

Section 1: 10-Q (10-Q)

**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 March 31, 2019

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ **TO** _____
Commission File Number 001-38530

Essential Properties Realty Trust, Inc.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

82-4005693
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

902 Carnegie Center Blvd., Suite 520
Princeton, New Jersey
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

08540
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(609) 436-0619**

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	EPRT	New York Stock Exchange

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 the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer
Emerging growth company

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company

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

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

As of May 8, 2019, the registrant had 57,825,460 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, outstanding.

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ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES REALTY TRUST, INC. AND ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES REALTY TRUST, INC. PREDECESSOR
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Investments:		
Real estate investments, at cost:		
Land and improvements	\$ 451,459	\$ 420,848
Building and improvements	956,497	885,656
Lease incentives	4,794	2,794
Construction in progress	2,460	1,325
Intangible lease assets	69,132	66,421
Total real estate investments, at cost	1,484,342	1,377,044
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(60,230)	(51,855)
Total real estate investments, net	1,424,112	1,325,189
Loans and direct financing lease receivables, net	11,943	17,505
Real estate investments held for sale, net	3,765	—
Net investments	1,439,820	1,342,694
Cash and cash equivalents	109,113	4,236
Restricted cash	4,910	12,003
Straight-line rent receivable, net	16,615	14,255
Prepaid expenses and other assets, net	10,072	7,712
Total assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,580,530	\$ 1,380,900
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Secured borrowings, net of deferred financing costs	\$ 504,727	\$ 506,116
Revolving credit facility	—	34,000
Intangible lease liabilities, net	10,074	11,616
Dividend payable	16,145	13,189
Accrued liabilities and other payables	10,093	4,938
Total liabilities ⁽¹⁾	541,039	569,859
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 11)	—	—
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 150,000,000 authorized; none issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 500,000,000 authorized; 57,825,460 and 43,749,092 issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively	571	431
Additional paid-in capital	805,139	569,407
Distributions in excess of cumulative earnings	(13,673)	(7,659)
Total stockholders' equity	792,037	562,179
Non-controlling interests	247,454	248,862
Total equity	1,039,491	811,041
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,580,530	\$ 1,380,900

(1) The consolidated balance sheets of Essential Properties Realty Trust, Inc. include assets and liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities ("VIEs"). See Notes 2 and 5. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, with the exception of \$12.1 million and \$9.2 million, respectively, of dividends payable, all of the assets and liabilities of the Company were held by its operating partnership, a consolidated VIE.

ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES REALTY TRUST, INC. AND ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES REALTY TRUST, INC. PREDECESSOR
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income
(In thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Revenues:		
Rental revenue	\$ 30,774	\$ 20,093
Interest on loans and direct financing lease receivables	326	70
Other revenue	7	4
Total revenues	31,107	20,167
Expenses:		
Interest (including \$2,079 to related parties during the three months ended March 31, 2018)	7,089	8,276
General and administrative	4,188	3,356
Property expenses	1,247	347
Depreciation and amortization	9,120	6,468
Provision for impairment of real estate	1,440	1,849
Total expenses	23,084	20,296
Other operating income:		
Gain on dispositions of real estate, net	676	1,232
Income from operations	8,699	1,103
Other income:		
Interest	91	36
Income before income tax expense	8,790	1,139
Income tax expense	67	30
Net income	8,723	1,109
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(2,594)	—
Net income attributable to stockholders and members	6,129	1,109
Comprehensive income attributable to stockholders and members	\$ 6,129	\$ 1,109
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	45,240,247	
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.13	
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	64,640,054	
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.13	

**ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES REALTY TRUST, INC. AND ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES REALTY TRUST, INC. PREDECESSOR
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' / Members' Equity

(Unaudited, in thousands, except share data)

	<u>Common Stock</u>			Distributions in Excess of Cumulative Earnings	Class A Units	Class B Units	Class C Units	Class D Units	Total Stockholders' / Members' Equity	Non- controlling interests	Total Equity
	Number of Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital								
Balance at December 31, 2017	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 86,668	\$ 574	\$ 94,064	\$ 96	\$ 181,402	\$ —	\$ 181,402
Contributions	—	—	—	—	50,000	—	—	—	50,000	—	50,000
Unit-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	—	193	—	49	242	—	242
Net income	—	—	—	—	528	—	581	—	1,109	—	1,109
Balance at March 31, 2018	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 137,196</u>	<u>\$ 767</u>	<u>\$ 94,645</u>	<u>\$ 145</u>	<u>\$ 232,753</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 232,753</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	43,749,092	\$ 431	\$ 569,407	\$ (7,659)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 562,179	\$ 248,862	\$ 811,041
Common stock issued	14,030,000	140	245,385	—	—	—	—	—	245,525	—	245,525
Costs related to issuance of common stock	—	—	(10,887)	—	—	—	—	—	(10,887)	—	(10,887)
Share-based compensation expense	46,368	—	1,007	—	—	—	—	—	1,007	—	1,007
Unit-based compensation expense	—	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	227	—	227
Dividends declared on common stock and OP Units	—	—	—	(12,143)	—	—	—	—	(12,143)	(4,002)	(16,145)
Net income	—	—	—	6,129	—	—	—	—	6,129	2,594	8,723
Balance at March 31, 2019	<u>57,825,460</u>	<u>\$ 571</u>	<u>\$ 805,139</u>	<u>\$ (13,673)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 792,037</u>	<u>\$ 247,454</u>	<u>\$ 1,039,491</u>

ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES REALTY TRUST, INC. AND ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES REALTY TRUST, INC. PREDECESSOR
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 8,723	\$ 1,109
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	9,120	6,468
Amortization of lease incentive	57	38
Amortization of above/below market leases and right of use assets, net	171	138
Amortization of deferred financing costs and other assets	816	576
Provision for impairment of real estate	1,440	1,849
Gain on dispositions of real estate, net	(676)	(1,232)
Straight-line rent receivable	(2,903)	(1,651)
Equity-based compensation expense	1,242	178
Adjustment to rental revenue for tenant credit/allowance for doubtful accounts	4	53
Changes in other assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(299)	(1,924)
Accrued liabilities and other payables	(713)	(381)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16,982	5,221
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sales of investments, net	10,481	7,722
Principal collections on loans and direct financing lease receivables	21	18
Investments in loans receivable	(207)	—
Deposits for prospective real estate investments	1,988	36
Investment in real estate	(113,620)	(59,071)
Investment in construction in progress	(1,135)	(5,101)
Lease incentives paid	(2,000)	—
Capital expenditures	(1,276)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(105,748)	(56,396)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable to related parties	—	45,000
Payments of principal on notes payable to related parties	—	(50,000)
Repayments of secured borrowings	(1,965)	(2,066)
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	52,000	—
Repayments under revolving credit facility	(86,000)	—
Deferred financing costs	—	(18)
Capital contributions by members in Predecessor	—	50,000
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	235,704	—
Dividends paid	(13,189)	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	186,550	42,916
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	97,784	(8,259)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	16,239	19,430
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	<u>\$ 114,023</u>	<u>\$ 11,171</u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 109,113	\$ 1,842
Restricted cash	4,910	9,329
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	<u>\$ 114,023</u>	<u>\$ 11,171</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 6,299	\$ 7,700
Cash paid for income taxes	—	24
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Reclassification from construction in progress upon project completion	\$ —	\$ 1,567
Non-cash investments in real estate and loan receivable activity	5,748	—
Lease liabilities arising from the recognition of right of use assets	4,822	—
Payable and accrued offering costs	1,066	—
Underwriters discount on capital raised through issuance of common stock	9,821	—
Payable and accrued deferred financing costs	67	—
Dividends declared	16,145	—

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2019

1. Organization

Essential Properties Realty Trust, Inc. (“EPRT Inc.” or the “Company”) is an internally managed real estate company that acquires, owns and manages primarily single-tenant properties that are net leased on a long-term basis to middle-market companies operating service-oriented or experience-based businesses. EPRT Inc. has a diversified portfolio that focuses on properties leased to tenants in businesses such as restaurants (including quick service, casual and family dining), car washes, automotive services, medical services, convenience stores, entertainment, early childhood education and health and fitness. EPRT Inc. acquires and leases freestanding, single-tenant commercial real estate facilities where a tenant services its customers and conducts activities that are essential to the generation of the tenant’s sales and profits.

EPRT Inc. was organized on January 12, 2018 as a Maryland corporation and intends to qualify to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) beginning with its taxable year ended December 31, 2018. On June 25, 2018, EPRT Inc. completed its initial public offering (the “IPO”) of 32,500,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, at an initial public offering price of \$14.00 per share, pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-225215), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). On July 24, 2018, EPRT Inc. issued an additional 2,772,191 shares of common stock at the initial public offering price of \$14.00 per share pursuant to the partial exercise of an option granted to the underwriters of its IPO. Net proceeds from the IPO and the issuance of shares to underwriters, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other expenses, were \$458.7 million. The common stock of EPRT Inc. is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “EPRT”.

Prior to the completion of the IPO, a number of formation transactions (the “Formation Transactions”) took place that were designed to facilitate the completion of the IPO. Among other things, on June 20, 2018, Essential Properties Realty Trust LLC (“EPRT LLC”) converted from a Delaware limited liability company into a Delaware limited partnership, changed its name to Essential Properties, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”) and became the subsidiary through which EPRT Inc. holds substantially all of its assets and conducts its operations. Prior to the completion of the Formation Transactions, EPRT LLC was a wholly owned subsidiary of EPRT Holdings LLC (“EPRT Holdings”) and, together with EPRT LLC, the “Predecessor”), and EPRT Holdings received 17,913,592 units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership (“OP Units”) in connection with EPRT LLC’s conversion into a Delaware limited partnership. Essential Properties OP G.P., LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of EPRT Inc., became the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. The Formation Transactions were accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control in the consolidated financial statements and the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor were recorded by EPRT Inc. at their historical carrying amounts.

Concurrent with the completion of the IPO, EPRT Inc. received an additional \$125.0 million investment from an affiliate of Eldridge Industries, LLC (“Eldridge”) in private placements (the “Concurrent Private Placement”) of 7,785,611 shares of EPRT Inc.’s common stock and 1,142,960 OP Units. EPRT Inc. contributed the net proceeds from the issuance of the 43,057,802 shares of common stock in its IPO (inclusive of the shares issued pursuant to the partial exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares) and the Concurrent Private Placement of common stock to Eldridge to the Operating Partnership in exchange for a like number of OP Units.

On March 18, 2019, EPRT Inc. completed a follow-on offering (the “Follow-On Offering”) of 14,030,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, including 1,830,000 shares of common stock purchased by the underwriters pursuant to an option to purchase additional shares, at an offering price of \$17.50 per share, pursuant to registration statements on Form S-11 (File Nos. 333-230188 and 333-230252) filed with the SEC under the Securities Act. Net proceeds from the Follow-On Offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other expenses, were \$234.6 million.

The Predecessor

EPRT LLC was formed on March 30, 2016 as a Delaware limited liability company by its initial sole member, SCF Funding LLC (the “Parent”). EPRT LLC commenced operations on March 30, 2016 and the affairs of EPRT LLC were managed by Stonebriar Finance Holdings LLC (the “Manager”). The Parent and Manager were ultimately wholly owned through a series of Delaware limited liability companies by Eldridge. EPRT LLC’s operating agreement (the “EPRT LLC Operating Agreement”) provided certain limitations on the liability of the Parent and the Manager. These limitations

included 1) that neither the Parent nor the Manager shall be liable for the debts, obligations, or liabilities of EPRT LLC solely by reason of being a member or manager of EPRT LLC, 2) that neither the Parent nor the Manager shall be liable to EPRT LLC or to any member of EPRT LLC or other person or entity who may become party to the EPRT LLC Operating Agreement for any breach of the EPRT LLC Operating Agreement arising under or in connection with the EPRT LLC Operating Agreement except for any act or omission made in bad faith, and 3) EPRT LLC indemnifies the Parent, Manager and officers from and against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses except those resulting primarily from bad faith of the indemnitee.

On January 31, 2017, EPRT LLC received additional capital contributions from Stonebriar Holdings LLC (“Stonebriar Holdings”) and members of EPRT LLC’s management (“EPRT Management”), and issued four classes of equity units: Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D. The Class A and Class C units have voting rights while the Class B and D units do not have voting rights. After these equity contributions, the Parent owned approximately 52.3% of EPRT LLC, Stonebriar Holdings owned approximately 45.7% and EPRT Management owned approximately 2.0%.

On December 31, 2017, EPRT LLC reorganized (the “EPRT LLC Reorganization”) and the holders of the Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D units contributed all of their interests in EPRT LLC to EPRT Holdings in exchange for interests in EPRT Holdings with the same rights as the interests they held in EPRT LLC. The EPRT LLC Reorganization lacked economic substance, as the newly issued units of EPRT Holdings have the same rights and privileges as the previously issued units of EPRT LLC and there was no change in ownership percentages of the individual unitholders. As of December 31, 2017, EPRT LLC became a wholly owned subsidiary of EPRT Holdings. The EPRT LLC Reorganization was accounted for as a reorganization of entities under common control in the Predecessor’s consolidated financial statements and the assets and liabilities of EPRT LLC were recorded by EPRT Holdings at their historical carrying amounts.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) and with the rules and regulations of the SEC. In the opinion of management, all adjustments of a normal recurring nature necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. These unaudited financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto as filed with the SEC in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

Reclassification

Certain amounts previously reported in the consolidated financial statements have been reclassified in the accompanying consolidated financial statements to conform to the current period’s presentation of gain on dispositions of real estate, net on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2019. The Company has presented gain on dispositions of real estate, net as a component of income from operations in order to present gains and losses on dispositions of properties in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 360-10-45-5. This change in presentation was made for the prior period as the SEC has eliminated Rule 3-15(a) of Regulation S-X, which previously had required the Company to present gains and losses on sale of properties outside of continuing operations in the income statement.

Additionally, certain amounts previously reported in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income have been reclassified to conform to the current period’s presentation of rental revenue (due to the adoption of the new lease accounting standard, as discussed further below), interest income and income tax expense.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and subsidiaries in which the Company has a controlling financial interest. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company held a 75.2% and 69.7% ownership interest in the Operating Partnership and the consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Operating Partnership as of these dates.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Real Estate Investments

Investments in real estate are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of investments in real estate reflects their purchase price or development cost. The Company evaluates each acquisition transaction to determine whether the acquired asset meets the definition of a business. Under Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2017-01, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business*, an acquisition does not qualify as a business when there is no substantive process acquired or substantially all of the fair value is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets or the acquisition does not include a substantive process in the form of an acquired workforce or an acquired contract that cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort or delay. Transaction costs related to acquisitions that are asset acquisitions are capitalized as part of the cost basis of the acquired assets, while transaction costs for acquisitions that are deemed to be acquisitions of a business are expensed as incurred. Improvements and replacements are capitalized when they extend the useful life or improve the productive capacity of the asset. Costs of repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

The Company allocates the purchase price of acquired properties accounted for as asset acquisitions to tangible and identifiable intangible assets or liabilities based on their relative fair values. Tangible assets may include land, site improvements and buildings. Intangible assets may include the value of in-place leases and above- and below-market leases and other identifiable intangible assets or liabilities based on lease or property specific characteristics.

The Company incurs various costs in the leasing and development of its properties. Amounts paid to tenants that incentivize them to extend or otherwise amend an existing lease or to sign a new lease agreement are capitalized to lease incentive on the Company’s consolidated balance sheets. Tenant improvements are capitalized to building and improvements within the Company’s consolidated balance sheets. Costs incurred which are directly related to properties under development, which include pre-construction costs essential to the development of the property, development costs, construction costs, interest costs and real estate taxes and insurance, are capitalized during the period of development as construction in progress. After the determination is made to capitalize a cost, it is allocated to the specific component of a project that benefited. Determination of when a development project commences and capitalization begins, and when a development project has reached substantial completion and is available for occupancy and capitalization must cease, involves a degree of judgment. The Company does not engage in speculative real estate development. The Company does, however, opportunistically agree to reimburse certain of its tenants for development costs at its properties in exchange for contractually-specified rent that generally increases proportionally with its funding.

The fair value of the tangible assets of an acquired property with an in-place operating lease is determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, and the “as-if-vacant” value is then allocated to the tangible assets based on the fair value of the tangible assets. The fair value of in-place leases is determined by considering estimates of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods, current market conditions, as well as costs to execute similar leases based on the specific characteristics of each tenant’s lease. The Company estimates the cost to execute leases with terms similar to the remaining lease terms of the in-place leases, including leasing commissions, legal and other related expenses. Factors the Company considers in this analysis include an estimate of the carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, the Company includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses, and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up periods, which primarily range from six to 12 months. The fair value of above- or below-market leases is recorded based on the net present value (using a discount rate that reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between the contractual amount to be paid pursuant to the in-place lease and the Company’s estimate of the fair market lease rate for the corresponding in-place lease, measured over the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease including any below-market fixed rate renewal options for below-market leases.

In making estimates of fair values for purposes of allocating purchase price, the Company utilizes a number of sources, including real estate valuations prepared by independent valuation firms. The Company also considers information and other factors including market conditions, the industry that the tenant operates in, characteristics of the real estate, e.g., location, size, demographics, value and comparative rental rates, tenant credit profile and the importance of the location of the real estate to the operations of the tenant’s business. Additionally, the Company considers

information obtained about each property as a result of its pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities in estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired. The Company uses the information obtained as a result of its pre-acquisition due diligence as part of its consideration of the accounting standard governing asset retirement obligations and, when necessary, will record an asset retirement obligation as part of the purchase price allocation.

Real estate investments that are intended to be sold are designated as "held for sale" on the consolidated balance sheets at the lesser of carrying amount or fair value less estimated selling costs when they meet specific criteria to be presented as held for sale. Real estate investments are no longer depreciated when they are classified as held for sale. If the disposal, or intended disposal, of certain real estate investments represents a strategic shift that has had or will have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results, the operations of such real estate investments would be presented as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income for all applicable periods.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of up to 40 years for buildings and 15 years for site improvements. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded \$7.7 million and \$5.2 million, respectively, of depreciation on its real estate investments.

Lease incentives are amortized on a straight-line basis as a reduction of rental income over the remaining non-cancellable terms of the respective leases. If a tenant terminates its lease, the unamortized portion of the lease incentive is charged to rental revenue.

Construction in progress is not depreciated until the development has reached substantial completion.

Tenant improvements are depreciated over the non-cancellable term of the related lease or their estimated useful life, whichever is shorter.

Capitalized above-market lease values are amortized on a straight-line basis as a reduction of rental revenue over the remaining non-cancellable terms of the respective leases. Capitalized below-market lease values are accreted on a straight-line basis as an increase to rental revenue over the remaining non-cancellable terms of the respective leases including any below-market fixed rate renewal option periods.

Capitalized above-market ground lease values are accreted as a reduction of property expenses over the remaining terms of the respective leases. Capitalized below-market ground lease values are amortized as an increase to property expenses over the remaining terms of the respective leases and any expected below-market renewal option periods where renewal is considered probable.

The value of in-place leases, exclusive of the value of above-market and below-market lease intangibles, is amortized to depreciation and amortization expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining periods of the respective leases.

If a tenant terminates its lease, the unamortized portion of each intangible, including in-place lease values, is charged to depreciation and amortization expense, while above- and below-market lease adjustments are recorded within rental revenue in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

Loans Receivable

The Company holds its loans receivable for long-term investment. Loans receivable are carried at amortized cost, including related unamortized discounts or premiums, if any. The Company recognizes interest income on loans receivable using the effective-interest method applied on a loan-by-loan basis. Direct costs associated with originating loans are offset against any related fees received and the balance, along with any premium or discount, is deferred and amortized as an adjustment to interest income over the term of the related loan receivable using the effective-interest method.

The Company periodically evaluates the collectability of its loans receivable, including accrued interest, by analyzing the underlying property-level economics and trends, collateral value and quality and other relevant factors in determining the adequacy of its allowance for loan losses. A loan is determined to be impaired when, in management's judgment based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due

according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Specific allowances for loan losses are provided for impaired loans on an individual loan basis in the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral less disposition costs. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had no allowance for loan losses recorded in its consolidated financial statements.

Direct Financing Lease Receivables

Certain of the Company's real estate investment transactions are accounted for as direct financing leases. The Company records the direct financing lease receivables at their net investment, determined as the aggregate minimum lease payments and the estimated non-guaranteed residual value of the leased property less unearned income. The unearned income is recognized over the life of the related lease contracts so as to produce a constant rate of return on the net investment in the asset. The Company's investment in direct financing lease receivables is reduced over the applicable lease term to its non-guaranteed residual value by the portion of rent allocated to the direct financing lease receivables. Subsequent to the adoption of ASC 842, *Leases* ("ASC 842"), existing direct financing lease receivables will continue to be accounted for in the same manner, unless the underlying contracts are modified.

If and when an investment in direct financing lease receivables is identified for impairment evaluation, the Company will apply the guidance in both ASC 310, *Receivables* ("ASC 310") and ASC 840, *Leases* ("ASC 840") (prior to January 1, 2019) and ASC 842. Under ASC 310, the lease receivable portion of the net investment in a direct financing lease receivable is evaluated for impairment when it becomes probable the Company, as the lessor, will be unable to collect all rental payments associated with the Company's investment in the direct financing lease receivable. Under ASC 840 and ASC 842, the Company reviews the estimated non-guaranteed residual value of a leased property at least annually. If the review results in a lower estimate than had been previously established, the Company determines whether the decline in estimated non-guaranteed residual value is other than temporary. If a decline is judged to be other than temporary, the accounting for the transaction is revised using the changed estimate and the resulting reduction in the net investment in direct financing lease receivables is recognized by the Company as a loss in the period in which the estimate is changed. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company determined that none of its direct financing lease receivables were impaired.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

If circumstances indicate that the carrying value of a property may not be recoverable, the Company reviews the asset for impairment. This review is based on an estimate of the future undiscounted cash flows, excluding interest charges, expected to result from the property's use and eventual disposition. These estimates consider factors such as expected future operating income, market and other applicable trends and residual value, as well as the effects of leasing demand, competition and other factors. If impairment exists due to the inability to recover the carrying value of a property, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the property for properties to be held and used. For properties held for sale, the impairment loss is the adjustment to fair value less estimated cost to dispose of the asset. Impairment assessments have a direct impact on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income because recording an impairment loss results in an immediate negative adjustment to the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded a provision for impairment of real estate of \$1.4 million and \$1.8 million, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in the Company's bank accounts. The Company considers all cash balances and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents. The Company deposits cash with high quality financial institutions. These deposits are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to an insurance limit. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had deposits of \$109.1 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, of which \$108.9 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, were in excess of the amount insured by the FDIC. Although the Company bears risk to amounts in excess of those insured by the FDIC, it does not anticipate any losses as a result.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of cash held with the trustee for the Company's Master Trust Funding Program (as defined in Note 5—Secured Borrowings). This restricted cash is used to make principal and interest payments on the Company's

secured borrowings, to pay trust expenses and to acquire future real estate investments which will be pledged as collateral under the Master Trust Funding Program. See Note 5—Secured Borrowings for further discussion.

Adjustment to Rental Revenue for Tenant Credit/Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company continually reviews receivables related to rent and unbilled rent receivables and determines collectability by taking into consideration the tenant's payment history, the financial condition of the tenant, business conditions in the industry in which the tenant operates and economic conditions in the area in which the property is located. Prior to January 1, 2019, if the collectability of a receivable was in doubt, the accounts receivable and straight-line rent receivable balances were reduced by an allowance for doubtful accounts on the consolidated balance sheets or a direct write-off of the receivable was recorded in the consolidated statements of operations. The provision for doubtful accounts was included in property expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income. If the accounts receivable balance or straight-line rent receivable balance was subsequently deemed to be uncollectible, such receivable amounts were written-off to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

As of January 1, 2019, if the assessment of the collectability of substantially all payments due under a lease changes from probable to not probable, any difference between the rental revenue recognized to date and the lease payments that have been collected is recognized as a current period adjustment to rental revenue in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0.2 million related to base rent receivable and recorded no allowance for doubtful accounts related to straight-line rent receivable. For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recognized a current period adjustment to rental revenue of less than \$0.1 million.

Deferred Financing Costs

Financing costs related to establishing the Company's Revolving Credit Facility (as defined below) were deferred and are being amortized as an increase to interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income over the term of the facility and are reported as a component of prepaid expenses and other assets, net on the consolidated balance sheets.

Financing costs related to the issuance of the Company's secured borrowings under the Master Trust Funding Program (as defined below) were deferred and are being amortized as an increase to interest expense in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income over the term of the related debt instrument and are reported as a reduction of the related debt balance on the consolidated balance sheets.

Fair Value Measurement

The Company estimates fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities based on the framework established in fair value accounting guidance. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). The hierarchy described below prioritizes inputs to the valuation techniques used in measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities. This hierarchy maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring the most observable inputs to be used when available. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of inputs as follows:

Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2—Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset and liability or can be corroborated with observable market data for substantially the entire contractual term of the asset or liability.

Level 3—Unobservable inputs that reflect the Company's own assumptions that market participants would use in the pricing of the asset or liability and are consequently not based on market activity, but rather through particular valuation techniques.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's rental revenue is primarily rent received from tenants. Rent from tenants is recorded in accordance with the terms of each lease on a straight-line basis over the non-cancellable initial term of the lease from the later of the date of the commencement of the lease or the date of acquisition of the property subject to the lease. Rental revenue recognition begins when the tenant controls the space and continues through the term of the related lease. Because substantially all of the leases provide for rental increases at specified intervals, the Company records a straight-line rent receivable and recognizes revenue on a straight-line basis through the expiration of the non-cancelable term of the lease. The Company takes into account whether the collectability of rents is reasonably assured in determining the amount of straight-line rent to record.

Generally, the Company's leases provide the tenant with one or more multi-year renewal options, subject to generally the same terms and conditions provided under the initial lease term, including rent increases. If economic incentives make it reasonably certain that an option period to extend the lease will be exercised, the Company will include these options in determining the non-cancelable term of the lease.

The Company defers rental revenue related to lease payments received from tenants in advance of their due dates. These amounts are presented within accrued liabilities and other payables on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Certain properties in the Company's investment portfolio are subject to leases that provide for contingent rent based on a percentage of the tenant's gross sales. For these leases, the Company recognizes contingent rental revenue when the threshold upon which the contingent lease payment is based is actually reached. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded contingent rent of \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

Organizational Costs

Costs related to the initial organization of the Company and its subsidiaries are expensed as they are incurred and are recorded within general and administrative expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

Offering Costs

In connection with the IPO and the Follow-On Offering, the Company incurred legal, accounting and other offering-related costs. Such costs have been deducted from the gross proceeds of each of the IPO and Follow-On Offering. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had capitalized a total of \$46.0 million and \$35.1 million, respectively, of such costs in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. These costs are presented as a reduction of additional paid-in capital as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Gains and Losses on Dispositions of Real Estate

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted FASB 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"), using the modified retrospective transition method. As leasing is the Company's primary activity, the Company determined that its sales of real estate, which are nonfinancial assets, are sold to noncustomers and fall within the scope of ASC 610-20. The Company recognizes the full gain on the disposition of its real estate investments as the Company (i) has no controlling financial interest in the real estate and (ii) has no continuing interest or obligation with respect to the disposed real estate. The Company re-assessed and determined there were no open contracts or partial sales and, as such, the adoption of ASU 2017-05 (i) did not result in a cumulative adjustment as of January 1, 2018 and (ii) did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes

EPRT Inc. intends to elect to be taxed as a REIT under sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, commencing with its taxable year ended December 31, 2018. REITs are subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that 90% of ordinary "REIT taxable income" (as determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction or net capital gains) be distributed. As a REIT, the Company will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent that it meets the organizational and operational

requirements and its distributions equal or exceed REIT taxable income. For the period subsequent to the effective date of our intended REIT election, the Company intends to meet the organizational and operational requirements and expects distributions to exceed net taxable income. Accordingly, no provision has been made for U.S. federal income taxes. Even if the Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, it may be subject to state and local income and franchise taxes, and to federal income and excise tax on its undistributed income. Franchise taxes and federal excise taxes on the Company's undistributed income, if any, are included in general and administrative expenses on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income. Additionally, taxable income from non-REIT activities managed through the Company's taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to federal, state, and local taxes.

The Company analyzes its tax filing positions in all of the U.S. federal, state and local tax jurisdictions where it is required to file income tax returns, as well as for all open tax years in such jurisdictions. The Company follows a two-step process to evaluate uncertain tax positions. Step one, recognition, occurs when an entity concludes that a tax position, based solely on its technical merits, is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination. Step two, measurement, determines the amount of benefit that is more-likely-than-not to be realized upon settlement. Derecognition of a tax position that was previously recognized would occur when the Company subsequently determines that a tax position no longer meets the more-likely-than-not threshold of being sustained. The use of a valuation allowance as a substitute for derecognition of tax positions is prohibited.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company did not record any accruals for uncertain tax positions. The Company's policy is to classify interest expense and penalties in general and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not record any interest or penalties, and there are no interest or penalties accrued at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The 2018, 2017 and 2016 taxable years remain open to examination by federal and state taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject.

Equity-Based Compensation

In 2019 and 2018, EPRT Inc. granted shares of restricted common stock to its directors, executive officers and other employees that vest over a multi-year period, subject to the recipient's continued service. In 2019, EPRT Inc. granted performance-based restricted share units ("RSUs") to its executive officers, the final number of which is determined based off of market and subjective performance conditions and which vest over a multi-year period, subject to the recipient's continued service. In 2017, the Predecessor granted unit-based compensation awards to certain of its employees and managers, as well as non-employees, consisting of units that vest over a multi-year period, subject to the recipient's continued service. The Company accounts for the restricted common stock and unit-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation, which requires that such compensation be recognized in the financial statements based on their estimated grant-date fair value. The value of such awards is recognized as compensation expense in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations over the requisite service periods.

The Company recognizes compensation expense for equity-based compensation using the straight-line method based on the terms of the individual grant.

Variable Interest Entities

The FASB provides guidance for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity (a "VIE"). VIEs are defined as entities in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. A VIE is required to be consolidated by its primary beneficiary, which is the party that (i) has the power to control the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (ii) has the obligation to absorb losses, or the right to receive benefits, of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

Following the completion of the Formation Transactions, the Company concluded that the Operating Partnership is a VIE of which the Company is the primary beneficiary, as the Company has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the Operating Partnership. Substantially all of the Company's assets and liabilities are held by the Operating Partnership. The assets and liabilities of the Operating Partnership are consolidated and reported as assets and liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company concluded that an entity which it had provided a \$5.7 million mortgage loan receivable was a VIE because the terms of the loan agreement limited the entity's ability to absorb expected losses or the entity's right to receive expected residual returns. However, the Company was not the primary beneficiary of the entity, because the Company did not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. As of December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of the Company's loan receivable with this entity was \$5.7 million, and the Company's maximum exposure to loss in this entity is limited to the carrying amount of its investment. The Company had no liabilities associated with this investment as of December 31, 2018. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the borrowing entity under this mortgage loan settled the principal amount in full and the Company had no loan receivable from this entity as of March 31, 2019.

Reportable Segments

ASC Topic 280, Segment Reporting, establishes standards for the manner in which enterprises report information about operating segments. Substantially all of the Company's investments, at acquisition, are comprised of real estate owned that is leased to tenants on a long-term basis. Therefore, the Company aggregates these investments for reporting purposes and operates in one reportable segment.

Net Income per Share

Net income per share has been computed pursuant to the guidance in the FASB ASC Topic 260, *Earnings Per Share*. The guidance requires the classification of the Company's unvested restricted common stock, which contain rights to receive non-forfeitable dividends, as participating securities requiring the two-class method of computing net income per share. Diluted net income per share of common stock further considers the effect of potentially dilutive shares of common stock outstanding during the period, including the assumed vesting of restricted share units with a market-based vesting condition, where dilutive. The OP Units held by non-controlling interests represent potentially dilutive securities as the OP Units may be redeemed for cash or, at the Company's election, exchanged for shares of the Company's common stock on a one-for-one basis.

The following is a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in the computation of basic and diluted net income per share (dollars in thousands):

(dollar amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share:	
Net income	\$ 8,723
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(2,594)
Less: net income allocated to unvested restricted common stock	(155)
Net income available for common stockholders: basic	5,974
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	2,594
Net income available for common stockholders: diluted	\$ 8,568
Denominator for basic and diluted earnings per share:	
Weighted average common shares outstanding	45,974,158
Less: weighted average number of shares of unvested restricted common stock	(733,911)
Weighted average shares outstanding used in basic net income per share	45,240,247
Effects of dilutive securities: ⁽¹⁾	
OP Units	19,056,552
Unvested restricted common stock and RSUs	343,255
Weighted average shares outstanding used in diluted net income per share	64,640,054

(1) Assumes the most dilutive issuance of potentially issuable shares between the two-class and treasury stock method unless the result would be anti-dilutive.

Recent Accounting Developments

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) ("ASU 2016-02") to amend the accounting for leases. The new standard requires lessees to classify leases as either finance or operating leases based on certain criteria and record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months, regardless

of their classification. The new standard requires lessors to account for leases using an approach that is substantially equivalent to the previous guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases and operating leases. The standard also eliminates current real estate-specific provisions and changes the guidance on sale-leaseback transactions, initial direct costs, lease modifications and lease executory costs for all entities. Certain changes to the guidance pertaining to sale-leaseback transactions may impact the Company. For example, the inclusion of a purchase option in the lease associated with a sale-leaseback transaction will now result in the lessor accounting for such transaction as a financing arrangement.

ASU 2016-02 was effective for the Company on January 1, 2019 and, in accordance with the provisions of ASU 2018-11, Leases (Topic 842), Targeted Improvements, was adopted by the Company using the modified retrospective approach as of the beginning of the period of adoption. There was no impact to retained earnings at the time of adoption and, therefore, no cumulative-effect adjustment was recorded. At the time of adoption, both lessees and lessors are permitted to make an election to apply a package of practical expedients available for implementation under the standard. The Company applied this package of practical expedients and, as such, at the time of adoption did not reassess the classification of existing lease contracts, whether existing or expired contracts contain a lease or whether a portion of initial direct costs for existing leases should have been expensed. In addition, the Company adopted the practical expedient provided in ASU 2018-11 that allows lessors to not separate non-lease components from the related lease components. The Company made this determination as the timing and pattern of transfer for the lease and non-lease components associated with its leases are the same and the lease components, if accounted for separately, would be classified as operating leases in accordance with ASC 842.

The accounting applied by a lessor is largely unchanged under ASU 2016-02; however, the standard requires that lessors expense, on an as-incurred basis, certain initial direct costs that are not incremental in obtaining a lease. Under the previous standards, certain of these costs were capitalizable. Although primarily a lessor, the Company is also a lessee under several ground lease arrangements and under its corporate office and office equipment leases. The Company completed its inventory and evaluation of these leases, calculated a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for the present value of the minimum lease payments and recognized an initial \$4.8 million right-of-use asset and lease liability upon adoption. For a portion of the Company's ground lease arrangements, the sublessees, or the Company's tenants, are responsible for making payment directly to the ground lessors. Prior to the new standard such amounts were presented on a net basis; however, upon adoption of ASU 2016-02 the expense related to the ground lease obligations, along with the related sublease revenues, is presented on a gross basis in the consolidated statements of income. ASU 2016-02 also requires additional disclosures within the notes accompanying the consolidated financial statements.

Substantially all of the Company's lease contracts (under which the Company is the lessor) are "triple-net" leases, which means that its tenants are responsible for making payments to third parties for operating expenses such as property taxes and insurance costs associated with the properties the Company leases to them. Under the previous lease accounting guidance, these payments were excluded from rental revenue. In December 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-20 Leases (Topic 842), Narrow-Scope Improvements for Lessors. This update requires the Company to exclude from variable lease payments, and therefore revenue and expense, costs paid by its tenants directly to third parties (a net presentation). Costs paid by the Company and reimbursed by its tenants are included in rental revenue and property expenses (a gross presentation) in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-07, *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting* ("ASU 2018-07"), which expands the scope of Topic 718 to include share-based payment transactions for acquiring goods and services from nonemployees, with the result of aligning the guidance on share-based payments to nonemployees with that for share-based payments to employees, with certain exceptions, and eliminating the need to re-value awards to nonemployees at each balance sheet date. ASU 2018-07 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted for companies who have previously adopted ASU 2017-09. The Company early adopted ASU 2018-07 effective July 1, 2018 for accounting for its liability-classified non-employee awards that had not vested as of that date. No adjustment to the Company's retained earnings was required as a result of the adoption of ASU 2018-07.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement: Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement* ("ASU 2018-13"), which changes the disclosure requirements for fair value measurements by removing, adding and modifying certain disclosures. ASU 2018-13 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2018-13 on its related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* ("ASU 2016-13") establishing ASC Topic 326, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses* ("ASC 326"), as amended by subsequent ASUs on the topic. ASU 2016-13 changes how entities will account for credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments that are not measured at fair value through net income. The guidance replaces the current "incurred

loss” model with an “expected loss” model that requires consideration of a broader range of information to estimate expected credit losses over the lifetime of the financial asset. ASU 2016-13 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-13 on its consolidated financial statements.

3. Investments

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had investments in 708 property locations, including six developments in progress and one undeveloped land parcel, and two mortgage loans receivable secured by three additional properties. Of these 708 property locations, 696 represented owned properties (of which five were subject to leases accounted for as direct financing leases) and 12 represented ground lease interests (of which one building was subject to a lease accounted for as a direct financing lease). The Company’s gross investment portfolio totaled \$1.5 billion as of March 31, 2019 and consisted of gross acquisition cost of real estate investments (including transaction costs) totaling \$1.5 billion, loans and direct financing lease receivables, net, with an aggregate carrying amount of \$11.9 million and real estate investments held for sale, net of \$3.8 million. As of March 31, 2019, 349 of these investments comprising \$611.9 million of net investments were assets of consolidated special purpose entity subsidiaries and were pledged as collateral under the non-recourse obligations of these special purpose entities (See Note 5 – Secured Borrowings).

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had investments in 665 property locations, including four developments in progress and one undeveloped land parcel, and three mortgage loans receivable secured by 12 additional properties. Of these 665 property locations, 652 represented owned properties (of which five were subject to leases accounted for as direct financing leases) and 13 represented ground lease interests (of which one building was subject to a lease accounted for as a direct financing lease). The Company’s gross investment portfolio totaled \$1.4 billion as of December 31, 2018 and consisted of gross acquisition cost of real estate investments (including transaction costs) totaling \$1.4 billion and loans and direct financing lease receivables, net, with an aggregate carrying amount of \$17.5 million. As of December 31, 2018, 347 of these investments comprising \$609.2 million of net investments were assets of consolidated special purpose entity subsidiaries and were pledged as collateral under the non-recourse obligations of these special purpose entities (See Note 5 – Secured Borrowings).

Acquisitions in 2019

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company did not have any acquisitions that represented more than 5% of the Company’s total investment activity as of March 31, 2019. The following table presents information about the Company’s acquisition activity during the three months ended March 31, 2019:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Total Investments
Ownership type	Fee Interest
Number of properties acquired	51
Allocation of Purchase Price:	
Land and improvements	\$ 36,375
Building and improvements	79,291
Construction in progress ⁽¹⁾	1,135
Intangible lease assets	3,818
Assets acquired	120,620
Intangible lease liabilities	(117)
Liabilities assumed	(117)
Purchase price (including acquisition costs)	\$ 120,503

(1) Represents amounts incurred at and subsequent to acquisition and includes approximately \$25,000 of capitalized interest expense.

Acquisitions in 2018

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company did not complete any acquisitions that represented more than 5% of the Company's total investment activity as of March 31, 2018. The following table presents information about the Company's acquisition activity during the three months ended March 31, 2018:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Total Investments	
	Fee	Interest
Ownership type		
Number of properties acquired		28
Allocation of Purchase Price:		
Land and improvements	\$	18,754
Building and improvements		38,105
Construction in progress ⁽¹⁾		4,533
Leasehold improvement		28
Intangible lease assets		2,679
Assets acquired		64,099
Intangible lease liabilities		(495)
Liabilities assumed		(495)
Purchase price (including acquisition costs)	\$	63,604

(1) Represents amounts incurred at and subsequent to acquisition and includes \$0.1 million of capitalized interest expense.

Gross Investment Activity

During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had the following gross investment activity:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Number of Investment Locations	Dollar Amount of Investments
Gross investments, January 1, 2018	508	\$ 939,072
Acquisitions of and additions to real estate investments	28	64,099
Sales of investments in real estate	(6)	(7,152)
Provisions for impairment of real estate ⁽¹⁾		(1,861)
Principal collections on direct financing lease receivables		(18)
Gross investments, March 31, 2018		994,140
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization ⁽²⁾		(31,310)
Net investments, March 31, 2018	530	\$ 962,830
Gross investments, January 1, 2019	677	\$ 1,394,549
Acquisitions of and additions to real estate investments ⁽³⁾	51	123,896
Sales of investments in real estate	(7)	(10,651)
Relinquishment of properties at end of ground lease term	(1)	(241)
Provisions for impairment of real estate ⁽⁴⁾		(1,440)
Investments in loans receivable ⁽⁵⁾		207
Principal collections on and settlements of loans and direct financing lease receivables ⁽³⁾	(9)	(5,769)
Other		(501)
Gross investments, March 31, 2019		1,500,050
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization ⁽²⁾		(60,230)
Net investments, March 31, 2019	711	\$ 1,439,820

(1) During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company identified and recorded provisions for impairment at 3 vacant and 4 tenanted properties. The amount in the table above excludes approximately \$12,000 related to intangible lease liabilities for these assets.

(2) Includes \$45.3 million and \$20.4 million of accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

- (3) During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company acquired nine properties that had secured one of its loans receivable for a purchase price of \$8.2 million. The loan receivable securing these properties had a carrying value of \$5.7 million prior to its settlement.
- (4) During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company identified and recorded provisions for impairment at 1 vacant and 3 tenanted properties.
- (5) Relates to financing at one property securing a \$3.4 million development construction loan as the land at this location is included in gross investments on January 1, 2019.

Real Estate Investments

The Company's investment properties are leased to tenants under long-term operating leases that typically include one or more renewal options. See Note 10 – Leases for detailed information about the Company's leases.

Loans and Direct Financing Lease Receivables

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had three and four loans receivable outstanding, respectively, with an aggregate carrying amount of \$9.3 million and \$14.9 million as of each date. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the borrower under one of the Company's loans receivable, with a carrying value of \$5.7 million, settled the loan in full. The Company had no loan receivable activity during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

The Company's loans receivable as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are summarized as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Loan Type	Monthly Payment	Number of Secured Properties	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Principal Outstanding	
					March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Mortgage ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Interest only	2	10.00%	2021	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,376
Mortgage ⁽¹⁾	Interest only	9	7.55%	2019	—	5,748
Mortgage ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Interest only	1	5.25%	2019	3,500	3,500
Development construction ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Principal + Interest	1	8.00%	2058	3,436	3,230
Net investment					<u>\$ 9,312</u>	<u>\$ 14,854</u>

- (1) Loan requires monthly payments of interest only with a balloon payment due at maturity.
- (2) Loan allows for prepayments in whole or in part without penalty.
- (3) Loan is secured by a mortgage on the building and improvements at the development property. The Company provides periodic funding to the borrower under this arrangement as construction progresses. Monthly payments are made based on a 40-year amortization schedule with any outstanding principal balance due at maturity or earlier upon the occurrence of certain other events. The mortgaged property is subject to a ground lease arrangement with the Company, as landlord, and borrower, as tenant. If the tenant does not exercise its right to renew the ground lease at the end of its initial 15-year term, the balance of the mortgage loan receivable will be forgiven, and the Company will retain title to the mortgaged property.

Scheduled principal payments due to be received under the Company's loans receivable as of March 31, 2019 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Loans Receivable
April 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019	\$ 3,510
2020	14
2021	2,391
2022	17
2023	18
Thereafter	3,362
Total	<u>\$ 9,312</u>

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had \$2.6 million of net investments accounted for as direct financing lease receivables. The components of the investments accounted for as direct financing lease receivables were as follows:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 4,117	\$ 4,198
Estimated unguaranteed residual value of leased assets	270	270
Unearned income from leased assets	(1,756)	(1,817)
Net investment	<u>\$ 2,631</u>	<u>\$ 2,651</u>

Scheduled future minimum non-cancelable base rental payments due to be received under the direct financing lease receivables as of March 31, 2019 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Future Minimum Base Rental Payments
April 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019	\$ 251
2020	338
2021	340
2022	345
2023	347
Thereafter	2,496
Total	<u>\$ 4,117</u>

Real Estate Investments Held for Sale

The Company continually evaluates its portfolio of real estate investments and may elect to dispose of investments considering criteria including, but not limited to, tenant concentration, tenant credit quality, unit financial performance, local market conditions and lease rates, associated indebtedness, asset location and tenant operation type (e.g., industry, sector, or concept/brand). Real estate investments held for sale are expected to be sold within twelve months.

The following table shows the activity in real estate investments held for sale and intangible lease liabilities held for sale during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Number of Properties	Real Estate Investments	Intangible Lease Liabilities	Net Carrying Value
Held for sale balance, December 31, 2017	3	\$ 4,173	\$ (129)	\$ 4,044
Transfers to held for sale classification	4	5,885	—	5,885
Sales	(3)	(4,173)	129	(4,044)
Transfers to held and used classification	—	—	—	—
Held for sale balance, March 31, 2018	<u>4</u>	<u>\$ 5,885</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,885</u>
Held for sale balance, December 31, 2018	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Transfers to held for sale classification	2	3,765	—	3,765
Sales	—	—	—	—
Transfers to held and used classification	—	—	—	—
Held for sale balance, March 31, 2019	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 3,765</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,765</u>

Significant Concentrations

The Company did not have any tenants (including for this purpose, all affiliates of such tenants) whose rental revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 represented 10% or more of total rental revenue in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

The following table lists the states where the rental revenue from the properties in that state during the periods presented represented 10% or more of total rental revenue in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income:

State	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Georgia	11.1%	12.0%
Texas	12.6%	13.6%

Intangible Assets and Liabilities

Intangible assets and liabilities consisted of the following as of the dates presented:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Intangible assets:						
In-place leases	\$ 53,476	\$ 10,603	\$ 42,873	\$ 50,317	\$ 9,498	\$ 40,819
Intangible market lease assets	15,656	4,669	10,987	16,104	4,144	11,960
Total intangible assets	<u>\$ 69,132</u>	<u>\$ 15,272</u>	<u>\$ 53,860</u>	<u>\$ 66,421</u>	<u>\$ 13,642</u>	<u>\$ 52,779</u>
Intangible market lease liabilities	<u>\$ 12,322</u>	<u>\$ 2,248</u>	<u>\$ 10,074</u>	<u>\$ 14,894</u>	<u>\$ 3,278</u>	<u>\$ 11,616</u>

The remaining weighted average amortization period for the Company's intangible assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2019, by category and in total, were as follows:

	Years Remaining
In-place leases	10.5
Intangible market lease assets	8.9
Total intangible assets	10.1
Intangible market lease liabilities	17.6

The following table discloses amounts recognized within the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income related to amortization of in-place leases, amortization and accretion of above- and below-market lease assets and liabilities, net and the amortization and accretion of above- and below-market ground leases for the periods presented:

(in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Amortization of in-place leases ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,332	\$ 1,229
Amortization (accretion) of market lease intangibles, net ⁽²⁾	244	280
Amortization (accretion) of above- and below-market ground lease intangibles, net ⁽³⁾	—	(141)

- (1) Reflected within depreciation and amortization expense.
(2) Reflected within rental revenue.
(3) Reflected within property expenses.

The following table provides the projected amortization of in-place lease assets to depreciation and amortization expense, net amortization of above- and below-market lease intangibles to rental revenue, and net amortization of above- and below-market ground lease intangibles into property expenses for the next five years:

(in thousands)	April 1 - December 31, 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
In-place lease assets	\$ 3,836	\$ 4,712	\$ 4,515	\$ 4,387	\$ 4,036
Adjustment to amortization expense	\$ 3,836	\$ 4,712	\$ 4,515	\$ 4,387	\$ 4,036
Above-market lease assets	\$ (1,035)	\$ (1,319)	\$ (1,300)	\$ (1,299)	\$ (1,267)
Below-market lease liabilities	431	553	553	554	502
Net adjustment to rental revenue	\$ (604)	\$ (766)	\$ (747)	\$ (745)	\$ (765)

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, the Company acquired 9 real estate investment properties with an aggregate investment (including acquisition-related costs) of \$14.6 million, invested \$1.1 million in new and ongoing construction in new and ongoing construction in progress and reimbursements to tenants for development, construction and renovation costs.

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, the Company sold or transferred its investment in 5 real estate properties for an aggregate gross sales price of \$11.1 million and incurred \$0.5 million of disposition costs related to these transactions.

4. Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility

On June 25, 2018, the Company entered into a revolving credit agreement with a group of lenders for a four-year, senior unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility") with aggregate total revolving credit commitments of \$300.0 million. Barclays Bank PLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Goldman Sachs Bank USA were the joint lead arrangers of the Revolving Credit Facility, with Barclays Bank PLC acting as administrative agent.

The Revolving Credit Facility has a term of four years, with an extension option of up to 12-months exercisable by the Company, subject to certain conditions, and initially bears interest at an annual rate of applicable LIBOR, as defined therein, plus an applicable margin between 1.45% and 2.15%; or (ii) the prime rate plus an applicable margin of between 0.45% and 1.15%. The applicable LIBOR is the rate with a term equivalent to the interest period applicable to the relevant borrowing. The applicable margin is initially a spread set according to a leverage-based pricing grid. At the Company's election, on and after receipt of an investment grade corporate credit rating from S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global, Inc. ("S&P") or Moody's Investors Services, Inc. ("Moody's"), the applicable margin will be a spread set according to the Company's corporate credit ratings by S&P and/or Moody's. The Revolving Credit Facility is freely prepayable at any time and is mandatorily prepayable if borrowings exceed the borrowing base or the facility limit. The Company may re-borrow amounts paid down, subject to customary borrowing conditions. The Company is required to pay revolving credit fees throughout the term of the Revolving Credit Facility based upon its usage of the Revolving Credit Facility, at a rate which depends on the Company's usage of the Revolving Credit Facility during the period before it receives an investment grade corporate credit rating from S&P or Moody's, and which rate shall be based on the corporate credit rating from S&P and/or Moody's after the time, if applicable, it receives such a rating. The Revolving Credit Facility provides an accordion feature to increase, subject to certain conditions, the maximum availability of the Revolving Credit Facility by up to an additional \$200.0 million.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company borrowed \$52.0 million under the Revolving Credit Facility and used these proceeds to make additional investments in real estate. In March 2019, the Company used a portion of the net proceeds from the Follow-On Offering to repay all of the then outstanding \$86.0 million under the Revolving Credit Facility. As of March 31, 2019, the Company had no principal balance outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility and had \$300.0 million of unused borrowing capacity.

Total deferred financing costs, net, of \$2.9 million and \$3.0 million related to the Revolving Credit Facility were included within prepaid expenses and other assets, net on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The Company recorded \$0.2 million of interest expense during the three months ended March 31, 2019 related to the amortization of these fees and direct costs of the Revolving Credit Facility.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded \$0.7 million of interest expense, including unused facility fees, related to the Revolving Credit Facility.

The Revolving Credit Facility requires the Company to meet certain financial covenants. The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants and was not in default of any other provisions under the Revolving Credit Facility as of March 31, 2019.

5. Secured Borrowings

In the normal course of business, the Company transfers financial assets in various transactions with Special Purpose Entities ("SPE") determined to be VIEs, which primarily consist of securitization trusts established for a limited purpose (the "Master Trust Funding Program"). These SPEs are formed for the purpose of securitization transactions in which the Company transfers assets to an SPE, which then issues to investors various forms of debt obligations supported by those assets. In these securitization transactions, the Company typically receives cash from the SPE as proceeds for the transferred assets and retains the rights and obligations to service the transferred assets in accordance with servicing guidelines. All debt obligations issued from the VIEs are non-recourse to the Company.

In accordance with the accounting guidance for asset transfers, the Company considers any ongoing involvement with transferred assets in determining whether the assets can be derecognized from the balance sheets. For transactions that do not meet the requirements for derecognition and remain on the consolidated balance sheets, the transferred assets may not be pledged or exchanged by the Company.

The Company evaluates its interest in certain entities to determine if these entities meet the definition of a VIE and whether the Company is the primary beneficiary and, therefore, should consolidate the entity based on the variable interests it held both at inception and when there was a change in circumstances that required a reconsideration. The Company has determined that the SPEs created in connection with its Master Trust Funding Program should be consolidated as the Company is the primary beneficiary of each of these entities.

In December 2016, the Company issued its first series of notes under the Master Trust Funding Program, consisting of \$263.5 million of Class A Notes and \$17.3 million of Class B Notes (together, the "Series 2016-1 Notes"). These notes were issued to an affiliate of Eldridge through underwriting agents. The Series 2016-1 Notes were issued by two SPEs formed to hold assets and issue the secured borrowings associated with the securitization.

In July 2017, the Company issued its second series of notes under the Master Trust Funding Program, consisting of \$232.4 million of Class A Notes and \$15.7 million of Class B Notes (together, the "Series 2017-1 Notes"). Of these notes, \$75.1 million of the Class A Notes and all of the Class B Notes were issued to an affiliate of Eldridge through underwriting agents. The Series 2017-1 Notes were issued by three SPEs formed to hold assets and issue the secured borrowings associated with the securitization.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had \$513.2 million and \$515.1 million, respectively, in combined principal outstanding under the notes issued through its Master Trust Funding Program and had deferred financing costs, net, of \$8.4 million and \$9.0 million, respectively.

Tenant rentals received on assets transferred to SPEs under the Master Trust Funding Program are sent to the trustee and used to pay monthly principal and interest payments.

The Series 2016-1 Notes mature in November 2046, but the terms of the Class A Notes require principal to be paid monthly through November 2021, with a balloon repayment at that time, and the terms of the Class B Notes require no monthly principal payments but require the full principal balance to be paid in November 2021. If the Company does not meet these repayment schedules, the base interest rates on the notes increase by the greater of (i) 5.00% and (ii) the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds the base interest rates on the notes: (a) the yield to maturity of 10-year U.S. treasury securities in November 2021, plus (b) 5.00%, plus (c) 2.73% for the Series A Notes or 3.70% for the Class B Notes. Additionally, in this event, the full amount of any tenant rental payments received on the assets transferred to the securitization would be used to repay principal.

The Series 2016-1 Notes may be voluntarily prepaid, in whole or in part, at any time on or after the date that is 24 months prior to the anticipated repayment date in November 2021 without the payment of a make whole amount. Voluntary prepayments may be made before 24 months prior to the anticipated repayment date but will be subject to the

payment of a make whole amount. Interest on the Series 2016-1 Notes accrues at a weighted average interest rate of 4.51%.

The Series 2017-1 Notes mature in June 2047, but the terms of the Class A Notes require principal to be paid monthly through June 2024, with a balloon repayment at that time, and the terms of the Class B Notes require no monthly principal payments but require the full principal balance to be paid in June 2024. The Series 2017-1 Notes contain similar interest rate escalation provisions as detailed above for Series 2016-1 Notes if these repayment schedules are not met.

The Series 2017-1 Notes may be voluntarily prepaid, in whole or in part, at any time on or after the date that is 31 months prior to the anticipated repayment date in June 2024 without the payment of a make whole amount. Voluntary prepayments may be made before 31 months prior to the anticipated repayment date but will be subject to the payment of a make whole amount. Interest for the Series 2017-1 Notes accrues at a weighted average interest rate of 4.16%.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded \$5.6 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, of interest expense related to the Master Trust Funding Program.

The following table summarizes the scheduled principal payments on the Company's secured borrowings as of March 31, 2019:

(in thousands)	Future Principal Payments
April 1 - December 31, 2019	\$ 6,044
2020	8,419
2021	267,558
2022	4,292
2023	4,512
Thereafter	222,330
Total	\$ 513,155

The Company was not in default of any provisions under the Master Trust Funding Program as of March 31, 2019 or December 31, 2018.

6. Notes Payable to Related Parties

Until the completion of the IPO, the Company had a secured warehouse line of credit with an affiliate of Eldridge through which it issued short-term notes (the "Warehouse Notes") and used the proceeds to acquire investments in real estate. The Warehouse Notes accrued interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus a spread of between 2.14% and 2.76% and matured within one year of the date of issuance.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 10 Warehouse Notes for a combined \$45.0 million. On January 31, 2018, the Company made principal payments on the Warehouse Notes of \$50.0 million, repaying three of the Warehouse Notes in full and one of the Warehouse notes in part, prior to maturity. As of March 31, 2018, the Company had 26 Warehouse Notes outstanding for a combined principal amount of \$225.0 million. The Company had no amounts outstanding related to the Warehouse Notes as of or during the three months ended March 31, 2019.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company recorded \$2.1 million of interest expense related to the Warehouse Notes. No interest expense related to the Warehouse Notes was incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2019.

7. Equity

Stockholders' Equity

On June 25, 2018, EPRT Inc. completed the IPO and issued 32,500,000 shares of its common stock at an initial public offering price of \$14.00 per share. Concurrently with the completion of the IPO, EPRT Inc. completed the Concurrent Private Placement and issued 7,785,611 shares of its common stock and 1,142,960 OP Units at a price per share/unit of \$14.00 to an affiliate of Eldridge. The issuance and sale of the shares and OP Units in the Concurrent Private Placement were made pursuant to private placement purchase agreements and there were no underwriting

discounts or commissions associated with the sales. The OP Units issued to an affiliate of Eldridge are presented as a non-controlling interest in the Company's consolidated financial statements. See Note 8 – Non-controlling Interests for additional information.

As part of the IPO, the underwriters of the IPO were granted an option, exercisable within 30 days from June 20, 2018, to purchase up to an additional 4,875,000 shares of EPRT Inc.'s common stock at the IPO price of \$14.00 per share, less underwriting discounts and commissions. On July 20, 2018, the underwriters of the IPO exercised this option in part, and on July 24, 2018, the Company issued an additional 2,772,191 shares of common stock. The net proceeds to EPRT Inc. from the IPO (including the purchase of additional shares pursuant to the underwriters' option) and the Concurrent Private Placement, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other expenses, were \$583.7 million.

On June 25, 2018, EPRT Inc. issued 691,290 shares of restricted common stock to certain of its directors, executive officers and other employees under its 2018 Incentive Award Plan (the "Equity Incentive Plan"). In January 2019, EPRT Inc. issued 46,368 shares of restricted common stock to certain of its executive officers and other employees and an external consultant under the Equity Incentive Plan. See Note 9 – Equity Based Compensation for additional information.

On March 18, 2019, EPRT Inc. completed the Follow-On Offering and issued 14,030,000 shares of its common stock, including 1,830,000 shares of common stock purchased by the underwriters pursuant to an option to purchase additional shares, at an offering price of \$17.50 per share. Net proceeds from the Follow-On Offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other expenses, were \$234.6 million.

Dividends on Common Stock

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company's board of directors declared the following quarterly cash dividends on common stock (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

Date Declared	Record Date	Date Paid	Dividend Amount Per Common Share		Total Dividend
March 8, 2019	March 29, 2019	April 16, 2019	\$	0.21	\$ 12,143

Members' Equity

EPRT LLC was capitalized by the Parent through direct and indirect capital contributions. During the period from March 30, 2016 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2016, the Parent made direct capital contributions of \$288.6 million and made indirect capital contributions of \$163.1 million. In January 2017, the Parent made additional indirect capital contributions of \$17.3 million. In these indirect capital contributions, the Parent made direct cash payments to sellers of real estate investments acquired by EPRT LLC.

On January 31, 2017, in exchange for Class A units of EPRT LLC, Stonebriar Holdings made a direct equity contribution of \$80.0 million and certain members of EPRT Management and certain members of the EPRT LLC's board of managers made direct equity contributions of \$3.7 million. Concurrently, EPRT LLC issued Class C units to the Parent in exchange for the Parent's retention of an equity investment in EPRT LLC of \$91.5 million. The Class A and Class C units were issued at \$1,000 per unit and both classes contained liquidation preferences equal to the per unit value of \$1,000 plus 8% per annum compounded quarterly.

Additionally, on January 31, 2017, EPRT LLC approved and issued unvested Class B units to members of EPRT Management and a member of EPRT LLC's board of managers and approved and issued unvested Class D units to members of EPRT LLC's board of managers and external unitholders. See Note 9 – Equity Based Compensation for additional information.

Pursuant to the EPRT LLC Operating Agreement, distributions to unitholders were to be made in the following order and priority:

- First, to the holders of Class A and Class C units until each holder of these units has first received an amount equal to each class' yield, as defined in the EPRT LLC Operating Agreement, and then until each holder of these units has received an amount equal to each class' aggregate unreturned class contributions;
- Next, to the holders of Class B and Class D units in an aggregate amount based on a return threshold defined in the EPRT LLC Operating Agreement for each class of units;

- Then, to the holders of Class B and Class D units in an aggregate amount equal to each class' unit percentage of distributions, as defined in the EPRT LLC Operating Agreement; and
- Lastly, any remaining amounts to the holders of Class A and Class C units.

Pursuant to the EPRT LLC Operating Agreement, EPRT LLC's net income or loss was allocated to the holders of the Class A, B, C and D units in a similar manner as the distribution allocation outlined above.

On December 31, 2017, EPRT LLC completed the EPRT LLC Reorganization and the Parent, Stonebriar Holdings, EPRT Management and the holders of Class B and Class D units contributed all of their interests in EPRT LLC to EPRT Holdings, in exchange for interests in EPRT Holdings with the same rights as the interests they held in EPRT LLC. As of such date, EPRT LLC became a wholly owned subsidiary of EPRT Holdings. Additionally, EPRT Holdings issued a new grant of 500 unvested Class B units to a member of EPRT Management on the same date.

On January 31, 2018, Stonebriar Holdings LLC made a \$50.0 million direct equity contribution to EPRT Holdings. EPRT Holdings used these proceeds to repay \$50.0 million of outstanding principal on the Warehouse Notes.

As part of the Formation Transactions, EPRT LLC converted from a Delaware LLC into a Delaware limited partnership, changed its name to Essential Properties, L.P. and became the Operating Partnership. In connection with EPRT LLC's conversion into a Delaware limited partnership, EPRT Holdings interest in EPRT LLC was converted into 17,913,592 OP Units. The OP Units issued to EPRT Holdings are presented as a non-controlling interest in the Company's consolidated financial statements. See Note 8 – Non-controlling Interests for additional information.

8. Non-controlling Interests

Essential Properties OP G.P., LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. The Company contributed the net proceeds from the IPO (including proceeds received pursuant to the partial exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares), the Concurrent Private Placement of common stock to Eldridge and the Follow-On Offering to the Operating Partnership and received 57,825,460 OP Units, which includes 737,658 OP Units related to the issuance of a like number of shares of common stock under the Equity Incentive Plan, a 74.2% interest in the Operating Partnership as of March 31, 2019. EPRT Holdings and Eldridge, through the Formation Transactions and the Concurrent Private Placement of OP Units, respectively, directly or indirectly hold 17,913,592 and 1,142,960 OP Units, representing 23.3% and 1.5% interests in the Operating Partnership, respectively, as of March 31, 2019. The OP Units held by EPRT Holdings and Eldridge are presented as non-controlling interests in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

A holder of OP Units has the right to distributions and has the right to redeem OP Units for cash or, at the Company's election, to exchange OP Units for shares of the Company's common stock on a one-for-one basis, provided, however, that such OP Units must have been outstanding for at least one year. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company declared total cash dividends of \$0.21 per share of common stock. Distributions to OP Unit holders were declared and paid concurrent with the Company's cash dividends to common stockholders.

9. Equity Based Compensation

2018 Incentive Award Plan

Effective immediately prior to the closing of the IPO, the Company adopted the Equity Incentive Plan, which provides for the grant of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, other stock awards, performance awards and LTIP units. Officers, employees, non-employee directors, consultants, independent contractors and agents who provide services to the Company or to any subsidiary of the Company are eligible to receive such awards. A maximum of 3,550,000 shares may be issued under the Equity Incentive Plan, subject to certain conditions. On June 22, 2018, the Company registered 3,550,000 shares of common stock, reserved for issuance under the Equity Incentive Plan, pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-225837), filed with the SEC under the Securities Act.

Restricted Stock Awards

On June 25, 2018, an aggregate of 691,290 shares of unvested restricted common stock were issued to the Company's directors, executive officers and other employees under the Equity Incentive Plan. Of these awards, 15,484

shares of restricted common stock vest on the first anniversary of the date of grant and 675,806 shares of restricted stock vest ratably on the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant, subject to the individual recipient's continued provision of service to the Company through the applicable vesting dates.

In January 2019, an aggregate of 46,368 shares of unvested restricted common stock were issued to the Company's executive officers, other employees and an external consultant under the Equity Incentive Plan. These awards vest over periods ranging from one to four years from the date of grant, subject to the individual recipient's continued provision of service to the Company through the applicable vesting dates.

The Company estimates the grant date fair value of the unvested restricted common stock awards granted under the Equity Incentive Plan using the average market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. Dividends declared on unvested restricted common stock are charged directly to distributions in excess of cumulative earnings on the Company's consolidated balance sheets and amounted to \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

As of March 31, 2019, there was \$7.5 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted common stock. This unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.3 years from March 31, 2019.

Restricted Stock Units

In January 2019, the Compensation Committee of the Company's board of directors approved target grants of 119,085 performance-based RSUs to the Company's executive officers under the Equity Incentive Plan.

Of these awards, 75% are nonvested share awards for which vesting percentages and the ultimate number of units vesting will be calculated based on the total shareholder return ("TSR") of the Company's common stock as compared to the TSR of 11 peer companies. The payout schedule can produce vesting percentages ranging from 0% to 250%. TSR will be calculated based upon the average closing price for the 20-trading day period ending December 31, 2021, divided by the average closing price for the 20-trading day period ended January 1, 2019. The target number of units is based on achieving a TSR equal to the 50th percentile of the peer group. The Company recorded expense on these TSR RSUs based on achieving the target.

The grant date fair value of the TSR RSUs was measured using a Monte Carlo simulation model based on the following assumptions:

Volatility	18%
Risk free rate	2.57%

As of March 31, 2019, there was \$1.9 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to these TSR RSUs. This unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.3 years from March 31, 2019.

The remaining 25% of these performance-based RSUs vest based on the Compensation Committee's subjective evaluation of the individual recipient's achievement of certain strategic objectives. As of March 31, 2019, the Compensation Committee had not identified specific performance targets relating to the individual recipients' achievement of strategic objectives. As such, these awards do not have either a service inception or a grant date for GAAP accounting purposes and the Company recorded no compensation cost with respect to this portion of the performance-based RSUs during the three months ended March 31, 2019.

The following table presents information about Equity Incentive Plan activity during the three months ended March 31, 2019:

	Restricted Stock Awards		Restricted Stock Units	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested restricted common stock outstanding, January 1, 2019	691,290	\$ 13.68	—	\$ —
Granted	46,368	14.12	89,314	23.07
Vested	—	—	—	—
Forfeited	—	—	—	—
Unvested restricted common stock outstanding, March 31, 2019	<u>737,658</u>	<u>\$ 13.71</u>	<u>89,314</u>	<u>\$ 23.07</u>

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded \$1.0 million of compensation expense related to its outstanding restricted stock awards and TSR RSUs as a component of general and administrative expense in its consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

Unit Based Compensation

On January 31, 2017, EPRT LLC approved the issuance of Class B and Class D units and issued 8,050 unvested Class B units to members of EPRT Management and a member of EPRT LLC's board of managers and issued 3,000 unvested Class D units to members of EPRT LLC's board of managers and external unitholders. The Class B and Class D units vest in five equal installments that began on March 30, 2017 and will continue on each anniversary thereof through March 30, 2021. The holders of vested Class B units can put the Class B units beginning on March 30, 2024.

On December 31, 2017, in the EPRT LLC Reorganization, the holders of Class B and Class D units contributed all of their interests in EPRT LLC to EPRT Holdings in exchange for interests in EPRT Holdings with the same rights as the interests they held in EPRT LLC. The EPRT LLC units were exchanged on a one-for-one basis for equivalent units in EPRT Holdings with the same vesting conditions, distribution rights, priority and income allocation rights, among others. Additionally, EPRT Holdings issued a new grant of 500 unvested Class B units to a member of EPRT Management on the same date. The Class B units granted on December 31, 2017 vest in five equal installments that began on May 1, 2018 and will continue on each anniversary thereof through May 1, 2022 and have similar put rights as the Class B units granted on January 31, 2017.

Following the completion of the Formation Transactions, the Class B and Class D unitholders continue to hold vested and unvested interests in EPRT Holdings and, indirectly, the OP Units held by EPRT Holdings.

The following table presents information about the unvested Class B and Class D units during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Class B Units	Class D Units	Total
Unvested units outstanding, January 1, 2018	6,940	2,400	9,340
Granted	—	—	—
Vested	(1,610)	(600)	(2,210)
Forfeited	—	—	—
Unvested units outstanding, March 31, 2018	<u>5,330</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>7,130</u>
Unvested units outstanding, January 1, 2019	5,230	1,800	7,030
Granted	—	—	—
Vested	(1,610)	(600)	(2,210)
Forfeited	—	—	—
Unvested units outstanding, March 31, 2019	<u>3,620</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>4,820</u>

The Company estimated the grant date fair value of the unvested Class B and Class D awards granted to employees on January 31, 2017 and the fair value of the Class D awards granted to non-employees as of March 31, 2018 and July 1, 2018 using a Black-Scholes valuation model. Effective July 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASU 2018-07 (see Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) and will not subsequently remeasure the value of the unvested

Class D awards granted to non-employees after this date. The Company's assumptions for expected volatility were based on daily historical volatility data related to market trading of publicly traded companies that invest in similar types of real estate as the Company, plus an adjustment to account for differences in the Company's leverage compared to the publicly traded companies. The risk-free interest rate assumptions were determined by using U.S. treasury rates of the same period as the expected vesting term of each award. The marketability discounts were calculated using a Finnerty Model.

The Company determined that the grant date per unit fair value of the unvested Class B and Class D units granted on January 31, 2017 was \$323.65 and \$152.16, respectively. As of March 31, 2018, the Company determined that the per unit fair value of the Class D units granted to non-employees on January 31, 2017 was \$425.40.

The total fair value of Class B and Class D units that vested during the three months ended March 31, 2019 was \$0.5 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded \$0.2 million of compensation expense as a component of general and administrative expense related to the Class B and Class D units in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

As of March 31, 2019, there was \$1.7 million and \$0.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the Class B and Class D units, respectively. As of December 31, 2018, there was \$1.9 million and \$0.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the Class B and Class D units, respectively. The unrecognized compensation expense for Class B and Class D units is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.1 and 2 years from March 31, 2019.

The per unit fair value of unvested Class D units was estimated using the following assumptions as of March 31, 2018:

	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
Volatility	45%
Risk free rate	1.71%
Marketability discount	15%

10. Leases

As Lessor

The Company's investment properties are leased to tenants under long-term operating leases that typically include one or more renewal options. The Company's leases provide for annual base rental payments (generally payable in monthly installments), and generally provide for increases in rent based on fixed contractual terms or as a result of increases in the Consumer Price Index. Substantially all of the leases are triple-net, which means that they provide that the lessees are responsible for the payment of all property operating expenses, including maintenance, insurance, utilities, property taxes and, if applicable, ground rent expense; therefore, the Company is generally not responsible for repairs or other capital expenditures related to the properties while the triple-net leases are in effect and, at the end of the lease term, the lessees are responsible for returning the property to the Company in a substantially similar condition as when they took possession. Some of the Company's leases provide that in the event the Company wishes to sell the property subject to that lease, it first must offer the lessee the right to purchase the property on the same terms and conditions as any offer which it intends to accept for the sale of the property.

Under ASC 842, scheduled future minimum base rental payments due to be received under the remaining non-cancelable term of the operating leases in place as of March 31, 2019 are as follows:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Future Minimum Base Rental Receipts</u>
April 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019	\$ 85,706
2020	114,619
2021	115,439
2022	116,971
2023	117,609
Thereafter	1,328,238
Total	<u>\$ 1,878,582</u>

Under ASC 840, scheduled future minimum base rental payments due to be received under the remaining non-cancelable term of the operating leases in place as of December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Future Minimum Base Rental Receipts
2019	105,827
2020	106,082
2021	106,743
2022	108,035
2023	105,924
Thereafter	1,150,158
Total	\$ 1,682,769

Since lease renewal periods are exercisable at the option of the lessee, the preceding tables present future minimum base rental payments to be received during the initial non-cancelable lease term only. In addition, the future minimum lease payments exclude contingent rent payments, as applicable, that may be collected from certain tenants based on provisions related to performance thresholds and exclude increases in annual rent based on future changes in the Consumer Price Index, among other items.

The fixed and variable components of lease revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were as follows:

(in thousands)	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Fixed lease revenues	\$ 29,961
Variable lease revenues ⁽¹⁾	1,093
Total lease revenues ⁽²⁾	\$ 31,054

(1) Includes contingent rent based on a percentage of the tenant's gross sales and costs paid by the Company for which it is reimbursed by its tenants.

(2) Excludes the amortization and accretion of above- and below-market lease intangible assets and liabilities and lease incentives and the adjustment to rental revenue for tenant credit.

As Lessee

The Company has a number of ground leases, an office lease and other equipment leases which are classified as operating leases. On January 1, 2019, the Company recorded \$4.8 million of ROU assets and lease liabilities related to these operating leases. The Company's ROU assets were reduced by \$0.1 million of accrued rent expense reclassified from accrued liabilities and other payables and \$1.2 million of acquired above-market lease liabilities, net, reclassified from intangible lease liabilities, net and increased by \$0.1 million of acquired below-market lease assets, net, reclassified from intangible lease assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and \$0.2 million of prepaid lease payments. As of March 31, 2019, the Company's ROU assets and lease liabilities were \$3.7 million and \$4.6 million, respectively.

The discount rate applied to measure each ROU asset and lease liability is based on the Company's incremental borrowing rate ("IBR"). The Company considers the general economic environment and its historical borrowing activity and factors in various financing and asset specific adjustments to ensure the IBR is appropriate to the intended use of the underlying lease. As the Company did not elect to apply hindsight, lease term assumptions determined under ASC 840 were carried forward and applied in calculating the lease liabilities recorded under ASC 842. Certain of the Company's ground leases offer renewal options which it assesses against relevant economic factors to determine whether it is reasonably certain of exercising or not exercising the option. Lease payments associated with renewal periods that the Company is reasonably certain will be exercised, if any, are included in the measurement of the corresponding lease liability and ROU asset.

The following table sets forth information related to the measurement of the Company's lease liabilities as of March 31, 2019:

	March 31, 2019
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)	5.5
Weighted average discount rate	7.00%

The Company recognizes rent expense on its ground leases as a component of property expenses and rent expense on its office lease and other equipment leases as a component of general and administrative expense on its consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income. At five of these ground leased properties, the Company's lease as lessor of the building directly obligates the building lessee to pay rents due under the ground lease to the ground lessor; under ASC 840, such ground lease rents are presented on a net basis in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Upon adoption of ASC 842 on January 1, 2019 (see Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies), these ground lease rents are no longer presented on a net basis and instead are reflected on a gross basis in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2019.

The following table sets forth the details of rent expense for the three months ended March 31, 2019:

(in thousands)	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Fixed rent expense	\$ 363
Variable rent expense	—
Total rent expense	<u>\$ 363</u>

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company recorded \$0.1 million of ground rent expense within property expenses and recorded \$0.1 million of rent expense related to its office and equipment leases within general and administrative expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

As of March 31, 2019, future lease payments due from the Company under the ground, office and equipment operating leases where the Company is directly responsible for payment and the future lease payments due under the ground operating leases where the Company's tenants are directly responsible for payment over the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

(in thousands)	Office and Ground Leases to be Paid by the Company	Ground Leases to be Paid Directly by the Company's Tenants	Total Future Minimum Base Rental Payments
April 1 - December 31, 2019	\$ 653	\$ 370	\$ 1,023
2020	759	328	1,087
2021	680	331	1,011
2022	669	327	996
2023	656	26	682
Thereafter	1,094	—	1,094
Total	<u>\$ 4,511</u>	<u>\$ 1,382</u>	5,893
Present value discount			(1,276)
Lease liabilities			<u>\$ 4,617</u>

The Company has adopted the short-term lease policy election and accordingly, the table above excludes future minimum base cash rental payments by the Company or its tenants on ground leases that expire before December 31, 2019. The total of such future obligations is \$0.1 million.

As of December 31, 2018, under ASC 840, future lease payments due from the Company under the ground, office and equipment operating leases where the Company is directly responsible for payment and the future lease payments due under the ground operating leases where the Company's tenants are directly responsible for payment over the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

<u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Office and Ground Leases to be Paid by the Company</u>	<u>Ground Leases to be Paid Directly by the Company's Tenants</u>	<u>Total Future Minimum Base Rental Payments</u>
2019	\$ 893	\$ 492	\$ 1,385
2020	759	328	1,087
2021	680	331	1,011
2022	669	327	996
2023	656	26	682
Thereafter	1,093	—	1,093
Total	\$ 4,750	\$ 1,504	\$ 6,254

11. Commitments and Contingencies

As of March 31, 2019, the Company has remaining future commitments to fund \$23.9 million to its tenants for development, construction and renovation costs related to properties leased from the Company.

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may become subject to litigation, claims and regulatory matters. There are no material legal or regulatory proceedings pending or known to be contemplated against the Company or its properties.

Environmental Matters

In connection with the ownership of real estate, the Company may potentially be liable for costs and damages related to environmental matters. As of March 31, 2019, the Company had not been notified by any governmental authority of any non-compliance, liability or other claim, and is not aware of any other environmental condition that it believes will have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

The Company has a defined contribution retirement savings plan qualified under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "401(k) Plan"). The 401(k) Plan is available to all of the Company's full-time employees. The Company provides a matching contribution in cash equal to 100% of the first 3% of eligible compensation contributed by participants and 50% of the next 2% of eligible compensation contributed by participants, which vests immediately. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company made matching contributions of \$0.1 million.

Employment Agreements

The Company has employment agreements with its executive officers. These employment agreements have an initial term of four years, with automatic one-year extensions unless notice of non-renewal is provided by either party. These agreements provide for initial annual base salaries and an annual performance bonus. In the event an executive officer's employment terminates under certain circumstances, the Company would be liable for any annual performance bonus awarded for the year prior to termination, to the extent unpaid, continued payments equal to 12 months of base salary, monthly reimbursement for 12 months of COBRA premiums, and under certain situations, a pro rata bonus for the year of termination.

12. Fair Value Measurements

GAAP establishes a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on the observability of inputs used in measuring financial instruments at fair value. GAAP establishes market-based or observable inputs as the preferred source of values, followed by valuation models using management assumptions in the absence of market inputs.

The determination of where an asset or liability falls in the hierarchy requires significant judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability. In instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the entire fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company evaluates its hierarchy disclosures regularly and, depending on various factors, it is possible that an asset or liability may be classified differently from period to period. However, the Company expects that changes in classifications between levels will be rare.

In addition to the disclosures for assets and liabilities required to be measured at fair value at the balance sheet date, companies are required to disclose the estimated fair values of all financial instruments, even if they are not presented at their fair value on the consolidated balance sheet. The fair values of financial instruments are estimates based upon market conditions and perceived risks at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. These estimates require management's judgment and may not be indicative of the future fair values of the assets and liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities for which the carrying values approximate their fair values include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable included within prepaid expenses and other assets, dividends payable and accrued liabilities and other payables (excluding the Company's lease liability recorded under ASC 842). Generally, these assets and liabilities are short term in duration and their carrying value approximates fair value on the consolidated balance sheets.

The estimated fair values of the Company's fixed-rate loans receivable have been derived based on primarily unobservable market inputs such as interest rates and discounted cash flow analyses using estimates of the amount and timing of future cash flows, market rates and credit spreads. These measurements are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The Company believes the carrying value of its fixed-rate loans receivable approximates fair value.

The estimated fair values of the Company's borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility have been derived based on primarily unobservable market inputs such as interest rates and discounted cash flow analyses using estimates of the amount and timing of future cash flows, market rates and credit spreads. These measurements are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The Company believes the carrying value of its borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility as of December 31, 2018 approximate fair value.

The estimated fair values of the Company's secured borrowings have been derived based on primarily unobservable market inputs such as interest rates and discounted cash flow analyses using estimates of the amount and timing of future cash flows, market rates and credit spreads. These measurements are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. As of March 31, 2019, the Company's secured borrowings had an aggregate carrying value of \$513.2 million (excluding net deferred financing costs of \$8.4 million) and an estimated fair value of \$515.3 million. As of December 31, 2018, the Company's secured borrowings had an aggregate carrying value of \$515.1 million (excluding net deferred financing costs of \$9.0 million) and an estimated fair value of \$520.6 million.

The Company measures its real estate investments at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. The fair values of these real estate investments were determined using the following input levels as of the dates presented:

(in thousands)	Net Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using Fair Value Hierarchy		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2019					
Non-financial assets:					
Long-lived assets	\$ 2,413	\$ 2,413	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,413
December 31, 2018					
Non-financial assets:					
Long-lived assets	\$ 3,238	\$ 3,238	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,238

Long-lived assets: The Company reviews its investments in real estate when events or circumstances change indicating that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. In the evaluation of an investment in real estate for impairment, many factors are considered, including estimated current and expected operating cash flows from the asset during the projected holding period, costs necessary to extend the life or improve the asset, expected capitalization rates, projected stabilized net operating income, selling costs, and the ability to hold and dispose of the asset in the ordinary course of business.

Quantitative information about Level 3 fair value measurements as of March 31, 2019 is as follows:

(dollar amounts in thousands)	Fair Value	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Non-financial assets:			
Long-lived assets:			
Automotive service—Capitol Heights, MD	\$ 2,000	Sales comparison approach	Binding sales contract \$ 2,000
Quick service restaurant—Mansfield, OH	88	Discounted cash flow approach	De minimis 88
Quick service restaurant—Baden, PA	25	Discounted cash flow approach	De minimis 25
Vacant property—St. Louis, MO	300	Discounted cash flow approach	Non-binding sales contract 300

13. Related-Party Transactions

During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, an affiliate of Eldridge provided certain treasury and information technology services to the Company. The Company incurred a de minimis amount of expense for these services during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, which is included in general and administrative expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income. The costs for the services provided by the affiliate of Eldridge would likely be different if such services were provided by unrelated parties.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued and repaid short-term notes to an affiliate of Eldridge. See Note 6 – Notes Payable to Related Parties for additional information.

14. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated all events and transactions that occurred after March 31, 2019 through the filing of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and determined that there have been no events that have occurred that would require adjustment to disclosures in the consolidated financial statements except as disclosed below and as disclosed elsewhere in these notes to the consolidated financial statements.

2019 Amendment to Credit Agreement and Term Loan

On April 12, 2019, the Company entered into a restated credit agreement (the "Amended Credit Facility") with a group of lenders, restating the terms of the pre-existing Revolving Credit Facility to increase the maximum aggregate initial original principal amount of revolving loans available thereunder up to \$400.0 million (the "Amended Revolving Credit Facility"), and to permit the incurrence of an additional \$200.0 million in term loans thereunder (the "Term Loan Facility").

The Amended Revolving Credit Facility has a term of four years from the amendment date, with an extension option of up to 12-months exercisable by the Operating Partnership, subject to certain conditions, and the Term Loan Facility has a term of five years from the effective date of the Amended Credit Facility. The loans under each of the Amended Revolving Credit Facility and the Term Loan Facility initially bear interest at an annual rate of applicable LIBOR plus the applicable margin (which applicable margin varies between the Amended Revolving Credit Facility and the Term Loan Facility). The applicable LIBOR will be the rate with a term equivalent to the interest period applicable to the relevant borrowing. The applicable margin will initially be a spread set according to a leverage-based pricing grid. At the Company's election, on and after receipt of an investment grade corporate credit rating from S&P or Moody's, the applicable margin will be a spread set according to the Company's corporate credit ratings by S&P and/or Moody's. The Amended Credit Facility is freely pre-payable at any time and is mandatorily pre-payable by the Company if borrowings exceed the borrowing base or the facility limit. The Company may re-borrow amounts paid down on the Amended

Revolving Credit Facility, subject to customary borrowing conditions. The Company may not re-borrow amounts paid down on the Term Loan Facility. The Company is required to pay revolving credit fees throughout the term of the Amended Credit Facility based upon its usage of the facility, at a rate which depends on its usage of the facility during the period before the Company receives an investment grade corporate credit rating from S&P or Moody's, and which rate shall be based on the corporate credit rating from S&P and/or Moody's after the time, if applicable, the Company receives such a rating. The Company is required to pay a ticking fee on the Term Loan Facility for the period from the effective date of the Amended Credit Facility until the date the term loans are drawn (which must occur prior to November 22, 2019). The Amended Credit Facility has an accordion feature to increase, subject to certain conditions, the maximum availability of the facility (either through increased revolving commitments or additional term loans) by up to \$200.0 million.

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

In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we refer to Essential Properties Realty Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including its operating partnership, Essential Properties, L.P., as "we," "us," "our" or the "Company" unless we specifically state otherwise or the context indicates otherwise. Essential Properties Realty Trust LLC ("EPRT LLC"), formerly known as SCF Realty Capital LLC, together with EPRT Holdings LLC ("EPRT Holdings"), are referred to as the "Predecessor".

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). In particular, statements pertaining to our business and growth strategies, investment, financing and leasing activities and trends in our business, including trends in the market for long-term, net leases of freestanding, single-tenant properties, contain forward-looking statements. When used in this quarterly report, the words "estimate," "anticipate," "expect," "believe," "intend," "may," "will," "should," "seek," "approximately," "plan," and variations of such words, and similar words or phrases, that are predictions of future events or trends and that do not relate solely to historical matters, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. You can also identify forward-looking statements by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions of management.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from the results of operations or plans expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements; accordingly, you should not rely on forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Forward-looking statements depend on assumptions, data or methods that may be incorrect or imprecise, and may not be able to realized. We do not guarantee that the transactions and events described will happen as described (or that they will happen at all). The following factors, among others, could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in the forward-looking statements:

- general business and economic conditions;
- continued volatility and uncertainty in the credit markets and broader financial markets, including potential fluctuations in the Consumer Price Index ("CPI");
- risks inherent in the real estate business, including tenant defaults or bankruptcies, potential liability relating to environmental matters, illiquidity of real estate investments, and potential damages from natural disasters;
- the performance and financial condition of our tenants;
- availability of suitable properties to acquire and our ability to acquire and lease those properties on favorable terms;
- our ability to renew leases, lease vacant space or re-lease space as existing leases expire or are terminated;
- the degree and nature of our competition;
- our failure to generate sufficient cash flows to service our outstanding indebtedness;
- access to debt and equity capital on attractive terms;
- fluctuating interest rates;
- availability of qualified personnel and our ability to retain our key management personnel;
- changes in, or the failure or inability to comply with, applicable law or regulation;
- our failure to qualify for taxation as a real estate investment trust ("REIT");
- changes in the U.S. tax law and other U.S. laws, whether or not specific to REITs; and
- additional factors discussed in the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in this quarterly report.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this quarterly report. While forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs, they are not guarantees of future performance. We disclaim any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement to reflect changes in

underlying assumptions or factors, new information, data or methods, future events or other changes, except as required by law.

Because we operate in a highly competitive and rapidly changing environment, new risks emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all such risks, nor can management assess the impact of all such risks on our business or the extent to which any risk, or combination of risks, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results.

Overview

We are an internally managed real estate company that acquires, owns and manages primarily single-tenant properties that are net leased on a long-term basis to middle-market companies operating service-oriented or experience-based businesses. We have a diversified portfolio that focuses on properties leased to tenants in businesses such as restaurants (including quick service and casual and family dining), car washes, automotive services, medical services, convenience stores, entertainment, early childhood education and health and fitness. We acquire and lease freestanding, single-tenant commercial real estate facilities where a tenant services its customers and conducts activities that are essential to the generation of the tenant's sales and profits.

We were organized on January 12, 2018 as a Maryland corporation and intend to qualify to be taxed as a REIT beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 2018. On June 25, 2018, we completed our initial public offering (the "IPO") of 32,500,000 shares of our common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, at an initial public offering price of \$14.00 per share, pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-225215) (the "Registration Statement"), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Securities Act. On July 24, 2018, we issued an additional 2,772,191 shares of common stock at the IPO price of \$14.00 per share pursuant to the partial exercise of an option granted to the underwriters of our IPO. Net proceeds from the IPO and the issuance of shares to underwriters, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other expenses, were \$458.7 million. Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "EPRT".

Prior to the completion of the IPO, we engaged in a number of formation transactions designed to facilitate the completion of the IPO (the "Formation Transactions"). Among other things, on June 20, 2018, EPRT LLC converted from a Delaware limited liability company into a Delaware limited partnership, changed its name to Essential Properties, L.P. (the "Operating Partnership") and became the subsidiary through which we hold substantially all of our assets and conduct our operations. Prior to the completion of the Formation Transactions, EPRT LLC was a wholly owned subsidiary of EPRT Holdings (together with EPRT LLC, the "Predecessor"), and EPRT Holdings received 17,913,592 units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership ("OP Units") in connection with EPRT LLC's conversion into a Delaware limited partnership. Essential Properties OP G.P., LLC, our wholly owned subsidiary, became the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership in connection with the completion of our IPO.

Concurrent with the completion of the IPO, we received an additional \$125.0 million investment from an affiliate of Eldridge Industries, LLC ("Eldridge") in private placements (the "Concurrent Private Placement") of 7,785,611 shares of our common stock and 1,142,960 OP Units. We contributed the net proceeds from the issuance of the 43,057,802 shares of common stock in our IPO (inclusive of the shares issued pursuant to the partial exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares) and the Concurrent Private Placement of common stock to Eldridge to the Operating Partnership in exchange for a like number of OP Units.

On March 18, 2019, we completed a follow-on offering (the "Follow-On Offering") of 14,030,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, including 1,830,000 shares of common stock purchased by the underwriters pursuant to an option to purchase additional shares, at an offering price of \$17.50 per share, pursuant to registration statements on Form S-11 (File Nos. 333-230188 and 333-230252) filed with the SEC under the Securities Act. Net proceeds from the Follow-On Offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other expenses, were \$234.6 million.

We generally lease each of our properties to a single tenant on a triple-net long-term lease basis, and we generate our cash from operations primarily through the monthly lease payments, or base rent, we receive from the tenants that occupy our properties. As of March 31, 2019, we had a portfolio of real estate investments at 711 properties (inclusive of one undeveloped land parcel and three properties which secure our investments in mortgage loans receivable) that was diversified by tenant, industry and geography, had annualized base rent of \$115.1 million, and was 99.9% occupied.

Substantially all of our leases provide for periodic contractual rent escalations. As of March 31, 2019, leases contributing 97.1% of our annualized base rent provided for increases in future annual base rent, generally ranging from 1% to 4% annually, with a weighted average annual escalation equal to 1.5% of base rent. As of March 31, 2019, leases contributing 91.1% of annualized base rent were triple-net, which means that our tenant is responsible for all operating expenses, such as maintenance, insurance, utility and tax expense, related to the leased property (including any increases in those costs that may occur as a result of inflation). Our remaining leases were “double net,” where the tenant is responsible for certain expenses, such as taxes and insurance, but we retain responsibility for other expenses, generally related to maintenance and structural component replacement that may be required on such leased properties in the future. Also, we incur property-level expenses associated with our vacant properties and we occasionally incur nominal property-level expenses that are not paid by our tenants, such as the costs of periodically making site inspections of our properties. We do not currently anticipate incurring significant capital expenditures or property costs. Since our properties are predominantly single-tenant properties, which are generally subject to long-term leases, it is not necessary for us to perform any significant ongoing leasing activities on our properties. As of March 31, 2019, the weighted average remaining term of our leases was 14.5 years (based on annualized base rent), excluding renewal options that have not been exercised, with 4.5% of our annualized base rent attributable to leases expiring prior to January 1, 2024. Renewal options are exercisable at the option of our tenants upon expiration of their base lease term. Our leases providing for tenant renewal options generally provide for periodic contractual rent escalations during any renewed term that are similar to those applicable during the initial term of the lease.

As of March 31, 2019, 61.9% of our annualized base rent was attributable to master leases, where we have acquired multiple properties from a seller and leased them back to the seller under a master lease. Since properties are generally leased under a master lease on an “all or none” basis, the structure prevents a tenant from “cherry picking” locations, where it unilaterally gives up underperforming properties while maintaining its leasehold interest in well-performing properties.

Consistent with our intent to elect to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2018, we believe that we were organized and operated in a manner that will allow us to qualify as a REIT, and we intend to continue operating in such a manner.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We seek to acquire real estate with a combination of debt and equity capital and with cash from operations that will not otherwise be distributed to our stockholders. Prior to the IPO, equity capital needed for our real estate investments had been provided to us by Eldridge, our primary institutional capital provider. Through the IPO and the Follow-On Offering, we added public equity capital to our initial private institutional equity capital to facilitate our growth. Additionally, we used the net proceeds from the IPO and the Concurrent Private Placement to repay promissory notes issued to an affiliate of Eldridge, which had been our primary source of debt capital prior to the IPO. Historically, upon accumulating a sufficiently large and diverse pool of real estate, we generally refinanced this debt through the issuance of long-term, fixed-rate debt through our Master Trust Funding Program (the “Master Trust Funding Program”), as further described below.

In June 2018, we entered into a revolving credit facility that will be available to fund our short-term debt capital requirements (the “Revolving Credit Facility”), as further described below. In April 2019, we entered into a restated credit agreement (the “Amended Credit Facility”), restating the terms of the pre-existing Revolving Credit Facility to increase the maximum aggregate revolving credit commitments available to us (the “Amended Revolving Credit Facility”), and to permit the incurrence of long-term indebtedness through term loans (the “Term Loan Facility”). Over time, we may access additional long-term debt capital with future debt issuances through our Master Trust Funding Program. Additionally, future sources of debt capital may include term borrowings from insurance companies, banks and other sources, single-asset mortgage financing and CMBS borrowings, and may offer us the opportunity to lower our cost of funding and further diversify our sources of debt capital. Over time, we may choose to issue preferred equity as a part of our overall funding strategy. As our outstanding debt matures, we may refinance it as it comes due or choose to repay it using cash and cash equivalents or borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. Management believes that the cash generated by our operations, together with our cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2019, the Revolving Credit Facility, the Term Loan Facility and our access to additional long-term debt capital, will be sufficient to fund our operations for the foreseeable future and allow us to acquire the real estate for which we currently have made commitments.

By seeking to match the expected cash inflows from our long-term leases with the expected cash outflows for our long-term, fixed-rate debt, we seek to “lock in,” for as long as is economically feasible, the expected positive difference between our scheduled cash inflows on the leases and the cash outflows on our debt obligations. In this way, we seek to

reduce the risk that increases in interest rates would adversely impact our results of operations. Although we are not required to maintain a particular leverage ratio and may not be able to do so, we generally intend to target, over time, a level of net debt (which includes recourse and non-recourse borrowings and any outstanding preferred stock issuance less unrestricted cash and cash held for the benefit of lenders) that is less than six times our annualized adjusted EBITDA, as defined below.

As we grow our real estate portfolio, we intend to manage our long-term debt maturities to reduce the risk that a significant amount of our debt will mature in any single year in the future. As of March 31, 2019, our nearest significant debt maturity was \$271.3 million of notes issued under the Master Trust Funding Program, which mature in November 2046 but require monthly principal and interest payments through October 2021, with a balloon principal payment of \$259.5 million due in November 2021. Under the Revolving Credit Facility, we had no borrowings outstanding as of March 31, 2019 and had \$300.0 million of unused borrowing capacity as of the same date.

As of March 31, 2019, we had \$1.5 billion of net investments in our investment portfolio, consisting of investments in 711 properties (inclusive of one undeveloped land parcel and three properties which secure our investments in mortgage loans receivable), with annualized base rent of \$115.1 million. Substantially all of our cash from operations is generated by our investment portfolio.

Our short-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for our operating expenses, including principal and interest payments on our outstanding indebtedness, and the general and administrative expenses of servicing our portfolio and operating our business. Since our occupancy level is high and substantially all of our leases are triple-net, our tenants are generally responsible for the maintenance, insurance and property taxes associated with the properties they lease from us. When a property becomes vacant through a tenant default or expiration of the lease term with no tenant renewal, we incur the property costs not paid by the tenant, as well as those property costs accruing during the time it takes to locate a substitute tenant. As of March 31, 2019, one of our property locations was vacant and not subject to a lease (excluding one undeveloped land parcel), which represents a 99.9% occupancy rate. We expect to incur some property costs from time to time in periods during which properties that become vacant are being marketed for lease. In addition, we may recognize an expense for certain property costs, such as real estate taxes billed in arrears, if we believe the tenant is likely to vacate the property before making payment on those obligations. The amount of such property costs can vary quarter to quarter based on the timing of property vacancies and the level of underperforming properties; however, we do not anticipate that such costs will be significant to our operations. From time to time, we may also sell properties that no longer meet our long-term investment objectives.

Our short-term liquidity requirements also include the funding needs associated with eight of our properties where we have agreed to provide construction financing or reimburse the tenant for certain development, construction and renovation costs in exchange for contractually-specified interest or rent that generally increases in proportion with our funding. As of March 31, 2019, we had agreed to finance or reimburse development, construction or renovation costs in an aggregate amount of \$38.9 million and, as of the same date, we had funded \$15.8 million of this commitment. We expect to fund the balance of such commitment by December 31, 2019. Additionally, as of May 3, 2019, we were under contract to acquire 43 properties with an aggregate purchase price of \$78.7 million, subject to completion of our due diligence procedures and customary closing conditions. We expect to meet our short-term liquidity requirements, including our investment in potential future acquisitions, primarily from cash and cash equivalents, net cash from operating activities and borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Our long-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to acquire additional properties and repay indebtedness. We expect to meet our long-term liquidity requirements through various sources of capital, including borrowings under the Amended Revolving Credit Facility and the Term Loan Facility, net cash from operating activities, future financings, working capital, proceeds from select sales of our properties and other secured and unsecured borrowings (including potential issuances under the Master Trust Funding Program). However, at any point in time, there may be a number of factors that could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to access these capital sources, including unfavorable conditions in the overall equity and credit markets, our degree of leverage, our unencumbered asset base, borrowing restrictions imposed by our lenders, general market conditions for REITs, our operating performance, liquidity and market perceptions about us. The success of our business strategy will depend, to a significant degree, on our ability to access these various capital sources.

An additional liquidity need is funding the distributions that are one of the requirements for qualification for taxation as a REIT. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, our board of directors declared total cash distributions of \$0.21 per share of common stock. Holders of OP Units are entitled to distributions equivalent to those paid by us to common stockholders. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, we paid \$13.2 million of distributions to common

stockholders and OP Unit holders, and as of March 31, 2019, we recorded \$16.1 million of distributions payable to common stockholders and OP Unit holders. To qualify for taxation as a REIT, we must make distributions to our stockholders aggregating annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gain. As a result of this requirement, we cannot rely on retained earnings to fund our business needs to the same extent as other entities that are not REITs. If we do not have sufficient funds available to us from our operations to fund our business needs, we will need to find alternative ways to fund those needs. Such alternatives may include, among other things, selling properties (whether or not the sales price is optimal or otherwise meets our strategic long-term objectives), incurring additional indebtedness or issuing equity securities in public or private transactions. The availability and attractiveness of the terms of these potential sources of financing cannot be assured.

Description of Certain Debt

Master Trust Funding Program

SCF RC Funding I LLC, SCF RC Funding II LLC and SCF RC Funding III LLC (collectively, the "Master Trust Issuers"), all of which are indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership, have issued net-lease mortgage notes payable (the "Notes") with an aggregate outstanding principal balance of \$513.2 million as of March 31, 2019. The Notes are secured by all assets owned by the Master Trust Issuers. We provide property management services with respect to the mortgaged properties and service the related leases pursuant to an amended and restated property management and servicing agreement, dated as of July 11, 2017, among the Master Trust Issuers, the Operating Partnership (as property manager and as special servicer), Midland Loan Services, a division of PNC Bank, National Association, (as back-up manager) and Citibank, N.A. (as indenture trustee).

Beginning in 2016, two series of Notes, each comprised of two classes, were issued under the program: (1) Notes originally issued by SCF RC Funding I LLC and SCF RC Funding II LLC (the "Series 2016-1 Notes"), with an aggregate outstanding principal balance of \$271.3 million as of March 31, 2019 and (2) Notes originally issued by SCF RC Funding I LLC, SCF RC Funding II LLC and SCF RC Funding III LLC (the "Series 2017-1 Notes"), with an aggregate outstanding principal balance of \$241.9 million as of March 31, 2019. The Notes are the joint obligations of all Master Trust Issuers.

Notes issued under our Master Trust Funding Program are secured by a lien on all of the property owned by the Master Trust Issuers and the related leases. A substantial portion of our real estate investment portfolio serves as collateral for borrowings outstanding under our Master Trust Funding Program. As of March 31, 2019, we had pledged 349 properties, with a net investment amount of \$611.9 million, under the Master Trust Funding Program. The agreement governing our Master Trust Funding Program permits substitution of real estate collateral from time to time, subject to certain conditions.

Absent a plan to issue additional long-term debt through the Master Trust Funding Program, we are not required to add assets to, or substitute collateral in, the existing collateral pool. We can voluntarily elect to substitute assets in the collateral pool, subject to meeting prescribed conditions that are designed to protect the collateral pool by requiring the substitute assets to be of equal or greater measure in attributes such as: the asset's fair value, monthly rent payments, remaining lease term and weighted average coverage ratios. In addition, we can sell underperforming assets and reinvest the proceeds in new properties. Any substitutions and sales are subject to an overall limitation of 35% of the collateral pool which is typically reset at each new issuance unless the substitution or sale is credit- or risk-based, in which case there are no limitations.

A significant portion of our cash flows are generated by the special purpose entities comprising our Master Trust Funding Program. For the three months ended March 31, 2019, excess cash flow from the Master Trust Funding Program, after payment of debt service and servicing and trustee expenses, totaled \$5.8 million on cash collections of \$15.1 million, which represents a debt service coverage ratio (as defined in the program documents) of 1.55 to 1. If at any time the monthly debt service coverage ratio (as defined in the program documents) generated by the collateral pool is less than or equal to 1.25 to 1, excess cash flow from the Master Trust Funding Program entities will be deposited into a reserve account to be used for payments to be made on the Notes, to the extent there is a shortfall; if at any time the three month average debt service coverage ratio generated by the collateral pool is less than or equal to 1.15 to 1, excess cash flow from the Master Trust Funding Program entities will be applied to an early amortization of the Notes. If cash generated by our properties held in the Master Trust Funding Program is required to be held in a reserve account or applied to an early amortization of the Notes, it would reduce the amount of cash available to us and could limit or eliminate our ability to make distributions to our common stockholders.

The Notes require monthly payments of principal and interest. The payment of principal and interest on any Class B Notes is subordinate to the payment of principal and interest on any Class A Notes. The Series 2016-1 Notes mature in November 2046 and have a weighted average annual interest rate of 4.51% as of March 31, 2019. However, the anticipated repayment date for the Series 2016-1 Notes is November 2021, and if the notes are not repaid in full on or before such anticipated repayment date, additional interest will begin to accrue on the notes. The Series 2017-1 Notes mature in June 2047 and have a weighted average interest rate of 4.16% as of March 31, 2019. However, the anticipated repayment date for the Series 2017-1 Notes is June 2024, and if the notes are not repaid in full on or before such anticipated repayment date, additional interest will begin to accrue on the notes.

The Series 2016-1 Notes may be voluntarily prepaid, in whole or in part, at any time on or after the date that is 24 months prior to the anticipated repayment date in November 2021 without the payment of a make whole amount. Voluntary prepayments may be made before 24 months prior to the anticipated repayment date but will be subject to the payment of a make whole amount.

The Series 2017-1 Notes may be voluntarily prepaid, in whole or in part, at any time on or after the date that is 31 months prior to the anticipated repayment date in June 2024 without the payment of a make whole amount. Voluntary prepayments may be made before 31 months prior to the anticipated repayment date but will be subject to the payment of a make whole amount.

An event of default will occur if, among other things, the Master Trust Issuers fail to pay interest or principal on the Notes when due, materially default in compliance with the material covenants contained in the documents evidencing the Notes or the mortgages on the mortgaged property collateral or if a bankruptcy or other insolvency event occurs. Under the master trust indenture, we have a number of Master Trust Issuer covenants including requirements to pay any taxes and other charges levied or imposed upon the Master Trust Issuers and to comply with specified insurance requirements. We are also required to ensure that all uses and operations on or of our properties comply in all material respects with all applicable environmental laws. As of March 31, 2019, we were in material compliance with all such covenants.

As of March 31, 2019, scheduled principal repayments on the Notes issued under the Master Trust Funding Program for the remainder of 2019 are \$6.0 million. We expect to meet these repayment requirements primarily through our net cash from operating activities.

Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility and Term Loan Facility

On June 25, 2018, we entered into the Revolving Credit Facility with a group of lenders, which provides senior unsecured revolving credit in the maximum aggregate initial original principal amount of up to \$300.0 million. Barclays Bank PLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Goldman Sachs Bank USA were the joint lead arrangers of the facility, with Barclays Bank PLC acting as administrative agent. Under the Revolving Credit Facility, as of March 31, 2019, we had no outstanding borrowings and had \$300.0 million of unused borrowing capacity.

On April 12, 2019, we entered into the Amended Credit Facility with a group of lenders, restating the pre-existing Revolving Credit Facility to increase the maximum aggregate initial original principal amount of revolving loans available thereunder up to \$400.0 million through the Amended Revolving Credit Facility and to permit the incurrence of an additional \$200.0 million in term loans through the Term Loan Facility.

The Amended Revolving Credit Facility has a term of four years from the amendment date, with an extension option of up to 12-months exercisable by us, subject to certain conditions, and the Term Loan Facility has a term of five years from the effective date of the amended agreement. The loans under each of the Amended Revolving Credit Facility and the Term Loan Facility initially bear interest at an annual rate of applicable LIBOR plus the applicable margin (which applicable margin varies between the Amended Revolving Credit Facility and the Term Loan Facility). The applicable LIBOR will be the rate with a term equivalent to the interest period applicable to the relevant borrowing. The applicable margin will initially be a spread set according to a leverage-based pricing grid. At our election, on and after receipt of an investment grade corporate credit rating from S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global, Inc. ("S&P") or Moody's Investors Services, Inc. ("Moody's"), the applicable margin will be a spread set according to our corporate credit ratings by S&P and/or Moody's. The Amended Credit Facility is freely pre-payable at any time and is mandatorily pre-payable by us if borrowings exceed the borrowing base or the facility limit. We may re-borrow amounts paid down on the Amended Revolving Credit Facility, subject to customary borrowing conditions. We may not re-borrow amounts paid down on the Term Loan Facility. We are required to pay revolving credit fees throughout the term of the Amended Credit Facility based upon our usage of the revolving portion of the facility, at a rate which depends on our usage of such facility during the period before we receive an investment grade corporate credit rating from S&P or Moody's, and which rate shall be based

on the corporate credit rating from S&P and/or Moody's after the time, if applicable, we receive such a rating. We are required to pay a ticking fee on the Term Loan Facility for the period from the effective date of the Amended Credit Facility until the date the term loans are drawn (which must occur prior to November 22, 2019). The Amended Credit Facility has an accordion feature to increase, subject to certain conditions, the maximum availability of the facility (either through increased revolving commitments or additional term loans) by up to \$200.0 million.

The Operating Partnership is the borrower under the Amended Credit Facility, and we and each of the subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership that owns a direct or indirect interest in an eligible real property asset are guarantors under the Amended Credit Facility. Certain actions described herein as being permitted to be taken by "us" or options to exercise certain rights under the Amended Credit Facility are in some cases required to be exercised through the Operating Partnership as borrower.

We are subject to financial covenants under the Amended Credit Facility, including maintaining: a limitation on total consolidated leverage of not more than 60% of the total value of certain of our assets (including unencumbered cash and cash equivalents, the value of real property assets, mortgage notes receivable and up to \$10 million of construction or redevelopment costs) ("Total Consolidated Assets") with a step up on two non-consecutive occasions to 65%, at our election, for two consecutive quarters each following a material acquisition; a consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.50x; a consolidated tangible net worth of at least 75% of our tangible net worth at the date of the Amended Credit Facility plus 75% of future net equity proceeds; a consolidated secured leverage ratio of not more than 50% of our Total Consolidated Assets; a secured recourse debt ratio of not more than 10% of our Total Consolidated Assets; an unencumbered leverage ratio of not more than 60% of our consolidated unencumbered assets with a step up on two non-consecutive occasions to 65%, at our election, for two consecutive quarters each following a material acquisition; and an unencumbered interest coverage ratio of at least 1.75x.

The Amended Credit Facility restricts our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders under certain circumstances. However, we may make distributions to the extent necessary to qualify or maintain our qualification as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The Amended Credit Facility contains certain covenants that, subject to exceptions, limit or restrict our incurrence of indebtedness and liens, disposition of assets, transactions with affiliates, mergers and fundamental changes, modification of organizational documents, changes to fiscal periods, making of investments, negative pledge clauses and lines of business and REIT qualification.

Cash Flows

The following discussion of changes in cash flows includes the results of the Company and the Predecessor collectively for the periods presented.

Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2019 and the three months ended March 31, 2018

As of March 31, 2019, we had \$109.1 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$4.9 million of restricted cash as compared to \$1.8 million and \$9.3 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2018.

Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2019

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, net cash provided by operating activities was \$17.0 million. Our cash flows from operating activities are primarily dependent upon the occupancy level of our portfolio, the rental rates specified in our leases, the collectability of rent and the level of our operating expenses and other general and administrative costs. Cash inflows related to a net income adjusted for non-cash items of \$18.0 million (net income of \$8.7 million adjusted for non-cash items, including depreciation and amortization of tangible, intangible and right-of-use real estate assets, amortization of deferred financing costs, provision for impairment of real estate, gains on dispositions of real estate, net, straight-line rent receivable, equity-based compensation and adjustments to rental revenue for tenant credit, of \$9.3 million). These cash inflows were partially offset by an increase in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$0.3 million and a decrease in accrued liabilities and other payables of \$0.7 million.

Net cash used in investing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2019 was \$105.7 million. Our net cash used in investing activities is generally used to fund property acquisitions, the development of our construction in progress, investments in loans receivable and, to a limited extent, capital expenditures, offset by cash provided from the disposition of real estate and principal collections on our loans and direct financing receivables. The cash used in investing activities included \$113.6 million to acquire investments in real estate, \$1.1 million to fund construction in progress, \$0.2 million of investments in loans receivable, \$1.3 million for capital expenditures subsequent to acquisition

and \$2.0 million paid to tenants as lease incentives. These cash outflows were partially offset by \$10.5 million of proceeds from sales of investments, net of disposition costs, approximately \$21,000 of principal collections on our direct financing lease receivables and a decrease of \$2.0 million in deposits on prospective real estate investments.

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$186.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2019 related to cash inflows of \$235.7 million from the issuance of common stock in the Follow-On Offering and \$52.0 million of borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. These cash inflows were partially offset by \$2.0 million of repayments of secured borrowing principal, \$86.0 million of repayments on the Revolving Credit Facility and the payment of \$13.2 million in dividends.

Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2018

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, net cash provided by operating activities was \$5.2 million. Cash inflows related to a net income adjusted for non-cash items of \$7.5 million (net income of \$1.1 million adjusted for non-cash items, including depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible real estate assets, amortization of deferred financing costs, provision for impairment of real estate, gains on dispositions of real estate, net, straight-line rent receivable, equity-based compensation and allowance for doubtful accounts, of \$6.4 million). These cash inflows were partially offset by a net increase in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$1.9 million and a decrease in accrued liabilities and other payables of \$0.4 million.

Net cash used in investing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$56.4 million. The cash used in investing activities included \$59.1 million to acquire investments in real estate, \$5.1 million to fund construction in progress. These cash outflows were partially offset by \$7.7 million of proceeds from sales of investments, net of disposition costs, approximately \$18,000 of principal collections on our direct financing lease receivables and a decrease of approximately \$36,000 in deposits on prospective real estate investments.

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$42.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2018 related to cash inflows of \$45.0 million from the issuance of notes payable to related parties and \$50.0 million of capital contributions. These cash inflows were partially offset by \$50.0 million of payments of principal on notes payable to related parties, \$2.1 million of repayments of secured borrowing principal and the payment of approximately \$18,000 of deferred financing costs.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements as of March 31, 2019.

Contractual Obligations

The following table provides information with respect to our commitments as of March 31, 2019:

(in thousands)	Payment due by period				
	Total	April 1 - December 31, 2019	2020 - 2021	2022 - 2023	Thereafter
Secured Borrowings—Principal	\$ 513,155	\$ 6,044	\$ 275,977	\$ 8,804	\$ 222,330
Secured Borrowings—Fixed Interest ⁽¹⁾	82,639	16,651	42,441	18,930	4,617
Tenant Construction Financing and Reimbursement Obligations ⁽²⁾	23,932	23,932	—	—	—
Operating Lease Obligations ⁽³⁾	5,893	1,023	2,098	1,678	1,094
Total	\$ 625,619	\$ 47,650	\$ 320,516	\$ 29,412	\$ 228,041

- (1) Includes interest payments on outstanding indebtedness issued under our Master Trust Funding Program through the anticipated repayment dates.
- (2) Includes obligations to reimburse certain of our tenants for construction costs that they incur in connection with construction at our properties in exchange for contractually-specified rent that generally increases proportionally with our funding.
- (3) Includes \$1.4 million of rental payments due under ground lease arrangements where our tenants are directly responsible for payment.

Additionally, we may enter into commitments to purchase goods and services in connection with the operation of our business. These commitments generally have terms of one-year or less and reflect expenditure levels comparable to our historical expenditures.

We intend to elect to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2018; accordingly, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax, provided we distribute all of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction, to our stockholders.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) requires our management to use judgment in the application of accounting policies, including making estimates and assumptions. Estimates and assumptions include, among other things, subjective judgments regarding the fair values and useful lives of our properties for depreciation and lease classification purposes, the collectability of receivables and asset impairment analysis. We base estimates on the best information available to us at the time, our experience and on various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. If our judgment or interpretation of the facts and circumstances relating to various transactions or other matters had been different, it is possible that different accounting would have been applied, resulting in a different presentation of our consolidated financial statements. From time to time, we reevaluate our estimates and assumptions. In the event estimates or assumptions prove to be different from actual results, adjustments are made in subsequent periods to reflect more current estimates and assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. A summary of our critical accounting policies is included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 in the section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” We have not made any material changes to these policies during the periods covered by this quarterly report.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) (“ASU 2016-02”) to amend the accounting for leases. The new standard requires lessees to classify leases as either finance or operating leases based on certain criteria and record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months, regardless of their classification. The new standard requires lessors to account for leases using an approach that is substantially equivalent to the previous guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases and operating leases. The standard also eliminates current real estate-specific provisions and changes the guidance on sale-leaseback transactions, initial direct costs, lease modifications and lease executory costs for all entities. Certain changes to the guidance pertaining to sale-leaseback transactions may impact us. For example, the inclusion of a purchase option in the lease associated with a sale-leaseback transaction will now result in the lessor accounting for such transaction as a financing arrangement.

ASU 2016-02 was effective on January 1, 2019 and, in accordance with the provisions of ASU 2018-11, Leases (Topic 842), Targeted Improvements, was adopted by us using the modified retrospective approach as of the beginning of the period of adoption. There was no impact to retained earnings at the time of adoption and, therefore, no cumulative-effect adjustment was recorded. At the time of adoption, both lessees and lessors are permitted to make an election to apply a package of practical expedients available for implementation under the standard. We applied this package of practical expedients and, as such, at the time of adoption did not reassess the classification of existing lease contracts, whether existing or expired contracts contain a lease or whether a portion of initial direct costs for existing leases should have been expensed. In addition, we adopted the practical expedient provided in ASU 2018-11 that allows lessors to not separate non-lease components from the related lease components. We made this determination as the timing and pattern of transfer for the lease and non-lease components associated with our leases are the same and the lease components, if accounted for separately, would be classified as operating leases in accordance with ASC 842.

The accounting applied by a lessor is largely unchanged under ASU 2016-02; however, the standard requires that lessors expense, on an as-incurred basis, certain initial direct costs that are not incremental in obtaining a lease. Under the previous standards, certain of these costs were capitalizable. Although primarily a lessor, we are also a lessee under several ground lease arrangements and under our corporate office and office equipment leases. We have completed our inventory and evaluation of these leases, have calculated a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for the present value of the minimum lease payments and have recognized a \$4.8 million right-of-use asset and lease liability upon adoption. For a portion of our ground lease arrangements, the sublessees, or our tenants, are responsible for making payment directly to the ground lessors. Prior to the new standard such amounts were presented on a net basis; however, upon adoption of ASU 2016-02 the expense related to the ground lease obligations, along with the related sublease revenues, is presented

on a gross basis in the consolidated statements of income. ASU 2016-02 also requires additional disclosures within the notes accompanying the consolidated financial statements.

Substantially all of our lease contracts (under which we are the lessor) are “triple-net” leases, which means that our tenants are responsible for making payments to third parties for operating expenses such as property taxes and insurance costs associated with the properties we lease to them. Under the previous lease accounting guidance, these payments were excluded from rental revenue. In December 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-20 Leases (Topic 842), Narrow-Scope Improvements for Lessors. This update requires us to exclude from variable lease payments, and therefore revenue and expense, costs paid by our tenants directly to third parties (a net presentation). Costs paid by us and reimbursed by our tenants are included in rental revenue and property expenses (a gross presentation) in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-07, *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting* (“ASU 2018-07”), which expands the scope of Topic 718 to include share-based payment transactions for acquiring goods and services from nonemployees, with the result of aligning the guidance on share-based payments to nonemployees with that for share-based payments to employees, with certain exceptions, and eliminating the need to re-value awards to nonemployees at each balance sheet date. ASU 2018-07 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted for companies who have previously adopted ASU 2017-09. We early adopted ASU 2018-07 effective July 1, 2018 for accounting for our liability-classified non-employee awards that had not vested as of that date. No adjustment to our retained earnings was required as a result of the adoption of ASU 2018-07.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement: Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement* (“ASU 2018-13”), which changes the disclosure requirements for fair value measurements by removing, adding and modifying certain disclosures. ASU 2018-13 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2018-13 on our related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* (“ASU 2016-13”) establishing ASC Topic 326, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses* (“ASC 326”), as amended by subsequent ASUs on the topic. ASU 2016-13 changes how entities will account for credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments that are not measured at fair value through net income. The guidance replaces the current “incurred loss” model with an “expected loss” model that requires consideration of a broader range of information to estimate expected credit losses over the lifetime of the financial asset. ASU 2016-13 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. We are currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-13 on our consolidated financial statements.

Our Real Estate Investment Portfolio

As of March 31, 2019, we had a portfolio of properties, including one undeveloped land parcel and 3 properties that secure our investments in mortgage loans receivable, that was diversified by tenant, industry and geography and had annualized base rent of \$115.1 million. Our 172 tenants operate 197 different concepts in 16 industries across 44 states. None of our tenants represented more than 4.5% of our portfolio at March 31, 2019, and our top ten largest tenants represented 30.5% of our annualized base rent as of that date.

Diversification by Tenant

As of March 31, 2019, our top ten tenants included ten different concepts: Captain D's, Art Van Furniture, Mister Car Wash, Zips Car Wash, AMC Theatres, Malvern School, R-Stores, Boston Sports Club and 84 Lumber and VASA Fitness. Our 709 properties are operated by our 172 tenants. The following table details information about our tenants and the related concepts as of March 31, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

Tenant ⁽¹⁾	Concept	Number of Properties ⁽²⁾	Annualized Base Rent	% of Annualized Base Rent
Captain D's, LLC	Captain D's	77	\$ 5,237	4.5%
AVF Parent, LLC	Art Van Furniture	5	4,480	3.9%
Car Wash Partners, Inc.	Mister Car Wash	13	4,195	3.6%
Zips Car Wash, LLC	Zips Car Wash	15	3,833	3.3%
American Multi-Cinema, Inc. ⁽³⁾	AMC Theatres	5	3,668	3.2%
Malvern School Properties, LP	Malvern School	13	3,084	2.7%
Riiser Fuel Holdings, LLC	R-Store	26	2,929	2.5%
Town Sports International Holdings, Inc.	Boston Sports Club	3	2,668	2.3%
Magerko Real Estate, LLC	84 Lumber	19	2,643	2.3%
VASA Fitness, LLC	VASA Fitness	5	2,589	2.2%
Top 10 Subtotal		181	35,326	30.5%
Other		528	79,783	69.5%
Total/Weighted Average		709	\$ 115,109	100.0%

(1) Represents tenant or guarantor.

(2) Excludes one vacant property and one undeveloped land parcel. Includes 3 properties which secure our investments in mortgage loans receivable.

(3) Includes four properties leased to a subsidiary of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc.

As of March 31, 2019, our five largest tenants, who contributed 18.5% of our annualized base rent, had a rent coverage ratio of 2.62x, and our ten largest tenants, who contributed 30.5% of our annualized base rent, had a rent coverage ratio of 2.84x.

As of March 31, 2019, 91.1% of our leases (based on annualized base rent) were triple-net, and the tenant is typically responsible for all improvements and is contractually obligated to pay all operating expenses, such as maintenance, insurance, utility and tax expense, related to the leased property. Due to the triple-net structure of our leases, we do not expect to incur significant capital expenditures relating to our triple-net leased properties, and the potential impact of inflation on our operating expenses is reduced.

Diversification by Concept

Our tenants operate their businesses across 197 concepts. The following table details those concepts as of March 31, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

Concept	Type of Business	Annualized Base Rent	% of Annualized Base Rent	Number of Properties ⁽¹⁾	Building (Sq. Ft.)
Captain D's	Service	\$ 5,703	5.0%	82	211,356
Art Van Furniture	Retail	4,480	3.9%	5	284,713
Mister Car Wash	Service	4,195	3.6%	13	54,621
Zips Car Wash	Service	3,833	3.3%	15	58,511
AMC Theatres	Experience	3,668	3.2%	5	240,672
The Malvern School	Service	3,100	2.7%	18	93,689
Applebee's	Service	3,084	2.7%	13	149,781
R-Store	Service	2,929	2.5%	26	106,870
Boston Sports Club	Experience	2,668	2.3%	3	245,475
84 Lumber	Other	2,643	2.3%	19	896,956
Top 10 Subtotal		36,303	31.5%	199	2,342,644
Other		78,806	68.5%	510	4,052,564
Total		\$ 115,109	100.0%	709	6,395,208

(1) Excludes one vacant property and one undeveloped land parcel. Includes 3 properties which secure our investments in mortgage loans receivable.

Diversification by Industry

Our tenants' business concepts are diversified across various industries. The following table summarizes those industries as of March 31, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

Tenant Industry	Type of Business	Annualized Base Rent	% of Annualized Base Rent	Number of Properties ⁽¹⁾	Building (Sq. Ft.)	Rent Per Sq. Ft. ⁽²⁾
Quick Service	Service	\$ 15,922	13.8%	200	540,323	\$ 29.83
Car Washes	Service	12,693	11.0%	49	228,377	55.58
Early Childhood Education	Service	12,401	10.8%	54	615,728	19.38
Medical / Dental	Service	11,082	9.6%	76	434,020	24.83
Convenience Stores	Service	9,607	8.3%	79	310,421	30.95
Casual Dining	Service	7,644	6.6%	57	338,820	22.94
Automotive Service	Service	6,999	6.1%	56	382,841	18.55
Family Dining	Service	4,253	3.7%	27	157,410	27.02
Pet Care Services	Service	2,911	2.6%	22	133,729	19.50
Other Services	Service	2,501	2.2%	16	134,752	18.56
Service Subtotal		86,013	74.7%	636	3,276,421	26.07
Health and Fitness	Experience	8,956	7.8%	20	806,000	10.68
Movie Theatres	Experience	4,299	3.7%	6	293,206	14.66
Entertainment	Experience	6,300	5.5%	17	597,408	10.55
Experience Subtotal		19,555	17.0%	43	1,696,614	11.32
Home Furnishings	Retail	6,686	5.8%	10	493,027	13.56
Grocery	Retail	212	0.2%	1	32,190	6.58
Retail Subtotal		6,898	6.0%	11	525,217	13.13
Building Materials	Other	2,643	2.3%	19	896,956	2.95
Total		\$ 115,109	100.0%	709	6,395,208	\$ 17.83

(1) Excludes one vacant property and one undeveloped land parcel. Includes 3 properties which secure our investments in mortgage loans receivable.

(2) Excludes properties with no annualized base rent and properties under construction.

As of March 31, 2019, our tenants operating service-oriented businesses had a weighted average rent coverage ratio of 2.7x, our tenants operating experience-based businesses had a weighted average rent coverage ratio of 2.2x, our tenants operating retail businesses had a weighted average rent coverage ratio of 3.3x and our tenants operating other types of businesses had a weighted average rent coverage ratio of 7.3x.

Diversification by Geography

Our 711 property locations are spread across 44 states. The following table details the geographical locations of our properties as of March 31, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

State	Annualized Base Rent	% of Annualized Base Rent	Number of Properties ⁽¹⁾	Building (Sq. Ft.)
Texas	\$ 13,550	11.8%	75	813,419
Georgia	12,373	10.7%	83	479,766
Florida	7,023	6.1%	45	338,565
Michigan	6,856	6.0%	29	424,179
Alabama	5,981	5.2%	45	431,743
Minnesota	5,342	4.6%	30	437,558
Arkansas	4,830	4.2%	33	150,651
Wisconsin	4,461	3.9%	33	185,725
North Carolina	4,212	3.7%	17	312,023
Tennessee	4,075	3.5%	34	177,277
Pennsylvania	3,610	3.1%	18	182,068
Ohio	3,372	2.9%	21	430,118
New York	3,087	2.7%	31	76,229
South Carolina	2,900	2.5%	15	154,364
Arizona	2,869	2.5%	13	89,442
Massachusetts	2,714	2.4%	4	247,875
New Mexico	2,624	2.3%	17	81,896
Iowa	2,414	2.1%	18	100,608
Colorado	2,317	2.0%	15	152,264
Louisiana	1,975	1.7%	11	72,930
Maryland	1,895	1.6%	8	75,473
Missouri	1,757	1.4%	13	72,729
Indiana	1,634	1.4%	14	77,163
Mississippi	1,573	1.4%	11	67,134
Kansas	1,380	1.2%	5	96,153
Illinois	1,354	1.2%	13	63,397
Oklahoma	1,230	1.1%	9	73,232
Kentucky	1,180	1.0%	10	94,483
Connecticut	994	0.9%	6	34,751
Virginia	869	0.8%	4	38,726
Oregon	723	0.6%	3	102,636
Utah	540	0.5%	1	42,540
West Virginia	536	0.5%	7	50,146
New Jersey	412	0.4%	3	19,091
Nebraska	391	0.3%	4	13,342
Idaho	374	0.3%	1	35,433
California	351	0.3%	2	28,739
Alaska	301	0.3%	2	6,630
Wyoming	261	0.2%	1	10,001
North Dakota	255	0.2%	1	6,041
Nevada	222	0.2%	1	34,777
New Hampshire	140	0.1%	3	9,914
Washington	80	0.1%	1	2,404
Maine	72	0.1%	1	3,395
Total	\$ 115,109	100.0%	711	6,397,029

(1) Includes 3 properties which secure our investments in mortgage loans receivable.

Lease Expirations

As of March 31, 2019, the weighted average remaining term of our leases was 14.5 years (based on annualized base rent), with only 4.5% of our annualized base rent attributable to leases expiring prior to January 1, 2024. The following table sets forth our lease expirations for leases in place as of March 31, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

Lease Expiration Year ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent	% of Annualized Base Rent	Number of Properties ⁽²⁾	Weighted Average Rent Coverage Ratio ⁽³⁾
2019	\$ 589	0.5%	9	2.9x
2020	812	0.7%	9	2.6x
2021	757	0.7%	9	3.4x
2022	764	0.7%	5	3.9x
2023	2,218	1.9%	13	2.9x
2024	2,507	2.2%	17	2.3x
2025	894	0.8%	9	3.6x
2026	1,890	1.6%	10	2.6x
2027	8,191	7.1%	45	2.7x
2028	2,905	2.5%	18	2.9x
2029	3,610	3.1%	57	3.6x
2030	4,407	3.8%	42	3.3x
2031	4,770	4.1%	30	3.4x
2032	11,186	9.7%	72	2.8x
2033	9,639	8.4%	45	2.3x
2034	10,254	8.9%	60	3.1x
2035	541	0.5%	4	0.0x
2036	2,463	2.1%	21	2.3x
2037	22,853	19.9%	98	2.9x
2038	18,266	15.9%	96	2.3x
2039	4,587	4.0%	33	2.9x
2040	1,006	0.9%	7	2.9x
Total/Weighted Average	\$ 115,109	100.0%	709	2.8x

(1) Expiration year of contracts in place as of March 31, 2019, excluding any tenant option renewal periods that have not been exercised.

(2) Excludes one vacant property and one undeveloped land parcel. Includes 3 properties which secure our investments in mortgage loans receivable.

(3) Weighted by annualized base rent.

Results of Operations

The following discussion includes the results of the Company's and the Predecessor's operations collectively for the periods presented.

Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2019 and the three months ended March 31, 2018

(dollar amounts in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	%
	2019	2018		
Revenues:				
Rental revenue	\$ 30,774	\$ 20,093	\$ 10,681	53.2%
Interest on loans and direct financing lease receivables	326	70	256	365.7%
Other revenue	7	4	3	75.0%
Total revenues	31,107	20,167	10,940	
Expenses:				
Interest	7,089	8,276	(1,187)	-14.3%
General and administrative	4,188	3,356	832	24.8%
Property expenses	1,247	347	900	259.4%
Depreciation and amortization	9,120	6,468	2,652	41.0%
Provision for impairment of real estate	1,440	1,849	(409)	-22.1%
Total expenses	23,084	20,296	2,788	
Other operating income:				
Gain on dispositions of real estate, net	676	1,232	(556)	-45.1%
Income from operations	8,699	1,103	7,596	
Other income:				
Interest	91	36	55	152.8%
Income before income tax expense	8,790	1,139	7,651	
Income tax expense	67	30	37	123.3%
Net income	8,723	1,109	7,614	
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(2,594)	—	(2,594)	
Net income attributable to stockholders and members	\$ 6,129	\$ 1,109	\$ 5,020	

Rental revenue. Rental revenue increased by \$10.7 million to \$30.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$20.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in rental revenue was primarily due to our acquisition of properties during the period from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019, which provided \$10.1 million of additional rental revenue between the comparison periods. Additionally, our acquisition of properties during the three months ended March 31, 2018 provided an additional \$0.8 million of rental revenue. This increase in revenue was offset by a decrease in rental revenue of \$0.8 million due to sale of properties acquired prior to January 1, 2018. Additionally, there was an increase in reimbursable revenue of \$0.7 million.

Interest on loans and direct financing lease receivables. Interest on loans and direct financing receivables increased by \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018, primarily due to our investments in loans receivable beginning in the second quarter of 2018.

Other revenue. An increase of approximately \$3,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to three months ended March 31, 2018 is a result of additional miscellaneous revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2019.

Interest expense. Interest expense decreased by \$1.2 million to \$7.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$8.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The decrease in interest expense was primarily due to a reduction of interest expense of \$2.1 million due to repayment of notes payable to related parties in June 2018 and a reduction of interest expense of \$0.1 million on the notes issued under our Master Trust Funding Program. This decrease was partially offset by \$0.9 million of additional interest expense related to the Revolving Credit Facility that was entered into in June 2018.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased \$0.8 million to \$4.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$3.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. This

increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to the increased costs of operating as a public company in 2019, including increased equity-based compensation expense, legal fees and directors' fees.

Property expenses. Our leases are generally triple-net and provide that the tenant is responsible for the payment of all property-level expenses, such as maintenance, insurance, utility and tax expense, related to the leased property. Therefore, we are generally not responsible for operating costs related to the properties, unless a property is not subject to a triple-net lease or is vacant. Property expenses increased by \$0.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in property expenses was primarily due to an increase in reimbursable costs during the three months ended March 31, 2019.

Depreciation and amortization expense. Depreciation and amortization expense relates primarily to depreciation on the properties and improvements we own and to amortization of related lease intangibles. Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$2.7 million to \$9.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$6.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense during the three months ended March 31, 2019 was due to the inclusion of depreciation and amortization expense for properties acquired during the period from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019, which added \$3.0 million of additional depreciation and amortization expense, and \$0.3 million of additional depreciation and amortization expense recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2019 on properties that were acquired during the three months ended March 31, 2018. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in depreciation and amortization expense of \$0.6 million on properties that were disposed during the period from January 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019.

Provision for impairment of real estate. Impairment charges on real estate investments were \$1.4 million and \$1.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, we recorded a provision for impairment of real estate at four and seven of our real estate investments, respectively. We strategically seek to identify non-performing properties that we may re-lease or dispose of in an effort to improve our returns and manage risk exposure. An increase in vacancy associated with our disposition or re-leasing strategies may trigger impairment charges when the expected future cash flows from the properties from sale or re-lease are less than their net book value.

Gain on dispositions of real estate, net. Gain on dispositions of real estate, net, decreased by \$0.6 million to \$0.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. We disposed of seven real estate properties during the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to six real estate properties during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Interest income. Interest income increased by \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in interest income was primarily due to higher average daily cash balances in our interest-bearing bank accounts during the three months ended March 31, 2019 because of funds raised through the Follow-On Offering.

Income tax expense. Income tax expense increased by approximately \$37,000 to \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to approximately \$30,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2018. As we are organized and operate with the intention of qualifying as a REIT, we are generally not subject to U.S. federal taxation. However, the Operating Partnership is subject to taxation in certain state and local jurisdictions that impose income taxes on a partnership. The increase in income tax expense was primarily due to the continued growth of our real estate investment portfolio and our expansion into new jurisdictions where we are subject to taxation.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Our reported results are presented in accordance with GAAP. We also disclose the following non-GAAP financial measures: funds from operations ("FFO"), adjusted funds from operations ("AFFO"), earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), EBITDA further adjusted to exclude gains (or losses) on sales of depreciable property and real estate impairment losses ("EBITDAre"), adjusted EBITDAre, annualized adjusted EBITDAre, net debt, net operating income ("NOI") and cash NOI ("Cash NOI"). We believe these non-GAAP financial measures are accepted industry measures used by analysts and investors to compare the operating performance of REITs.

We compute FFO in accordance with the definition adopted by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"). NAREIT defines FFO as GAAP net income or loss adjusted to exclude extraordinary items (as defined by GAAP), net gain or loss from sales of depreciable real estate assets, impairment write-downs associated with depreciable real estate assets and real estate-related depreciation and amortization (excluding

amortization of deferred financing costs and depreciation of non-real estate assets), including the pro rata share of such adjustments of unconsolidated subsidiaries. FFO is used by management, investors and analysts to facilitate meaningful comparisons of operating performance between periods and among our peers primarily because it excludes the effect of real estate depreciation and amortization and net gains on sales (which are dependent on historical costs and implicitly assume that the value of real estate diminishes predictably over time, rather than fluctuating based on existing market conditions).

To derive AFFO, we modify the NAREIT computation of FFO to include other adjustments to GAAP net income related to certain items that we believe are not indicative of our core operating performance, including straight-line rental revenue, non-cash interest expense, non-cash compensation expense, other amortization and non-cash charges, capitalized interest expense and transaction costs. Such items may cause short-term fluctuations in net income but have no impact on operating cash flows or long-term operating performance. We believe that AFFO is an additional useful supplemental measure for investors to consider because it will help them to better assess our operating performance without the distortions created by non-cash and certain other revenues and expenses.

FFO and AFFO do not include all items of revenue and expense included in net income, nor do they represent cash generated from operating activities, and they are not necessarily indicative of cash available to fund cash requirements; accordingly, they should not be considered alternatives to net income as a performance measure or cash flows from operations as a liquidity measure and should be considered in addition to, and not in lieu of, GAAP financial measures. FFO and AFFO may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

The following table reconciles net income (which is the most comparable GAAP measure) to FFO and AFFO attributable to stockholders and members and non-controlling interests:

(in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 8,723	\$ 1,109
Depreciation and amortization of real estate	9,097	6,467
Provision for impairment of real estate	1,440	1,849
Gain on dispositions of real estate, net	(676)	(1,232)
FFO attributable to stockholders and members and non-controlling interests	18,584	8,193
Adjustments:		
Straight-line rental revenue, net	(2,903)	(1,650)
Non-cash interest expense	816	576
Non-cash compensation expense	1,226	178
Other amortization and non-cash charges	231	176
Capitalized interest expense	(25)	(53)
Transaction costs	—	8
AFFO attributable to stockholders and members and non-controlling interests	\$ 17,929	\$ 7,428

We calculate EBITDA as earnings before interest, income taxes and depreciation and amortization. In 2017, NAREIT issued a white paper recommending that companies that report EBITDA also report EBITDAre. We compute EBITDAre in accordance with the definition adopted by NAREIT. NAREIT defines EBITDAre as EBITDA (as defined above) excluding gains (or losses) from the sales of depreciable property and real estate impairment losses. We present EBITDA and EBITDAre as they are measures commonly used in our industry and we believe that these measures are useful to investors and analysts because they provide important supplemental information concerning our operating performance, exclusive of certain non-cash items and other costs. We use EBITDA and EBITDAre as measures of our operating performance and not as measures of liquidity.

EBITDA and EBITDAre are not measures of financial performance under GAAP, and our EBITDA and EBITDAre may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. You should not consider EBITDA and EBITDAre as alternatives to net income or cash flows from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP.

The following table reconciles net income (which is the most comparable GAAP measure) to EBITDA and EBITDAre attributable to stockholders and members and non-controlling interests:

(in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 8,723	\$ 1,109
Depreciation and amortization	9,120	6,468
Interest expense	7,089	8,276
Interest income	(91)	(36)
Income tax expense	67	30
EBITDA attributable to stockholders and members and non-controlling interests	24,908	15,847
Provision for impairment of real estate	1,440	1,849
Gain on dispositions of real estate, net	(676)	(1,232)
EBITDAre attributable to stockholders and members and non-controlling interests	\$ 25,672	\$ 16,464

We further adjust EBITDAre i) based on an estimate calculated as if all acquisition and disposition activity that took place during the quarter had been made on the first day of the quarter and to eliminate the impact of contingent rental revenue from our tenants which are subject to sales thresholds specified in the lease (“Adjusted EBITDAre”). We then annualize Adjusted EBITDAre by multiplying it by four (“Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre”), which we believe provides a meaningful estimate of our current run rate for all properties owned as of the date of this report. You should not unduly rely on this measure as it is based on assumptions and estimates that may prove to be inaccurate. Our actual reported EBITDAre for future periods may be significantly less than our current Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre for a variety of reasons.

The following table reconciles net income (which is the most comparable GAAP measure) to Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre attributable to stockholders and non-controlling interests for the three months ended March 31, 2019:

(in thousands)	Three months ended March 31, 2019
Net income	\$ 8,723
Depreciation and amortization	9,120
Interest expense	7,089
Interest income	(91)
Income tax expense	67
EBITDA attributable to stockholders and non-controlling interests	24,908
Provision for impairment of real estate	1,440
Gain on dispositions of real estate, net	(676)
EBITDAre attributable to stockholders and non-controlling interests	25,672
Adjustment for current quarter acquisition and disposition activity ⁽¹⁾	1,629
Adjustment to exclude certain percentage rent ⁽²⁾	(263)
Adjusted EBITDAre attributable to stockholders and non-controlling interests	\$ 27,038
Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre attributable to stockholders and non-controlling interests	\$ 108,152

(1) Adjustment assumes all acquisitions and dispositions of real estate investments made during the three months ended March 31, 2019 had occurred on January 1, 2019.

(2) Adjustment excludes contingent rent (based on a percentage of the tenant’s gross sales at the leased property) where payment is subject to exceeding a sales threshold specified in the lease.

We calculate our net debt as our gross debt (defined as total debt plus net deferred financing costs on our secured borrowings) less cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash deposits held for the benefit of lenders. We believe excluding cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash deposits held for the benefit of lenders from gross debt, all of which could be used to repay debt, provides an estimate of the net contractual amount of borrowed capital to be repaid, which we believe is a beneficial disclosure to investors and analysts.

The following table reconciles total debt (which is the most comparable GAAP measure) to net debt:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Secured borrowings, net of deferred financing costs	\$ 504,727	\$ 506,116
Revolving credit facility	—	34,000
Total debt	504,727	540,116
Deferred financing costs, net	8,428	9,004
Gross debt	513,155	549,120
Cash and cash equivalents	(109,113)	(4,236)
Restricted cash deposits held for the benefit of lenders	(4,910)	(12,003)
Net debt	\$ 399,132	\$ 532,881

We calculate NOI as total revenues less property expenses. NOI excludes all other items of expense and income included in the financial statements in calculating net income or loss. Cash NOI further excludes non-cash items included in total revenues and property expenses, such as straight-line rental revenue and other amortization and non-cash charges. We believe NOI and Cash NOI provide useful and relevant information because they reflect only those income and expense items that are incurred at the property level and present such items on an unlevered basis.

NOI and Cash NOI are not measures of financial performance under GAAP, and our NOI and Cash NOI may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. You should not consider our NOI and Cash NOI as alternatives to net income or cash flows from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP.

The following table reconciles net income (which is the most comparable GAAP measure) to NOI and Cash NOI attributable to stockholders and members and non-controlling interests:

(in thousands)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 8,723	\$ 1,109
Interest expense	7,089	8,276
General and administrative expense	4,188	3,356
Depreciation and amortization	9,120	6,468
Provision for impairment of real estate	1,440	1,849
Interest income	(91)	(36)
Income tax expense	67	30
Gain on dispositions of real estate, net	(676)	(1,232)
NOI attributable to stockholders and members and non-controlling interests	29,860	19,820
Straight-line rental revenue, net	(2,903)	(1,650)
Other amortization and non-cash charges	229	178
Cash NOI attributable to stockholders and members and non-controlling interests	\$ 27,186	\$ 18,348

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Over time, we generally seek to match the expected cash inflows from our long-term leases with the expected cash outflows for our long-term debt. To achieve this objective, we primarily borrow on a fixed-rate basis through longer-term debt issuances under our Master Trust Funding Program. Additionally, we incur debt that bears interest at floating rates under the Revolving Credit Facility, which we use in connection with our operations, including for funding acquisitions. As of March 31, 2019, we had \$513.2 million of borrowings under our Master Trust Funding Program, which bears interest at a weighted average fixed rate of 4.35% per annum as of such date, and had no borrowings outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility. Therefore, an increase or decrease in interest rates would result in no increase or decrease in our interest expense.

We are exposed to interest rate risk between the time we enter into a sale-leaseback transaction or acquire a leased property and the time we finance the related real estate with long-term fixed-rate debt. In addition, when our long-term debt matures, we may have to refinance the debt at a higher interest rate. Market interest rates are sensitive to many factors that are beyond our control. Our interest rate risk management objective is to limit the impact of future interest rate changes on our earnings and cash flows. Additionally, our long-term debt generally provides for some amortization of the principal balance over the term of the debt, which serves to reduce the amount of refinancing risk at debt maturity. While we have not done so to date, we may, in the future, use various financial instruments designed to mitigate the impact of interest rate fluctuations on our cash flows and earnings, including hedging strategies, depending on our analysis of the interest rate environment and the costs and risks of such strategies. We do not intend to use derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

In addition to amounts that we borrow under the Revolving Credit Facility, we may incur variable rate debt in the future. Additionally, decreases in interest rates may lead to increased competition for the acquisition of real estate due to a reduction in desirable alternative income-producing investments. Increased competition for the acquisition of real estate may lead to a decrease in the yields on real estate we have targeted for acquisition. In such circumstances, if we are not able to offset the decrease in yields by obtaining lower interest costs on our borrowings, our results of operations will be adversely affected. Significant increases in interest rates may also have an adverse impact on our earnings if we are unable to acquire real estate with rental rates high enough to offset the increase in interest rates on our borrowings.

If interest rates rise significantly or there is an economic downturn, tenant defaults may increase and result in credit losses, which may adversely affect our liquidity and operating results.

Fair Value of Fixed-Rate Indebtedness

The estimated fair value of our fixed-rate indebtedness under the Master Trust Funding Program is calculated based primarily on unobservable market inputs such as interest rates and discounted cash flow analyses using estimates of the amount and timing of future cash flows, market rates and credit spreads. The following table discloses fair value information related to our fixed-rate indebtedness as of March 31, 2019:

(in thousands)	Carrying Value ⁽¹⁾	Estimated Fair Value
Secured borrowings under Master Trust Funding Program	\$ 513,155	\$ 515,293

(1) Excludes net deferred financing costs of \$8.4 million.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2019, the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control

There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during our most recent fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are subject to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings. Management does not believe that the resolution of any of these matters either individually or in the aggregate will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or liquidity. Further, from time to time, we are party to certain legal proceedings for which third parties, such as our tenants, are contractually obligated to indemnify, defend and hold us harmless. In some of these matters, the indemnitors have insurance for the potential damages. In other matters, we are being defended by tenants who may not have sufficient insurance, assets, income or resources to satisfy their defense and indemnification obligations to us. The unfavorable resolution of such legal proceedings could, individually or in the aggregate, materially adversely affect the indemnitors' ability to satisfy their respective obligations to us, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or liquidity. It is management's opinion that there are currently no such legal proceedings pending that will, individually or in the aggregate, have such a material adverse effect. Despite management's view of the ultimate resolution of these legal proceedings, we may have significant legal expenses and costs associated with the defense of such matters. Further, management cannot predict the outcome of these legal proceedings and if management's expectation regarding such matters is not correct, such proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes to the risk factors as disclosed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 13 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 and filed with the SEC on February 28, 2019. These risk factors may not describe every risk facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1*	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
31.2*	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
32.1*	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
32.2*	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>

Exhibit Number	Description
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, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

ESSENTIAL PROPERTIES REALTY TRUST, INC.

Date: May 8, 2019

By: _____
/s/ Peter M. Mavoides
Peter M. Mavoides
Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 8, 2019

By: _____
/s/ Hillary P. Hai
Hillary P. Hai
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

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Section 2: EX-31.1 (EX-31.1)

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION

I, Peter M. Mavoides, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Essential Properties Realty Trust, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial

reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

- (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
- (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 8, 2019

By: _____
/s/ Peter M. Mavoides
Peter M. Mavoides
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

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Section 3: EX-31.2 (EX-31.2)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION

I, Hillary P. Hai, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Essential Properties Realty Trust, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

- (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
- (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 8, 2019

By: _____
/s/ Hillary P. Hai
Hillary P. Hai
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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Section 4: EX-32.1 (EX-32.1)

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the periodic report of Essential Properties Realty Trust, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Peter M. Mavoides, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for the purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods indicated.

Date: May 8, 2019

By: _____
/s/ Peter M. Mavoides
Peter M. Mavoides
Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request. The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

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Section 5: EX-32.2 (EX-32.2)

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the periodic report of Essential Properties Realty Trust, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Hillary P. Hai, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for the purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of

operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods indicated.

Date: May 8, 2019

By: _____
/s/ Hillary P. Hai
Hillary P. Hai
Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request. The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

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