boston Park Plaza. The Boston Park Plaza loan was scheduled to mature in February 2018, and was available to be repaid without penalty in February 2016. The \$100.0 million unsecured term loan matures in January 2023. As noted above, we repriced the term loan in 2018.

We repaid \$72.6 million of debt secured by the Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld®, using proceeds received from our issuance of the Series F preferred stock. The Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld® loan was scheduled to mature in July 2016, and was available to be repaid without penalty in May 2016.

In addition, we repaid \$66.1 million of debt secured by the Embassy Suites Chicago using cash on hand. The Embassy Suites Chicago loan was scheduled to mature in March 2017, and was available to be repaid without penalty at the end of December 2016.

We may in the future seek to obtain mortgages on one or all of our 16 unencumbered hotels, 14 of which are currently held by subsidiaries whose interests are pledged to our credit facility. Our 16 unencumbered hotels include: Boston Park Plaza; Courtyard by Marriott Los Angeles; Embassy Suites Chicago; Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile; Hilton New Orleans St. Charles; Hyatt Centric Chicago Magnificent Mile; Hyatt Regency San Francisco; Marriott Boston Long Wharf; Marriott Portland; Oceans Edge Resort & Marina; Renaissance Harborplace; Renaissance Long Beach; Renaissance Los Angeles Airport; Renaissance Orlando at SeaWorld®; Renaissance Westchester; and Wailea Beach Resort. Should we obtain secured financing on any or all of our unencumbered hotels, the amount of capital available through our credit facility may be reduced.

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Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our payment obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2018 (in thousands):

	Payment due by period				
	Total	Less Than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Notes payable	\$ 982,828	\$ 7,804	\$ 415,384	\$ 192,039	\$ 367,601
Interest obligations on notes payable (1)	198,009	42,460	69,026	41,106	45,417
Capital lease obligations	27,010	1	3	3	27,003
Interest obligations on capital leases	121,219	2,356	4,743	4,903	109,217
Operating lease obligations (2)	201,383	8,159	16,927	17,107	159,190
Construction commitments	63,647	63,647	—	—	—
Employment obligations	633	633	—	—	—
Total	\$ 1,594,729	\$ 125,060	\$ 506,083	\$ 255,158	\$ 708,428

- (1) Interest on our variable-rate debt obligation is calculated based on the variable rate at December 31, 2018, and includes the effect of our interest rate derivative agreements.
- (2) Operating lease obligations on one of our ground leases expiring in 2071 requires a reassessment of rent payments due after 2025, agreed upon by both us and the lessor; therefore, no amounts are included in the above table for this ground lease after 2025.

Capital Expenditures and Reserve Funds

We believe we maintain each of our hotels in good repair and condition and in general conformity with applicable franchise and management agreements, ground, building and air leases, laws and regulations. Our capital expenditures primarily relate to the ongoing maintenance of our hotels and are budgeted in the reserve accounts described in the following paragraph. We also incur capital expenditures for cyclical renovations, hotel repositionings and development. We invested \$159.1 million in our hotel portfolio and other assets during 2018, \$115.1 million in 2017 and \$182.2 million in 2016. As of December 31, 2018, we have contractual construction commitments totaling \$63.6 million for ongoing renovations. If we renovate or develop additional hotels or other assets in the future, our capital expenditures will likely increase.

With respect to our hotels that are operated under management or franchise agreements with major national hotel brands and for all of our hotels subject to first mortgage liens, we are obligated to maintain an FF&E reserve account for future planned and emergency-related capital expenditures at these hotels. The amount funded into each of these reserve accounts is determined pursuant to the management, franchise and loan agreements for each of the respective hotels, ranging between zero and 5.0% of the respective hotel's applicable annual revenue. As of December 31, 2018,

our balance sheet includes restricted cash of \$51.2 million, which was held in FF&E reserve accounts for future capital expenditures at the majority of the 21 hotels. According to certain loan agreements, reserve funds are to be held by the lenders or managers in restricted cash accounts, and we are not required to spend the entire amount in such reserve accounts each year.

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Seasonality and Volatility

As is typical of the lodging industry, we experience some seasonality in our business as indicated in the table below. Revenue for certain of our hotels is generally affected by seasonal business patterns (e.g., the first quarter is strong in Hawaii, Key West and Orlando, the second quarter is strong for the Mid-Atlantic business hotels, and the fourth quarter is strong for Hawaii, Key West and New York City). Quarterly revenue also may be adversely affected by renovations and repositionings, our managers' effectiveness in generating business and by events beyond our control, such as extreme weather conditions, natural disasters, terrorist attacks or alerts, civil unrest, public health concerns, government shutdowns, airline strikes or reduced airline capacity, economic factors and other considerations affecting travel. Revenues for our Comparable Portfolio by quarter for 2016 (excluding the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina as the hotel was not yet open), 2017 and 2018 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Revenues:	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	
2016						
Total revenues	\$ 274,292	\$ 322,160	\$ 303,304	\$ 289,584	\$ 1,189,340	
Sold hotel revenues (1)	(49,970)	(52,782)	(49,630)	(43,014)	(195,396)	
Non-hotel revenues (2)	(121)	(99)	210	(5,066)	(5,076)	
Total Comparable Portfolio revenues (3)	\$ 224,201	\$ 269,279	\$ 253,884	\$ 241,504	\$ 988,868	
Quarterly Comparable Portfolio revenues as a percentage of total annual revenues	22.7	% 27.2	% 25.7	% 24.4	% 100	%
2017						
Total revenues	\$ 280,743	\$ 318,796	\$ 303,909	\$ 290,190	\$ 1,193,638	
Prior ownership revenues (4)	3,980	4,126	1,143	—	9,249	
Sold hotel revenues (1)	(41,881)	(40,216)	(37,715)	(35,151)	(154,963)	
Non-hotel revenues (2)	(18)	(22)	(22)	(20)	(82)	
Total Comparable Portfolio revenues (3)	\$ 242,824	\$ 282,684	\$ 267,315	\$ 255,019	\$ 1,047,842	
Quarterly Comparable Portfolio revenues as a percentage of total annual revenues	23.2	% 27.0	% 25.5	% 24.3	% 100	%
2018						
Total revenues	\$ 271,446	\$ 317,447	\$ 289,308	\$ 280,852	\$ 1,159,053	
Sold hotel revenues (1)	(23,610)	(24,514)	(12,440)	(6,501)	(67,065)	
Non-hotel revenues (2)	(832)	(21)	(25)	(4,987)	(5,865)	
Total Comparable Portfolio revenues (3)	\$ 247,004	\$ 292,912	\$ 276,843	\$ 269,364	\$ 1,086,123	
Quarterly Comparable Portfolio revenues as a percentage of total annual revenues	22.7	% 27.0	% 25.5	% 24.8	% 100	%

- (1) Sold hotel revenues include those generated by the following: the Sheraton Cerritos, which we sold in May 2016; the Fairmont Newport Beach and the Marriott Park City, which we sold in February 2017 and June 2017, respectively; the Marriott Philadelphia, the Marriott Quincy, the Hyatt Regency Newport Beach, the Houston hotels, and the Marriott Tysons Corner, which we sold in January 2018, July 2018, October 2018 and December 2018, respectively.
- (2) Non-hotel revenues include the amortization of favorable and unfavorable tenant lease contracts received in conjunction with our acquisitions of the Boston Park Plaza, the Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile, the Hilton New Orleans St. Charles, the Hyatt Regency San Francisco and the Wailea Beach Resort. Non-hotel revenues for the first quarter and fourth quarter of 2018 also include business interruption insurance proceeds of \$0.8 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, for the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina. Non-hotel revenues for both the fourth quarter and full year 2016 also include a \$5.0 million performance guarantee provided by the manager of the Wailea Beach Resort.
- (3) Total Comparable Portfolio revenues include those generated by our 21 hotel Comparable Portfolio. Total Comparable Portfolio revenues for 2016 do not include the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina as the newly-developed hotel was not opened until 2017.
- (4) Prior ownership revenues include those generated by the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina. We obtained prior ownership information from the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina's previous owner during the due diligence period before acquiring the hotel. We performed a limited review of the information as part of our analysis of the acquisition. We caution you not to place undue reliance on the prior ownership information

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Inflation

Inflation may affect our expenses, including, without limitation, by increasing such costs as labor, employee-related benefits, food, commodities, taxes, property and casualty insurance and utilities.

Critical Accounting Policies

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

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

- Impairment of long-lived assets. We periodically review each property for possible impairment. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the estimated fair value of the assets. We perform a fair value assessment, using a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate the fair value of our properties, taking into account each property’s expected cash flow from operations, our estimate of how long we plan to own each property and estimated proceeds from the disposition of the property. The factors addressed in determining estimated proceeds from disposition include anticipated operating cash flow in the year of disposition and terminal capitalization rate. Our judgment is required in determining the discount rate applied to estimated cash flows, the estimated growth of revenues and expenses, net operating income and margins, the need for capital expenditures, as well as specific market and economic conditions.
- Acquisition related assets and liabilities. Accounting for the acquisition of a hotel property or other entity requires an allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the transaction at their respective relative fair values for an asset acquisition or at their estimated fair values for a business combination. The most difficult estimations of individual fair values are those involving long-lived assets, such as property, equipment, intangible assets and capital lease obligations that are assumed as part of the acquisition of a leasehold interest. When we acquire a hotel property or other entity, we use all available information to make these fair value determinations, and engage independent valuation specialists to assist in the fair value determinations of the

long-lived assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. Due to the inherent subjectivity in determining the estimated fair value of long-lived assets, we believe that the recording of acquired assets and liabilities is a critical accounting policy.

In addition, the acquisition of a hotel property or other entity requires an analysis to determine if it qualifies as the purchase of a business or an asset. If the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets, then the transaction is an asset acquisition. Transaction costs associated with asset acquisitions are capitalized and subsequently depreciated over the life of the related asset, while the same costs associated with a business combination are expensed as incurred and included in corporate overhead on our consolidated statements of operations. Also, asset acquisitions are not subject to a measurement period, as are business combinations.

· Depreciation and amortization expense. Depreciation expense is based on the estimated useful life of our assets. The life of the assets is based on a number of assumptions, including the cost and timing of capital expenditures to maintain and refurbish our hotels, as well as specific market and economic conditions. Hotel properties, including related assets under capital leases, are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives primarily ranging from five to 40 years for buildings and improvements and three to 12 years for FF&E. While we believe our estimates are reasonable, a change in the estimated lives could affect

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depreciation expense and net income or the gain or loss on the sale of any of our hotels. We have not changed the estimated useful lives of any of our assets during the periods discussed.

· **Income taxes.** To qualify as a REIT, we must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that we currently distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains) to our shareholders. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal corporate income tax on that portion of our taxable income that is currently distributed to shareholders. We are subject to certain state and local taxes on our income and property, and to federal income and excise taxes on our undistributed taxable income. In addition, our wholly owned TRS, which leases our hotels from the Operating Partnership, is subject to federal and state income taxes. We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases, and for net operating loss, capital loss and tax credit carryforwards. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted income tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled. The effect on the deferred tax assets and liabilities from a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period when the new rate is enacted. However, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be realized based on consideration of all available evidence, including the future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, future projected taxable income and tax planning strategies. Valuation allowances are provided if, based upon the weight of the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

We review any uncertain tax positions and, if necessary, we will record the expected future tax consequences of uncertain tax positions in the consolidated financial statements. Tax positions not deemed to meet the “more-likely-than-not” threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. We are required to analyze all open tax years, as defined by the statute of limitations, for all major jurisdictions, which includes federal and certain states.

New Accounting Standards and Accounting Changes

See Note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional information relating to recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

To the extent that we incur debt with variable interest rates, our future income, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments are dependent upon prevailing market interest rates. Market risk refers to the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and interest rates. We have no derivative financial instruments held for trading purposes. We use derivative financial instruments, which are intended to manage interest rate risks on our floating rate

debt.

As of December 31, 2018, 77.6% of our debt obligations are fixed in nature, which largely mitigates the effect of changes in interest rates on our cash interest payments. If the market rate of interest on our variable-rate debt increases or decreases by 100 basis points, interest expense would increase or decrease, respectively, our future consolidated earnings and cash flows by approximately \$2.2 million based on the variable rate at December 31, 2018. After adjusting for the noncontrolling interest in the Hilton San Diego Bayfront, this increase or decrease in interest expense would increase or decrease, respectively, our future consolidated earnings and cash flows by \$1.7 million based on the variable rate at December 31, 2018.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See Index to Financial Statements and Schedule included in this report.

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

None.

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Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based upon an evaluation of the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures, our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the SEC and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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

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

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

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013 Framework). Based on its evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2018.

Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and, as part of its audit, has issued its report, included herein at page 68, on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 and our report dated February 14, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Irvine, California
February 14, 2019

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Item 9B.Other Information

Our discussion of federal income tax considerations in Exhibit 99.1 attached hereto, which is incorporated herein by reference, supersedes and replaces, in its entirety, the disclosure in Exhibit 99.1 attached to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 filed with the SEC on February 14, 2018. Our updated discussion addresses recently enacted tax law changes.

PART III

Item 10.Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this Item is set forth under the captions “Proposal 1:Election of Directors,” “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” and “Company Information” in our definitive Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act and is incorporated herein by reference.

Certain other information concerning executive officers of the Company is included in Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption “Executive Officers of the Registrant.”

Item 11.Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item is set forth under the captions “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Compensation Committee Report to Stockholders,” “Executive Compensation” and “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” in our definitive Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Except as set forth below, the information required by this Item is set forth under the caption “Security Ownership by Directors, Executive Officers and Five Percent Stockholders” in our definitive Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act and is incorporated herein by reference. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to securities authorized for issuance under the equity

compensation plan as of December 31, 2018:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding awards (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding awards (b)	Incentive Plan awards reflected in column a) (c)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under the Long-term
Equity compensation plans approved by the Company's stockholders: - 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and restated			4,419,784	

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

The information required by this Item is set forth under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" and "Company Information" in our definitive Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act and is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item is set forth under the caption “Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” in our definitive Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

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

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	<u>Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).</u>
3.2	<u>Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., effective as of November 15, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on November 15, 2018).</u>
3.3	<u>Articles Supplementary Prohibiting the Company From Electing to be Subject to Section 3-803 of the Maryland General Corporation Law Absent Shareholder Approval (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on April 29, 2013).</u>
3.4	<u>Articles Supplementary for Series E preferred stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.5 to the registration statement on Form 8-A, filed by the Company on March 10, 2016).</u>
3.5	<u>Articles Supplementary for Series F preferred stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.5 to the registration statement on Form 8-A, filed by the Company on May 16, 2016).</u>

- 4.1 Specimen Certificate of Common Stock of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
- 4.2 Letter furnished to Securities and Exchange Commission agreeing to furnish certain debt instruments (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
- 4.3 Form of Specimen Certificate of Series E Preferred Stock of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the registration statement on Form 8-A, filed by the Company on March 10, 2016).
- 4.4 Form of Specimen Certificate of Series F Preferred Stock of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the registration statement on Form 8-A, filed by the Company on May 16, 2016).
- 10.1 Form of Master Agreement with Management Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
- 10.2 Form of Hotel Management Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).

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- 10.3 Management Agreement Amendment dated as of July 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10.1 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on February 15, 2006).
- 10.3.1 Management Agreement Amendment dated as of January 1, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3.2 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on February 12, 2009).
- 10.3.2 Management Agreement Letter Amendment dated as of June 1, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3.3 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on February 23, 2010).
- 10.4 Loan Agreement, dated January 22, 2013, as amended and assumed, between Boston 1927 Owner, LLC and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee for Morgan Stanley Bank of America Merrill Lynch Trust 2013-C8, Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2013-C8 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 7, 2013).
- 10.4.1 Assumption Agreement, dated July 2, 2013, between Boston 1927 Owner, LLC and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee for Morgan Stanley Bank of America Merrill Lynch Trust 2013-C8, Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2013-C8 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 7, 2013).
- 10.5 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., as amended and restated effective May 1, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed by the Company on May 5, 2014).
- 10.6 Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. Executive Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q filed by the Company on August 5, 2008).
- 10.7 Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Form 10-K filed by the Company on February 19, 2015).
- 10.8 Form of Restricted Stock Award Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Form 10-K filed by the Company on February 19, 2015).
- 10.9 Form of TRS Lease (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Form 10-K filed by the Company on February 19, 2015).
- 10.11 Form of Senior Management Incentive Plan of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-117141) filed by the Company).
- 10.12 Fourth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K filed by the Company on March 11, 2016).
- 10.12.1 Fifth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K filed by the Company on May 17, 2016).
- 10.13 Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors and Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on August 7, 2012).
- 10.14 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of January 27, 2017, by and among Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC and Marc A. Hoffman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on January 27, 2017).

- 10.15 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of January 27, 2017, by and among Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC and John V. Arabia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on January 27, 2017).

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- 10.16 Employment Agreement, dated as of January 27, 2017, by and between Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. and Robert Springer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on January 27, 2017).
- 10.17 Employment Agreement, dated as of January 27, 2017, by and between Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. and Bryan A. Giglia (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on January 27, 2017).
- 10.18 Employment Agreement, dated as of March 19, 2018, by and among Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC and David M. Klein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on March 21, 2018).
- 10.19 Loan Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2011, among One Park Boulevard, LLC as Borrower, Sunstone Park Lessee, LLC as Operating Lessee, Aareal Capital Corporation as Agent for the Lenders, and Aareal Capital Corporation as Lender (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on May 6, 2011).
- 10.19.1 Second Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated as of August 8, 2014, among One Park Boulevard, LLC as Borrower, Sunstone Park Lessee, LLC as Operating Lessee, MUFG Union Bank, N.A. as Agent for the Lenders, and MUFG Union Bank, N.A., Compass Bank and CIBC Inc. as Lenders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 4, 2014).
- 10.20 Credit Agreement, dated April 2, 2015, among Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, Bank of America, N.A., JPMORGAN Chase Bank, N.A. and certain other lenders named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on April 2, 2015).
- 10.20.1 Term Loan Supplement Agreement, dated September 3, 2015, among Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC, Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., Wells Fargo Bank, National Association and certain other lenders named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q, filed by the Company on November 3, 2015).
- 10.20.2 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated October 17, 2018, among Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC, Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., certain lenders party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, filed by the Company on October 19, 2018).
- 10.21 Note and Guarantee Agreement, dated December 20, 2016, among Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC, Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc., the Initial Subsidiary Guarantors named therein, and the Purchasers named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-K, filed by the Company on February 23, 2017).
- 21.1 List of subsidiaries.
- 23.1 Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer (Section 302 Certification).
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer (Section 302 Certification).

32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer (Section 906 Certification).

99.1 U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.

101.INS XBRL Instance Document *

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document *

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101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document *

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document *

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document *

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document *

*Attached as Exhibit 101 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K are the following materials, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017; (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016; (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Equity for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016; and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements that have been detail tagged.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

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SIGNATURES

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

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.

Date: February 14, 2019 /S/ Bryan A. Giglia
 Bryan A. Giglia
 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/ DOUGLAS M. PASQUALE Douglas M. Pasquale	Non-Executive Chairman	February 14, 2019
/S/ JOHN V. ARABIA John V. Arabia	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	February 14, 2019
/S/ W. BLAKE BAIRD W. Blake Baird	Director	February 14, 2019
/S/ ANDREW BATINOVICH Andrew Batinovich	Director	February 14, 2019
/S/ Z. JAMIE BEHAR Z. Jamie Behar	Director	February 14, 2019
/S/ THOMAS A. LEWIS, JR. Thomas A. Lewis, Jr.	Director	February 14, 2019
/S/ MURRAY J. MCCABE Murray J. McCabe	Director	February 14, 2019
/S/ KEITH P. RUSSELL	Director	February 14, 2019

Keith P. Russell

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Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.:	Page
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<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	F-6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-8
<u>Schedule III—Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation</u>	F-34

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) and our report dated February 14, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Adoption of ASU No. 2016-18

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of presentation of restricted cash on the consolidated statements of cash flows for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018 due to the adoption of ASU No. 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force).

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with

the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young, LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2004.

Irvine, California
February 14, 2019

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SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share data)

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 809,316	\$ 488,002
Restricted cash	53,053	71,309
Accounts receivable, net	33,844	34,219
Inventories	1,078	1,323
Prepaid expenses	11,183	10,464
Assets held for sale, net	—	122,807
Total current assets	908,474	728,124
Investment in hotel properties, net	3,030,998	3,106,066
Deferred financing costs, net	3,544	1,305
Other assets, net	29,817	22,317
Total assets	\$ 3,972,833	\$ 3,857,812
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 30,425	\$ 31,810
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	25,039	26,687
Dividends and distributions payable	126,461	133,894
Other current liabilities	44,962	44,502
Current portion of notes payable, net	5,838	5,477
Liabilities of assets held for sale	—	189
Total current liabilities	232,725	242,559
Notes payable, less current portion, net	971,225	977,282
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	27,009	26,804
Other liabilities	30,703	28,989
Total liabilities	1,261,662	1,275,634
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Equity:		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized:		
6.95% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, 4,600,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2018 and 2017, stated at liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share	115,000	115,000
6.45% Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, 3,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2018 and 2017, stated at liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share	75,000	75,000
	2,282	2,253

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Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 228,246,247 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2018 and 225,321,660 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017		
Additional paid in capital	2,728,684	2,679,221
Retained earnings	1,182,722	932,277
Cumulative dividends and distributions	(1,440,202)	(1,270,013)
Total stockholders' equity	2,663,486	2,533,738
Noncontrolling interest in consolidated joint venture	47,685	48,440
Total equity	2,711,171	2,582,178
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 3,972,833	\$ 3,857,812

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016
REVENUES			
Room	\$ 799,369	\$ 829,320	\$ 824,340
Food and beverage	284,668	296,933	294,415
Other operating	75,016	67,385	70,585
Total revenues	1,159,053	1,193,638	1,189,340
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Room	210,204	213,301	211,947
Food and beverage	193,486	201,225	204,102
Other operating	17,169	16,392	16,684
Advertising and promotion	55,523	58,572	60,086
Repairs and maintenance	43,111	46,298	44,307
Utilities	29,324	30,419	30,424
Franchise costs	35,423	36,681	36,647
Property tax, ground lease and insurance	82,414	83,716	82,979
Other property-level expenses	132,419	138,525	142,742
Corporate overhead	30,247	28,817	25,991
Depreciation and amortization	146,449	158,634	163,016
Impairment loss	1,394	40,053	—
Total operating expenses	977,163	1,052,633	1,018,925
Gain on sale of assets	116,961	45,474	18,413
Operating income	298,851	186,479	188,828
Interest and other income	10,500	4,340	1,800
Interest expense	(47,690)	(51,766)	(50,283)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(835)	(824)	(284)
Income before income taxes and discontinued operations	260,826	138,229	140,061
Income tax (provision) benefit, net	(1,767)	7,775	616
Income from continuing operations	259,059	146,004	140,677
Income from discontinued operations	—	7,000	—
NET INCOME	259,059	153,004	140,677
Income from consolidated joint venture attributable to noncontrolling interest	(8,614)	(7,628)	(6,480)
Preferred stock dividends and redemption charge	(12,830)	(12,830)	(15,964)
INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$ 237,615	\$ 132,546	\$ 118,233
Basic and diluted per share amounts:	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.55

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Income from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders			
Income from discontinued operations	—	0.03	—
Basic and diluted income attributable to common stockholders per common share	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.55
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	225,924	221,898	214,966

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(In thousands, except share data)

	Preferred Stock		Series F	Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Cumulative Dividends and Distributions	Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Joint Venture Equity	
	Series D	Series E		Number of Shares	Number of Shares				Amount	Amount
Balance at December 31, 2015	4,600,000	5,000	—	207,604	\$391,075	\$2,458,886	\$52,704	—	—	\$2,351,120
Deferred stock compensation, net	—	—	—	1,482,621	15	7,414	—	—	—	7,429
Issuance of common stock distributions declared in 2015 at \$1.26 per share	—	—	—	7,422,081	74	78,749	—	—	—	78,823
Common stock distributions and distributions payable at \$0.68 per share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(149,120)	—	(149,120)
Series D preferred stock dividends at	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,428)	—	(2,428)

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\$0.527778 per share through redemption date Series E preferred stock dividends and dividends payable at \$1.40445 per share-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,460)	—	(6,460)	
Series F preferred stock dividends and dividends payable at \$1.00785 per share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,024)	—	(3,024)	
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,737)	(7,737)	
Net proceeds from sale of common stock	—	—	—	—	—	3,564,047	36	54,156	—	—	54,192	
Net proceeds from sales of preferred stock	—	—	4,600,000	115,000,000	75,000	—	—	(6,640)	—	—	183,360	
Redemption of preferred stock	(4,600,000)	(4,600,000)	—	—	—	—	—	4,052	—	(4,052)	(115,000)	
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134,197	—	6,480	140,677
Balance at December 31, 2016	—	—	4,600,000	115,000,000	75,000	210,073,140	2,201	2,596,627	786,901	(1,092,452)	95,062	2,531,832
Deferred stock compensation,	—	—	—	—	—	371,665	4	4,717	—	—	—	4,721

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net Common stock distributions and distributions payable at \$0.73 per share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(164,231)	(164,231)
Series E preferred stock dividends and dividends payable at \$1.7375 per share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,993)	(7,993)
Series F preferred stock dividends and dividends payable at \$1.6125 per share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,837)	(4,837)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,250)	(8,250)
Net proceeds from sale of common stock	—	—	—	—	4,876,855	48	77,884	—	—	—	77,932
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145,376	—	7,628	153,004
Balance at December 31, 2017	—	—	4,600,000	115,000,000	75,025,321	6602,253	2,679,229	132,277	(1,270,483)	48,340	2,582,178
Deferred stock compensation, net	—	—	—	—	333,733	3	5,148	—	—	—	5,151
Common stock distributions and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(157,359)	(157,359)

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distributions payable at \$0.69 per share Series E preferred stock dividends and dividends payable at \$1.7375 per share Series F preferred stock dividends and dividends payable at \$1.6125 per share	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,992)	—	(7,992)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,369)	(9,369)
Net proceeds from sale of common stock	—	—	—	—	2,590,854	26	44,315	—	—	—	44,341
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250,445	—	8,614	259,059
Balance at December 31, 2018	—	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 115,000,000	\$ 75,000,000	\$ 28,246,242	\$ 2,282,728	\$ 4,182,732	\$ (1,440,405)	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 2,711,171	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 259,059	\$ 153,004	\$ 140,677
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Bad debt expense	815	730	618
Gain on sale of assets, net	(116,916)	(52,747)	(18,422)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	835	824	284
Noncash interest on derivatives and capital lease obligations, net	(1,190)	3,106	(1,426)
Depreciation	144,958	155,962	159,919
Amortization of franchise fees and other intangibles	1,582	3,141	3,743
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,947	2,409	2,200
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	9,007	8,042	7,157
Impairment loss	1,394	40,053	—
(Gain) loss on hurricane-related damage	(1,100)	201	—
Deferred income taxes, net	1,132	(9,235)	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	905	3,175	(8,401)
Inventories	117	(16)	40
Prepaid expenses and other assets	72	(1,820)	977
Accounts payable and other liabilities	3,322	(822)	476
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	(1,648)	784	(54)
Net cash provided by operating activities	305,291	306,791	287,788
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sales of assets	348,032	150,215	41,587
Disposition deposit	—	—	250
Proceeds from property insurance	1,100	—	—
Acquisitions of hotel property and other assets, net	(15,147)	(173,728)	—
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(18,543)	—	(2,447)
Renovations and additions to hotel properties and other assets	(159,076)	(115,097)	(182,185)
Payment for interest rate derivatives	—	(125)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	156,366	(138,735)	(142,795)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from preferred stock offerings	—	—	190,000
Payment of preferred stock offering costs	—	—	(6,640)

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Redemption of preferred stock	—	—	(115,000)
Proceeds from common stock offerings	45,125	79,407	55,133
Payment of common stock offering costs	(784)	(1,475)	(941)
Repurchase of common stock for employee withholding obligations	(4,232)	(3,793)	(2,641)
Proceeds from notes payable and debt restructuring	65,000	460,000	100,000
Payments on notes payable and debt restructuring	(72,574)	(405,542)	(265,536)
Payments of costs related to extinguishment of debt	(131)	(1)	(173)
Payments of deferred financing costs	(4,012)	(3,537)	(1,759)
Dividends and distributions paid	(177,622)	(163,014)	(227,486)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	(9,369)	(8,250)	(7,737)
Net cash used in financing activities	(158,599)	(46,205)	(282,780)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	303,058	121,851	(137,787)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of year	559,311	437,460	575,247
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of year	\$ 862,369	\$ 559,311	\$ 437,460

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within the consolidated balance sheets to the amount shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 809,316	\$ 488,002	\$ 369,537
Restricted cash	53,053	71,309	67,923
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash shown on the consolidated statements of cash flows	\$ 862,369	\$ 559,311	\$ 437,460

The Company paid the following amounts for interest and income taxes in 2018, 2017 and 2016:

	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016
Cash paid for interest	\$ 44,795	\$ 40,987	\$ 50,107
Cash paid for income taxes, net	\$ 693	\$ 1,433	\$ 1,241

Supplemental Disclosure of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities

The Company's noncash investing and financing activities in 2018, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the following:

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	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable related to renovations and additions to hotel properties and other assets	\$ (2,506)	\$ (3,180)	\$ 6,429
Amortization of deferred stock compensation — construction activities	\$ 376	\$ 472	\$ 591
Increase in unsecured terms loans due to debt restructuring	\$ 50,000	\$ —	\$ —
Decrease in unsecured terms loans due to debt restructuring	\$ (50,000)	\$ —	\$ —
Preferred stock redemption charge	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,052
Issuance of common stock distribution	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 78,823
Dividends and distributions payable	\$ 126,461	\$ 133,894	\$ 119,847

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SUNSTONE HOTEL INVESTORS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Description of Business

Sunstone Hotel Investors, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in Maryland on June 28, 2004 in anticipation of an initial public offering of common stock, which was consummated on October 26, 2004. The Company elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) for federal income tax purposes, commencing with its taxable year ended on December 31, 2004. The Company, through its 100% controlling interest in Sunstone Hotel Partnership, LLC (the “Operating Partnership”), of which the Company is the sole managing member, and the subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership, including Sunstone Hotel TRS Lessee, Inc. (the “TRS Lessee”) and its subsidiaries, is currently engaged in acquiring, owning, asset managing and renovating hotel properties, and may also selectively sell hotels that no longer fit its stated strategy.

As a REIT, certain tax laws limit the amount of “non-qualifying” income the Company can earn, including income derived directly from the operation of hotels. The Company leases all of its hotels to its TRS Lessee, which in turn enters into long-term management agreements with third parties to manage the operations of the Company’s hotels, in transactions that are intended to generate qualifying income. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had interests in 21 hotels (the “21 hotels”), currently held for investment. The Company’s third-party managers included the following:

	Number of Hotels
Subsidiaries of Marriott International, Inc. or Marriott Hotel Services, Inc. (collectively, “Marriott”)	8
Interstate Hotels & Resorts, Inc.	3
Highgate Hotels L.P. and an affiliate	3
Crestline Hotels & Resorts	2
Hilton Worldwide	2
Davidson Hotels & Resorts	1
Hyatt Corporation	1
Singh Hospitality, LLC	1
Total hotels owned as of December 31, 2018	21

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, include the accounts of the Company, the Operating Partnership, the TRS Lessee and their controlled subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. If the Company determines that it has an interest in a variable interest entity, the Company will consolidate the entity when it is determined to be the primary beneficiary of the entity.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date of issuance of these financial statements.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in various bank accounts plus credit card receivables and all short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents and certain other financial instruments with various financial institutions. These financial institutions are located throughout the country and the Company’s policy is designed to limit exposure to any one institution. The Company performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of those financial institutions that are

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considered in the Company's investment strategy. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had amounts in banks that were in excess of federally insured amounts.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash is comprised of reserve accounts for debt service, interest reserves, seasonality reserves, capital replacements, ground leases and property taxes. These restricted funds are subject to supervision and disbursement approval by certain of the Company's lenders and/or hotel managers. Restricted cash may also include earnest money received from a buyer of one of the Company's hotels and held in escrow until the sale is complete.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable primarily represents receivables from hotel guests who occupy hotel rooms and utilize hotel services. Accounts receivable also includes, among other things, receivables from tenants who lease space in the Company's hotels. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts sufficient to cover potential credit losses.

Inventories

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

Acquisitions of Hotel Properties and Other Entities

Accounting for the acquisition of a hotel property or other entity requires an allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the transaction at their respective relative fair values for an asset acquisition or at their estimated fair values for a business combination. The most difficult estimations of individual fair values are those involving long-lived assets, such as property, equipment, intangible assets and any capital lease obligations that are assumed as part of the acquisition of a leasehold interest. When the Company acquires a hotel property or other entity, it uses all available information to make these fair value determinations, and engages independent valuation specialists to assist in the fair value determinations of the long-lived assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. Due to the inherent subjectivity in determining the estimated fair value of long-lived assets, the Company believes that the recording of acquired assets and liabilities is a critical accounting policy.

In addition, the acquisition of a hotel property or other entity requires an analysis of the transaction to determine if it qualifies as the purchase of a business or an asset. If the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets, then the transaction is an asset acquisition. Transaction costs associated with asset acquisitions are capitalized and subsequently depreciated over the life of the related asset, while the same costs associated with a business combination are expensed as incurred and included in corporate overhead on the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Also, asset acquisitions are not subject to a measurement period, as are business combinations.

Investments in Hotel Properties

Investments in hotel properties, including land, buildings, furniture, fixtures and equipment ("FF&E") and identifiable intangible assets are recorded at fair value upon acquisition. Property and equipment purchased after the hotel acquisition date is recorded at cost. Replacements and improvements are capitalized, while repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Upon the sale or retirement of a fixed asset, the cost and related accumulated depreciation is removed from the Company's accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the statements of operations.

Depreciation expense is based on the estimated life of the Company's assets. The life is based on a number of assumptions, including the cost and timing of capital expenditures to maintain and refurbish the Company's hotels, as well as specific market and economic conditions. Hotel properties, including related assets under capital leases, are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives primarily ranging from five to 40 years for buildings and improvements and three to 12 years for FF&E. Intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life or over the length of the related agreement, whichever is shorter.

The Company's investment in hotel properties, net also includes initial franchise fees which are recorded at cost and amortized using the straight-line method over the terms of the franchise agreements ranging from 14 to 27 years. All other franchise fees that are based on the Company's results of operations are expensed as incurred.

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While the Company believes its estimates are reasonable, a change in the estimated lives could affect depreciation expense and net income or the gain or loss on the sale of any of the Company's hotels. The Company has not changed the useful lives of any of its assets during the periods discussed.

Impairment losses are recorded on long-lived assets to be held and used by the Company when indicators of impairment are present and the future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by those assets, based on the Company's anticipated investment horizon, are less than the assets' carrying amount. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the related assets are adjusted to their estimated fair value and an impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the estimated fair value of the assets. The Company performs a fair value assessment, using a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate the fair value of its hotel properties, taking into account each property's expected cash flow from operations, the Company's estimate of how long it will continue to own each property and estimated proceeds from the disposition of the property. The factors addressed in determining estimated proceeds from disposition include anticipated operating cash flow in the year of disposition and terminal capitalization rate. The Company's judgement is required in determining the discount rate applied to estimated cash flows, the estimated growth of revenues and expenses, net operating income and margins, the need for capital expenditures, as well as specific market and economic conditions. Based on the Company's review, two hotel properties were impaired during 2018 and 2017 (see Note 5), and no hotel properties were impaired during 2016.

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

Assets Held for Sale

The Company considers a hotel held for sale if it is probable that the sale will be completed within twelve months, among other requirements. A sale may be considered to be probable once the buyer completes its due diligence of the asset, there is an executed purchase and sale agreement between the Company and the buyer, the buyer waives any closing contingencies, there are no third party approvals necessary and the Company has received a substantial non-refundable deposit. Depreciation ceases when a property is held for sale. Should an impairment loss be required for assets held for sale, the related assets are adjusted to their estimated fair values, less costs to sell. If the sale of the hotel represents a strategic shift that will have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results, the hotel is included in discontinued operations, and operating results are removed from income from continuing operations and reported as discontinued operations. The operating results for any such assets for any prior periods presented must also be reclassified as discontinued operations. As of December 31, 2017, the Company's Marriott Philadelphia and Marriott Quincy were considered held for sale, and subsequently sold in January 2018 (see Note 4). Based on the criteria noted above, neither of these hotels was included in discontinued operations. No hotels were

considered held for sale as of December 31, 2018.

Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs consist of loan fees and other financing costs related to the Company's outstanding indebtedness and credit facility commitments, and are amortized to interest expense over the terms of the related debt or commitment. If a loan is refinanced or paid before its maturity, any unamortized deferred financing costs will generally be expensed unless specific rules are met that would allow for the carryover of such costs to the refinanced debt.

Deferred financing costs related to the Company's undrawn credit facility are included on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as an asset, and are amortized ratably over the term of the line of credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line of credit arrangement. Deferred financing costs related to the Company's outstanding debt are included on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as a contra-liability (see Note 7), and subsequently amortized ratably over the term of the related debt.

Interest Rate Derivatives

The Company's objective in holding interest rate derivatives is to manage its exposure to the interest rate risks related to its floating rate debt. To accomplish this objective, the Company uses interest rate caps and swaps, none of which qualifies for effective hedge accounting treatment. The Company records interest rate caps and swaps on the balance sheet at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded each period in the consolidated statements of operations.

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Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to hotel guests, which is generally defined as the date upon which a guest occupies a room and/or utilizes the hotel's services. Room revenue is recognized over a guest's stay at a previously agreed upon daily rate. Additionally, some of the Company's hotel rooms are booked through independent internet travel intermediaries. If the guest pays the independent internet travel intermediary directly, revenue for the room is recognized by the Company at the price the Company sold the room to the independent internet travel intermediary, less any discount or commission paid. If the guest pays the Company directly, revenue for the room is recognized by the Company on a gross basis, with the related discount or commission recognized in room expense. A majority of the Company's hotels participate in frequent guest programs sponsored by the hotel brand owners whereby the hotel allows guests to earn loyalty points during their hotel stay. The Company expenses charges associated with these programs as incurred, and recognizes revenue at the amount it will receive from the brand when a guest redeems their loyalty points by staying at one of the Company's hotels. In addition, some contracts for rooms or food and beverage services require an advance deposit, which the Company records as deferred revenue (or a contract liability) and recognizes once the performance obligations are satisfied.

Food and beverage revenue and other ancillary services revenue are generated when a customer chooses to purchase goods or services separately from a hotel room. These revenue streams are recognized during the time the goods or services are provided to the customer at the amount the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. For those ancillary services provided by third parties, the Company assesses whether it is the principal or the agent. If the Company is the principal, revenue is recognized based upon the gross sales price. If the Company is the agent, revenue is recognized based upon the commission earned from the third party.

Additionally, the Company collects sales, use, occupancy and other similar taxes at its hotels. These taxes are collected from customers at the time of purchase, but are not included in revenue. The Company records a liability upon collection of such taxes from the customer, and relieves the liability when payments are remitted to the applicable governmental agency.

Trade receivables and contract liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trade receivables, net (1)	\$ 18,982	\$ 20,773
Contract liabilities (2)	\$ 16,711	\$ 13,454

(1) Trade receivables are included in accounts receivable, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

- (2) Contract liabilities consist of advance deposits, and are included in other current liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Of the amount outstanding at December 31, 2017, approximately \$13.2 million was recognized in revenue during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Advertising and Promotion Costs

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

Stock Based Compensation

Compensation expense related to awards of restricted shares are measured at fair value on the date of grant and amortized over the relevant requisite service period or derived service period.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to certain state and local taxes on its income and property, and to federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed taxable income. In addition, the TRS Lessee, which leases the Company's hotels from the Operating Partnership, is subject to federal and state income taxes. The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases, and for net operating loss, capital loss and tax credit carryforwards. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted income tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled. The effect on the deferred tax assets and liabilities from a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period when the new rate is enacted. However,

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deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be realized based on consideration of all available evidence, including the future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, future projected taxable income and tax planning strategies. Valuation allowances are provided if, based upon the weight of the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company reviews any uncertain tax positions and, if necessary, records the expected future tax consequences of uncertain tax positions in its consolidated financial statements. Tax positions not deemed to meet the “more-likely-than-not” threshold are recorded as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. The Company’s management is required to analyze all open tax years, as defined by the statute of limitations, for all major jurisdictions, which includes federal and certain states.

The Company recognizes any penalties and interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense in its consolidated statements of operations.

Comprehensive Income

The Company does not have any comprehensive income other than what is included in net income. If the Company has any comprehensive income in the future such that a statement of comprehensive income would be necessary, the Company will include such statement in one continuous consolidated statement of operations.

Noncontrolling Interest

The Company’s consolidated financial statements include an entity in which the Company has a controlling financial interest. Noncontrolling interest is the portion of equity (net assets) in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent. Such noncontrolling interest is reported on the consolidated balance sheets within equity, separately from the Company’s equity. On the consolidated statements of operations, revenues, expenses and net income or loss from the less-than-wholly-owned subsidiary are reported at their consolidated amounts, including both the amounts attributable to the Company and the noncontrolling interest. Income or loss is allocated to the noncontrolling interest based on its weighted average ownership percentage for the applicable period. The consolidated statements of equity include beginning balances, activity for the period and ending balances for each component of stockholders’ equity, noncontrolling interest and total equity.

At December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the noncontrolling interest reported in the Company’s financial statements consisted of a third-party’s 25.0% ownership interest in the Hilton San Diego Bayfront.

Dividends

Under current federal income tax laws related to REITs, the Company is required to distribute at least 90% of its net taxable income to its stockholders. Currently, the Company pays quarterly cash dividends to its common stockholders, as well as to the preferred stockholders of its 6.95% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (“Series E preferred stock”) and its 6.45% Series F Cumulative Preferred Stock (“Series F preferred stock”) as declared by the Company’s board of directors. Prior to its redemption date in April 2016, the Company also paid quarterly cash dividends to the preferred stockholders of its 8.0% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (“Series D preferred stock”) as declared by the Company’s board of directors. The Company’s ability to pay dividends is dependent on the receipt of distributions from the Operating Partnership.

Earnings Per Share

The Company applies the two-class method when computing its earnings per share. Net income per share for each class of stock (common stock and convertible preferred stock) is calculated assuming all of the Company’s net income is distributed as dividends to each class of stock based on their contractual rights.

Unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are considered participating securities and are included in the computation of earnings per share.

Basic earnings (loss) attributable to common stockholders per common share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings (loss) attributable to common stockholders per common share is computed based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period, plus potential common shares considered outstanding during the period, as long as the inclusion of such awards is not anti-dilutive. Potential common shares consist of unvested restricted stock awards and the incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options (before their expiration in April 2018), using the more dilutive of either the two-class method or the treasury stock method.

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

	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016
Numerator:			
Net income	\$ 259,059	\$ 153,004	\$ 140,677
Income from consolidated joint venture attributable to noncontrolling interest	(8,614)	(7,628)	(6,480)
Preferred stock dividends and redemption charge	(12,830)	(12,830)	(15,964)
Distributions paid on unvested restricted stock compensation	(814)	(860)	(754)
Undistributed income allocated to unvested restricted stock compensation	(422)	—	—
Numerator for basic and diluted income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 236,379	\$ 131,686	\$ 117,479
Denominator:			
Weighted average basic and diluted common shares outstanding	225,924	221,898	214,966
Basic and diluted income attributable to common stockholders per common share	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.55

The Company's unvested restricted shares associated with its long-term incentive plan and shares associated with common stock options, as applicable, have been excluded from the above calculation of earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, as their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

Segment Reporting

The Company considers each of its hotels to be an operating segment, and allocates resources and assesses the operating performance for each hotel. Because all of the Company's hotels have similar economic characteristics, facilities and services, the hotels have been aggregated into a single reportable segment, hotel ownership.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)" ("ASU No. 2014-09"). The core principle of ASU No. 2014-09 is

that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity applies a five-step model: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

In March 2016, the FASB clarified the principal versus agent guidance in ASU No. 2014-09 with its issuance of Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-08, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)" ("ASU No. 2016-08"). In particular, ASU No. 2016-08 clarifies how an entity should identify the unit of accounting for the principal versus agent evaluation and how it should apply the control principle to certain types of arrangements, such as service transactions by explaining what a principal controls before the specified good or service is transferred to the customer. In addition, ASU No. 2016-08 reframes the indicators to focus on evidence that an entity is acting as a principal rather than as an agent.

In May 2016, the FASB amended ASU No. 2014-09's guidance on transition, collectability, noncash consideration and the presentation of sales and other similar taxes with its issuance of Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-12, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients" ("ASU No. 2016-12"). The amendments clarify that, for a contract to be considered completed at transition, all (or substantially all) of the revenue must have been recognized under legacy GAAP. This clarification is important because entities that use the modified retrospective transition approach need to apply the standard only to contracts that are not complete as of the date of initial application, and entities that use the full retrospective approach may apply certain practical expedients to completed contracts. In addition, ASU No. 2016-12 clarifies that an entity should consider the probability of collecting substantially all of the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for goods and services expected to be transferred to the customer rather than the total amount promised for all the goods or services in the contract. ASU No. 2016-12 also clarifies that an entity may consider its ability to manage its exposure to credit risk as part of the collectability

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assessment, as well as that the fair value of noncash consideration should be measured at contract inception when determining the transaction price. Finally, ASU No. 2016-12 allows an entity to make an accounting policy election to exclude from the transaction price certain types of taxes collected from a customer if it discloses that policy.

The Company adopted ASU No. 2014-09, along with the related clarifications and amendments in ASU No. 2016-08 and ASU No. 2016-12, in January 2018, using the modified retrospective approach to contracts that were not complete as of January 1, 2018. Due to the short-term nature of the Company's revenue streams, the adoption of ASU No. 2014-09 did not have a material impact on the amount and timing of revenue recognized from rooms, food and beverage and other ancillary hotel services. In addition, the Company determined that presenting its revenue streams disaggregated into the categories of rooms, food and beverage, and other on its consolidated statements of operations depicts how the nature, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors, and that no further disaggregation is needed. See Revenue Recognition in Note 2 for additional disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)" ("ASU No. 2016-02"), which will require lessees to put most leases on their balance sheets but recognize expenses in the income statement in a manner similar to today's accounting. A lessee will be required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similarly to existing guidance for operating leases today. ASU No. 2016-02 also eliminates existing real estate-specific provisions and changes the guidance on sale-leaseback transactions, initial direct costs and lease executory costs for all entities. All entities will classify leases to determine how to recognize lease-related revenue and expense. Classification will continue to affect amounts that lessors record on the balance sheet. ASU No. 2016-02 will become effective during the first quarter of 2019, and initially required a modified retrospective approach for leases that exist or are entered into after the date of initial application, with an option to use certain transition relief.

In January 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-01, "Leases (Topic 842): Land Easement Practical Expedient for Transition to Topic 842" ("ASU No. 2018-01"), which allows a company to elect a practical expedient regarding land easements. By electing this practical expedient, the Company will not be required to reassess whether a land easement not previously accounted for as a lease would now be a lease.

In July 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-10, "Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases" ("ASU No. 2018-10") and Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-11, "Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements" ("ASU No. 2018-11"), both of which provide practical expedients that the Company intends to adopt. By adopting these practical expedients, the Company will not be required to reassess (i) whether an expired or existing contract meets the definition of a lease; (ii) the lease classification at the adoption date for existing leases; and (iii) whether costs previously capitalized as initial direct costs would continue to be amortized. In addition, the Company intends to adopt the lessor practical expedient provided by ASU No. 2018-11 whereby lessors, by class of underlying asset, will not be required to separate nonlease components from the associated lease component, if certain conditions are met. The Company does not intend to elect the hindsight practical expedient. ASU No. 2018-11 also adds a transition option to the new leases standard that allows entities to apply the transition provisions of the new standard at its adoption date instead of the earliest comparative period presented in its financial statements.

In December 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-20, “Leases (Topic 842): Narrow-Scope Improvements for Lessors” (“ASU No. 2018-20”), which allows lessors to make certain policy elections related to sales and other similar taxes. In addition, ASU No. 2018-20 requires lessors to (i) exclude lessor costs paid directly by lessees to third parties on the lessor’s behalf from variable payments and therefore variable lease revenue; and (ii) include lessor costs paid by the lessor and reimbursed by the lessee in the measurement of variable lease revenue and the associated expense. ASU No. 2018-20 also clarifies that when lessors allocate variable payments to the lease and non-lease components, they are required to follow the recognition guidance in the new leases standard for the lease component and other applicable guidance for the non-lease component.

The Company intends to adopt ASU No. 2016-02, along with its related clarifications and amendments, on the effective date of January 1, 2019, and is finalizing its evaluation of the potential changes from this standard to its future financial reporting and disclosures, as well as designing and implementing related processes and controls. The Company expects the standard to result in recording a right of use asset and the related lease liability of between \$41 million and \$51 million related to its operating leases. Any changes to discount rates, lease terms or other variables may have a significant effect on the calculation of this recorded amount. The Company does not expect the adoption of the standard to result in a cumulative effect adjustment, or that the adoption of the standard will have a material impact on its results of operations or liquidity.

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13, “Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments” (“ASU No. 2016-13”), which will replace today’s “incurred loss” approach with an “expected loss” model for instruments measured at amortized cost. For trade and other receivables, held-to-maturity debt securities, loans and other instruments, entities will be required to use a new forward looking “expected loss” model that generally will result in the earlier recognition of allowances for losses. In addition, entities will have to disclose significantly more information, including information they use to track credit quality by year of origination for most financing receivables. In November 2018, the

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FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-19, “Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses” (“ASU No. 2018-19”), which clarifies that operating lease receivables accounted for under ASC 842 are not in the scope of ASU No. 2016-13. Both ASU No. 2016-13 and ASU No. 2018-19 are effective during the first quarter of 2020. Both standards will require a modified retrospective approach, with early adoption permitted during the first quarter of 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that ASU No. 2016-13 and ASU No. 2018-19 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-18, “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)” (“ASU No. 2016-18”), which requires entities to show the changes in total cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. As a result, entities no longer present transfers between cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. When cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents are presented in more than one line item on the balance sheet, the guidance requires a reconciliation of the totals in the statement of cash flows to the related caption in the balance sheet. The Company adopted ASU No. 2016-18 in January 2018. As a result, amounts included in restricted cash on the Company’s consolidated balance sheets are included with cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statements of cash flows. A reconciliation of the totals in the statements of cash flows to the related caption in the balance sheets has been added as a supplemental disclosure to the Company’s consolidated statements of cash flows. The adoption of this standard did not change the Company’s balance sheet presentation.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-01, “Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business” (“ASU No. 2017-01”), which changes the definition of a business to assist entities with evaluating when a set of transferred assets and activities is a business. Under the new guidance, an entity first determines whether substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets. If this threshold is met, the set of transferred assets and activities is not a business. If it is not met, the entity then evaluates whether the set meets the requirement that a business include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The Company adopted ASU No. 2017-01 in January 2018. The Company will analyze future hotel acquisitions and sales to determine if the transaction qualifies as the purchase or disposition of a business or an asset. Transaction costs associated with asset acquisitions will be capitalized, while the same costs associated with a business combination will continue to be expensed as incurred. In addition, asset acquisitions will not be subject to a measurement period, as are business combinations. Depending on the Company’s conclusion, ASU No. 2017-01 may have an effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-04, “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment” (“ASU No. 2017-04”), which eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill (i.e., Step 2 of today’s goodwill impairment test) to measure a goodwill impairment charge. Under the new guidance, if a reporting unit’s carrying amount exceeds its fair value, an entity will record an impairment charge based on that difference. The impairment charge will be limited to the amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The standard does not change the guidance on completing Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test. An entity will still be able to perform today’s optional qualitative goodwill impairment assessment before determining whether to proceed to Step 1. ASU No. 2017-04 will become effective in the first quarter of 2019, with early adoption permitted, and the guidance is to be applied prospectively. The Company elected

to early adopt ASU No. 2017-04 in January 2018, with no material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-09, “Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting” (“ASU No. 2017-09”), which clarifies when changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award must be accounted for as modifications. The new guidance will allow companies to make certain changes to awards without accounting for them as modifications, but it does not change the accounting for modifications. Under ASU No. 2017-09, an entity will not apply modification accounting to a share-based payment award if all of the following are the same immediately before and after the change: the award’s fair value (or calculated or intrinsic value, if those measurement methods are used); the award’s vesting conditions; and the award’s classification as an equity or liability instrument. The Company adopted ASU No. 2017-09 in January 2018 with no impact to its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-13, “Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement” (“ASU No. 2018-13”), which eliminates, adds and modifies certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. Entities will no longer be required to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, but public companies will be required to disclose the range and weighted average used to develop significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements in addition to a narrative description of the uncertainty of significant Level 3 fair value measurements as of the reporting date. ASU No. 2018-13 will become effective in the first quarter of 2020, with early adoption permitted of either the entire standard or only the provisions that eliminate or modify the requirements. The guidance on changes in unrealized gains and losses for the period included in other comprehensive income for recurring Level 3 measurements, the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements, and the narrative description of measurement uncertainty is

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applied prospectively. All other amendments should be applied retrospectively. The Company adopted ASU No. 2018-13 in its entirety in September 2018 with no impact to its consolidated financial statements.

3. Investment in Hotel Properties

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

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Land	\$ 611,993	\$ 605,054
Buildings and improvements	2,983,308	3,049,569
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	486,441	484,749
Intangible assets	56,021	48,371
Franchise fees	778	980
Construction in progress	60,744	54,280
Investment in hotel properties, gross	4,199,285	4,243,003
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,168,287)	(1,136,937)
Investment in hotel properties, net	\$ 3,030,998	\$ 3,106,066

In 2018, the Company received \$5.8 million in business interruption proceeds for the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina related to Hurricane Irma. The proceeds are included in other operating revenue in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Acquisitions - 2018

In May 2018, the Company paid \$18.4 million, including closing costs, to acquire the exclusive perpetual rights to use portions of the Renaissance Washington DC building that the Company had previously leased from an unaffiliated third party (the "Element").

In May 2018, August 2018 and December 2018, the Company paid a total of \$0.1 million, including closing costs, to acquire four additional dry boat slips at the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina.

In July 2018, the Company purchased the land underlying the JW Marriott New Orleans for \$15.1 million, including closing costs. Prior to this purchase, the Company leased the land from an unaffiliated third party.

Acquisitions - 2017

In July 2017, the Company purchased the newly-developed 175-room Oceans Edge Resort & Marina in Key West, Florida for a net purchase price of \$173.9 million, including prorations. The purchase of the hotel included a marina, wet and dry boat slips and other customary marina amenities. The Company recorded the acquisition at fair value using an independent third-party analysis, with the purchase price allocated to investment in hotel properties and hotel working capital assets. The Company recognized acquisition related costs of \$0.7 million in 2017, which are included in corporate overhead on the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The results of operations for the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina have been included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations from the acquisition date of July 25, 2017 through the year ended December 31, 2018.

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The fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina's acquisition date were allocated as follows (in thousands):

Assets:	
Investment in hotel properties	\$ 174,971
Accounts receivable	15
Inventories	50
Prepaid expenses	41
Other assets	84
Total assets acquired	175,161
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	210
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	256
Other current liabilities	752
Other liabilities	26
Total liabilities assumed	1,244
Total cash paid for acquisition	\$ 173,917

Investment in hotel properties was allocated to land (\$92.5 million), buildings and improvements (\$74.4 million), furniture, fixtures and equipment (\$6.4 million), and intangibles (\$1.7 million) related to air rights and in-place lease agreements. The air rights have a value of \$1.6 million and an indefinite life. The in-place lease agreements, which are related to the wet and dry boat slips, have a value of \$0.1 million and had a weighted average life of nine months.

Unaudited Pro Forma Results

Acquired properties are included in the Company's results of operations from the date of acquisition. The following unaudited pro forma results of operations reflect the Company's results as if the acquisition of the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina had occurred on January 1, 2017. The information is not necessarily indicative of the results that actually would have occurred, nor does it indicate future operating results. Since the newly-developed hotel opened in mid-January 2017, the results presented for 2017 are slightly less than a full year, and there are no 2016 results. In the Company's opinion, all significant adjustments necessary to reflect the effects of the acquisition have been made (in thousands, except per share data):

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Revenues	\$ 1,202,887
Income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 133,939
Income per diluted share attributable to common stockholders	\$ 0.60

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company included \$5.1 million of revenues, and a net loss of \$1.4 million, which includes \$0.8 million in hurricane-related restoration expenses, in its consolidated statements of operations related to the Company's acquisition of the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina.

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Intangible Assets

Intangible assets included in the Company's investment in hotel properties, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Advanced bookings (1)	\$ —	\$ 10,621
Easement/Element agreements (2)	28,163	9,727
Ground lease/air rights agreements (3)	25,585	25,478
In-place lease agreements (4)	1,312	1,517
Above market lease agreement (5)	—	67
Below market management agreement (6)	961	961
	56,021	48,371
Accumulated amortization	(5,132)	(14,233)
	\$ 50,889	\$ 34,138

Amortization expense on these intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2018	2017	2016
Advanced bookings (1)	\$ 1,201	\$ 2,340	\$ 2,340
Ground lease/air rights agreements (3)	255	255	255
In-place lease agreements (4)	237	276	697
Above market lease agreements (5)	8	16	301
Below market management agreement (6)	91	299	469
	\$ 1,792	\$ 3,186	\$ 4,062

(1) Prior to being fully amortized in July 2018, advanced bookings consisted of advance deposits related to the purchases of the Boston Park Plaza, the Hyatt Regency San Francisco and the Wailea Beach Resort. The contractual advanced hotel bookings were recorded at a discounted present value based on estimated collectability, and were amortized using the straight-line method over the periods the amounts were expected to be collected. The amortization expense for contractual advanced hotel bookings is included in depreciation and amortization expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Advanced bookings for the Hyatt Regency San Francisco were fully amortized in December 2017, and the advanced bookings for the Boston Park Plaza and the Wailea Beach Resort were fully amortized in June 2018 and July 2018, respectively.

(2) The Easement/Element agreements as of December 31, 2018 consisted of an easement at the Hilton Times Square, and the Element at the Renaissance Washington DC, both of which were valued at fair value at the date of

acquisition. The agreements have indefinite useful lives, and, therefore, are not amortized. These non-amortizable intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment and more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. If a non-amortizable intangible asset is subsequently determined to have a finite useful life, the intangible asset will be written down to the lower of its fair value or carrying amount and then amortized prospectively, based on the remaining useful life of the intangible asset.

- (3) Ground lease/air rights agreements as of December 31, 2018 included a ground lease at the Hilton Times Square, and air rights at both the Renaissance Harborplace and the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina. The ground lease agreement at the Hilton Times Square was valued at fair value at the date of acquisition. The agreement is amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining non-cancelable 72-year lease term as of December 31, 2018. The amortization expense for the agreement is included in property tax, ground lease and insurance expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The air rights assets at the Renaissance Harborplace and the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina were both valued at fair value at the dates of acquisition, and both have indefinite useful lives and are not amortized.
- (4) In-place lease agreements as of December 31, 2018 included in-place lease agreements at the Hilton San Diego Bayfront, the Hyatt Regency San Francisco and the Wailea Beach Resort. Prior to being fully amortized in July 2018, in-place lease agreements also included agreements at the Oceans Edge Resort & Marina. The agreements were valued at fair value at the dates of acquisition, and are amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the related agreements, which range from between approximately two months and seven months as of December 31, 2018. The amortization expense for the agreements is included in depreciation and amortization expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.
- (5) Prior to being fully amortized in July 2018 and February 2017, the above market lease agreements consisted of favorable tenant leases at the Hyatt Regency San Francisco and the Hilton New Orleans St. Charles, respectively. The agreements were valued at fair value at the dates of acquisition, and amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining non-cancelable term of the related agreements. The amortization expense for the agreements is included in other operating revenue in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

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- (6) The below market management agreement at the Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile was valued at fair value at the acquisition date. The agreement is comprised of two components, one for the management of the Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile, and the other for the potential management of a future hotel. The component related to the management of the Hilton Garden Inn Chicago Downtown/Magnificent Mile is amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining non-cancelable term, and will be fully amortized in December 2022. The component related to the potential management of a future hotel was amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining non-cancelable term, and was fully amortized in July 2017. The amortization expense for the agreement is included in other property-level expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

For the next five years, amortization expense for the intangible assets noted above is expected to be as follows (in thousands):

2019	\$ 382
2020	\$ 347
2021	\$ 347
2022	\$ 347
2023	\$ 255

4. Disposals and Discontinued Operations

Disposals - 2018

The Company sold the Marriott Philadelphia and the Marriott Quincy, located in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, respectively, in January 2018, the Hyatt Regency Newport Beach, located in California, in July 2018, the Marriott Houston and the Hilton North Houston (the "Houston hotels"), located in Texas, in October 2018 and the Marriott Tysons Corner, located in Virginia, in December 2018. None of these sales qualified as a disposition of a business. In addition, none of the sales represented a strategic shift that had a major impact on the Company's business plan or its primary markets; therefore, none of these sales qualified as a discontinued operation. The details of the sales were as follows (in thousands):

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	Net Proceeds	Net Gain
Marriott Philadelphia and Marriott Quincy	\$ 136,983	\$ 15,659
Hyatt Regency Newport Beach	94,043	53,128
Houston hotels	32,421	336
Marriott Tysons Corner	84,526	47,838
	\$ 347,973	\$ 116,961

The Company classified the assets and liabilities related to the Marriott Philadelphia and the Marriott Quincy as held for sale as of December 31, 2017 as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2017
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,676
Prepaid expenses	193
Investment in hotel properties, net	120,916
Other assets	22
Assets held for sale, net	\$ 122,807
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 69
Other current liabilities	41
Other liabilities	79
Liabilities of assets held for sale	\$ 189

Disposals - 2017

In February 2017, the Company sold the Fairmont Newport Beach, located in California, for net proceeds of \$122.8 million. The Company recognized a net gain on the sale of \$44.3 million. The sale did not represent a strategic shift that had a major impact on the Company's business plan or its primary markets, and therefore, the sale of the hotel did not qualify as a discontinued operation.

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In June 2017, the Company sold the Marriott Park City, located in Utah, for net proceeds of \$27.0 million. The Company recognized a net gain on the sale of \$1.2 million. The sale did not represent a strategic shift that had a major impact on the Company's business plan or its primary markets, and therefore, the sale of the hotel did not qualify as a discontinued operation.

Disposals - 2016

In May 2016, the Company sold the leasehold interest in the Sheraton Cerritos, located in California, for net proceeds of \$41.2 million. The Company recognized a net gain on the sale of \$18.2 million. The sale did not represent a strategic shift that had a major impact on the Company's business plan or its primary markets, and therefore, the sale of the hotel did not qualify as a discontinued operation.

The following table provides summary results of operations for the hotels sold in 2018, 2017 and 2016, which are included in continuing operations for their respective ownership periods (in thousands):

	2018	2017	2016
Total revenues	\$ 67,065	\$ 154,963	\$ 195,396
Income before income taxes and discontinued operations (1)	\$ 8,707	\$ 20,869	\$ 24,806
Gain on sale of assets	\$ 116,961	\$ 45,474	\$ 18,223

(1) Income before income taxes and discontinued operations does not include the gain recognized on the hotel sales.

Discontinued Operations

In 2017, the Company recognized an additional \$7.0 million gain related to its 2013 sale of four hotels and a laundry facility located in Rochester, Minnesota.

5. Fair Value Measurements and Interest Rate Derivatives

Fair Value Measurements

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the carrying amount of certain financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued expenses were representative of their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

A fair value measurement is based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability in an orderly transaction. The hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value is as follows:

Level 1 Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 Inputs reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or the liability; or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs reflecting the Company's own assumptions incorporated in valuation techniques used to determine fair value. These assumptions are required to be consistent with market participant assumptions that are reasonably available.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the only financial instruments that the Company measures at fair value on recurring bases are its interest rate derivatives, along with a life insurance policy and a related retirement benefit agreement. The Company estimates the fair value of its interest rate derivatives using Level 2 measurements based on quotes obtained from the counterparties, which are based upon the consideration that would be required to terminate the agreements. Both the life insurance policy and the related retirement benefit agreement, which are for a former Company associate, are valued using Level 2 measurements.

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In both 2018 and 2017, the Company identified indicators of impairment due to continued weakness in the Houston market, and reviewed the Houston hotels for possible impairment. Using Level 3 measurements, including each hotel's undiscounted cash flow, which took into account each hotel's expected cash flow from operations, anticipated holding period and estimated proceeds from disposition, the Company determined that neither hotel's carrying value was fully recoverable. As such, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$1.4 million and \$40.1 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively, both of which are included in impairment loss on the Company's consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. The Company sold the Houston hotels in October 2018 (see Note 4).

The following table presents the Company's assets measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis at December 31, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Total	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2018:				
Interest rate cap derivatives	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest rate swap derivatives	4,789	—	4,789	—
Life insurance policy (1)	386	—	386	—
Total assets measured at fair value at December 31, 2018	\$ 5,175	\$ —	\$ 5,175	\$ —
December 31, 2017:				
Houston hotels, net	\$ 34,473	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 34,473
Interest rate cap derivatives	4	—	4	—
Interest rate swap derivatives	3,390	—	3,390	—
Life insurance policy (1)	645	—	645	—
Total assets measured at fair value at December 31, 2017	\$ 38,512	\$ —	\$ 4,039	\$ 34,473

(1) Includes the split life insurance policy for a former Company associate. These amounts are included in other assets, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, and will be used to reimburse the Company for payments made to the former associate from the related retirement benefit agreement, which is included in accrued payroll and employee benefits on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents the Company's liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Total	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2018:				

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Retirement benefit agreement (1)	\$ 386	\$ —	\$ 386	\$ —
Total liabilities measured at fair value at December 31, 2018	\$ 386	\$ —	\$ 386	\$ —
December 31, 2017:				
Retirement benefit agreement (1)	\$ 645	\$ —	\$ 645	\$ —
Total liabilities measured at fair value at December 31, 2017	\$ 645	\$ —	\$ 645	\$ —

(1) Includes the retirement benefit agreement for a former Company associate. The agreement calls for the balance of the retirement benefit agreement to be paid out to the former associate in ten annual installments, beginning in 2011. As such, the Company has paid the former associate a total of \$1.6 million through December 31, 2018, which was reimbursed to the Company using funds from the related split life insurance policy noted above. These amounts are included in accrued payroll and employee benefits in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

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Interest Rate Derivatives

The Company's interest rate derivatives, which are not designated as effective cash flow hedges, consisted of the following at December 31, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

Hedged Debt	Type	Strike / Capped LIBOR		Effective Date	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Estimated Fair Value		Asset
		Rate	Index				December 31, 2018	2017	
Hilton San Diego Bayfront (1)	Cap	4.250 %	LIBOR	May 1, 2017	May 1, 2019	\$ 107,962	\$ —	\$ —	
Hilton San Diego Bayfront (1)	Cap	6.000 %	LIBOR	November 10, 2017	December 9, 2020	\$ 220,000	—	4	
\$85.0 million term loan (2)	Swap	1.591 %	LIBOR	October 29, 2015	September 2, 2022	\$ 85,000	2,521	2,010	
\$100.0 million term loan (2)	Swap	1.853 %	LIBOR	January 29, 2016	January 31, 2023	\$ 100,000	2,268	1,380	
							\$ 4,789	\$ 3,394	

- (1) In November 2017, the Company refinanced the existing loan secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront (see Note 7). Coterminous with the loan refinance, the Company purchased a new interest rate cap agreement with a strike rate of 6.0% and an expiration date in December 2020. The fair values of both Hilton San Diego Bayfront cap agreements are included in other assets, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of both December 31, 2018 and 2017.
- (2) The fair values of both the \$85.0 million and \$100.0 million term loan swap agreements are included in other assets, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of both December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Noncash changes in the fair values of the Company's interest rate derivatives resulted in decreases to interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 as follows (in thousands):

	2018	2017	2016
Noncash interest on derivatives	\$ (1,395)	\$ (1,520)	\$ (1,426)

Fair Value of Debt

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As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, 77.6% and 77.8%, respectively, of the Company's outstanding debt had fixed interest rates, including the effects of interest rate swap agreements. The Company uses Level 3 measurements to estimate the fair value of its debt by discounting the future cash flows of each instrument at estimated market rates.

The Company's principal balances and fair market values of its consolidated debt as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Carrying		Carrying	
	Amount (1)	Fair Value	Amount (1)	Fair Value
Debt	\$ 982,828	\$ 971,082	\$ 990,402	\$ 997,922

(1) The principal balance of debt is presented before any unamortized deferred financing costs.

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6. Other Assets

Other assets, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Property and equipment, net	\$ 8,426	\$ 584
Goodwill	990	990
Deferred rent on straight-lined third-party tenant leases	3,177	3,351
Deferred income tax asset	8,407	9,492
Interest rate derivatives	4,789	3,394
Other receivables	3,209	3,136
Other	819	1,370
Total other assets, net	\$ 29,817	\$ 22,317

7. Notes Payable

Notes payable consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Notes payable requiring payments of interest and principal, with fixed rates ranging from 4.12% to 5.95%; maturing at dates ranging from November 2020 through January 2025. The notes are collateralized by first deeds of trust on four hotel properties at both December 31, 2018 and 2017.	\$ 337,828	\$ 345,402
Note payable requiring payments of interest only, bearing a blended rate of one-month LIBOR plus 105 basis points; maturing in December 2020 with three one-year extensions. The note is collateralized by a first deed of trust on one hotel property.	220,000	220,000
Unsecured term loan requiring payments of interest only, with a blended interest rate based on a pricing grid with a range of 135 to 220 basis points over one-month LIBOR at December 31, 2018, and a range of 180 to 255 basis points over one-month LIBOR at December 31, 2017, depending on the Company's leverage ratios. LIBOR has been	85,000	85,000

swapped to a fixed rate of 1.591%, resulting in an effective interest rate of 2.941% at December 31, 2018, and 3.391% at December 31, 2017. Matures in September 2022. Unsecured term loan requiring payments of interest only, with a blended interest rate based on a pricing grid with a range of 135 to 220 basis points over one-month LIBOR at December 31, 2018, and a range of 180 to 255 basis points over one-month LIBOR at December 31, 2017, depending on the Company's leverage ratios. LIBOR has been swapped to a fixed rate of 1.853%, resulting in an effective interest rate of 3.203% at December 31, 2018, and 3.653% at December 31, 2017, based on the Company's current leverage. Matures in January 2023.	100,000	100,000
Unsecured Senior Notes requiring semi-annual payments of interest only, bearing interest at 4.69%; maturing in January 2026.	120,000	120,000
Unsecured Senior Notes requiring semi-annual payments of interest only, bearing interest at 4.79%; maturing in January 2028.	120,000	120,000
Total notes payable	\$ 982,828	\$ 990,402
Current portion of notes payable	\$ 7,804	\$ 7,420
Less: current portion of deferred financing costs	(1,966)	(1,943)
Carrying value of current portion of notes payable	\$ 5,838	\$ 5,477
Notes payable, less current portion	\$ 975,024	\$ 982,982
Less: long-term portion of deferred financing costs	(3,799)	(5,700)
Carrying value of notes payable, less current portion	\$ 971,225	\$ 977,282

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Aggregate future principal maturities and amortization of notes payable at December 31, 2018, are as follows (in thousands):

2019	\$ 7,804
2020	304,137
2021	111,247
2022	88,446
2023	103,593
Thereafter	367,601
Total	\$ 982,828

Notes Payable Transactions - 2018

In October 2018, the Company amended and extended its credit facility agreement and repriced its two unsecured term loans. The amended credit facility agreement provides for a \$500.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility, a \$100.0 million increase from the previous credit facility. In addition, the Company has the right to increase the amount of the revolving credit facility, or to add term loans, up to an aggregate commitment of \$800.0 million subject to lender approval. Under the terms of the amendment, the interest rate pricing grid for the credit facility was reduced from a range of 155 to 230 basis points over the applicable LIBOR to a range of 140 to 225 basis points over the applicable LIBOR, and the credit facility's maturity date was extended from April 2019 to April 2023. The amendment also repriced the term loans, which bear interest pursuant to a leverage-based pricing grid, from the previous range of 1.80% to 2.55% over the applicable LIBOR to a range of 1.35% to 2.20% over the applicable LIBOR. The spread to LIBOR may vary depending on the Company's overall leverage as defined by the Company's credit agreement. Based on the Company's current leverage, the interest rate of the \$85.0 million term loan was reduced from 3.391% under the previous agreement to 2.941% under the current agreement, and the interest rate of the \$100.0 million term loan was reduced from 3.653% under the previous agreement to 3.203% under the current agreement. The maturity dates for both term loans remain unchanged.

Notes Payable Transactions - 2017

In January 2017, the Company received proceeds of \$240.0 million in a private placement of senior unsecured notes. The private placement consisted of \$120.0 million of notes bearing interest at a fixed rate of 4.69%, maturing in January 2026 (the "Series A Senior Notes"), and \$120.0 million of notes bearing interest at a fixed rate of 4.79%, maturing in January 2028 (the "Series B Senior Notes," together the "Senior Notes").

In January 2017, the Company used proceeds received from the Senior Notes to repay the loan secured by the Marriott Boston Long Wharf, which had a balance of \$176.0 million and an interest rate of 5.58%. The Marriott Boston Long

Wharf loan was scheduled to mature in April 2017, and was available to be repaid without penalty in January 2017.

In November 2017, the Company refinanced its existing \$219.6 million loan secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront with a new \$220.0 million loan. The new loan has an initial maturity date of December 2020 and three one-year extension options, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The new loan is interest only and provides for a floating interest rate of one-month LIBOR plus 105 basis points with a 25 basis point increase during the final one-year extension period, if extended. The new loan replaced the existing loan that was scheduled to mature in August 2019 and had a floating interest rate of one-month LIBOR plus 225 basis points. The Company purchased a new interest rate cap agreement in November 2017 for \$0.1 million, with a strike rate of 6.0% and an expiration date in December 2020 (see Note 5).

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Deferred Financing Costs and Losses on Extinguishment of Debt

Deferred financing costs and loss on extinguishment of debt for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 were as follows (in thousands):

	2018 (1)	2017 (2)	2016 (3)
Payments of deferred financing costs	\$ 4,012	\$ 3,537	\$ 1,759
Loss on extinguishment of debt	\$ 835	\$ 824	\$ 284

-
- (1) During 2018, the Company paid a total of \$4.0 million in deferred financing costs and incurred a loss on extinguishment of debt totaling \$0.8 million related to its credit facility amendment and extension and term loans repricing.
- (2) During 2017, the Company paid a total of \$3.5 million in deferred financing costs related to its new \$220.0 million loan secured by the Hilton San Diego Bayfront, its Senior Notes and its credit facility. In addition, during 2017, the Company incurred a loss on extinguishment of debt totaling \$0.8 million related to its 2017 debt repayment and refinancing.
- (3) During 2016, the Company paid a total of \$1.8 million in deferred financing costs related to its \$100.0 million unsecured term loan, its credit facility and its Senior Notes. In addition, during 2016, the Company incurred a loss on extinguishment of debt totaling \$0.3 million related to its 2016 debt repayments.

Interest Expense

Total interest incurred and expensed on the notes payable and capital lease obligations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

	2018	2017	2016
Interest expense on debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 45,933	\$ 46,251	\$ 49,509
Noncash interest on derivatives and capital lease obligations, net	(1,190)	3,106	(1,426)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,947	2,409	2,200
Total interest expense	\$ 47,690	\$ 51,766	\$ 50,283

8. Other Current Liabilities and Other Liabilities

Other Current Liabilities

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

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Property, sales and use taxes payable	\$ 15,684	\$ 17,842
Income tax payable	125	160
Accrued interest	7,306	6,746
Advance deposits	16,711	13,454
Management fees payable	1,142	1,952
Other	3,994	