

Xenia Hotels & Resorts, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 05, 2018

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period ended _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-36594

Xenia Hotels & Resorts, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Maryland 20-0141677
(State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

200 S. Orange Avenue 32801
Suite 2700, Orlando, Florida
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)
(407) 246-8100
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definition 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

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Act. o

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

As of October 29, 2018, there were 112,559,248 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

XENIA HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I - Financial Information	Page
Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited)	
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	<u>1</u>
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017	<u>2</u>
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018	<u>4</u>
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017	<u>5</u>
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	<u>7</u>
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	<u>25</u>
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	<u>40</u>
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	<u>42</u>
Part II - Other Information	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	<u>42</u>
Item 1A. Risk Factors	<u>42</u>
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	<u>42</u>
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities	<u>42</u>
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	<u>42</u>
Item 5. Other Information	<u>42</u>
Item 6. Exhibits	<u>43</u>
Signatures	<u>44</u>

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

XENIA HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets	(Unaudited)	
Investment properties:		
Land	\$ 459,439	\$ 440,930
Buildings and other improvements	3,073,531	2,878,375
Total	\$ 3,532,970	\$ 3,319,305
Less: accumulated depreciation	(742,132)	(628,450)
Net investment properties	\$ 2,790,838	\$ 2,690,855
Cash and cash equivalents	90,040	71,884
Restricted cash and escrows	57,986	58,520
Accounts and rents receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	42,105	35,865
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$6,081 and \$3,286, respectively	65,658	68,000
Other assets	65,081	37,512
Assets held for sale	—	152,672
Total assets (including \$68,201 and \$70,269, respectively, related to consolidated variable interest entities - Note 6)	\$ 3,111,708	\$ 3,115,308
Liabilities		
Debt, net of loan discounts and unamortized deferred financing costs (Note 7)	\$ 1,133,888	\$ 1,322,593
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	97,700	77,005
Distributions payable	31,550	29,930
Other liabilities	44,607	40,694
Total liabilities (including \$45,980 and \$46,637, respectively, related to consolidated variable interest entities - Note 6)	\$ 1,307,745	\$ 1,470,222
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14)		
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 112,559,248 and 106,735,336 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively	\$ 1,126	\$ 1,068
Additional paid in capital	2,059,482	1,924,124
Accumulated other comprehensive income	24,086	10,677
Accumulated distributions in excess of net earnings	(318,616)	(320,964)
Total Company stockholders' equity	\$ 1,766,078	\$ 1,614,905
Non-controlling interests	37,885	30,181
Total equity	\$ 1,803,963	\$ 1,645,086
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 3,111,708	\$ 3,115,308

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

XENIA HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenues:				
Rooms revenues	\$156,973	\$152,942	\$495,378	\$462,261
Food and beverage revenues	69,179	56,653	242,014	185,030
Other revenues	14,837	13,694	45,152	38,851
Total revenues	\$240,989	\$223,289	\$782,544	\$686,142
Expenses:				
Rooms expenses	38,007	35,427	115,183	104,406
Food and beverage expenses	49,130	40,507	155,633	121,489
Other direct expenses	4,609	3,441	13,798	9,750
Other indirect expenses	60,796	54,859	187,189	163,573
Management and franchise fees	10,459	9,393	34,466	32,493
Total hotel operating expenses	\$163,001	\$143,627	\$506,269	\$431,711
Depreciation and amortization	39,282	37,492	116,684	110,596
Real estate taxes, personal property taxes and insurance	11,652	10,152	35,331	32,208
Ground lease expense	1,120	1,393	3,826	4,178
General and administrative expenses	6,919	7,258	22,852	23,479
Gain on business interruption insurance	(234)	—	(2,883)	—
Acquisition and terminated transaction costs	8	210	230	1,476
Impairment and other losses	—	2,174	—	2,174
Total expenses	\$221,748	\$202,306	\$682,309	\$605,822
Operating income	\$19,241	\$20,983	\$100,235	\$80,320
Gain on sale of investment properties	—	1,570	42,294	50,747
Other income	10	428	842	766
Interest expense	(11,902)	(11,599)	(38,672)	(32,896)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	(465)	(274)
Net income before income taxes	\$7,349	\$11,382	\$104,234	\$98,663
Income tax benefit (expense)	1,985	385	(8,325)	(7,670)
Net income	\$9,334	\$11,767	\$95,909	\$90,993
Non-controlling interests in consolidated real estate entities (Note 6)	167	130	325	75
Non-controlling interests of Common Units in Operating Partnership (Note 1)	(257)	(259)	(2,539)	(1,899)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	\$(90)	\$(129)	\$(2,214)	\$(1,824)
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$9,244	\$11,638	\$93,695	\$89,169

XENIA HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income, Continued

For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Basic and diluted earnings per share				
Net income per share available to common stockholders - basic and diluted	\$0.08	\$ 0.11	\$0.85	\$ 0.83
Weighted average number of common shares (basic)	112,086,917	106,727,330	109,298,804	106,779,824
Weighted average number of common shares (diluted)	112,361,052	106,995,887	109,550,566	107,020,675
Comprehensive Income:				
Net income	\$9,334	\$ 11,767	\$95,909	\$ 90,993
Other comprehensive income:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate derivative instruments	2,847	(258)	15,306	(1,932)
Reclassification adjustment for amounts recognized in net income (interest expense)	(879)	412	(1,539)	1,916
	\$11,302	\$ 11,921	\$109,676	\$ 90,977
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests:				
Non-controlling interests in consolidated real estate entities (Note 6)	167	130	325	75
Non-controlling interests of Common Units in Operating Partnership (Note 1)	(308)	(262)	(2,897)	(1,897)
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	\$(141)	\$(132)	\$(2,572)	\$(1,822)
Comprehensive income attributable to the Company	\$11,161	\$ 11,789	\$107,104	\$ 89,155
See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.				

XENIA HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018

(unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Common Stock			Accumulated other comprehensive income	Distributions in excess of retained earnings	Non-controlling Interests			
	Shares	Amount	Additional paid in capital			Operating Partnership	Consolidated Real Estate Entities	Total Non-controlling Interests	Total
Balance at December 31, 2017	106,735,336	\$1,068	\$1,924,124	\$10,677	\$(320,964)	\$17,781	\$12,400	\$30,181	\$1,645,086
Net income	—	—	—	—	93,695	2,539	(325)	2,214	95,909
Proceeds from sale of common stock, net	5,719,959	57	134,811	—	—	—	—	—	134,868
Dividends, common shares / units (\$0.825)	—	—	—	—	(91,347)	(779)	—	(779)	(92,126)
Share-based compensation	153,779	2	1,567	—	—	5,832	—	5,832	7,401
Shares redeemed to satisfy tax withholding on vested share-based compensation	(49,826)	(1)	(1,020)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,021)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	79	79
Other comprehensive income:									
Unrealized gain on interest rate derivative instruments	—	—	—	14,908	—	398	—	398	15,306
Reclassification adjustment for amounts recognized in net income	—	—	—	(1,499)	—	(40)	—	(40)	(1,539)
Balance at September 30, 2018	112,559,248	\$1,126	\$2,059,482	\$24,086	\$(318,616)	\$25,731	\$12,154	\$37,885	\$1,803,963

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

XENIA HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$95,909	\$90,993
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	114,158	108,988
Amortization of above and below market leases and other lease intangibles	2,723	1,963
Amortization of debt premiums, discounts, and financing costs	1,967	2,099
Loss on extinguishment of debt	465	274
Gain on sale of investment properties	(42,294)	(50,747)
Impairment and other losses	—	950
Share-based compensation expense	6,994	7,587
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and rents receivable	(5,992)	(5,676)
Other assets	2,546	4,557
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	17,199	2,454
Other liabilities	3,085	7,750
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$196,760	\$171,192
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of investment properties	(127,986)	(202,881)
Capital expenditures and tenant improvements	(83,596)	(52,113)
Proceeds from sale of investment properties	196,920	204,353
Deposits for acquisition of hotel properties	(15,000)	(6,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(29,662)	\$(56,641)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from mortgage debt and notes payable	83,000	215,000
Payoffs of mortgage debt	(228,344)	(127,876)
Principal payments of mortgage debt	(2,930)	(1,938)
Proceeds from unsecured term loan	—	125,000
Payment of loan fees and deposits	(4,803)	(3,241)
Proceeds from revolving line of credit draws	—	80,000
Payments on revolving line of credit	(40,000)	(80,000)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	79	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of offering costs	135,028	—
Repurchase of common shares	—	(4,103)
Shares redeemed to satisfy tax withholding on vested share based compensation	(1,021)	(1,850)
Dividends	(90,485)	(88,893)
Distributions paid to non-controlling interests	—	(359)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$(149,476)	\$111,740
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	17,622	226,291
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, at beginning of period	130,404	287,027
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, at end of period	\$148,026	\$513,318

XENIA HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Continued

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Nine Months Ended
September 30,
2018 2017

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

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

Cash and cash equivalents	\$90,040	\$450,441
Restricted cash	57,986	62,877
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the statements of cash flows	\$148,026	\$513,318

The following represent cash paid during the periods presented for the following:

Cash paid for taxes	\$5,713	\$3,930
Cash paid for interest	38,703	30,467

Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing activities:

Accrued capital expenditures	\$1,024	\$1,170
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See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

XENIA HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

September 30, 2018

1. Organization

Xenia Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (the "Company" or "Xenia") is a Maryland corporation that invests primarily in premium full service and lifestyle hotels, with a focus on the top 25 lodging markets as well as key leisure destinations in the United States ("U.S.").

Substantially all of the Company's assets are held by, and all the operations are conducted through XHR LP (the "Operating Partnership"). XHR GP, Inc. is the sole general partner of XHR LP and is wholly owned by the Company. As of September 30, 2018, the Company collectively owned 97.4% of the common limited partnership units issued by the Operating Partnership ("Common Units"). The remaining 2.6% of the Common Units are owned by the other limited partners. To qualify as a real estate investment trust ("REIT"), the Company cannot operate or manage its hotels. Therefore, the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries lease the hotel properties to XHR Holding, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively with its subsidiaries, "XHR Holding"), the Company's taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS"), which engages third-party eligible independent contractors to manage the hotels.

As of September 30, 2018, the Company owned 40 lodging properties, 38 of which were wholly owned. The remaining two hotels were owned through individual investments in real estate entities, in which the Company had a 75% ownership interest in each investment, and were previously consolidated. In October 2018, the Company acquired the remaining 25% ownership interest in these investments and now owns 100% of these entities.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP" or "GAAP") and in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") applicable to financial information. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. The unaudited financial statements include normal recurring adjustments, which management considers necessary for the fair presentation of the condensed consolidated balance sheets, condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, condensed consolidated statements of changes in equity and condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the periods presented. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2018. Operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of actual operating results for the entire year.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Operating Partnership, XHR Holding, and its consolidated investments in real estate entities. The Company's subsidiaries and consolidated investments in real estate entities generally consist of limited liability companies, limited partnerships and the TRS. The effects of all inter-company transactions have been eliminated.

Certain prior year amounts in these financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the presentation for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenses. These estimates are prepared using management's best judgment, after considering past, current and expected economic conditions. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Risks and Uncertainties

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company had a geographical concentration of revenues generated from hotels in the Orlando, Florida market that was approximately 11.2% of total revenues for the period. For the nine months

7

ended September 30, 2017, the Company had a geographical concentration of revenues generated from hotels in the Houston, Texas market that represented 10.3% of total revenues.

To the extent that there are adverse changes in these markets, or the industry sectors that operate in these markets, our business and operating results could be negatively impacted. The state of the overall economy can significantly impact hotel operational performance and thus, impact the Company's financial condition. Should any of our hotels experience a significant decline in operational performance, it may affect the Company's results of operations, ability to make distributions to our stockholders, service debt, or meet other financial obligations.

Consolidation

The Company evaluates its investments in partially owned entities to determine whether any such entities may be a variable interest entity ("VIE"). If the entity is a VIE, the determination of whether the Company is the primary beneficiary must be made. The primary beneficiary determination is based on a qualitative assessment as to whether the entity has (i) power to direct significant activities of the VIE and (ii) an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could be potentially significant to the VIE. The Company will consolidate a VIE if it is deemed to be the primary beneficiary. The equity method of accounting is applied to entities in which the Company is not the primary beneficiary, or the entity is not a VIE and over which the Company does not have effective control, but can exercise influence over the entity with respect to its operations and major decisions.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all demand deposits, money market accounts and investments in certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements purchased with a maturity of three months or less, at the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents at financial institutions. The combined account balances at one or more institutions generally exceed the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance coverage and, as a result, there is a concentration of credit risk related to amounts on deposit in excess of FDIC insurance coverage. The Company believes that the risk is not significant as the Company does not anticipate the financial institutions' non-performance.

Restricted Cash and Escrows

Restricted cash primarily relates to lodging furniture, fixtures and equipment reserves as required per the terms of our management and franchise agreements, cash held in restricted escrows for real estate taxes and insurance escrows, capital spending reserves and, at times, disposition related hold back escrows.

Acquisition of Real Estate

In January 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business ("ASU 2017-01"). The guidance is intended to assist entities with evaluating whether 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 is not a business. If the threshold 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 2017-01 on January 1, 2018 on a prospective basis. Following the adoption of ASU 2017-01, investments in hotel properties, including land and land improvements, building and building improvement, furniture, fixtures and equipment, and identifiable intangibles assets, will generally be accounted for as asset acquisitions. Acquired assets are recorded at their relative fair value based on total accumulated costs of the acquisition. Direct acquisition-related costs are capitalized as a component of the acquired assets.

Disposition of Real Estate

In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-05, Other Income - Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets (Subtopic 610-20): Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets ("ASU 2017-05"). The guidance clarifies the scope of asset derecognition and adds further guidance for recognizing gains and losses from the transfer of nonfinancial assets in contracts with non-customers. The Company adopted ASU 2017-05 on January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective approach. Upon adoption of ASU 2017-05, there was no change in income from continuing operations, net income nor any financial statement line item during the three and nine

months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. Therefore, there was no cumulative effect adjustment recorded to distributions in excess of retained earnings on the adoption date.

The Company accounts for dispositions of real estate in accordance with Subtopic 610-20 for the transactions between the Company and unrelated third parties that are not considered a customer in the ordinary course of business.

Typically, the real estate assets disposed of do not represent the transfer of a business or contain a material amount of financial assets, if any. The real estate assets promised in a sales contract are typically nonfinancial assets (i.e. land or a leasehold interest in land, building, furniture, fixtures and equipment) or in substance nonfinancial assets. The Company recognizes a gain in full when the real estate is sold, provided (a) there is a valid contract and (b) transfer of control has occurred.

Involuntary Conversion and Business Interruption Insurance

During the second half of 2017, several of the Company's lodging properties were impacted by natural disasters, including two major hurricanes and a series of wildfires in California.

Any insurance recoveries for property damage expected to be received in excess of the recorded loss will be treated as a gain and will not be recorded until contingencies are resolved.

In addition to property damage insurance recoveries, the Company may be entitled to business interruption insurance recoveries for certain properties related to natural disasters, however, it will not record an insurance recovery receivable for these losses until a final settlement has been reached with the insurance company. Any insurance proceeds received in excess of insurance deductibles will be accounted for as a gain. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company recognized \$0.2 million and \$2.9 million of business interruption insurance proceeds related to lost income as a result of Hurricanes Harvey and Irma in 2017, which is included in gain on business interruption insurance on the condensed consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income for the periods then ended. Of the \$2.9 million recognized, \$1.4 million of the proceeds related to Hyatt Centric Key West Resort & Spa for lost income in the third and fourth quarters of 2017, with another \$1.2 million attributable to lost income from the first quarter of 2018 from Hurricane Irma. The remaining \$0.2 million was related to lost income at Marriott Woodlands Waterway Hotel & Convention Center from Hurricane Harvey.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company has adopted a share-based incentive plan that provides for the grant of stock options, stock awards, restricted stock units, Common Units and other equity-based awards. Share-based compensation is measured at the estimated fair value of the award on the date of grant, adjusted for forfeitures, and recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the longest vesting period for each grant for the entire award. The determination of fair value of these awards is subjective and involves significant estimates and assumptions including expected volatility of the Company's shares, expected dividend yield, expected term and assumptions of whether certain of these awards will achieve performance thresholds. Share-based compensation is included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income and capitalized in building and other improvements in the condensed consolidated balance sheets for certain employees that manage property developments, renovations and capital improvements.

Derivatives and Hedging Activities

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to the effects of interest rate changes. The Company limits the risks associated with interest rate changes by following established risk management policies and procedures which may include the use of derivative instruments. The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Company assesses at the inception of the hedge whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged items. Instruments that meet these hedging criteria are formally designated as hedges at the inception of the derivative contract and are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value, with offsetting changes recorded to other comprehensive income (loss). The Company nets assets and liabilities when the right of offset exists. The Company incorporates credit valuation adjustments to reflect both its own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 (Topic 842), Leases, which replaces Topic 840, Leases, and requires most leases, in which we are the lessee, to be recorded on the Company's balance sheet as either operating or financing leases with a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability measured at present value. Operating leases will be recognized on the

9

income statement on a straight-line basis as lease expense and financing leases will be accounted for similarly to the accounting for amortizing debt. Leases with terms of less than 12 months will continue to be accounted for as they are under the current standard. The Company has completed its data gathering phase and identified a complete population of leases. Based on the current lease population, the Company anticipates recording a right of use asset and lease liability of less than three percent of total assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2018, respectively, upon adoption of ASU 2016-02. In addition to the recording a right of use asset and lease liability upon adoption, the Company anticipates reclassifying the below market ground lease intangibles and the above market ground lease intangibles from intangibles and other liabilities, respectively, to the beginning right of use assets. The Company will continue to evaluate the appropriate discount rates to present value the lease liability through the adoption date to consider all relevant data and is evaluating the overall impact the standard will have on its financial statement disclosures. The Company anticipates adopting the standard on January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method.

In January 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-01, Land Easement Practical Expedient for Transition to Topic 842. This guidance permits an entity to elect an optional transition practical expedient to not evaluate land easements that exist or have expired before the entity's adoption of Topic 842 and that were not previously accounted for as leases under Topic 840. An entity that elects this practical expedient would apply the practical expedient consistently to all of its existing or expired land easements that were not previously accounted for as leases under Topic 840. The Company plans to adopt the practical expedient in ASU 2018-01 upon adoption of ASU 2016-02.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-10, Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases. This guidance was issued to address stakeholders' questions on how to apply certain aspects of the new guidance in Topic 842. The clarifications are to be applied upon transition of Topic 842, which is effective for the Company on January 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating these clarifications to determine the impact they have on its Topic 842 implementation efforts and its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, Targeted Improvements to Topic 842, Leases. This guidance provides another option for transition, which allows entities not to apply the new lease standard in the comparative periods they present in their financial statements in the year of adoption. In addition, this guidance provides lessors with a practical expedient to not separate non-lease components from the associated lease components when certain criteria is met. These improvements are to be applied upon transition of Topic 842, which is effective for the Company on January 1, 2019. The Company is still evaluating these improvements to determine the impact they have on its Topic 842 implementation efforts and its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company expects to apply the practical expedient, which provides the Company the option to apply the new guidance at its effective date (January 1, 2019) without having to adjust the 2018 and 2017 comparative financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Accounting for Goodwill Impairment. The guidance is intended to simplify the accounting for goodwill impairment and removes Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test under the current guidance, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. A goodwill impairment under ASU 2017-04 will be the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. All other goodwill impairment guidance will remain largely unchanged. Entities will continue to have the option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine if a quantitative impairment test is necessary. The same one-step impairment test will be applied to goodwill at all reporting units, even those with zero or negative carrying amounts. Entities will be required to disclose the amount of goodwill at reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. The new standard is effective for the Company on January 1, 2020; however, early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-04 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting. The guidance is intended to clarify when certain changes to terms or conditions of share-based payment awards must be accounted for as modifications but does not change the accounting for modifications. The new standard is to be applied prospectively to awards modified on or after the adoption date. The Company adopted ASU 2017-09 on January 1, 2018. The adoption of ASU 2017-09 did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements or related disclosures.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, Derivatives and Hedging: Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities (Topic 815). The purpose of this updated guidance is to better align a company's financial reporting

for hedging activities with the economic objectives of those activities. The transition guidance provides companies with the option of early adopting the new standard in any interim period after issuance of the update, or alternatively requires adoption for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company early adopted the standard in April 2018 using the modified retrospective

transition approach. Prior to April 2018, the Company had not recorded ineffectiveness related to its active hedging relationships and therefore no transition adjustment was required upon adoption. In subsequent periods, any ineffectiveness related to the Company's derivative instruments will be reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income. While the Company made minor presentation changes in its disclosure on derivative and hedging activities, the adoption of ASU 2017-12 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. Revenues

Adoption of new accounting guidance

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The Company adopted ASU 2014-09, and all of the following ASU clarifications on January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective approach:

• ASU 2016-08 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)

• ASU 2016-10 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing

• ASU 2016-12 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients

• ASU 2016-20 Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Upon adoption of ASU 2014-09 and related ASU clarifications, there was no change on income from continuing operations, net income, or any financial statement line item and there was no cumulative effect adjustment recorded to accumulated distributions in excess of net earnings on the adoption date. The Company concluded upon adoption of ASU 2014-09, the disposition of real estate assets, including hotels, qualify as a sale of a nonfinancial asset and should be recognized under the guidance in ASU 2017-05.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue consists of amounts derived from hotel operations, including the sale of rooms for lodging accommodations, food and beverage, and other ancillary revenue generated by hotel amenities including parking, spa, resort fees and other services.

Revenues are generated from various distribution channels including but not limited to direct bookings, global distribution systems and the Internet travel sites. Room transaction prices are based on an individual hotel's location, room type and the bundle of services included in the reservation and are set by the hotel daily. Any discounts, including advanced purchase, loyalty point redemptions or promotions are recognized at the discounted rate whereas rebates and incentives are recorded as a reduction in room revenue when earned. Revenues from online channels are generally recognized net of commission fees, unless the end price paid by the guest is known. Rooms revenue is recognized over the length of stay that the hotel room is occupied by the guest. Cash received from a guest prior to check-in is recorded as an advanced deposit and is generally recognized as room revenue at the time the room reservation has become non-cancellable, upon occupancy or upon expiration of the re-booking date. Advance deposits are included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. Payment of any remaining balance is typically due from the guest upon check-out. Sales, use, occupancy, and similar taxes are collected and presented on a net basis (excluded from revenues).

Food and beverage transaction prices are based on the stated price for the specific food or beverage and varies depending on type, venue and hotel location. Service charges are typically a percentage of food and beverage charges and meeting space rental. Food and beverage revenue is recognized at the point in time in which the goods and/or services are rendered to the guest. Cash received in advance of an event is recorded as either a security or advance deposit. Security and advance deposits are recognized as revenue when it becomes non-cancellable or at the time the food and beverage goods and services are rendered to the guest. Payment for the remaining balance of food and beverage goods and services is due upon delivery and completion of such goods and services.

Parking and audio visual fees are recognized at the time services are provided to the guest. In parking and audio visual contracts in which we have control over the services provided, we are considered the principal in the agreement and recognize the related

revenues gross of associated costs. If we do not have control over the services in the contract, we are considered the agent and record the related revenues net of associated costs.

Resort fees, spa and other ancillary amenity revenues are recognized at the point in time the goods or services have been rendered to the guest at the stated price for the service or amenity.

Rental income is generated from space lease agreements from retail tenants in our hotels. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the underlying lease. Percentage rent is recognized at the point in time in which the underlying thresholds are achieved and percentage rent is earned.

Our revenue sources are affected by conditions impacting the travel and hospitality industry as well as competition from other hotels and businesses in similar markets.

The following represents total revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets (as defined by STR, Inc. ("STR")) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018
Primary Markets		
Orlando, FL	\$ 21,631	\$ 87,924
Phoenix, AZ	14,693	70,889
Houston, TX	19,657	69,725
Washington, DC-MD-VA	17,443	55,856
San Francisco/San Mateo, CA	18,500	54,839
Dallas, TX	13,592	51,751
San Jose-Santa Cruz, CA	14,603	44,185
Boston, MA	12,914	34,563
California North	13,953	34,511
Atlanta, GA	10,629	32,191
Other	83,374	246,110
Total	\$ 240,989	\$ 782,544
	Three Months Ended September 30, 2017	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017
Primary Markets		
Houston, TX	\$ 20,367	\$ 70,663
San Francisco/San Mateo, CA	18,304	52,050
Dallas, TX	14,710	51,368
Orlando, FL	22,668	48,843
San Jose-Santa Cruz, CA	13,756	41,772
California North	13,564	35,453
Boston, MA	12,718	34,152
Oahu Island, HI	10,593	30,936
Atlanta, GA	9,748	30,693
Washington, DC-MD-VA	8,504	28,448
Other	78,357	261,764
Total	\$ 223,289	\$ 686,142

4. Investment Properties

From time to time, we evaluate acquisition opportunities based on our investment criteria and / or the opportunistic disposition of our hotels in order to take advantage of market conditions or in situations where the hotels no longer fit within our strategic objectives.

In August 2018, the Company acquired a fee-simple interest in the 202-room Ritz-Carlton located in Denver, Colorado for a net purchase price of \$99.5 million, including closing costs, that was funded with cash on hand. In September 2018, the Company acquired the fee-simple interest in the 185-room Fairmont located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania for a purchase price of \$30.6 million, including closing costs, that was funded with cash on hand. The Company accounted for the two hotels acquired during the three months ended September 30, 2018, as asset acquisitions and capitalized the related acquisition costs as part of the respective purchase price. The results of operations for The Ritz-Carlton, Denver and Fairmont Pittsburgh have been included in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income since their acquisition date.

The following represents the purchase price allocation of the two assets acquired during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018:

	September 30, 2018
Land	\$ 18,479
Building and improvements	98,623
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	12,468
Intangibles and other assets	572
Total purchase price	\$ 130,142

In May 2017, the Company acquired the 815-room Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress located in Orlando, Florida for a purchase price of \$205.5 million, excluding closing costs, that was funded with cash. The Company accounted for the purchase as a business combination and recognized acquisition costs of \$1.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, which are included in acquisition and terminated transaction costs on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income for the period then ended. The results of operations for Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress have been included in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income since the acquisition date.

5. Disposed Properties

The following represents the disposition details for the hotels sold during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively (in thousands):

Property	Date	Rooms	Gross Sale Price	Net Proceeds	Gain on Sale
Aston Waikiki Beach Hotel	03/2018	645	\$ 200,000	\$ 196,920	\$ 42,430 ⁽¹⁾
Total for the nine months ended September 30, 2018			\$ 200,000	\$ 196,920	\$ 42,430
Courtyard Birmingham Downtown at UAB	04/2017	122	\$ 30,000	\$ 29,176	\$ 12,972
Courtyard Fort Worth Downtown/Blackstone, Courtyard Kansas City Country Club Plaza, Courtyard Pittsburgh Downtown, Hampton Inn & Suites Baltimore Inner Harbor, and Residence Inn Baltimore Inner Harbor	06/2017	812	163,000	157,675	36,121
Marriott West Des Moines	07/2017	219	19,000	18,014	1,654
Total for the nine months ended September 30, 2017			\$ 212,000	\$ 204,865	\$ 50,747

⁽¹⁾ In addition to the gain on sale recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company also recognized adjustments related to the 2017 dispositions amounting to \$0.1 million.

6. Investment in Real Estate Entities and Consolidated Entities

The Company had a 75% interest in two investments in real estate entities that own and operate the Grand Bohemian Hotel Charleston and the Grand Bohemian Hotel Mountain Brook. These entities were considered VIE's because the entities did not have enough equity to finance their activities without additional subordinated financial support. The Company determined that it had the power to direct the activities of the VIE's that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, as well as the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE's that could potentially be significant to the VIE, or the right to receive benefits from the VIE's that could potentially be significant to the VIE. As such, the Company had a controlling financial interest and is considered the primary beneficiary of each of these entities. Therefore, these entities are consolidated by the Company.

The following are the liabilities of the consolidated VIE's, which are non-recourse to the Company, and the assets that can be used to settle those obligations (in thousands):

	September 30, December 31,	
	2018	2017
Net investment properties	\$ 65,101	\$ 67,687
Other assets	3,100	2,582
Total assets	\$ 68,201	\$ 70,269
Mortgages payable	(43,227)	(44,074)
Other liabilities	(2,753)	(2,563)
Total liabilities	\$ (45,980)	\$ (46,637)
Net assets	\$ 22,221	\$ 23,632

In October 2018, the Company acquired the remaining 25% of the membership interest in both the Grand Bohemian Hotel Charleston and the Grand Bohemian Hotel Mountain Brook for a combined purchase price \$12.2 million. The acquisition of the remaining membership interests was an equity transaction and therefore had no impact to the consolidated statement of operations upon closing of the transaction. Simultaneously with the purchase of the membership interests, the Company repaid the outstanding principal balance of two mortgage loans collateralized by these hotels totaling \$43.4 million.

7. Debt

Debt as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 consisted of the following (dollar amounts in thousands):

	Rate Type	Rate ⁽¹⁾	Maturity Date	Balance Outstanding as of	
				September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Mortgage Loans					
Andaz Savannah	Variable	—	1/14/2019	\$—	⁽³⁾ \$ 21,500
Hotel Monaco Denver	Fixed ⁽²⁾	—	1/17/2019	—	⁽³⁾ 41,000
Hotel Monaco Chicago	Variable	—	1/17/2019	—	⁽³⁾ 18,344
Loews New Orleans Hotel	Variable	—	2/22/2019	—	⁽³⁾ 37,500
Westin Galleria Houston & Westin Oaks Houston at The Galleria	Variable	—	5/1/2019	—	⁽³⁾ 110,000
Marriott Charleston Town Center	Fixed	3.85 %	7/1/2020	15,523	15,908
Grand Bohemian Hotel Charleston (VIE)	Variable	4.76 %	11/10/2020	18,602	⁽⁴⁾ 19,026
Grand Bohemian Hotel Mountain Brook (VIE)	Variable	4.76 %	12/27/2020	24,764	⁽⁴⁾ 25,229
Marriott Dallas City Center	Fixed ⁽²⁾	4.05 %	1/3/2022	51,000	51,000
Hyatt Regency Santa Clara	Fixed ⁽²⁾	3.81 %	1/3/2022	90,000	90,000
Hotel Palomar Philadelphia	Fixed ⁽²⁾	4.14 %	1/13/2023	59,250	59,750
Renaissance Atlanta Waverly Hotel & Convention Center	Variable	4.36 %	8/14/2024	100,000	100,000
Andaz Napa ⁽⁵⁾	Fixed ⁽²⁾	3.23 % ⁽⁵⁾	9/13/2024	56,000	⁽⁵⁾ 38,000
The Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City	Fixed ⁽⁶⁾	3.69 %	1/31/2025	65,000	—
Residence Inn Boston Cambridge	Fixed	4.48 %	11/1/2025	62,153	62,833
Grand Bohemian Hotel Orlando	Fixed	4.53 %	3/1/2026	59,524	60,000
Marriott San Francisco Airport Waterfront	Fixed	4.63 %	5/1/2027	115,000	115,000
Total Mortgage Loans		4.18 % ⁽⁷⁾		\$716,816	\$ 865,090
Unsecured Term Loan \$175M	Fixed ⁽⁸⁾	2.79 %	2/15/2021	175,000	175,000
Unsecured Term Loan \$125M	Fixed ⁽⁸⁾	3.28 %	10/22/2022	125,000	125,000
Unsecured Term Loan \$150M ⁽⁹⁾	Variable	3.71 %	8/21/2023	—	—
Unsecured Term Loan \$125M	Fixed ⁽⁸⁾	3.72 %	9/13/2024	125,000	125,000
Senior Unsecured Credit Facility	Variable	3.81 %	2/28/2022	—	40,000
Mortgage Loan Discounts, net ⁽¹⁰⁾	—	—	—	(207)	(255)
Unamortized Deferred Financing Costs, net	—	—	—	(7,721)	(7,242)
Total Debt, net of loan discounts and unamortized deferred financing costs		3.82 % ⁽⁷⁾		\$ 1,133,888	\$ 1,322,593

(1) Variable index is one-month LIBOR as of September 30, 2018.

(2) The Company entered into interest rate swap agreements to fix the interest rate of the variable rate mortgage loans for a portion of or the entire term of the loan.

(3) During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company elected its prepayment option per the terms of the respective mortgage loan agreement and repaid the outstanding balance.

(4) In October 2018, the Company elected its prepayment option per the terms of the respective mortgage loan agreement and repaid the outstanding balance.

In September 2018, the Company amended its mortgage loan agreement to extend the maturity date from March 2019 through September 2024 and received additional loan proceeds of \$18 million. The interest rate is fixed for the original principal of \$38 million through January 2019, after which the rate will revert back to variable for the entire mortgage loan balance of \$56 million.

(5) The Company entered into interest rate swap agreements to fix the interest rate of the variable rate mortgage loan from June 1, 2018 through January 2023. The effective interest rate on the loan will be 3.69% through January 2019 after which the rate will increase to 4.95% through January 2023.

(7) Represents the weighted average interest rate as of September 30, 2018.

(8) LIBOR has been fixed for certain interest periods throughout the term of the loan. The spread may vary, as it is determined by the Company's leverage ratio.

In August 2018, the Company entered into an unsecured term loan for \$150 million that matures in August 2023.

(9) The term loan includes an accordion option that allows the Company to request additional lender commitments of up to \$100 million. The Company had not yet funded the loan as of September 30, 2018. In October 2018, the Company funded \$65 million of the term loan.

(10) Loan discounts recognized upon loan modifications, net of the accumulated amortization.

In connection with repaying mortgage loans during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company wrote off the related unamortized deferred financing costs of \$465 thousand, which is included in loss on extinguishment of debt on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income for the period then ended.

Total debt outstanding as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 was \$1,142 million and \$1,330 million and had a weighted average interest rate of 3.82% and 3.71% per annum, respectively. The remaining unamortized mortgage discounts as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. The following table shows scheduled principal payments and debt maturities for the next five years and thereafter (in thousands):

	As of September 30, 2018	Weighted average interest rate
2018	\$ 1,142	4.41%
2019	4,618	4.40%
2020	61,308	4.52%
2021	180,401	2.84%
2022	272,483	3.62%
Thereafter	621,864	4.12%
Total Debt	\$ 1,141,816	3.82%
Total Loan Discounts, net	(207)	—
Unamortized Deferred Financing Costs, net	(7,721)	—
Debt, net of loan discounts and unamortized deferred financing costs	\$ 1,133,888	3.82%

Of the total outstanding debt at September 30, 2018, none of the mortgage loans were recourse to the Company.

Certain loans have options to extend the maturity dates if exercised by the Company, subject to being compliant with certain covenants and the payment of an extension fee. Some of the mortgage loans require compliance with certain covenants, such as debt service coverage ratios, loan-to-value tests, investment restrictions and distribution limitations. As of September 30, 2018, the Company was in compliance with all such covenants.

Senior Unsecured Credit Facility

As of September 30, 2018, there was no outstanding balance on the senior unsecured facility. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company incurred unused commitment fees of approximately \$0.4 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, and interest expense of \$0 and \$34 thousand, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company incurred unused commitment fees of approximately \$0.3 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, and interest expense of \$0.2 million, respectively.

8. Derivatives

The Company primarily uses interest rate swaps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy for variable-rate debt. As of September 30, 2018, all interest rate swaps were designated as cash flow hedges and involve the receipt of variable-rate payments from a counterparty in exchange for making fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount. Unrealized gains and losses of hedging instruments are reported in other comprehensive income. Amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) related to currently outstanding derivatives are recognized as an adjustment to income (loss) through interest expense as interest payments are made on the Company's variable rate debt.

As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, all derivative instruments held by the Company with the right of offset were in a net asset position and were included in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The following table

16

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summarizes the terms of the derivative financial instruments held by the Company as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively (in thousands):

Hedged Debt	Type	Fixed Rate	Index + Spread	Effective Date	Maturity	September 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
						Notional Amounts	Estimated Fair Value	Notional Amounts	Estimated Fair Value
\$175M Term Loan	Swap	1.30%	1-Month LIBOR + 1.50%	10/22/2015	2/15/2021	\$ 50,000	\$ 1,787	\$ 50,000	\$ 1,134
\$175M Term Loan	Swap	1.29%	1-Month LIBOR + 1.50%	10/22/2015	2/15/2021	65,000	2,343	65,000	1,497
\$175M Term Loan	Swap	1.29%	1-Month LIBOR + 1.50%	10/22/2015	2/15/2021	60,000	2,162	60,000	1,379
\$125M Term Loan	Swap	1.83%	1-Month LIBOR + 1.45%	1/15/2016	10/22/2022	50,000	2,060	50,000	675
\$125M Term Loan	Swap	1.83%	1-Month LIBOR + 1.45%	1/15/2016	10/22/2022	25,000	1,027	25,000	334
\$125M Term Loan	Swap	1.84%	1-Month LIBOR + 1.45%	1/15/2016	10/22/2022	25,000	1,016	25,000	325
\$125M Term Loan	Swap	1.83%	1-Month LIBOR + 1.45%	1/15/2016	10/22/2022	25,000	1,022	25,000	330
Mortgage Debt	Swap	1.54%	1-Month LIBOR + 2.60%	1/13/2016	1/13/2023	59,250	3,148	60,000	1,630
Mortgage Debt	Swap	0.88%	1-Month LIBOR + 2.10%	9/1/2016	1/17/2019	41,000	178	41,000	386
Mortgage Debt	Swap	0.89%	1-Month LIBOR + 2.10%	9/1/2016	3/21/2019	38,000	273	38,000	428
Mortgage Debt	Swap	1.80%	1-Month LIBOR + 2.25%	3/1/2017	1/3/2022	51,000	1,743	51,000	588
Mortgage Debt	Swap	1.80%	1-Month LIBOR + 2.00%	3/1/2017	1/3/2022	45,000	1,515	45,000	521
Mortgage Debt	Swap	1.81%	1-Month LIBOR + 2.00%	3/1/2017	1/3/2022	45,000	1,540	45,000	493
\$125M Term Loan	Swap	1.92%	1-Month LIBOR + 1.80%	10/13/2017	10/12/2022	40,000	1,471	40,000	362
\$125M Term Loan	Swap	1.92%	1-Month LIBOR + 1.80%	10/13/2017	10/12/2022	40,000	1,465	40,000	358
\$125M Term Loan	Swap	1.92%	1-Month LIBOR + 1.80%	10/13/2017	10/12/2022	25,000	909	25,000	218
\$125M Term Loan	Swap	1.92%	1-Month LIBOR + 1.80%	10/13/2017	10/12/2022	20,000	735	20,000	180
Mortgage Debt	Swap	2.80%	1-Month LIBOR + 2.10%	6/1/2018	2/1/2023	24,000	101	—	—
Mortgage Debt ⁽¹⁾	Swap	2.89%	1-Month LIBOR + 2.10%	1/17/2019	2/1/2023	—	110	—	—
						\$ 728,250	\$ 24,605	\$ 705,000	\$ 10,838

(1) The interest rate swap is effective January 2019. Upon effectiveness, the notional amount will be \$41 million.

The table below details the location in the condensed consolidated financial statements of the gain (loss) recognized on derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Location in Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income:	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Effect of derivative instruments:					
Gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income	Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate derivative instruments	\$2,847	\$(258)	\$15,306	\$(1,932)
Gain (loss) reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income	Reclassification adjustment for amounts recognized in net income	\$(879)	\$412	\$(1,539)	\$1,916
Total interest expense in which effects of cash flow hedges are recorded	Interest expense	\$11,902	\$11,599	\$38,672	\$32,896

The Company expects approximately \$7.0 million will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income as a reduction to interest expense in the next 12 months.

9. Fair Value Measurements

The Company defines fair value based on the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or the exit price that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Company uses a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes observable and unobservable inputs used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which are described below:

Level 1 - Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access.

Level 2 - Observable inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

The Company has estimated the fair value of its financial and nonfinancial instruments using widely accepted valuation techniques and available market information. Considerable judgment and a high degree of subjectivity are involved in developing these estimates and, accordingly, they are not necessarily indicative of amounts that would be realized upon disposition.

Recurring Measurements

For assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, quantitative disclosure of their fair value is as follows, which are netted as applicable per the terms of the respective master netting agreements (in thousands):

Location / Description	Fair Value	
	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 2)
Other assets		
Interest rate swap assets	\$24,605	\$ 10,838
Total	\$24,605	\$ 10,838

The fair value of each derivative instrument is based on a discounted cash flow analysis of the expected cash flows under each arrangement. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivative instrument, including the period to maturity, and utilizes observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities, which are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company also incorporates credit value adjustments to appropriately reflect each parties' nonperformance risk in the fair value measurement, which utilizes Level 3 inputs such as estimates of current credit spreads. However, the Company has assessed that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of the derivatives. As a result, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Non-Recurring Measurements

Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value

The table below represents the fair value of financial instruments presented at carrying values in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (in thousands):

	September 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Total Debt, net of discounts	\$1,141,609	\$1,144,425	\$1,289,835	\$1,303,550
Senior Unsecured Credit Facility	—	—	40,000	40,101
Total	\$1,141,609	\$1,144,425	\$1,329,835	\$1,343,651

The Company estimated the fair value of its total debt, net of discounts, using a weighted average effective interest rate of 4.7% and 3.93% per annum as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. The Company has determined that its debt instrument valuations are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

10. Income Taxes

The Company estimated the TRS income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 using an estimated federal and state statutory combined rate of 31.24% and recognized an income tax benefit of \$2.0 million and income tax expense of \$8.3 million, respectively. The reduction in the Company's federal and state statutory combined rate compared to 2017 was attributed to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("TCJA") that was signed into law in December 2017. The TCJA introduced significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax code and reduced the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, and is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.

The Company estimated the TRS income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 using an estimated federal and state statutory combined rate of 42.98% and recognized an income tax benefit of \$0.4 million and income tax expense of \$7.7 million, respectively.

11. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock

In March 2018, the Company entered into an "At-the-Market" ("ATM") program pursuant to an Equity Distribution Agreement ("ATM Agreement") with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, Jefferies LLC, KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc., and Raymond James & Associates, Inc. In accordance with the terms of the ATM Agreement, the Company may from time to time offer, and sell shares of its common stock having an aggregate offering price of up to \$200 million. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company received gross proceeds of \$15.2 million and \$137.4 million, respectively, and paid \$0.2 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, in transaction fees, from the issuance of 629,303 and 5,719,959 shares, respectively of its common stock in accordance with the ATM Agreement. In addition, the Company amortized capitalized transaction costs of \$0.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 that were previously included in other assets. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had \$62.6 million available for sale under the ATM Agreement.

In December 2015, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program pursuant to which the Company is authorized to purchase up to \$100 million of the Company's outstanding Common Stock in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise, including pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 plans. In November 2016, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to an additional \$75 million of the Company's outstanding Common Stock (such repurchase authorizations collectively referred to as the "Repurchase Program"). The Repurchase Program does not have an expiration date. This Repurchase Program may be suspended or discontinued at any time and does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of shares. No shares were purchased as part of the Repurchase Program during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, 240,352 shares were repurchased under the Repurchase Program, at a weighted average price of \$17.07 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$4.1 million. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had approximately \$96.9 million remaining under its share repurchase authorization.

Distributions

The Company declared the following dividends during the nine months ended September 30, 2018:

Dividend per Share/Unit	For the Quarter Ended	Record Date	Payable Date
\$0.275	March 31, 2018	March 30, 2018	April 13, 2018
\$0.275	June 30, 2018	June 29, 2018	July 13, 2018
\$0.275	September 30, 2018	September 28, 2018	October 15, 2018

Non-Controlling Interest of Common Units in Operating Partnership

As of September 30, 2018, the Operating Partnership had 2,984,633 long-term incentive partnership units ("LTIP Units") outstanding, representing a 2.6% partnership interest held by the limited partners. Of the 2,984,633 LTIP Units outstanding at September 30, 2018, 595,861 units had vested. Only vested LTIP Units may be converted to Common Units of the Operating Partnership, which in turn can be tendered for redemption per the terms of the LTIP Unit award agreements.

As of September 30, 2018, the Company had accrued \$243 thousand in dividends related to the LTIP Units, which were paid in October 2018.

12. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per common share is calculated by dividing income or loss available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by dividing income or loss available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, plus any shares that could potentially be outstanding during the period. Any anti-dilutive shares have been excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation.

Unvested share-based awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and are included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class

method. Accordingly, distributed and undistributed earnings attributable to unvested share-based compensation (participating securities)

20

have been excluded, as applicable, from net income or loss available to common stockholders used in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations.

Income allocated to non-controlling interest in the Operating Partnership has been excluded from the numerator and Common Units and vested LTIP Units in the Operating Partnership, which may be converted to common shares, have been omitted from the denominator for the purpose of computing diluted earnings per share since including these amounts in the numerator and denominator would have no impact.

The following table reconciles net income attributable to common stockholders to basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Numerator:				
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$9,244	\$ 11,638	\$93,695	\$ 89,169
Dividends paid on unvested share-based compensation	(151)	(160)	(455)	(463)
Undistributed earnings attributable to unvested share based compensation	—	—	(2)	(1)
Net income available to common stockholders	\$9,093	\$ 11,478	\$93,238	\$ 88,705
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares outstanding - Basic	112,086,906	106,727,330	109,298,804	106,779,824
Effect of dilutive share-based compensation	274,135	268,557	251,762	240,851
Weighted average shares outstanding - Diluted	112,361,041	106,995,887	109,550,566	107,020,675
Basic and diluted earnings per share:				
Net income per share available to common stockholders - basic and diluted	\$0.08	\$ 0.11	\$0.85	\$ 0.83

13. Share Based Compensation

Restricted Stock Units

In February 2018, the Compensation Committee (the "Compensation Committee") of the Board of Directors of the Company approved the grant of Restricted Stock Units under the Company's 2015 Incentive Award Plan to certain Company employees (the "2018 Restricted Stock Units"). The 2018 Restricted Stock Units include 79,812 Restricted Stock Units that vest over a three-year period based on the holder's continued service with the Company or any of its affiliates and 45,464 performance-based Restricted Stock Units that cliff vest based on the achievement of applicable performance goals over a three-year period. The 2018 Restricted Stock Units have weighted average grant date fair value of \$15.92 per share.

Each time-based 2018 Restricted Stock Unit will vest as follows, subject to the employee's continued service through each applicable vesting date: 33% on February 4, 2019, which is the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date of the award (February 4, 2018), 33% on the second anniversary of the vesting commencement date, and 34% on the third anniversary of the vesting commencement date.

Of the performance-based 2018 Restricted Stock Units, twenty-five percent (25%) are designated as absolute total stockholder return ("TSR") units (the "Absolute TSR Share Units"), and vest based on achievement of varying levels of the Company's TSR over the three-year performance period. The other seventy-five percent (75%) of the performance-based 2018 Restricted Stock Units are designated as relative TSR share units (the "Relative TSR Share Units") and vest based on the ranking of the Company's TSR as compared to a defined peer group over the three-year performance period.

LTIP Unit Grants

In February 2018, the Compensation Committee approved the issuance of 725,860 performance-based LTIP Units (the "2018 Class A LTIP Units") and 84,505 time-based LTIP Units (the "2018 Time-Based LTIP Units") of the Operating Partnership under the 2015 Incentive Award Plan that had a weighted average grant date fair value of \$8.79 per unit.

Each award of 2018 Time-Based LTIP Units will vest as follows, subject to the executive's continued service through each applicable vesting date: 33% on February 4, 2019, which is the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date of the award (February 4, 2018), 33% on the second anniversary of the vesting commencement date, and 34% on the third anniversary of the vesting commencement date.

A portion of each award of 2018 Class A LTIP Units is designated as a number of "base units." Twenty-five percent (25%) of the base units are designated as absolute TSR base units, and vest based on achievement of varying levels of the Company's TSR over the three-year performance period. The other seventy-five percent (75%) of the base units are designated as relative TSR base units and vest based on the ranking of the Company's TSR as compared to a defined peer group over the three-year performance period.

In May 2018, pursuant to the Company's Director Compensation Program, as amended and restated as of February 21, 2018, the Company approved the issuance of 24,661 fully-vested LTIP Units to the Company's seven non-employee directors with a weighted average grant date fair value of \$24.13 per unit.

LTIP Units (other than Class A LTIP Units that have not vested), whether vested or not, receive the same quarterly per-unit distributions as Common Units, which equal the per-share distributions on the Common Stock of the Company. Class A LTIP Units that have not vested receive a quarterly per-unit distribution equal to 10% of the distribution paid on Common Units.

The following is a summary of the unvested incentive awards under the Company's 2014 Share Unit Plan and the 2015 Incentive Award Plan as of September 30, 2018:

	2014 Share Unit Plan Share Units	2015 Incentive Award Plan Restricted Stock Units ⁽¹⁾	2015 Incentive Award Plan LTIP Units ⁽¹⁾	Total
Unvested as of December 31, 2017	48,682	264,302	1,662,073	1,975,057
Granted	—	125,276	835,026	960,302
Vested ⁽²⁾	(48,682)	(105,113)	(108,327)	(262,122)
Expired	—	(2,541)	—	(2,541)
Forfeited	—	(2,893)	—	(2,893)
Unvested as of September 30, 2018	—	279,031	2,388,772	2,667,803
Weighted average fair value of unvested shares/units	—	\$ 14.31	\$ 8.23	\$ 8.87

(1) Includes time-based and performance-based units.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, 49,826 shares of common stock were withheld by the Company upon the settlement of the applicable award in order to satisfy minimum federal and state tax withholding requirements with respect to Share Units and Restricted Stock Units under the 2014 Share Unit Plan and the 2015 Incentive Award Plan.

The fair value of the time-based Restricted Stock Units and Time-Based LTIP Units are determined based on the closing price of the Company's Common Stock on the grant date and compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The grant date fair values of performance-based awards for the 2018 Restricted Stock Units and the 2018 Class A LTIP Units were determined based on a Monte Carlo simulation method with the following assumptions, and compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the performance period:

Performance Award Grant Date	Percentage of Total Award	Grant Date Fair Value by Component (in dollars)	Volatility	Interest Rate	Dividend Yield
February 20, 2018					
Absolute TSR Restricted Stock Units	25%	\$6.54	24.52%	1.82% - 2.47%	5.553%
Relative TSR Restricted Stock Units	75%	\$10.44	24.52%	1.82% - 2.47%	5.553%
Absolute TSR Class A LTIPs	25%	\$6.60	24.52%	1.82% - 2.47%	5.553%
Relative TSR Class A LTIPs	75%	\$10.13	24.52%	1.82% - 2.47%	5.553%

The absolute and relative stockholder returns are market conditions as defined by Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 718, Compensation - Stock Compensation. Market conditions include provisions wherein the vesting condition is met through the achievement of a specific value of the Company's Common Stock, which is total stockholder return in this case. Market conditions differ from other performance awards under ASC 718 in that the probability of attaining the condition (and thus vesting of the units or shares) is reflected in the initial grant date fair value of the award. Accordingly, it is not appropriate to reconsider the probability of vesting in the award subsequent to the initial measurement of the award, nor is it appropriate to reverse any of the expense if the condition is not met. Therefore, once the expense for these awards is measured, the expense must be recognized over the service period regardless of whether the target is met, or at what level the target is met. Expense may only be reversed if the holder of the instrument forfeits the award as a result of the holder's termination of service of the Company prior to vesting. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 the Company recognized approximately \$2.2 million and \$6.4 million, respectively, of share-based compensation expense (net of forfeitures) related to Share Units, Restricted Stock Units, and LTIP Units provided to certain of its executive officers and other members of management. In addition, during the nine months September 30, 2018 we recognized \$595 thousand of share-based compensation expense, related to LTIP Units that were provided to the Company's Board of Directors and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, we capitalized approximately \$139 thousand and \$408 thousand, respectively, related to Restricted Stock Units provided to certain members of management that oversee development and capital projects on behalf of the Company. As of September 30, 2018, there was \$12.0 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested Restricted Stock Units, Class A LTIP Units and Time-Based LTIP Units issued under the 2015 Incentive Award Plan, which are expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted-average period of 1.82 additional years.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company recognized approximately \$2.4 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, of share-based compensation expense (net of forfeitures) related to Share Units, Restricted Stock Units, and LTIP Units provided to certain of its executive officers and other members of management. In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 we recognized \$595 thousand of share-based compensation expense, related to LTIP Units, that were provided to the Company's Board of Directors and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, we capitalized approximately \$154 thousand and \$460 thousand, respectively, related to Restricted Stock Units provided to certain members of management that oversee development and capital projects on behalf of the Company.

14. Commitments and Contingencies

Certain leases and management agreements require the Company to reserve funds relating to replacements and renewals of the hotels' furniture, fixtures and equipment. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company had a balance of \$51.0 million and \$46.6 million, respectively, in reserves for such future improvements. This amount is included in restricted cash and escrows on the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

The Company is subject, from time to time, to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. While the resolution of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes, based on currently available information, that the final outcome of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, other than purely historical information, are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). These statements include statements about Xenia's plans, objectives, strategies, financial performance and outlook, trends, the amount and timing of future cash distributions, anticipated timing to close a pending transaction, prospects or future events and involve known and unknown risks that are difficult to predict. As a result, our actual financial results, performance, achievements or prospects may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of words such as "may," "could," "expect," "intend," "plan," "seek," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "guidance," "predict," "continue," "likely," "will," "would," "illustrative" and variations of these terms and similar expressions, or the negative of the terms or similar expressions. Such forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Xenia and its management based on their knowledge and understanding of the business and industry, are inherently uncertain. These statements are not guarantees of future performance, and stockholders should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. There are a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors, many of which are beyond our control, that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Such risks, uncertainties and other important factors include, among others: the risks, uncertainties and factors set forth in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as may be updated elsewhere in this report; and other Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q that we have filed or will file with the SEC; business, financial and operating risks inherent to real estate investments and the lodging industry; seasonal and cyclical volatility in the lodging industry; adverse changes in the energy and/or technology industries that result in a sustained downturn of related businesses and corporate spending that may negatively impact our revenues and results of operations; macroeconomic and other factors beyond our control that can adversely affect and reduce demand for hotel rooms; contraction in the global economy or low levels of economic growth; levels of spending in business and leisure segments as well as consumer confidence; declines in occupancy and average daily rate; fluctuations in the supply and demand for hotel rooms; changes in the competitive environment in lodging industry, including due to consolidation of management companies, franchisors and online travel agencies, and changes in the markets where we own hotels; events beyond our control, such as war, terrorist attacks, or cyber-attacks, travel-related health concerns and natural disasters; cyber incidents and information technology failures; our reliance on third-party hotel management companies to operate and manage our hotels; our ability to maintain good relationships with our third-party hotel management companies and franchisors; our failure to maintain brand operating standards; our ability to maintain our brand licenses at our hotels; relationships with labor unions and changes in labor laws; loss of our senior management team or key personnel; our ability to identify and consummate acquisitions of additional hotels; our ability to integrate and successfully operate any hotel properties acquired in the future and the risks associated with these hotel properties; the impact of hotel renovations, repositioning, redevelopments and re-branding activities; our ability to access capital for renovations and acquisitions on terms and at times that are acceptable to us; the fixed cost nature of hotel ownership; our ability to service, restructure or refinance our debt; changes in interest rates and operating costs; compliance with regulatory regimes and local laws; uninsured or under insured losses, including those relating to natural disasters, terrorism or cyber-attacks; changes in distribution channels, such as through internet travel intermediaries or websites that facilitate short-term rental of homes and apartments from owners; the amount of debt that we currently have or may incur in the future; provisions in our debt agreements that may restrict the operation of our business; our organizational and governance structure; our status as a real estate investment trust (a "REIT"); our taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS") lessee structure; the cost of compliance with and liabilities under environmental, health and safety laws; adverse litigation judgments or settlements; changes in real estate and zoning laws and increase in real property tax rates; changes in federal, state or local tax law, including legislative, administrative, regulatory or other actions affecting REITs; changes in governmental regulations or interpretations thereof; and estimates relating to our ability to make distributions to our stockholders in the future.

These factors are not necessarily all of the important factors that could cause our actual financial results, performance, achievements or prospects to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by any of our forward-looking statements. Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could harm our results. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements set forth above. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we do not undertake or assume any obligation to update publicly any of these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, new information or future events, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking statements, except to the extent required by applicable laws. If we update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes, which appear elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Overview

Xenia Hotels & Resorts, Inc. ("we", "us", "our", "Xenia" or the "Company") is a self-advised and self-administered REIT that invests primarily in premium full service and lifestyle hotels, with a focus on the top 25 lodging markets as well as key leisure destinations in the United States ("U.S."). A premium full service hotel refers to a hotel defined as "upper upscale" or "luxury" by STR Inc. ("STR"), but excluding hotels referred to as "lifestyle" hotels. A lifestyle hotel refers to an innovative hotel with a focus on providing a unique and individualized guest experience in a smaller footprint by combining traditional hotel services with modern technologies and placing an emphasis on local influence. As of September 30, 2018, we owned 40 hotels, 38 of which are wholly owned, comprising 11,239 rooms, across 17 states and the District of Columbia, and had a 75% ownership interest in two hotels owned through two consolidated investments in real estate entities. Our hotels are operated and/or licensed by industry leaders such as Marriott®, Kimpton®, Hyatt®, Fairmont®, Hilton®, and Loews®, as well as leading independent management companies.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, the Operating Partnership, XHR Holding, and its consolidated investments in real estate entities. The Company's subsidiaries and consolidated investments in real estate entities generally consist of limited liability companies, limited partnerships and the TRS. The effects of all inter-company transactions have been eliminated. Corporate costs directly associated with our principal executive offices, personnel and other administrative costs are reflected as general and administrative expenses on the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

Our Revenues and Expenses

Our revenue is primarily derived from hotel operations, including rooms revenue, food and beverage revenue and other revenue, which consists of parking, other guest services and tenant leases, among other items.

Our operating costs and expenses consist of the costs to provide hotel services, including rooms expense, food and beverage expense, management fees and other direct and indirect operating expenses. Rooms expense includes housekeeping wages and associated payroll taxes, room supplies, laundry services and front desk costs. Food and beverage expense primarily includes the cost of food, beverages and associated labor. Other direct and indirect hotel expenses include labor and other costs associated with the other operating department revenue, as well as labor and other costs associated with general and administrative departments, sales and marketing, information technology and telecommunications, repairs and maintenance and utility costs. Our hotels are managed by independent, third-party management companies under long-term agreements under which the management companies typically earn base and incentive management fees based on the levels of revenues and profitability of each individual hotel.

Key Indicators of Operating Performance

We measure hotel results of operations and the operating performance of our business by evaluating financial and nonfinancial metrics such as Revenue Per Available Room ("RevPAR"); average daily rate ("ADR"); occupancy rate ("occupancy"); earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization for real estate ("EBITDAre") and Adjusted EBITDAre ("Adjusted EBITDAre"); and funds from operations ("FFO") and Adjusted FFO ("Adjusted FFO"). We evaluate individual hotel and company-wide performance with comparisons to budgets, prior periods and competing properties. ADR, occupancy and RevPAR may be impacted by macroeconomic factors as well as regional and local economies and events. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for further discussion of the Company's use, definitions and limitations of EBITDAre, Adjusted EBITDAre, FFO and Adjusted FFO and why management believes these financial measures are useful to investors.

Results of Operations

Overview

The U.S. lodging industry has historically exhibited a strong correlation to U.S. GDP, which grew approximately 3.5% during the third quarter of 2018 according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, compared to approximately 3.0% growth in the third quarter of 2017. This growth was primarily driven by consumer spending on goods and services, private inventory investment, and federal, state and local government spending coupled with a stable unemployment rate below 5%. In addition to these favorable macroeconomic factors, demand growth in the U.S. lodging industry was 1.6% during the third quarter of 2018, which was tempered by supply growth of 2%. These factors combined led to an increase in industry RevPAR of 1.7% for the third quarter of 2018 compared to 2017 and a 3.1% increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to 2017. Industry RevPAR growth was primarily driven by ADR growth of 2.1% offset by a decrease in occupancy of 0.4% for the third quarter of 2018 and ADR growth of 2.5% and an increase in occupancy of 0.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, per industry reports.

Our total portfolio RevPAR, which includes the results of hotels that were sold or acquired during the respective periods presented, decreased 0.8% to \$155.88 for the third quarter of 2018 compared to \$157.13 for the third quarter of 2017 and increased 5.1% to \$164.13 for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to \$156.18 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. These changes in our total portfolio RevPAR compared to 2017 were largely driven by changes in our portfolio composition. Between April and October 2017, we acquired four premium full service hotels, and in the third quarter of 2018, we acquired two additional premium full service hotels. In 2017, we completed the disposition of seven hotels, most of which were select service upscale hotels. In March 2018, we sold the 645-room Aston Waikiki Beach Hotel. In addition to increasing our total portfolio RevPAR for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, these transactions resulted in a change in the seasonality of our portfolio's earnings, as the hotels acquired generally have their highest demand during the first and second quarters.

Excluding acquisitions and dispositions, our comparable hotels were impacted by renovation projects at 11 hotels during the first quarter of 2018, which included guest room renovations at seven hotels representing nearly 15% of our total guest room count, caused disruption in rooms revenue. These renovations were completed or substantially completed by the end of the first quarter. In the second quarter of 2018, we began several renovation projects, including guest room renovations at Marriott Dallas City Center and Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress, which were completed in the third quarter. Also during the third quarter of 2018, we completed the meeting space renovation at the Westin Galleria Houston and made significant progress on the renovation of the meeting space at Marriott Woodlands Waterway Hotel & Convention Center. In addition to portfolio renovations, the third quarter of 2018 was impacted by the calendar shift of holidays between periods and Hurricanes Harvey and Irma. These factors were offset by stronger group business contributions in the third quarter of 2018, which drove increased food and beverage revenues.

Net income attributable to common stockholders decreased 20.6% during the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to 2017, primarily due to the \$1.6 million gain on sale from the disposition of one hotel in July 2017, a net reduction in operating income of \$2.8 million attributed to the changes in our portfolio from the five acquisitions we completed between October 2017 and September 2018 and the two dispositions since July 2017, and from a \$1.3 million decrease in operating income from our 35-comparable hotels during the third quarter of 2018 compared to 2017. These decreases were offset by a \$1.6 million increase in our tax benefit compared to third quarter of 2018 and the non-recurring impairment and other losses of \$2.2 million attributed Hurricanes Harvey and Irma that were incurred in the third quarter of 2017.

Net income attributable to common stockholders increased 5.1% during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to 2017, primarily due to the contributions from the six acquisitions offset by the disposition of Aston Waikiki Beach Hotel that was sold in March 2018 and the seven dispositions in 2017. Additional operating income of \$19.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was the net contribution from the six acquisitions between May 2017 and October 2018, offset by the eight dispositions since April 2017, a \$2.9 million gain on business interruption insurance primarily attributed to Hyatt Centric Key West Resort & Spa, and the non-recurring impairment and other losses of \$2.2 million attributed Hurricanes Harvey and Irma that were incurred in the third quarter of 2017. These increases were offset by a reduction in operating income from our 34-comparable hotels of

\$4.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to 2017, a \$5.8 million increase in interest expense, an \$8.5 million difference in the gain on sale between the respective periods, and a \$0.7 million increase in income tax expense compared to 2017.

Adjusted EBITDA attributable to common stock and unit holders for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 decreased 4.7% and increased 10.8%, respectively, and Adjusted FFO attributable to common stock and unit holders decreased 3.4% and increased 9.4%, respectively, compared to 2017. These decreases quarter over quarter were primarily attributed to a decrease in our 35-comparable hotels' RevPAR. The increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was primarily attributed to the changes in our portfolio composition from acquisitions and dispositions and the timing of such transactions and the gain on business interruption insurance proceeds. Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for the definition of these

financial measures, a description of how they are useful to investors as key supplemental measures of our operating performance and the reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures to net income attributable to common stock and unit holders.

Operating Information Comparison

The following table sets forth certain operating information for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Nine Months Ended		
	September 30,		
	2018	2017	Variance
Number of properties at January 1	39	42	(3)
Properties acquired	2	1	1
Properties disposed	(1)	(7)	6
Number of properties at September 30	40	36	4
Number of rooms at January 1	11,533	10,911	622
Rooms in properties acquired or added to portfolio upon completion of property improvements ⁽¹⁾	387	816	(429)
Rooms in properties disposed or combined during property improvements ⁽²⁾	(681)	(1,171)	490
Number of rooms at September 30	11,239	10,556	683

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	September 30,			September 30,		
	2018	2017	Variance	2018	2017	Variance
Portfolio Statistics:						
Occupancy ⁽³⁾	75.8	% 79.3	% (350) bps	76.9	% 77.1	% (20) bps
ADR ⁽³⁾	\$205.65	\$198.20	3.8%	\$213.53	\$202.53	5.4%
RevPAR ⁽³⁾	\$155.88	\$157.13	(0.8)%	\$164.13	\$156.18	5.1%

(1) During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company acquired the 202-room Ritz-Carlton, Denver and the 185-room Fairmont Pittsburgh. During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company acquired the 815-room Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress and added one room at RiverPlace Hotel upon completion of property improvements.

(2) During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we disposed of the 645-room Aston Waikiki Beach Hotel. At the Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress we converted 72 guestrooms into 36 newly created suites, which resulted in a reduction in our total room count. During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company disposed of seven hotels with 1,153 rooms. At the Westin Galleria Houston we converted 36 guestrooms into 18 newly created suites, which resulted in a reduction in our total room count.

For hotels acquired during the applicable period, operating statistics are included starting on the date of acquisition. (3) For hotels disposed of during the period, operating results and statistics are only included through the date of respective disposition.

Revenues

Revenues consists of rooms, food and beverage, and other revenues from our hotels, as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2018	2017	Increase / (Decrease)	Variance	2018	2017	Increase / (Decrease)	Variance
Revenues:								
Rooms revenues	\$156,973	\$152,942	\$ 4,031	2.6 %	\$495,378	\$462,261	\$ 33,117	7.2 %

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Food and beverage revenues	69,179	56,653	12,526	22.1	%	242,014	185,030	56,984	30.8	%
Other revenues	14,837	13,694	1,143	8.3	%	45,152	38,851	6,301	16.2	%
Total revenues	\$240,989	\$223,289	\$ 17,700	7.9	%	\$782,544	\$686,142	\$ 96,402	14.0	%

Rooms revenues

In the third quarter of 2018, we acquired two premium full service hotels. Between April and October 2017, we acquired four premium full service hotels and completed the disposition of seven hotels, most of which were select service upscale hotels. Also, in March 2018, we sold the 645-room Aston Waikiki Beach Hotel. These transactions, and the timing of such

transactions, led to a change in our portfolio composition and the seasonality of our earnings, as the hotels acquired generally have their highest demand during the first and second quarters.

Rooms revenues increased by \$4.0 million, or 2.6%, to \$157.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 from \$152.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The following amounts are the primary drivers of the changes quarter-over-quarter:

\$14.7 million increase contributed by the five hotels acquired since October 2017, which included Hyatt Regency Scottsdale Resort & Spa at Gainey Ranch, Royal Palms Resort & Spa, The Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City, The Ritz-Carlton, Denver, and Fairmont Pittsburgh; and

\$8.6 million decrease attributed to the disposition of Aston Waikiki Beach Hotel in March 2018 and Marriott West Des Moines in July 2017.

Excluding the amounts above, rooms revenues decreased \$2.1 million, or 1.4%, for the remainder of our 35-comparable hotels, which was attributed to the impact of guest room renovations at Marriott Dallas City Center and Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress during the third quarter of 2018 and the impact from Hurricanes Harvey and Irma during the third quarter of 2017.

Rooms revenues increased by \$33.1 million, or 7.2%, to \$495.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from \$462.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The following amounts are the primary drivers of the changes year-over-year:

\$74.0 million increase contributed by the six hotels acquired since May 2017, which included Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress, Hyatt Regency Scottsdale Resort & Spa at Gainey Ranch, Royal Palms Resort & Spa, The Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City, The Ritz-Carlton, Denver, and Fairmont Pittsburgh; and

\$39.2 million decrease attributed to the disposition of eight hotels since April 2017.

Excluding the amounts above, rooms revenue decreased \$1.7 million, or 0.4%, for the remainder of our 34-comparable hotels. This decrease was primarily attributed to 14 of our hotels undergoing renovations during 2018, which included guest room renovations at nine hotels representing nearly 24% of our total guest room count as of September 30, 2018.

Food and beverage revenues

The increases in food and beverage revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to 2017 is largely driven by the timing of transaction activity during the last year and changes in portfolio composition. The four hotels acquired in 2017 and the two hotels acquired in 2018 are full service hotels that offer various restaurant venues, in addition to significantly larger meeting facilities and event space, all of which contribute higher food and beverage revenue compared to the eight hotels sold during these periods, most of which were select service upscale hotels.

Food and beverage revenues increased by \$12.5 million, or 22.1%, to \$69.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 from \$56.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The following amounts are the primary drivers of the changes quarter-over-quarter:

\$10.7 million increase contributed by the five hotels acquired since October 2017, which included Hyatt Regency Scottsdale Resort & Spa at Gainey Ranch, Royal Palms Resort & Spa, The Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City, The Ritz-Carlton, Denver, and Fairmont Pittsburgh; and

\$0.1 million decrease attributed to the disposition of Aston Waikiki Beach Hotel in March 2018 and Marriott West Des Moines in July 2017.

Excluding the amounts above, food and beverage revenues increased \$1.9 million, or 3.3%, for the remainder of our 35-comparable hotels attributed to stronger group contributions during the third quarter of 2018.

Food and beverage revenues increased by \$57.0 million, or 30.8%, to \$242.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from \$185.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The following amounts are

the primary drivers of the changes year-over-year:

\$57.8 million increase contributed by the six hotels acquired since May 2017, which included Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress, Hyatt Regency Scottsdale Resort & Spa at Gainey Ranch, Royal Palms Resort & Spa, The Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City, The Ritz-Carlton, Denver, and Fairmont Pittsburgh; and

29

\$2.2 million decrease attributed to the disposition of eight hotels since April 2017.

Excluding the amounts above, food and beverage revenues increased \$1.4 million, or 0.8%, for the remainder of our 34-comparable hotels.

Other revenues

The increase in other revenues was largely driven by the timing of transaction activity during the last year as the six hotels acquired have more amenities and resort fees compared to the properties sold.

Other revenues increased by \$1.1 million, or 8.3%, to \$14.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 from \$13.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The following amounts are the primary drivers of the changes quarter-over-quarter:

\$2.7 million increase is primarily due to resort fees, parking and spa revenue contributed by the five hotels acquired since October 2017, which included Hyatt Regency Scottsdale Resort & Spa at Gainey Ranch, Royal Palms Resort & Spa, The Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City, The Ritz-Carlton, Denver, and Fairmont Pittsburgh; and

\$2.1 million decrease attributed to the disposition of Aston Waikiki Beach Hotel in March 2018 and Marriott West Des Moines in July 2017.

Excluding the amounts above, other revenues increased \$0.5 million, or 4.3%, for the remainder of our 35-comparable hotels.

Other revenues increased by \$6.3 million, or 16.2%, to \$45.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from \$38.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The following amounts are the primary drivers of the changes year-over-year:

\$12.1 million increase is primarily due to resort fees, parking and spa revenue contributed by the six hotels acquired since May 2017, which included Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress, Hyatt Regency Scottsdale Resort & Spa at Gainey Ranch, Royal Palms Resort & Spa, The Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City, The Ritz-Carlton, Denver, and Fairmont Pittsburgh; and

\$5.4 million decrease attributed to the disposition of eight hotels since April 2017.

Excluding the amounts above, other revenues decreased \$0.4 million, or 1.4%, for the remainder of our 34-comparable hotels.

Hotel Operating Expenses

Hotel operating expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2018	2017	Increase / (Decrease)	Variance	2018	2017	Increase / (Decrease)	Variance
Hotel operating expenses:								
Rooms expenses	\$38,007	\$35,427	\$ 2,580	7.3 %	\$115,183	\$104,406	\$ 10,777	10.3 %
Food and beverage expenses	49,130	40,507	8,623	21.3 %	155,633	121,489	34,144	28.1 %
Other direct expenses	4,609	3,441	1,168	33.9 %	13,798	9,750	4,048	41.5 %
Other indirect expenses	60,796	54,859	5,937	10.8 %	187,189	163,573	23,616	14.4 %
Management and franchise fees	10,459	9,393	1,066	11.3 %	34,466	32,493	1,973	6.1 %
Total hotel operating expenses	\$163,001	\$143,627	\$ 19,374	13.5 %	\$506,269	\$431,711	\$ 74,558	17.3 %
Total hotel operating expenses								

Since our portfolio composition has evolved from the beginning of 2017 rooms expense, food and beverage expense and other operating department costs fluctuate based on various factors, including occupancy, labor costs, utilities and insurance costs.

30

Total hotel operating expenses increased \$19.4 million, or 13.5%, to \$163.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 from \$143.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The following amounts are the primary drivers of changes quarter-over-quarter:

\$23.7 million contributed by the five hotels acquired since October 2017, which included Hyatt Regency Scottsdale Resort & Spa at Gainey Ranch, Royal Palms Resort & Spa, The Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City, The Ritz-Carlton, Denver, and Fairmont Pittsburgh; and

\$5.6 million decrease attributed to the disposition of Aston Waikiki Beach Hotel in March 2018 and Marriott West Des Moines in July 2017.

Excluding the amounts above, hotel operating expenses increased \$1.3 million, or 1.0%, for the remainder of our 35-comparable hotels.

Total hotel operating expenses increased \$74.6 million, or 17.3%, to \$506.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from \$431.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The following amounts are the primary drivers of changes year-over-year:

\$97.3 million contributed by the six hotels acquired since May 2017, which included Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress, Hyatt Regency Scottsdale Resort & Spa at Gainey Ranch, Royal Palms Resort & Spa, The Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City, The Ritz-Carlton, Denver, and Fairmont Pittsburgh; and

\$25.6 million decrease attributed to the disposition of eight hotels since April 2017.

Excluding the amounts above, hotel operating expenses increased \$2.9 million, or 0.8%, for the remainder of our 34-comparable hotels.

Corporate and Other Expenses

Corporate and other expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2018	2017	Increase / (Decrease)	Variance	2018	2017	Increase / (Decrease)	Variance
Depreciation and amortization	\$39,282	\$37,492	\$ 1,790	4.8 %	\$116,684	\$110,596	\$ 6,088	5.5 %
Real estate taxes, personal property taxes and insurance	11,652	10,152	1,500	14.8 %	35,331	32,208	3,123	9.7 %
Ground lease expense	1,120	1,393	(273)	(19.6)%	3,826	4,178	(352)	(8.4)%
General and administrative expenses	6,919	7,258	(339)	(4.7)%	22,852	23,479	(627)	(2.7)%
Gain on business interruption insurance	(234)	—	(234)	—	(2,883)	—	(2,883)	—
Acquisition and terminated transaction costs	8	210	(202)	(96.2)%	230	1,476	(1,246)	(84.4)%
Impairment and other losses	—	2,174	(2,174)	(100.0)%	—	2,174	(2,174)	(100.0)%
Total corporate and other expenses	\$58,747	\$58,679	\$ 68	0.1 %	\$176,040	\$174,111	\$ 1,929	1.1 %

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$1.8 million, or 4.8%, to \$39.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 from \$37.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and \$6.1 million, or 5.5%, to \$116.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from \$110.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. These increases were the result of the acquisition of six hotels since May 2017 and \$83.6 million

of capital expenditures during the nine months ended September 30, 2018, which was offset by a reduction attributed to the disposition of eight hotels since April 2017.

Real estate taxes, personal property taxes and insurance

Real estate taxes, personal property taxes and insurance expense increased \$1.5 million, or 14.8%, to \$11.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 from \$10.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and \$3.1 million, or 9.7%, to \$35.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from \$32.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. These increases were primarily attributed to a net increase from the acquisition of six hotels since May 2017, offset by a reduction in expenses attributed to the disposition of eight hotels since April 2017.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased \$0.3 million, or 4.7%, to \$6.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 from \$7.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and decreased \$0.6 million, or 2.7%, to \$22.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from \$23.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, which was primarily attributable to decreases in share-based compensation expense and other employee related costs, and professional fees compared to 2017.

Gain on business interruption insurance

Gain on business interruption insurance was \$0.2 million and \$2.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively. During the three months ended September 30, 2018, we recognized \$0.2 million of business interruption insurance proceeds related to business lost at Marriott Woodlands Waterway Hotel & Convention Center from Hurricane Harvey, which impacted the hotel in the fourth quarter of 2017. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we also recognized \$2.6 million related to Hyatt Centric Key West Resort & Spa as a result of Hurricane Irma, of which \$1.4 million of the proceeds related to lost income in the third and fourth quarters of 2017, with the remaining \$1.2 million attributable to lost income from the first quarter of 2018.

Acquisition and terminated transaction costs

Acquisition and terminated transaction costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 were related to terminated transaction costs. The acquisition costs attributed to the two hotels acquired during the third quarter of 2018 were capitalized as part of the purchase price as these transactions were accounted for as asset acquisitions. Acquisition and terminated transaction costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 were primarily attributable to the acquisition of the Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress in May 2017 and the three hotels acquired in October 2017, which were accounted for as business combinations.

Impairment and other losses

There was no impairment during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company recorded a loss of \$950 thousand, net of estimated insurance recoveries, related to several of our properties that sustained damage from Hurricanes Harvey and Irma during the period. In addition, the Company expensed an estimated \$1.2 million of hurricane-related repairs and cleanup costs during the quarter.

Results of Non-Operating Income and Expenses

Non-operating income and expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,			Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2018	2017	Increase / (Decrease) Variance	2018	2017	Increase / (Decrease) Variance	
Non-operating income and expenses:							
Gain on sale of investment properties	\$—	\$1,570	\$(1,570) (100.0)%	\$42,294	\$50,747	\$(8,453) (16.7)%	
Other income	10,428	(418)	(97.7)%	842	766	76	9.9%
Interest expense	(1,902)	(599)	303 2.6%	(38,672)	(32,896)	5,776	17.6%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	—	(465)	(274)	191	69.7%
Income tax benefit (expense)	1,988	5	(1,983) 415.6%	(8,325)	(7,670)	655	8.5%

Gain on sale of investment properties

The gain on sale of investment properties for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was primarily attributed to the sale of the Aston Waikiki Beach Hotel in March 2018. The gain on sale of investment properties for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 was related to the sale of seven hotels between April 2017 and July 2017.

Interest expense

Interest expense increased \$0.3 million, or 2.6%, to \$11.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 from \$11.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and \$5.8 million, or 17.6%, to \$38.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from \$32.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. This was primarily driven by an increase in the average outstanding debt in 2018 compared to 2017, the timing of debt draws and repayments, and a higher weighted average interest rate in 2018 compared to 2017.

Loss on extinguishment of debt

The loss on extinguishment of debt for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 was attributable to the write off of unamortized loan costs for the prepayment of five mortgage loans during the period. The loss on extinguishment of debt for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 was attributable to the write off of unamortized loan costs for the prepayment of three mortgage loans during the period.

Income tax expense

Income tax benefit increased \$1.6 million, or 415.6%, to \$2.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 from \$0.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and income tax expense increased \$0.7 million, or 8.5%, to \$8.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 from \$7.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The change from prior year was primarily attributable to higher taxable income from the timing of the six acquisitions since between May 2017 and October 2018 and the seasonality of earnings from such hotels, which is generally highest during the first and second quarters. These increases were offset by a decrease in taxable income from the eight dispositions since April 2017 coupled with a lower effective tax rate in 2018 compared to 2017.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We expect to meet our short-term liquidity requirements from cash on hand, cash flow from operations, borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility, use of our unencumbered asset base, the ability to refinance or extend our maturing debt as it becomes due, and equity proceeds from the sale of our common stock. The objectives of our cash management policy are to maintain the availability of liquidity and minimize operational costs. Further, we have an investment policy that is focused on the preservation of capital and maximizing the return on new and existing investments.

On a long-term basis, our objectives are to maximize revenue and profits generated by our existing properties and acquired hotels, to further enhance the value of our portfolio and produce an attractive current yield, as well as to generate sustainable and predictable cash flow from our operations to distribute to our stockholders. To the extent we are able to successfully improve the performance of our portfolio, we believe this will result in increased operating cash flows. Additionally, we may meet our long-term liquidity requirements through additional borrowings, the issuance of equity and debt securities, and/or proceeds from the sales of hotels.

In March 2018, the Company entered into an "At-the-Market" ("ATM") program pursuant to an Equity Distribution Agreement ("ATM Agreement") with Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, Jefferies LLC, KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. and Raymond James & Associates, Inc. In accordance with the terms of the ATM Agreement, the Company may from time to time offer and sell shares of its common stock having an aggregate offering price of up to \$200 million. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company received gross proceeds of \$15.2 million and \$137.4 million, respectively, and paid \$0.2 million and \$1.7 million in transaction fees, respectively, from the issuance of 629,303 and 5,719,959 shares of its common stock, respectively, in accordance with the ATM Agreement. In addition, the Company amortized capitalized transaction costs of \$0.7 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 that were previously included in other assets. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had \$62.6 million available for sale under the ATM Agreement.

We may, from time to time, seek to retire or purchase additional amounts of our outstanding equity through cash purchases and/or exchanges for other securities in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise, including pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 plan. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material. In December 2015, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program pursuant to which we are authorized to purchase up to \$100 million of the Company's outstanding Common Stock, in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise, including pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 plans. In November 2016, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to an additional \$75 million of the Company's outstanding Common Stock (such repurchase authorizations collectively referred to as the "Repurchase Program"). The Repurchase Program does not have an expiration date. This Repurchase Program may be suspended or discontinued at any time, and does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of shares. No shares were purchased as part of the Repurchase Program for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, 240,352 shares were repurchased under the Repurchase Program, at a weighted average price of \$17.07 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$4.1 million. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had approximately \$96.9 million remaining under its share repurchase authorization.

As of September 30, 2018, we had \$90.0 million of consolidated cash and cash equivalents and \$58.0 million of restricted cash and escrows. The restricted cash as of September 30, 2018 primarily consists of cash held in restricted escrows of \$4.5 million for real estate taxes and insurance, \$2.5 million in capital spending reserves, and \$51.0 million related to lodging furniture, fixtures and equipment reserves as required per the terms of our management and franchise agreements.

Mortgages and Unsecured Term Loans

As of September 30, 2018, our outstanding total debt was \$1.1 billion and had a weighted average interest rate of 3.82%.

In January 2018, we obtained a mortgage loan in the amount of \$65 million, which is collateralized by The Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City. The loan matures in January 2025 and bears an interest rate of LIBOR plus 210 basis points. The Company used the proceeds from this loan to repay the outstanding balance on its senior unsecured credit facility and for general corporate purposes. During the second quarter of 2018, we entered into various swap agreements to fix the interest rate through January 2023. The effective interest rate on the loan will be 3.69% through January 2019 after which the rate will increase to 4.95% through January 2023.

In August 2018, the Company closed on a \$150 million unsecured term loan maturing in August 2023. The term loan bears an interest rate based on a pricing grid with a range of 135 to 220 basis points plus LIBOR, determined by the Company's leverage ratio. Based on the Company's leverage ratio as of September 30, 2018, the current effective interest rate is LIBOR plus 145 basis points. The term loan also includes an accordion option that allows the Company to request additional lender commitments of up to \$100 million. As of September 30, 2018, the term loan had no outstanding balance, as the Company delayed the funding of the loan upon close. Subsequent to quarter end, the Company funded \$65 million of the \$150 million available under the term loan, with the remaining funding to occur at a later date.

In September 2018, we modified the mortgage loan collateralized by Andaz Napa. The amendment resulted in \$18 million of incremental proceeds, lowered the interest rate to LIBOR plus 190 basis points, and extended the maturity date to September 2024.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, we continued to reduce our exposure to variable rate debt. At September 30, 2018 our variable rate debt represented 14% of total debt compared to 28% of total debt at December 31, 2017. We accomplished this through the execution of new interest rate swaps and by electing the prepayment option per the terms of the following mortgage loan agreements:

Mortgage Loan	Principal Repaid (in millions)	Original Maturity	Repayment Date
Hotel Monaco Chicago ⁽¹⁾	\$ 18.3	01/2019	02/2018
Andaz Savannah ⁽¹⁾	21.5	01/2019	04/2018
Hotel Monaco Denver	41.0	01/2019	05/2018
Loews New Orleans Hotel ⁽¹⁾	37.5	02/2019	05/2018
Westin Galleria Houston & Westin Oaks Houston at The Galleria ⁽¹⁾	110.0	05/2019	06/2018
Total repayments during the nine months ended September 30, 2018	\$ 228.3		

(1)Mortgage loan had a variable interest rate.

Subsequent to quarter end, in October 2018, the Company elected its prepayment option per the terms of the mortgage loans collateralized by Grand Bohemian Hotel Charleston and Grand Bohemian Hotel Mountain Brook. The remaining balance of two variable rate mortgage loans of \$43.4 million was repaid in full.

Derivatives

As of September 30, 2018, we had various interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$728.3 million. These swaps fix the variable rate for five of our hotel mortgage loans for a portion of or the entire term of the mortgage loan and fix LIBOR for a portion of or the entire term of our three unsecured term loans. The unsecured term loan spreads may vary, as they are determined by the Company's leverage ratio.

Credit facility

In January 2018, the Company entered into an amended and restated unsecured revolving credit facility with a syndicate of bank lenders. The amendment upsized the credit facility from \$400 million to \$500 million and extended the maturity an additional three years to February 2022, with two additional six-month extension options. The credit facility's interest rate is now based on a pricing grid with a range of 150 to 225 basis points over LIBOR as determined by the Company's leverage ratio, a reduction from the previous pricing grid which ranged from 150 to 245 basis points over LIBOR.

As of September 30, 2018, we had no outstanding balance under the senior unsecured revolving credit facility.

Sources and Uses of Cash

Our principal sources of cash are cash flows generated from operations and borrowings under debt financings, including draws on our revolving credit facility. We may also obtain cash from various types of equity offerings, including our ATM program, or the sale of our hotels. Our principal uses of cash are asset acquisitions, capital investments, routine debt service and debt repayments, operating costs, corporate expenses and dividends. We may also elect to use cash to buy back our common stock under the Repurchase Program.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017

The table below presents summary cash flow information for the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 196,760	\$ 171,192
Net cash used in investing activities	(29,662)	(56,641)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(149,476)	111,740
Increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 17,622	\$ 226,291
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, at beginning of year	130,404	287,027
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, at end of period	\$ 148,026	\$ 513,318

Operating

Cash provided by operating activities was \$196.8 million and \$171.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Our cash flows provided by operating activities generally consist of the net cash generated by our hotel operations, partially offset by the cash paid for corporate expenses and other working capital changes. Our cash flows provided by operating activities may also be affected by changes in our portfolio resulting from hotel acquisitions, dispositions or renovations. The net increase to cash provided by operating activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was primarily due to changes in our portfolio composition reflecting completed acquisitions and dispositions and the timing of such transactions. Refer to the "Results of Operations" section for further discussion of our operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

Investing

Cash used in investing activities was \$29.7 million and \$56.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, and 2017, respectively. Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was primarily due to (i) \$128.0 million for the acquisition of The Ritz-Carlton, Denver and Fairmont Pittsburgh, (ii) \$83.6 million in capital improvements at our hotel properties and (iii) an acquisition deposit of \$15.0 million, which was offset by (iv) the disposition of Aston Waikiki Beach Hotel for net proceeds of \$196.9 million. Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was primarily due to (i) the acquisition of the Hyatt Regency Grand Cypress for \$202.9 million, (ii) \$52.1 million in capital improvements at our hotel properties, and (iii) a \$6.0 million deposit on a hotel acquisition, offset by (iv) \$204.4 million in proceeds from the disposition of seven hotels during 2017.

Financing

Cash used in financing activities was \$149.5 million and \$111.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, and 2017, respectively. Cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was primarily attributed to (i) the payment of \$90.5 million in dividends, (ii) the repayment of mortgage debt totaling \$228.3 million, (iii) the repayment of the outstanding balance on the line of credit totaling \$40.0 million and (iv) payment of \$4.8 million in loan costs attributed current year financing transactions. These decreases were offset by proceeds of (i) \$135.0 million, net of transaction costs, from the sale of our common stock through the ATM program and (ii) \$83 million from the funding of mortgage debt. Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was primarily comprised of (i) proceeds of \$215 million from the funding of mortgage debt and (ii) the funding of the \$125 million term loan, offset by (iii) the repayment of mortgage debt totaling \$127.9 million, (iv) \$6.0 million used to repurchase common shares, of which \$4.1 million was under the Repurchase Program and \$1.9 million was used to redeem shares of common stock to satisfy employee withholding requirements in connection with stock compensation vesting, and (v) the payment of \$88.9 million in dividends and (vi) payment of \$3.2 million in loan costs attributable to the 2017 financing transactions.

Capital Expenditures and Reserve Funds

We maintain each of our properties in good repair and condition and in conformity with applicable laws and regulations, franchise agreements and management agreements. Routine capital expenditures are administered by the hotel management companies. However, we have approval rights over the capital expenditures as part of the annual budget process for each of our properties. From time to time, certain of our hotels may be undergoing renovations as a result of our decision to upgrade portions of the hotels, such as guest rooms, public space, meeting space and/or restaurants, in order to better compete with other hotels in our markets. In addition, upon the acquisition of a hotel we may be required to complete a property improvement plan in order to bring the hotel up to the respective brand standards. If permitted by the terms of the management agreement, funding for a renovation will first come from the furniture, fixtures and equipment reserves. We are obligated to maintain reserve funds with respect to certain agreements with our hotel management companies, franchisors and lenders to provide funds, generally 3% to 5% of hotel revenues, sufficient to cover the cost of certain capital improvements to the hotels and to periodically replace and update furniture, fixtures and equipment. Certain of the agreements require that we reserve this cash in separate accounts. To the extent that the furniture, fixtures and equipment reserves are not available or adequate to cover the cost of the renovation, we may fund a portion of the renovation with cash on hand, borrowings from our unsecured revolving credit facility and/or other sources of available liquidity. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had a total of \$51.0 million and \$46.6 million, respectively, of furniture, fixtures and equipment reserves. We have

been and will continue to be prudent with respect to our capital spending, taking into account our cash flows from operations.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, we made total capital expenditures of \$27.7 million and \$83.6 million, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, we made total capital expenditures of \$20.7 million and \$52.1 million, respectively.

35

Contractual Obligations

The table below presents, on a consolidated basis, obligations and commitments to make future payments under debt obligations and lease agreements as of September 30, 2018 (in thousands):

	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Debt maturities ⁽¹⁾	\$1,382,334	\$12,576	\$159,661	\$524,426	\$685,671
Ground leases	43,688	207	3,309	3,309	36,863
Corporate office lease	4,636	102	835	882	2,817
Total	\$1,430,658	\$12,885	\$163,805	\$528,617	\$725,351

(1) Includes principal and interest payments, for both variable and fixed rate loans. The variable rate interest payments were calculated based upon the variable rate spread plus 1-month LIBOR as of September 30, 2018.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 30, 2018, we have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We consider the following non-GAAP financial measures useful to investors as key supplemental measures of our operating performance: EBITDA, EBITDAre, Adjusted EBITDAre, FFO and Adjusted FFO. These non-GAAP financial measures should be considered along with, but not as alternatives to, net income or loss, operating profit, cash from operations, or any other operating performance measure as prescribed per GAAP.

EBITDA, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre

EBITDA is a commonly used measure of performance in many industries and is defined as net income or loss (calculated in accordance with GAAP) excluding interest expense, provision for income taxes (including income taxes applicable to sale of assets) and depreciation and amortization. We consider EBITDA useful to an investor regarding our results of operations, in evaluating and facilitating comparisons of our operating performance between periods and between REITs by removing the impact of our capital structure (primarily interest expense) and asset base (primarily depreciation and amortization) from our operating results, even though EBITDA does not represent an amount that accrues directly to common stockholders. In addition, EBITDA is used as one measure in determining the value of hotel acquisitions and dispositions and along with FFO and Adjusted FFO, it is used by management in the annual budget process for compensation programs.

We then calculate EBITDAre in accordance with standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("Nareit"), which we adopted on January 1, 2018. Nareit defines EBITDAre as EBITDA plus or minus losses and gains on the disposition of depreciated property, including gains/losses on change of control, plus impairment write-downs of depreciated property and of investments in unconsolidated affiliates caused by a decrease in value of depreciated property in the affiliate, and adjustments to reflect the entity's share of EBITDAre of unconsolidated affiliates.

We further adjust EBITDAre to exclude the impact of non-controlling interests in consolidated entities other than our Operating Partnership Common Units because our Operating Partnership Common Units may be redeemed for common stock. We believe it is meaningful for the investor to understand Adjusted EBITDAre attributable to all common stock and Operating Partnership unit holders. We also adjust EBITDAre for certain additional items such as hotel property acquisition and terminated transaction costs, amortization of share-based compensation, the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, and other costs we believe do not represent recurring operations and are not indicative of the performance of our underlying hotel property entities. We believe Adjusted EBITDAre attributable to common stock and unit holders provides investors with another financial measure in evaluating and facilitating comparison of operating performance between periods and between REITs that report similar measures.

Prior to the adoption of EBITDAre on January 1, 2018, we historically presented EBITDA attributable to common stock and unit holders, which excluded depreciation expense related to corporate level assets and the allocation of EBITDA to noncontrolling interests in our consolidated investments in real estate entities. In order to calculate

EBITDA are in accordance with Nareit's definition, these adjustments are now made to derive Adjusted EBITDA. Therefore, there were no retrospective changes to Adjusted EBITDA as historically presented upon conversion to Adjusted EBITDA.

FFO and Adjusted FFO

We calculate FFO in accordance with standards established by the Nareit, which defines FFO as net income or loss (calculated in accordance with GAAP), excluding real estate-related depreciation, amortization and impairments, gains (losses) from sales of real estate, the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, similar adjustments for partnerships and joint ventures, and items classified by GAAP as extraordinary. Historical cost accounting for real estate assets implicitly assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values instead have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, most industry investors consider presentations of operating results for real estate companies that use historical cost accounting to be insufficient by themselves. We believe that the presentation of FFO provides useful supplemental information to investors regarding our operating performance by excluding the effect of real estate depreciation and amortization, gains (losses) from sales for real estate, impairments of real estate assets, extraordinary items and the portion of these items related to unconsolidated entities, all of which are based on historical cost accounting and which may be of lesser significance in evaluating current performance. We believe that the presentation of FFO can facilitate comparisons of operating performance between periods and between REITs, even though FFO does not represent an amount that accrues directly to common stockholders. Our calculation of FFO may not be comparable to measures calculated by other companies who do not use the Nareit definition of FFO or do not calculate FFO per diluted share in accordance with Nareit guidance. Additionally, FFO may not be helpful when comparing us to non-REITs. We present FFO attributable to common stock and unit holders, which includes our Operating Partnership units because our Operating Partnership units may be redeemed for common stock. We believe it is meaningful for the investor to understand FFO attributable to all common stock and Operating Partnership unit holders.

We further adjust FFO for certain additional items that are not in Nareit's definition of FFO such as hotel property acquisition and terminated transaction costs, amortization of debt origination costs and share-based compensation, and other expenses we believe do not represent recurring operations. We believe that Adjusted FFO provides investors with useful supplemental information that may facilitate comparisons of ongoing operating performance between periods and between REITs that make similar adjustments to FFO and is beneficial to investors' complete understanding of our operating performance.

The following is a reconciliation of net income to EBITDA, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre attributable to common stock and unit holder for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income	\$9,334	\$11,767	\$95,909	\$90,993
Adjustments:				
Interest expense	11,902	11,599	38,672	32,896
Income tax (benefit) expense	(1,985)	(385)	8,325	7,670
Depreciation and amortization	39,282	37,492	116,684	110,596
EBITDA	\$58,533	\$60,473	\$259,590	\$242,155
Impairment and other losses	—	950	—	950
Gain on sale of investment properties	—	(1,570)	(42,294)	(50,747)
EBITDAre	\$58,533	\$59,853	\$217,296	\$192,358
Reconciliation to Adjusted EBITDAre				
Non-controlling interests in consolidated real estate entities	167	130	325	75
Adjustments related to non-controlling interests in consolidated real estate entities	(358)	(336)	(1,052)	(987)
Depreciation and amortization related to corporate assets	(100)	(105)	(303)	(328)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	465	274
Acquisition and terminated transaction costs	8	210	230	1,476
Amortization of share-based compensation expense	2,167	2,406	6,994	7,587
Amortization of above and below market ground leases and straight-line rent expense	130	169	367	557
Other non-recurring expenses	—	1,224	(195)	1,224
Adjusted EBITDAre attributable to common stock and unit holders	\$60,547	\$63,551	\$224,127	\$202,236

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The following is a reconciliation of net income to FFO and Adjusted FFO for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income	\$9,334	\$11,767	\$95,909	\$90,993
Adjustments:				
Depreciation and amortization related to investment properties	39,182	37,387	116,381	110,268
Impairment of investment properties	—	950	—	950
Gain on sale of investment properties	—	(1,570)	(42,294)	(50,747)
Non-controlling interests in consolidated real estate entities	167	130	325	75
Adjustments related to non-controlling interests in consolidated real estate entities	(227)	(226)	(679)	(677)
FFO attributable to common stock and unit holders	\$48,456	\$48,438	\$169,642	\$150,862
Reconciliation to Adjusted FFO				
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	465	274
Acquisition and terminated transaction costs	8	210	230	1,476
Loan related costs, net of adjustment related to non-controlling interests ⁽¹⁾	595	693	1,956	2,088
Amortization of share-based compensation expense	2,167	2,406	6,994	7,587
Amortization of above and below market ground leases and straight-line rent expense	130	169	367	557
Other non-recurring expenses	—	1,224	(195)	1,224
Adjusted FFO attributable to common stock and unit holders	\$51,356	\$53,140	\$179,459	\$164,068

(1) Loan related costs included amortization of debt discounts, premiums and deferred loan origination costs.

Use and Limitations of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

EBITDA, EBITDAre, Adjusted EBITDAre, FFO, and Adjusted FFO do not represent cash generated from operating activities under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income or loss, operating profit, cash flows from operations or any other operating performance measure prescribed by GAAP. Although we present and use EBITDA, EBITDAre, Adjusted EBITDAre, FFO and Adjusted FFO because we believe they are useful to investors in evaluating and facilitating comparisons of our operating performance between periods and between REITs that report similar measures, the use of these non-GAAP measures has certain limitations as analytical tools. These non-GAAP financial measures are not measures of our liquidity, nor are they indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to fund capital expenditures, contractual commitments, working capital, service debt or make cash distributions. These measurements do not reflect cash expenditures for long-term assets and other items that we have incurred and will incur. These non-GAAP financial measures may include funds that may not be available for management's discretionary use due to functional requirements to conserve funds for capital expenditures, property acquisitions, and other commitments and uncertainties. These non-GAAP financial measures as presented may not be comparable to non-GAAP financial measures as calculated by other real estate companies.

We compensate for these limitations by separately considering the impact of these excluded items to the extent they are material to operating decisions or assessments of our operating performance. Our reconciliations to the most comparable GAAP financial measures, and our condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, include interest expense, and other excluded items, all of which should be considered when evaluating our performance, as well as the usefulness of our non-GAAP financial measures. 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. We strongly encourage investors to review our financial information in its entirety and not to rely on a single financial measure.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts may differ significantly from these estimates and assumptions. We evaluate our estimates, assumptions and judgments to confirm that they are reasonable and appropriate on an ongoing basis, based on information that is then available to us as well as our experience relating to various matters. All of our significant accounting policies, including certain critical accounting policies, are disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 and Note 2 in the condensed consolidated financial statements included herein.

Inflation

We rely on the performance of the hotels to increase revenues to keep pace with inflation. Generally, our hotel operators possess the ability to adjust room rates daily, except for group or corporate rates contractually committed to in advance, although competitive pressures or prevailing economic conditions may limit the ability of our operators to raise rates faster than inflation or even at the same rate.

Seasonality

Demand in the lodging industry is affected by recurring seasonal patterns, which are greatly influenced by overall economic cycles, the geographic locations of the hotels and the customer mix at the hotels. Generally, we expect our revenues and operating income to be the highest during the first and second quarters of the year followed by the third and fourth quarters based on our current portfolio composition assuming a stable macroeconomic environment.

Subsequent Events

In October 2018, the Company funded \$65 million of the unsecured term loan that matures in August 2023. The Company has \$85 million remaining to draw on the unsecured term loan.

Also in October 2018, the Company acquired the remaining 25% of the membership interest in both the Grand Bohemian Hotel Charleston and the Grand Bohemian Hotel Mountain Brook for a combined purchase price \$12.2 million. Simultaneously with the purchase of the membership interests, the Company repaid the outstanding principal balance of two mortgage loans collateralized by these hotels totaling \$43.4 million.

New Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Implemented

See Note 2 to our condensed consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information related to recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are subject to market risk associated with changes in interest rates both in terms of variable-rate debt and the price of new fixed-rate debt upon maturity of existing debt and for acquisitions. Our interest rate risk management objectives are to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and to lower our overall borrowing costs. If market rates of interest on all of the variable rate debt as of September 30, 2018 permanently increased or decreased by 1%, the increase or decrease in interest expense on the variable rate debt would decrease or increase future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$2.0 million per annum. If market rates of interest on all of the variable rate debt as of December 31, 2017 permanently increased or decreased by 1%, the increase or decrease in interest expense on the variable rate debt would decrease or increase future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$3.3 million per annum.

With regard to our variable rate financing, we assess interest rate cash flow risk by continually identifying and monitoring changes in interest rate exposures that may adversely impact expected future cash flows and by evaluating hedging opportunities. We maintain risk management control systems to monitor interest rate cash flow risk attributable to both of our outstanding or forecasted debt obligations as well as our potential offsetting hedge positions. The risk management control systems involve the use of analytical techniques, including cash flow sensitivity analysis, to estimate the expected impact of changes in interest rates on our future cash flows.

We monitor interest rate risk using a variety of techniques, including periodically evaluating fixed interest rate quotes on all variable rate debt and the costs associated with converting the debt to fixed rate debt. Also, existing fixed and variable rate loans that are scheduled to mature in the next year or two are evaluated for possible early refinancing or extension due to consideration given to current interest rates. We have taken significant steps in reducing our variable rate debt exposure by paying off property-level mortgage debt and entering into various interest rate swap agreements

to hedge the interest rate exposure risk related to several variable rate loans. Refer to Note 7 in the condensed consolidated financial statements included

40

herein, for our debt principal amounts and weighted average interest rates by year and expected maturity to evaluate the expected cash flows and sensitivity to interest rate changes. Refer to Note 8 in the condensed consolidated financial statements included herein for more information on our interest rate swap derivatives.

We may continue to use derivative instruments to hedge exposures to changes in interest rates on loans secured by our properties. To the extent we do, we are exposed to credit risk and market risk. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. We maintain credit policies with regard to our counterparties that we believe reduce overall credit risk. These policies include evaluating and monitoring our counterparties' financial condition, including their credit ratings, and entering into agreements with counterparties based on established credit limit policies. Market risk is the adverse effect on the value of a financial instrument that results from a change in interest rates. The market risk associated with interest-rate contracts is managed by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken.

The following table provides information about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. For debt obligations outstanding as of September 30, 2018, the following table presents principal repayments and related weighted-average interest rates by contractual maturity dates (in thousands):

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
Maturing debt ⁽¹⁾ :								
Fixed rate debt (mortgages and term loans) ⁽²⁾	\$ 882	\$ 3,602	\$ 19,219	\$ 180,131	\$ 271,323	\$ 467,294	\$ 942,451	\$ 948,237
Variable rate debt (mortgage loans)	260	1,016	42,089	270	1,160	154,570	199,365	196,188
Total	\$ 1,142	\$ 4,618	\$ 61,308	\$ 180,401	\$ 272,483	\$ 621,864	\$ 1,141,816	\$ 1,144,425
Weighted average interest rate on debt:								
Fixed rate debt (mortgages and term loans)	4.30%	4.30%	3.99%	2.84%	3.62%	4.17%	3.70%	4.40%
Variable rate debt (mortgage loans)	4.76%	4.76%	4.76%	3.23	3.31%	3.96%	4.48%	5.43%

⁽¹⁾ Excludes mortgage discounts of \$0.2 million as of September 30, 2018. See Item 7A of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and Note 7 to our condensed consolidated financial statements included herein.

⁽²⁾ Includes all fixed rate debt, and all variable rate debt that was swapped to fixed rates as of September 30, 2018.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. As required by Rules 13a-15(b) and 15d-15(b) under the Exchange Act, our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer evaluated, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, were effective at a reasonable assurance level for the purpose of ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in this quarterly report is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the Exchange Act and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are involved in various claims and lawsuits arising in the normal course of business, including proceedings involving tort and other general liability claims, workers' compensation and other employee claims and claims related to our ownership of certain hotel properties. Most occurrences involving liability, claims of negligence and employees are covered by insurance with solvent insurance carriers. We recognize a liability when we believe the loss is probable and reasonably estimable. We currently believe that the ultimate outcome of such lawsuits and proceedings will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in response to Item 1A. to Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
<u>3.1</u>	Articles of Restatement of Xenia Hotels & Resorts, Inc., as filed on November 10, 2015 with the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-36594) filed on November 12, 2015)
<u>3.2</u>	Articles Supplementary of Xenia Hotels and Resorts, Inc., as filed on November 10, 2015 with the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-36594) filed on November 12, 2015)
<u>3.3</u>	Articles Supplementary of Xenia Hotels and Resorts, Inc., as filed on March 15, 2017 with the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Periodic Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-36594) filed on March 15, 2017)
<u>3.4</u>	Articles of Amendment of Xenia Hotels and Resorts, Inc. as filed on May 22, 2018 with the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Period Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-36594) filed on May 23, 2018)
<u>3.5</u>	Articles Supplementary of Xenia Hotels and Resorts, Inc. as filed on May 22, 2018 with the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Period Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-36594) filed on May 23, 2018)
<u>3.6</u>	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Xenia Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Periodic Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-36594) filed on May 23, 2018)
<u>31.1</u> *	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
<u>31.2</u> *	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
<u>32.1</u> *	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
* Filed herewith	

SIGNATURES

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

Xenia Hotels & Resorts, Inc.

November 5, 2018

/s/ MARCEL VERBAAS

Marcel Verbaas

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ ATISH SHAH

Atish Shah

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

(Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ JOSEPH T. JOHNSON

Joseph T. Johnson

Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer

(Principal Accounting Officer)