



Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. Reports Results for 2019

February 19, 2020

BETHESDA, Md., Feb. 19, 2020 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (NYSE: HST) (the "Company"), the nation's largest lodging real estate investment trust ("REIT"), today announced results for the fourth quarter and the full year.

Operating Results (unaudited, in millions, except per share and hotel statistics)

	Quarter ended December 31,		Percent Change	Year ended December 31,		Percent Change
	2019	2018		2019	2018	
Revenues	\$ 1,334	\$ 1,361	(2.0)%	\$ 5,469	\$ 5,524	(1.0)%
Comparable hotel revenues ⁽¹⁾	1,110	1,090	1.9%	4,397	4,356	0.9%
Net income	81	306	(73.5)%	932	1,151	(19.0)%
EBITDA _{re} ⁽¹⁾	355	372	(4.6)%	1,538	1,562	(1.5)%
Adjusted EBITDA _{re} ⁽¹⁾	355	372	(4.6)%	1,534	1,562	(1.8)%
Comparable hotel Total RevPAR - Constant US\$	292.39	287.05	1.9%	291.94	289.08	1.0%
Comparable hotel RevPAR - Constant US\$	179.22	179.32	(0.1)%	183.59	184.78	(0.6)%
Diluted earnings per common share	0.11	0.41	(73.2)%	1.26	1.47	(14.3)%
NAREIT FFO per diluted share ⁽¹⁾	0.33	0.43	(23.3)%	1.7	1.77	(4.0)%
Adjusted FFO per diluted share ⁽¹⁾	0.41	0.43	(4.7)%	1.78	1.77	0.6%

*Additional detail on the Company's results, including data for 22 domestic markets and top 40 hotels by RevPAR, is available in the Year End 2019 Supplemental Financial Information available on the Company's website at www.hosthotels.com.

(1) NAREIT Funds From Operations ("FFO") per diluted share, Adjusted FFO per diluted share, EBITDA_{re}, Adjusted EBITDA_{re} and comparable hotel results are non-GAAP (U.S. generally accepted accounting principles) financial measures within the meaning of the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). See the Notes to Financial Information on why the Company believes these supplemental measures are useful, reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP measure, and the limitations on the use of these supplemental measures.

2019 Highlights

- Increased comparable hotel Total RevPAR by 1.9% for the quarter and 1.0% for the full year, on a constant dollar basis.
- Repurchased approximately 35 million shares for \$609 million from May 2019 through February 18, 2020.
- Executed \$1.3 billion of strategic asset sales by capitalizing on a favorable transaction market to sell 14 properties with relatively lower Total RevPAR and higher capital expenditure requirements.
- Acquired the 1 Hotel South Beach, Miami for \$610 million. The iconic resort ranks among the top three in the Company's portfolio in terms of RevPAR, Total RevPAR and profitability per key.
- Further strengthened the only investment grade balance sheet among lodging REITs by refinancing \$650 million of existing senior notes and expanding the borrowing capacity to \$1.5 billion under the Company's revolving credit facility. The Company has no significant debt maturities until 2023 and a weighted average interest rate of 3.8%.
- Completed renovation projects at four of the 17 properties under its transformational capital program with Marriott International, and has six additional property renovations underway, three of which are expected to be completed in 2020. Marriott has provided additional priority returns on this investment as well as operating profit guarantees, including \$23 million and an estimated \$16 million in 2019 and 2020, respectively, to offset the business disruption.

James F. Risoleo, President and Chief Executive Officer, said, "We executed large, value-enhancing strategic capital allocation transactions in 2019 as we capitalized on favorable market conditions to sell 14 properties for \$1.3 billion and returned \$1.1 billion to stockholders through dividends and share repurchases.

We further upgraded the quality of our portfolio by acquiring the iconic 1 Hotel South Beach at an attractive valuation multiple and completing renovations at four properties as part of the Marriott transformational capital program. Moreover, we continued to strengthen our best-in-class investment-grade balance sheet by increasing liquidity, extending maturities and lowering our borrowing costs. Finally, we delivered solid operating margins all year long and generated our strongest comparable Total RevPAR growth for the year in the fourth quarter. We are pleased to have further strengthened our portfolio and balance sheet. In addition, given our capital allocation strategy and strong analytics platform, we are well-positioned to create long-term value for our stockholders."

Operating Performance

GAAP Metrics

- Total revenues decreased 2.0% for the quarter and 1.0% for the full year due to the net effect of acquisitions and dispositions, which led to reductions in revenue of \$61 million and \$116 million for the quarter and full year, respectively, which was partially offset by the improvement in total revenues on a comparable hotel basis.
- GAAP operating profit margin decreased 140 basis points for the quarter driven by an increase in depreciation expense and corporate expenses. For the full year, GAAP operating profit margin increased 500 basis points, due to a reduction in depreciation expense, as 2018 included impairment expense of \$260 million.
- Net income decreased \$225 million, to \$81 million, for the quarter, and \$219 million, to \$932 million, for the full year, primarily due to an increase in interest expense related to the prepayment premiums for the Company's senior notes and a decrease in other gains/losses of \$231 million and \$562 million for the quarter and full year, respectively, related to asset sales. These decreases were partially offset by additional tax expense and the impairment expense in 2018. As described below, hotel operating results were little changed from the prior year.
- Diluted earnings per common share decreased 73.2% and 14.3% for the quarter and the full year, respectively.

Other Metrics

- Comparable hotel Total RevPAR on a constant dollar basis increased 1.9% and 1.0% for the quarter and the full year, respectively, due to improvement in food and beverage and other revenues.
- Comparable hotel RevPAR on a constant dollar basis declined 0.1% for the quarter, driven by a slight decline in average room rate. For the full year, comparable hotel RevPAR on a constant dollar basis declined 0.6% due to a 80 basis point decrease in occupancy, partially offset by a 0.3% increase in average room rate. The decline includes an estimated 10 basis point decrease for the quarter and 50 basis point decrease for the full year for renovation disruption related to the Marriott transformational capital program.
- Comparable hotel EBITDA increased by \$4 million, or 1.5%, for the quarter and \$9 million, or 0.7%, for the full year, respectively, reflecting the improvements in comparable hotel Total RevPAR.
- Comparable hotel EBITDA margins declined 10 basis points for the quarter and 5 basis points for the full year. The decline reflects the decrease in RevPAR and an increase in wages and benefits. However, margins benefited from increases in ancillary revenues, synergies of the Marriott International merger with Starwood Hotels, and the receipt of operating profit guarantees from Marriott related to the transformational capital program.
- Adjusted EBITDA_{re} decreased \$17 million for the quarter and \$28 million for the full year. The net effect of operations of properties acquired or disposed of in 2018 and 2019 reduced Adjusted EBITDA_{re} for the quarter by \$11 million and by \$17 million for the full year, in addition to a decrease of \$9 million for the quarter and \$45 million for the full year due to the sale of the Company's interest in the European Joint Venture in December 2018.
- Adjusted FFO per diluted share decreased 4.7% for the quarter and increased 0.6% for the full year.

Dispositions

On October 30, 2019, the Company sold the Hyatt Regency Cambridge and the Sheraton San Diego Hotel & Marina for a combined sales price of \$297 million.

Capital Allocation

During the fourth quarter, the Company invested approximately \$166 million in capital expenditures, of which \$125 million were return on investment ("ROI") capital expenditures and \$41 million were renewal and replacement projects. For the full year, the Company has invested approximately \$558 million in capital expenditures, of which \$336 million were ROI capital expenditures and \$222 million were renewal and replacement projects.

For 2020, the Company expects capital expenditures of between \$550 million and \$650 million. This comprises between \$310 million and \$360 million in ROI projects and between \$240 million and \$290 million in renewal and replacement projects.

The ROI capital expenditures for 2019 and the forecast 2020 expenditures include \$225 million and \$180 million to \$200 million, respectively, for the previously disclosed transformational capital program with Marriott. Hotels completed in the program include San Francisco Marriott Marquis, Santa Clara Marriott, New York Marriott Downtown and Coronado Island Marriott Resort & Spa.

At the same time, the Company is in the process of completing other selective value enhancement and development projects. These include:

- *AC by Marriott Scottsdale North* – using an underutilized parking lot alongside The Westin Kierland Resort & Spa, construction is underway on a 165-room AC by Marriott property and is expected to open in the second quarter of 2020;
- *Additional villas at the Andaz Maui at Wailea Resort* – development and construction of 19 additional two-bedroom, luxury villas at the Andaz Maui is underway and expected to be completed in 2021; and
- *Expansions at the Orlando World Center Marriott* – development and construction of a 2.3-acre waterpark and a 60,000 square-foot meeting space expansion is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2020 and complete in the first half of 2021 and first half 2022, respectively.

Share Repurchase Program and Dividends

During the fourth quarter, the Company repurchased 4.7 million shares at an average price of \$17.39 per share through its common share repurchase program for a total of \$82 million. For the full year 2019, the Company purchased 27.8 million shares at an average price of \$17.37 per share for a total of \$482 million. In 2020, the Company repurchased 7.5 million shares at an average price of \$16.90, for a total of \$127 million, pursuant to a trading plan designed to comply with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act. The Company has approximately \$391 million of remaining capacity under the repurchase program, wherein the common stock may be purchased from time to time, depending upon market conditions.

The Company paid a fourth quarter cash dividend of \$0.25 per share on its common stock on January 15, 2020 to stockholders of record as of December 31, 2019, which included a \$0.05 special dividend. On February 19, 2020, the Board of Directors authorized a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.20 on its common stock. The dividend will be paid on April 15, 2020 to stockholders of record on March 31, 2020. All future dividends, including any special dividends, are subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors.

Balance Sheet

At December 31, 2019, the Company had approximately \$1.6 billion of unrestricted cash, not including \$176 million in FF&E escrow reserves and \$1.5 billion of available capacity under the revolver portion of its credit facility. Total debt as of December 31, 2019 was \$3.8 billion, with an average maturity of 5.4 years and an average interest rate of 3.8%.

The Company has no material debt maturities until 2023. The Company's debt maturity schedule remains balanced with no more than 7% of its debt, as a percent of total market capitalization, maturing in any given year.

2020 Outlook

For 2020, the Company expects slight improvement in year-over-year comparable hotel RevPAR driven by increased group revenues as its portfolio is expected to benefit from a more favorable citywide convention calendar. The Company expects leisure travel to support transient revenues as consumer confidence remains strong and the labor market is healthy, while business travel is expected to remain subdued given macroeconomic uncertainties. Additionally, the Company expects above inflationary growth in hotel-level operating expenses, primarily due to wages and benefits increases, to result in lower operating margins.

Effective January 1, 2020, the Company will adjust its definition of comparable hotels to include recent acquisitions on a pro forma basis assuming they have comparable operating environments. Operating results for acquisitions in the current and prior year will be reflected for full calendar years, to include results for periods prior to Company ownership. Management believes this will provide investors a better understanding of underlying growth trends for the Company's current portfolio. As a result, the 1 Hotel South Beach will be included in the comparable hotel set for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The Company estimates its 2020 operating results as compared to the prior year will change in the following range:

	Full Year 2020 Guidance
Total comparable hotel RevPAR - Constant US\$ ⁽¹⁾	0.0% to 1.0%
Total revenues under GAAP	(4.6%) to (3.0)%
Operating profit margin under GAAP	(240 bps) to (170 bps)
Comparable hotel EBITDA margins	(165 bps) to (125 bps)

(1) Forecast comparable hotel results include 74 hotels that are assumed will be classified as comparable as of December 31, 2020. See the 2020 Forecast Schedules for a listing of hotels excluded from the full year 2020 comparable hotel set.

Based upon the above parameters, the Company estimates its 2020 guidance as follows:

	Full Year 2020 Guidance
Net income (in millions)	\$496 to \$539
Adjusted EBITDA ^{re} (in millions)	\$1,360 to \$1,405
Diluted earnings per common share	\$.69 to \$.75
NAREIT FFO per diluted share	\$1.65 to \$1.71
Adjusted FFO per diluted share	\$1.65 to \$1.71

See the 2020 Forecast Schedules and the Notes to Financial Information for other assumptions used in the forecasts and items that may affect forecast results.

About Host Hotels & Resorts

Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. is an S&P 500 company and is the largest lodging real estate investment trust and one of the largest owners of luxury and upper-upscale hotels. The Company currently owns 75 properties in the United States and five properties internationally totaling approximately 46,500 rooms. The Company also holds non-controlling interests in six domestic and one international joint ventures. Guided by a disciplined approach to capital allocation and aggressive asset management, the Company partners with premium brands such as Marriott[®], Ritz-Carlton[®], Westin[®], Sheraton[®], W[®], St. Regis[®], The Luxury Collection[®], Hyatt[®], Fairmont[®], Hilton[®], Swissôtel[®], ibis[®] and Novotel[®], as well as independent brands. For additional information, please visit the Company's website at www.hosthotels.com.

Note: This press release contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of federal securities regulations. These forward-looking statements include forecast results and are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as "anticipate," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "should," "plan," "predict," "project," "will," "continue" and other similar terms and phrases, including references to assumptions and forecasts of future results. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results to differ materially from those anticipated at the time the forward-looking statements are made. These risks include, but are not limited to: changes in national and local economic and business conditions and other factors such as natural disasters, pandemics and weather that will affect occupancy rates at our hotels and the demand for hotel products and services; the impact of geopolitical developments outside the U.S. on lodging demand; volatility in global financial and credit markets; operating risks associated with the hotel business; risks and limitations in our operating flexibility associated with the level of our indebtedness and our ability to meet covenants in our debt agreements; risks associated with our relationships with property managers and joint venture partners; our ability to maintain our properties in a first-class manner, including meeting capital expenditure requirements; the effects of hotel renovations on our hotel occupancy and financial results; our ability to compete effectively in areas such as access, location, quality of accommodations and room rate structures; risks associated with our ability to complete acquisitions and dispositions and develop new properties and the risks that acquisitions and new developments may not perform in accordance with our expectations; our ability to continue to satisfy complex rules in order for us to remain a REIT for federal income tax purposes; risks associated with our ability to effectuate our dividend policy, including factors such as operating results and the economic outlook influencing our board's decision whether to pay further dividends at levels previously disclosed or to use available cash to make special dividends; and other risks and uncertainties associated with our business described in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC. Although the Company believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that the expectations will be attained or that any deviation will not be material. All information in this release is as of February 19, 2020 and the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to conform the statement to actual results or changes in the Company's expectations.

* This press release contains registered trademarks that are the exclusive property of their respective owners. None of the owners of these trademarks has any responsibility or liability for any information contained in this press release.

Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc., herein referred to as "we," "Host Inc.," or the "Company," is a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust that owns hotel properties. We conduct our operations as an umbrella partnership REIT through an operating partnership, Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. ("Host LP"), of which we are the sole general partner. When distinguishing between Host Inc. and Host LP, the primary difference is approximately 1% of the partnership interests in Host LP held by outside partners as of December 31, 2019, which is non-controlling interests in Host LP in our consolidated balance sheets and is included in net income attributable to non-controlling interests in our consolidated statements of operations. Readers are encouraged to find further detail regarding our organizational structure in our annual report on Form 10-K.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(unaudited, in millions, except shares and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
ASSETS		
Property and equipment, net	\$ 9,671	\$ 9,760
Right-of-use assets ⁽¹⁾	595	—
Assets held for sale	—	281
Due from managers	63	71
Advances to and investments in affiliates	56	48
Furniture, fixtures and equipment replacement fund	176	213
Other	171	175
Cash and cash equivalents	1,573	1,542
Total assets	\$ 12,305	\$ 12,090
LIABILITIES, NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS AND EQUITY		
Debt ⁽²⁾		
Senior notes	\$ 2,776	\$ 2,782
Credit facility, including the term loans of \$997 and \$998, respectively	989	1,049
Other debt	29	6
Total debt	3,794	3,837
Lease liabilities ⁽¹⁾	606	—
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	263	293
Other	175	266
Total liabilities	4,838	4,396
Redeemable non-controlling interests - Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P.	142	128
Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$.01, 1,050 million shares authorized, 713.4 million shares and 740.4 million shares issued and outstanding, respectively	7	7
Additional paid-in capital	7,675	8,156
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(56)	(59)
Deficit	(307)	(610)
Total equity of Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. stockholders	7,319	7,494
Non-redeemable non-controlling interests—other consolidated partnerships	6	72
Total equity	7,325	7,566
Total liabilities, non-controlling interests and equity	\$ 12,305	\$ 12,090

(1) On January 1, 2019, we adopted Accounting Standard Update No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, as amended. The new standard requires that all leases, including operating leases, be recognized as lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet. As a result, we have recognized right of use assets of \$595 million and lease liabilities of \$606 million as of December 31, 2019. The adoption did not affect our statement of operations.

(2) Please see our Year End 2019 Supplemental Financial Information for more detail on our debt balances.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues				
Rooms	\$ 813	\$ 856	\$ 3,431	\$ 3,547
Food and beverage	424	417	1,647	1,616
Other	97	88	391	361
Total revenues	1,334	1,361	5,469	5,524
Expenses				
Rooms	209	222	873	918
Food and beverage	285	281	1,120	1,103
Other departmental and support expenses	314	330	1,295	1,302
Management fees	62	60	239	243
Other property-level expenses	97	100	365	387
Depreciation and amortization	175	165	676	944
Corporate and other expenses ⁽¹⁾	27	22	107	104
Gain on insurance and business interruption settlements	(1)	(7)	(5)	(7)
Total operating costs and expenses	1,168	1,173	4,670	4,994
Operating profit	166	188	799	530
Interest income	9	7	32	15
Interest expense	(90)	(42)	(222)	(176)
Other gains/(losses) ⁽²⁾	4	235	340	902
Loss on foreign currency transactions and derivatives	(1)	—	(1)	—
Equity in earnings of affiliates	1	5	14	30
Total	89	393	962	1,301
Income before income taxes	89	393	962	1,301
Provision for income taxes ⁽³⁾	(8)	(87)	(30)	(150)
Total	81	306	932	1,151
Net income	81	306	932	1,151
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1)	(3)	(12)	(64)
Total	80	303	920	1,087

Basic and diluted earnings per common share

\$ 0.11 \$ 0.41 \$ 1.26 \$ 1.47

(1) Corporate and other expenses include the following items:

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	General and administrative costs	\$ 23	\$ 19	\$ 92
Non-cash stock-based compensation expense	4	3	15	14
Total	\$ 27	\$ 22	\$ 107	\$ 104

(2) Other gains/(losses) consists of the following:

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Gain on sale of depreciable assets	\$ 2	\$ 238	\$ 334
Other gain (loss)	2	(3)	6	(1)
Total	\$ 4	\$ 235	\$ 340	\$ 902

(3) Provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Income taxes - continuing operations	\$ (11)	\$ (3)	\$ (36)
Tax on dispositions	3	(84)	6	(113)
Total	\$ (8)	\$ (87)	\$ (30)	\$ (150)

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Earnings per Common Share
(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	Net income	\$ 81	\$ 306	\$ 932
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1)	(3)	(12)	(64)
Net income attributable to Host Inc.	\$ 80	\$ 303	\$ 920	\$ 1,087
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	716.3	740.3	730.3	739.8
Assuming distribution of common shares granted under the comprehensive stock plans, less shares assumed purchased at market	.8	.7	.8	.8
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding ⁽¹⁾	717.1	741.0	731.1	740.6
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.41	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.47

(1) Dilutive securities may include shares granted under comprehensive stock plans, preferred operating partnership units ("OP Units") held by minority partners and other non-controlling interests that have the option to convert their limited partnership interests to common OP Units. No effect is shown for any securities that were anti-dilutive for the period.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Hotel Operating Data for Consolidated Hotels ⁽¹⁾

Comparable Hotels by Location in Constant US\$

Location	As of December 31, 2019		Quarter ended December 31, 2019				Quarter ended December 31, 2018				Percent Change in Total RevPAR	
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Total RevPAR	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Total RevPAR	Change in RevPAR	Total RevPAR
Maui/Oahu	3	1,682	\$ 397.06	79.1 %	\$ 314.18	\$ 464.90	\$ 363.85	88.4 %	\$ 321.64	\$ 480.99	(2.3)%	(3.3)%
Jacksonville	1	446	334.64	62.4	208.94	497.75	330.10	62.4	205.92	496.00	1.5	0.4
New York	3	4,259	335.19	90.2	302.22	449.65	340.04	91.0	309.31	457.48	(2.3)	(1.7)
Phoenix	3	1,654	293.33	72.6	213.00	489.76	287.46	69.6	199.99	459.01	6.5	6.7
Washington, D.C. (CBD)	5	3,238	243.16	76.6	186.27	274.75	237.51	76.3	181.14	263.07	2.8	4.4
San Diego	3	3,288	228.60	74.2	169.53	325.13	236.16	77.8	183.76	328.62	(7.7)	(1.1)
Florida Gulf Coast	3	940	245.56	71.7	175.95	335.57	240.53	66.7	160.36	299.89	9.7	11.9
Los Angeles	4	1,726	221.18	83.0	183.59	285.86	214.61	85.3	183.13	282.11	0.3	1.3
Boston	3	2,715	232.62	78.4	182.29	261.40	243.18	74.4	180.90	250.17	0.8	4.5
San Francisco/San Jose	5	2,360	232.31	76.7	178.21	253.66	225.77	78.0	176.06	245.43	1.2	3.4
Philadelphia	2	810	219.68	86.6	190.20	316.27	217.30	81.7	177.53	308.98	7.1	2.4
Seattle	2	1,315	204.05	76.8	156.81	232.64	214.74	77.4	166.24	243.07	(5.7)	(4.3)
Chicago	4	1,816	207.41	76.1	157.94	218.58	212.64	76.4	162.37	222.77	(2.7)	(1.9)
Orange County	2	925	184.62	75.1	138.66	241.42	181.36	76.9	139.48	239.04	(0.6)	1.0
Atlanta	4	1,682	181.35	80.1	145.28	241.06	186.90	73.8	137.99	223.79	5.3	7.7

New Orleans	1	1,333	185.82	76.5	142.21	209.94	190.46	78.7	149.84	222.56	(5.1)	(5.7)
Northern Virginia	3	1,252	211.84	67.4	142.76	282.58	203.21	69.2	140.70	292.18	1.5	(3.3)
San Antonio	1	512	193.44	73.6	142.40	195.85	197.54	75.0	148.18	203.52	(3.9)	(3.8)
Miami	2	843	158.51	79.5	126.01	173.97	163.64	79.3	129.69	178.32	(2.8)	(2.4)
Houston	4	1,716	176.32	70.9	124.95	188.16	176.54	71.0	125.33	191.41	(0.3)	(1.7)
Denver	3	1,340	167.45	62.9	105.31	174.21	163.45	66.1	107.99	162.53	(2.5)	7.2
Orlando	1	2,004	189.16	63.0	119.23	300.42	184.78	61.0	112.67	255.19	5.8	17.7
Other	5	1,924	169.86	79.6	135.24	201.89	164.71	77.9	128.36	194.98	5.4	3.5
Domestic	67	39,780	237.30	76.7	182.04	297.16	237.26	76.9	182.45	292.13	(0.2)	1.7
International	5	1,499	149.12	70.1	104.55	165.87	147.36	65.4	96.35	152.3	8.5	8.9
All Locations - Constant US\$	72	41,279	234.37	76.5	179.22	292.39	234.47	76.5	179.32	287.05	(0.1)	1.9

All Owned Hotels in Constant US\$⁽²⁾

	As of December 31, 2019		Quarter ended December 31, 2019				Quarter ended December 31, 2018				Percent Change in RevPAR	Percent Change in Total RevPAR
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average		Total RevPAR	Average Room Rate	Average		Total RevPAR		
				Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR			Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR			
Comparable Hotels	72	41,279	\$ 234.37	76.5%	\$ 179.22	\$ 292.39	\$ 234.47	76.5%	\$ 179.32	\$ 287.05	(0.1)%	1.9%
Non-comparable Hotels (Pro forma)	8	5,391	340.58	73.4	250.13	410.27	316.79	72.6	230.07	374.94	8.7	9.4
All Hotels	80	46,670	246.29	76.1	187.47	306.11	243.62	76.0	185.22	297.28	1.2	3.0

Comparable Hotels in Nominal US\$

	As of December 31, 2019		Quarter ended December 31, 2019				Quarter ended December 31, 2018				Percent Change in RevPAR	Percent Change in Total RevPAR
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average		Total RevPAR	Average Room Rate	Average		Total RevPAR		
				Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR			Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR			
International	5	1,499	\$ 149.12	70.1%	\$ 104.55	\$ 165.87	\$ 150.69	65.4%	\$ 98.53	\$ 155.16	6.1%	6.9%
Domestic	67	39,780	237.30	76.7	182.04	297.16	237.26	76.9	182.45	292.13	(0.2)	1.7
All Locations	72	41,279	234.37	76.5	179.22	292.39	234.57	76.5	179.40	287.15	(0.1)	1.8

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Hotel Operating Data for Consolidated Hotels⁽¹⁾

Comparable Hotels by Location in Constant US\$

Location	As of December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2019				Year ended December 31, 2018				Percent Change in RevPAR	Percent Change in Total RevPAR
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average		Total RevPAR	Average Room Rate	Average		Total RevPAR		
				Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR			Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR			
Maui/Oahu	3	1,682	\$ 375.46	88.2%	\$ 331.08	\$ 502.37	\$ 361.68	90.3%	\$ 326.71	\$ 493.57	1.3%	1.8%
Jacksonville	1	446	372.94	73.5	274.07	613.80	364.02	74.0	269.32	601.08	1.8	2.1
New York	3	4,259	286.36	84.8	242.96	359.92	295.37	87.5	258.44	379.73	(6.0)	(5.2)
Phoenix	3	1,654	292.50	71.9	210.32	476.62	275.28	72.2	198.75	438.50	5.8	8.7
Washington, D.C. (CBD)	5	3,238	245.82	81.5	200.27	288.52	245.96	80.4	197.70	279.59	1.3	3.2
San Diego	3	3,288	249.41	79.4	198.02	360.49	247.94	82.4	204.31	353.53	(3.1)	2.0
Florida Gulf Coast	3	940	266.42	74.1	197.37	365.12	260.27	71.3	185.67	339.90	6.3	7.4
Los Angeles	4	1,726	228.14	86.5	197.26	294.81	228.36	87.8	200.45	296.47	(1.6)	(0.6)
Boston	3	2,715	237.24	81.7	193.83	268.74	239.17	81.3	194.41	263.15	(0.3)	2.1
San Francisco/San Jose	5	2,360	238.69	78.9	188.31	259.04	229.16	82.6	189.38	260.50	(0.6)	(0.6)
Philadelphia	2	810	217.01	85.7	185.91	305.37	209.57	85.0	178.20	298.53	4.3	2.3
Seattle	2	1,315	225.12	82.4	185.50	250.12	240.44	83.5	200.65	268.07	(7.6)	(6.7)
Chicago	4	1,816	207.67	76.2	158.19	222.83	213.77	78.4	167.70	228.22	(5.7)	(2.4)
Orange County	2	925	195.76	79.1	154.82	258.78	196.84	79.6	156.66	256.14	(1.2)	1.0
Atlanta	4	1,682	190.59	79.8	152.11	241.34	187.23	77.2	144.60	229.76	5.2	5.0
New Orleans	1	1,333	187.65	79.0	148.30	216.97	181.73	80.1	145.64	210.62	1.8	3.0
Northern Virginia	3	1,252	208.94	70.9	148.19	255.14	203.28	72.4	147.10	260.69	0.7	(2.1)

San Antonio	1	512	188.01	77.1	144.93	197.57	193.98	75.3	146.16	196.74	(0.8)	0.4
Miami	2	843	161.84	80.0	129.50	178.68	160.37	80.4	128.90	178.75	0.5	—
Houston	4	1,716	177.93	72.0	128.14	185.48	176.25	72.3	127.50	188.90	0.5	(1.8)
Denver	3	1,340	173.47	72.9	126.48	190.45	166.34	75.1	124.93	181.69	1.2	4.8
Orlando	1	2,004	184.12	67.9	125.02	302.71	184.98	70.4	130.17	297.31	(4.0)	1.8
Other	5	1,924	173.54	80.9	140.44	202.58	169.08	79.8	134.88	197.83	4.1	2.4
Domestic	67	39,780	235.37	79.2	186.42	296.89	234.34	80.2	187.93	294.25	(0.8)	0.9
International	5	1,499	153.01	70.9	108.44	160.74	152.76	66.2	101.19	151.91	7.2	5.8
All Locations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Constant US\$	72	41,279	232.68	78.9	183.59	291.94	231.88	79.7	184.78	289.08	(0.6)	1.0

All Owned Hotels in Constant US\$⁽²⁾

	As of December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2019				Year ended December 31, 2018				Percent Change in RevPAR	Percent Change in Total RevPAR
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average		Total RevPAR	Average		Total RevPAR				
			Average Room Rate	Occupancy Percentage		Average Room Rate	Occupancy Percentage					
Comparable Hotels	72	41,279	\$ 232.68	78.9%	\$ 183.59	\$ 291.94	\$ 231.88	79.7%	\$ 184.78	\$ 289.08	(0.6)%	1.0%
Non-comparable Hotels (Pro forma)	8	5,391	338.07	76.5	258.79	416.64	320.97	79.0	253.43	400.97	2.1	3.9
All Hotels	80	46,670	244.63	78.6	192.35	306.46	242.16	79.6	192.77	302.10	(0.2)	1.4

Comparable Hotels in Nominal US\$

	As of December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2019				Year ended December 31, 2018				Percent Change in RevPAR	Percent Change in Total RevPAR
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average		Total RevPAR	Average		Total RevPAR				
			Average Room Rate	Occupancy Percentage		Average Room Rate	Occupancy Percentage					
International	5	1,499	\$ 153.01	70.9%	\$ 108.44	\$ 160.74	\$ 158.60	66.2%	\$ 105.06	\$ 157.44	3.2%	2.1%
Domestic	67	39,780	235.37	79.2	186.42	296.89	234.34	80.2	187.93	294.25	(0.8)	0.9
All Locations	72	41,279	232.68	78.9	183.59	291.94	232.06	79.7	184.92	289.28	(0.7)	0.9

(1) See the Notes to Financial Information for a discussion of comparable hotel operating statistics and constant US\$ presentation. Nominal US\$ results include the effect of currency fluctuations, consistent with our financial statement presentation. CBD of a location refers to the central business district.

(2) Operating statistics are presented for all consolidated properties owned as of December 31, 2019 and do not include the results of operations for properties sold in 2019 or 2018. Additionally, all owned hotel operating statistics include hotels that we did not own for the entirety of the periods presented and properties that are undergoing large-scale capital projects during the periods presented and, therefore, are not considered comparable hotel information upon which we usually evaluate our performance. Specifically, comparable hotel RevPAR is calculated as room revenues divided by the available room nights, which will rarely vary on a year-over-year basis. Conversely, the available room nights included in the non-comparable hotel RevPAR statistic will vary widely based on the timing of hotel closings, the scope of a capital project, or the development of a new property. Comparable hotel Total RevPAR is calculated by dividing the sum of rooms, food and beverage and other revenues by the available room nights. See the Notes to Financial Information – Comparable Hotel Operating Statistics for further information on these pro forma statistics and the limitations on their use.

- *Non-comparable hotels (pro forma)* - This represents four hotels under significant renovations in 2018 and 2019, and four hotels acquired in 2018 and 2019, which are presented on a pro forma basis assuming we owned the hotels as of January 1, 2018 and includes historical operating data for periods prior to our ownership. As a result, the RevPAR increase of 8.7% and 2.1% for the quarter and full year, respectively, for these eight hotels is considered non-comparable.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. Schedule of Comparable Hotel Results⁽¹⁾ (unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Number of hotels	72	72	72	72
Number of rooms	41,279	41,279	41,279	41,279
Change in comparable hotel Total RevPAR -				
Constant US\$	1.9%	—	1.0%	—
Nominal US\$	1.8%	—	0.9%	—
Change in comparable hotel RevPAR -				
Constant US\$	(0.1)%	—	(0.6)%	—
Nominal US\$	(0.1)%	—	(0.7)%	—
Operating profit margin ⁽²⁾	12.4%	13.8%	14.6%	9.6%
Comparable hotel EBITDA margin ⁽²⁾	28.1%	28.2%	29.0%	29.05%
Food and beverage profit margin ⁽²⁾	32.8%	32.6%	32.0%	31.7%
Comparable hotel food and beverage profit margin ⁽²⁾	34.6%	34.8%	33.2%	33.5%
Net income	\$ 81	\$ 306	\$ 932	\$ 1,151
Depreciation and amortization	175	165	676	944
Interest expense	90	42	222	176
Provision for income taxes	8	87	30	150

Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense	14	(225)	(278)	(843)
Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽³⁾	(56)	(67)	(307)	(312)
Comparable hotel EBITDA	<u>\$ 312</u>	<u>\$ 308</u>	<u>\$ 1,275</u>	<u>\$ 1,266</u>

	Quarter ended December 31, 2019				Quarter ended December 31, 2018			
	GAAP Results	Adjustments Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽³⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items	Comparable Hotel Results	GAAP Results	Adjustments Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽³⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items	Comparable Hotel Results
Revenues								
Room	\$ 813	\$ (133)	\$ —	\$ 680	\$ 856	\$ (175)	\$ —	\$ 681
Food and beverage	424	(68)	—	356	417	(72)	—	345
Other	97	(23)	—	74	88	(24)	—	64
Total revenues	<u>1,334</u>	<u>(224)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,110</u>	<u>1,361</u>	<u>(271)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,090</u>
Expenses								
Room	209	(35)	—	174	222	(49)	—	173
Food and beverage	285	(52)	—	233	281	(56)	—	225
Other	473	(82)	—	391	490	(106)	—	384
Depreciation and amortization	175	—	(175)	—	165	—	(165)	—
Corporate and other expenses	27	—	(27)	—	22	—	(22)	—
Gain on insurance and business interruption settlements	(1)	1	—	—	(7)	7	—	—
Total expenses	<u>1,168</u>	<u>(168)</u>	<u>(202)</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>1,173</u>	<u>(204)</u>	<u>(187)</u>	<u>782</u>
Operating Profit - Comparable Hotel EBITDA	<u>\$ 166</u>	<u>\$ (56)</u>	<u>\$ 202</u>	<u>\$ 312</u>	<u>\$ 188</u>	<u>\$ (67)</u>	<u>\$ 187</u>	<u>\$ 308</u>

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Schedule of Comparable Hotel Results ⁽¹⁾
(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

	Year ended December 31, 2019				Year ended December 31, 2018			
	GAAP Results	Adjustments Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽³⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items	Comparable Hotel Results	GAAP Results	Adjustments Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽³⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items	Comparable Hotel Results
Revenues								
Room	\$ 3,431	\$ (666)	\$ —	\$ 2,765	\$ 3,547	\$ (763)	\$ —	\$ 2,784
Food and beverage	1,647	(304)	—	1,343	1,616	(295)	—	1,321
Other	391	(102)	—	289	361	(110)	—	251
Total revenues	<u>5,469</u>	<u>(1,072)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,397</u>	<u>5,524</u>	<u>(1,168)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,356</u>
Expenses								
Room	873	(172)	—	701	918	(213)	—	705
Food and beverage	1,120	(223)	—	897	1,103	(224)	—	879
Other	1,899	(375)	—	1,524	1,932	(426)	—	1,506
Depreciation and amortization	676	—	(676)	—	944	—	(944)	—
Corporate and other expenses	107	—	(107)	—	104	—	(104)	—
Gain on insurance and business interruption settlements	(5)	5	—	—	(7)	7	—	—
Total expenses	<u>4,670</u>	<u>(765)</u>	<u>(783)</u>	<u>3,122</u>	<u>4,994</u>	<u>(856)</u>	<u>(1,048)</u>	<u>3,090</u>
Operating Profit - Comparable Hotel EBITDA	<u>\$ 799</u>	<u>\$ (307)</u>	<u>\$ 783</u>	<u>\$ 1,275</u>	<u>\$ 530</u>	<u>\$ (312)</u>	<u>\$ 1,048</u>	<u>\$ 1,266</u>

(1) See the Notes to Financial Information for a discussion of non-GAAP measures and the calculation of comparable hotel results. For additional information on comparable hotel EBITDA by location, see the Year End 2019 Supplemental Financial Information posted on our website.

(2) Profit margins are calculated by dividing the applicable operating profit by the related revenue amount. GAAP profit margins are calculated using amounts presented in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Comparable hotel margins are calculated using amounts presented in the above tables.

(3) Non-comparable hotel results, net, includes the following items: (i) the results of operations of our non-comparable hotels and sold hotels, which operations are included in our condensed consolidated statements of operations as continuing operations, (ii) gains on insurance settlements and business interruption proceeds, and (iii) the results of our leased office buildings and other non-hotel income.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Reconciliation of Net Income to
EBITDA, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre ⁽¹⁾
(unaudited, in millions)

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 81	\$ 306	\$ 932	\$ 1,151
Interest expense	90	42	222	176
Depreciation and amortization	167	165	662	684
Income taxes	8	87	30	150
EBITDA	<u>346</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>1,846</u>	<u>2,161</u>
Gain on dispositions ⁽²⁾	(2)	(238)	(334)	(903)

Non-cash impairment expense	8	—	14	260
Equity investment adjustments:				
Equity in earnings of Euro JV ⁽³⁾	—	(3)	—	(14)
Equity in earnings of affiliates other than Euro JV	(1)	(2)	(14)	(16)
Pro rata EBITDA _{re} of Euro JV ⁽³⁾	—	9	—	45
Pro rata EBITDA _{re} of equity investments other than Euro JV	4	6	26	29
EBITDA_{re}	<u>355</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>1,538</u>	<u>1,562</u>
Adjustments to EBITDA _{re} :				
Gain on property insurance settlement	—	—	(4)	—
Adjusted EBITDA_{re}	<u>\$ 355</u>	<u>\$ 372</u>	<u>\$ 1,534</u>	<u>\$ 1,562</u>

(1) See the Notes to Financial Information for discussion of non-GAAP measures.

(2) Reflects the sale of 14 hotels in 2019 and four hotels, the New York Marriott Marquis retail area and the European Joint Venture ("Euro JV") in 2018.

(3) Represents our share of earnings and pro rata EBITDA_{re} from the Euro JV. We sold our interest on December 21, 2018.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Reconciliation of Diluted Earnings per Common Share to
NAREIT and Adjusted Funds From Operations per Diluted Share ⁽¹⁾
(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

	Quarter ended		Year ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 81	\$ 306	\$ 932	\$ 1,151
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1)	(3)	(12)	(64)
Net income attributable to Host Inc.	<u>80</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>1,087</u>
Adjustments:				
Gain on dispositions ⁽²⁾	(2)	(238)	(334)	(903)
Tax on dispositions	(3)	84	(6)	113
Gain on property insurance settlement	—	—	(4)	—
Depreciation and amortization	164	164	657	680
Non-cash impairment expense	—	—	6	260
Equity investment adjustments:				
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(1)	(5)	(14)	(30)
Pro rata FFO of equity investments	4	9	20	53
Consolidated partnership adjustments:				
FFO adjustment for non-controlling partnerships	—	(2)	—	50
FFO adjustments for non-controlling interests of Host L.P.	(2)	—	(3)	(2)
NAREIT FFO ⁽³⁾	<u>240</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>1,242</u>	<u>1,308</u>
Adjustments to NAREIT FFO:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	53	—	57	—
Loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(1)	—	(1)	—
Adjusted FFO	<u>\$ 292</u>	<u>\$ 315</u>	<u>\$ 1,298</u>	<u>\$ 1,308</u>
For calculation on a per share basis ⁽⁴⁾:				
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding - EPS,				
NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO	<u>717.1</u>	<u>741.0</u>	<u>731.1</u>	<u>740.6</u>
Diluted earnings per common share	<u>\$.11</u>	<u>\$.41</u>	<u>\$ 1.26</u>	<u>\$ 1.47</u>
NAREIT FFO per diluted share	<u>\$.33</u>	<u>\$.43</u>	<u>\$ 1.70</u>	<u>\$ 1.77</u>
Adjusted FFO per diluted share	<u>\$.41</u>	<u>\$.43</u>	<u>\$ 1.78</u>	<u>\$ 1.77</u>

(1-2) Refer to the corresponding footnote on the Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA, EBITDA_{re} and Adjusted EBITDA_{re}.

(3) Effective January 1, 2019, we adopted NAREIT's Funds From Operations White Paper – 2018 Restatement. The adoption did not result in a change in the way we calculate NAREIT FFO. See the Notes to Financial Information for a description of NAREIT FFO.

(4) Diluted earnings per common share, NAREIT FFO per diluted share and Adjusted FFO per diluted share are adjusted for the effects of dilutive securities. Dilutive securities may include shares granted under comprehensive stock plans, preferred OP units held by non-controlling partners and other non-controlling interests that have the option to convert their limited partnership interests to common OP units. No effect is shown for securities if they are anti-dilutive.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA, EBITDA_{re}, and Adjusted EBITDA_{re} and
Diluted Earnings per Common Share to NAREIT and Adjusted Funds From Operations per Diluted Share for 2020 Forecasts ⁽¹⁾
(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

	Full Year 2020	
	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Net income	\$ 496	\$ 539
Interest expense	150	150
Depreciation and amortization	676	676
Income taxes	23	25
EBITDA	<u>1,345</u>	<u>1,390</u>
Equity investment adjustments:		
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(10)	(10)
Pro rata EBITDA _{re} of equity investments	25	25
EBITDA_{re}	<u>1,360</u>	<u>1,405</u>

Adjusted EBITDAre	<u>\$ 1,360</u>	<u>\$ 1,405</u>
	Full Year 2020	
	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Net income	\$ 496	\$ 539
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(6)	(7)
Net income attributable to Host Inc.	<u>490</u>	<u>532</u>
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	674	674
Equity investment adjustments:		
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(10)	(10)
Pro rata FFO of equity investments	18	18
Consolidated partnership adjustments:		
FFO adjustment for non-controlling partnerships	(1)	(1)
FFO adjustment for non-controlling interests of Host LP	(7)	(7)
NAREIT FFO	<u>1,164</u>	<u>1,206</u>
Adjusted FFO	<u>\$ 1,164</u>	<u>\$ 1,206</u>
Weighted average diluted shares - EPS, NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO	706.3	706.3
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.75
NAREIT FFO per diluted share	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.71
Adjusted FFO per diluted share	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.71

(1) The forecasts are based on the below assumptions:

- Comparable hotel RevPAR in constant US\$ will remain flat or increase 1.0%, to \$187 to \$189, for the low and high end of the forecast range.
- Comparable hotel EBITDA margins will decrease 165 basis points to 125 basis points for the low and high ends of the forecasted RevPAR range, respectively.
- We expect to spend approximately \$310 million to \$360 million on ROI capital expenditures and approximately \$240 million to \$290 million on renewal and replacement capital expenditures.

For a discussion of additional items that may affect forecasted results, see the Notes to Financial Information.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Schedule of Comparable Hotel Results
for 2020 Forecasts (1)
(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

	Full Year 2020	
	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Operating profit margin ⁽²⁾	12.2 %	12.9 %
Comparable hotel EBITDA margin ⁽³⁾	28.0 %	28.4 %
Net income	\$ 496	\$ 539
Depreciation and amortization	676	676
Interest expense	150	150
Provision for income taxes	23	25
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense	71	71
Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽⁴⁾	(175)	(183)
Comparable hotel EBITDA	<u>\$ 1,241</u>	<u>\$ 1,278</u>

	Low-end of range			
	GAAP Results	Adjustments		Comparable Hotel Results
		Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽⁴⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items	
Revenues				
Rooms	\$ 3,264	\$ (496)	\$ —	\$ 2,768
Food and beverage	1,575	(228)	—	1,347
Other	381	(64)	—	317
Total revenues	<u>5,220</u>	<u>(788)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,432</u>
Expenses				
Hotel expenses	3,804	(613)	—	3,191
Depreciation	676	—	(676)	—
Corporate and other expenses	103	—	(103)	—
Total expenses	<u>4,583</u>	<u>(613)</u>	<u>(779)</u>	<u>3,191</u>
Operating Profit - Comparable Hotel EBITDA	<u>\$ 637</u>	<u>\$ (175)</u>	<u>\$ 779</u>	<u>\$ 1,241</u>

	High-end of range			
	GAAP Results	Adjustments		Comparable Hotel Results
		Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽⁴⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items	
Revenues				
Rooms	\$ 3,297	\$ (501)	\$ —	\$ 2,796
Food and beverage	1,620	(235)	—	1,385
Other	387	(65)	—	322
Total revenues	<u>5,304</u>	<u>(801)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,503</u>
Expenses				
Hotel expenses	3,843	(618)	—	3,225
Depreciation and amortization	676	—	(676)	—
Corporate and other expenses	103	—	(103)	—

Total expenses	4,622	(618)	(779)	3,225
Operating Profit - Comparable Hotel EBITDA	<u>\$ 682</u>	<u>\$ (183)</u>	<u>\$ 779</u>	<u>\$ 1,278</u>

(1) Forecast comparable hotel results include 74 hotels (of our 80 hotels owned at December 31, 2019) that we have assumed will be classified as comparable as of December 31, 2020. This includes the 1 Hotel South Beach which was acquired in February 2019, based on a change in our definition of comparable hotels effective January 1, 2020 to begin including newly acquired hotels immediately, on a pro forma basis. See "Comparable Hotel Operating Statistics" in the Notes to Financial Information. No assurances can be made as to the hotels that will be in the comparable hotel set for 2020. Also, see the notes to the "Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA, EBITDAre, and Adjusted EBITDAre and Diluted Earnings per Common Share to NAREIT and Adjusted Funds From Operations per Diluted Share for 2020 Forecasts" for other forecast assumptions and further discussion of transactions affecting our comparable hotel set.

The tables above reflect the following compared to 2019, for the low and high end of the forecast range:

- o Comparable hotel revenue growth of 0.5% to 2%;
- o Comparable hotel expense growth of 3% to 4%; and
- o Comparable hotel EBITDA decline of 5% to 2.5%.

(2) Operating profit margin under GAAP is calculated as the operating profit divided by the forecast total revenues per the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

(3) Comparable hotel EBITDA margin is calculated as the comparable hotel EBITDA divided by the comparable hotel revenues per the tables above.

(4) Non-comparable hotel results, net, includes the following items: (i) the results of operations of our non-comparable hotels and sold hotels, which operations are included in our condensed consolidated statements of operations as continuing operations, (ii) gains on insurance settlements and business interruption proceeds, and (iii) the results of our leased office spaces and other non-hotel income. The following hotels are expected to be non-comparable for full-year forecast:

Renovations:

- San Francisco Marriott Marquis (business disruption beginning in the third quarter of 2018)
- San Antonio Marriott Rivercenter (business disruption beginning in the second quarter of 2019)
- Minneapolis Marriott City Center (business disruption beginning in the fourth quarter of 2019)
- New York Marriott Marquis (business disruption expected in 2020)
- Hyatt Regency Maui Resort & Spa (business disruption expected in 2020)
- JW Marriott Atlanta Buckhead (business disruption expected in 2020)

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. Notes to Financial Information

Forecasts

Our forecast of diluted earnings per common share, NAREIT and Adjusted FFO per diluted share, EBITDA, EBITDAre, Adjusted EBITDAre and comparable hotel results are forward-looking statements and are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results and performance to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forecasts. Although we believe the expectations reflected in the forecasts are based upon reasonable assumptions, we can give no assurance that the expectations will be attained or that the results will not be materially different. Risks that may affect these assumptions and forecasts include the following: potential changes in overall economic outlook make it inherently difficult to forecast the level of RevPAR and margin growth; the amount and timing of acquisitions and dispositions of hotel properties is an estimate that can substantially affect financial results, including such items as net income, depreciation and gains on dispositions; the level of capital expenditures may change significantly, which will directly affect the level of depreciation expense and net income; the amount and timing of debt payments may change significantly based on market conditions, which will directly affect the level of interest expense and net income; the amount and timing of transactions involving shares of our common stock may change based on market conditions; and other risks and uncertainties associated with our business described herein and in our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC.

Comparable Hotel Operating Statistics

To facilitate a quarter-to-quarter comparison of our operations, we present certain operating statistics (i.e., Total RevPAR, RevPAR, average daily rate and average occupancy) and operating results (revenues, expenses, hotel EBITDA and associated margins) for the periods included in this report on a comparable hotel basis in order to enable our investors to better evaluate our operating performance.

Because these statistics and operating results relate only to our hotel properties, they exclude results for our non-hotel properties and other real estate investments. We define our comparable hotels as properties:

- (i) that are owned or leased by us and the operations of which are included in our consolidated results for the entirety of the reporting periods being compared; and
- (ii) that have not sustained substantial property damage or business interruption, or undergone large-scale capital projects (as further defined below) during the reporting periods being compared.

The hotel business is capital-intensive and renovations are a regular part of the business. Generally, hotels under renovation remain comparable hotels. A large scale capital project that would cause a hotel to be excluded from our comparable hotel set is an extensive renovation of several core aspects of the hotel, such as rooms, meeting space, lobby, bars, restaurants and other public spaces. Both quantitative and qualitative factors are taken into consideration in determining if the renovation would cause a hotel to be removed from the comparable hotel set, including unusual or exceptional circumstances such as: a reduction or increase in room count, rebranding, a significant alteration of the business operations, or the closing of the hotel during the renovation.

Historically, we have not included an acquired hotel in our comparable hotel set until the operating results for that hotel have been included in our consolidated results for one full calendar year. For example, we acquired the 1 Hotel South Beach in February 2019 and therefore it is not included in our comparable hotels for 2019. We are, however, making a change to this policy going forward, which is explained below under "2020 Comparable Hotel Definition Change."

Hotels that we sell are excluded from the comparable hotel set once the transaction has closed. Similarly, hotels are excluded from our comparable hotel set from the date that they sustain substantial property damage or business interruption or commence a large-scale capital project. In each case, these hotels are returned to the comparable hotel set when the operations of the hotel have been included in our consolidated results for one full calendar year after completion of the repair of the property damage or cessation of the business interruption, or the completion of large-scale capital projects, as applicable.

2020 Comparable Hotel Definition Change

Effective January 1, 2020, the Company will adjust its definition of comparable hotels to include recent acquisitions on a pro forma basis assuming they have comparable operating environments. Operating results for acquisitions in the current and prior year will be reflected for full calendar years, to include results for periods prior to Company ownership. Management believes this will provide investors a better understanding of underlying growth trends for the Company's current portfolio. As a result, the 1 Hotel South Beach is expected to be included in the comparable hotel set for the year ended December 31, 2020. Under the prior comparable hotel definition, the estimated 2020 range for comparable hotel RevPAR growth would have been reduced by 10 basis points.

2019 Comparable Hotels

Of the 80 hotels that we owned on December 31, 2019, 72 have been classified as comparable hotels. The operating results of the following hotels that we owned as of December 31, 2019 are excluded from comparable hotel results for these periods:

- Andaz Maui at Wailea Resort (acquired in March 2018);
- Grand Hyatt San Francisco (acquired in March 2018);
- Hyatt Regency Coconut Point Resort and Spa (acquired in March 2018);
- 1 Hotel South Beach (acquired in February 2019);
- The Ritz-Carlton, Naples, removed in the second quarter of 2018 (business disruption due to extensive renovations including restoration of the façade that required closure of the hotel for over two months, coordinated with renovation and expansion of restaurant areas and renovation to the spa and ballrooms);
- San Francisco Marriott Marquis, removed in the third quarter of 2018 (business disruption due to renovations of guestrooms, ballrooms, meeting space, and extensive renovations of the main lobby);
- San Antonio Marriott Rivercenter, removed in the second quarter of 2019 (business disruption due to renovations of guestrooms, conversion of public areas into meeting space, and an extensive repositioning of the lobby area); and
- Minneapolis Marriott City Center, removed in the fourth quarter of 2019 (business disruption due to renovations of guestrooms, ballroom, meeting space, and redesign of the lobby).

The operating results of 18 hotels disposed of in 2019 and 2018 are not included in comparable hotel results for the periods presented herein. These operations are also excluded from the hotel operating data for all owned hotels on pages 9 and 10.

Operating statistics for the non-comparable hotels listed above are included in the hotel operating data for all owned hotels. By definition, the RevPAR results for these properties are not comparable due to the reasons listed above, and, therefore, are not indicative of the overall trends for our portfolio. The operating results for the four hotels acquired in 2018 and 2019 are included in the all owned hotel operating data on a pro forma basis, which includes operating results assuming the hotels were owned as of January 1, 2018 and based on actual results obtained from the manager for periods prior to our ownership. For these hotels, since the year-over-year comparison includes periods prior to our ownership, the changes will not necessarily correspond to changes in our actual results. All owned hotel operating statistics are provided for completeness and to show the difference between our comparable hotel information (upon which we usually evaluate performance) and all of our hotels, including non-comparable hotels. Also, while they may not be illustrative of trends (as compared to comparable hotel operating statistics), changes in all owned hotel statistics will have an effect on our overall revenues.

Constant US\$ and Nominal US\$

Operating results denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the prevailing exchange rates on the date of the transaction, or monthly based on the weighted average exchange rate for the period. For comparative purposes, we also present the RevPAR results for the prior year assuming the results of our foreign operations were translated using the same exchange rates that were effective for the comparable periods in the current year, thereby eliminating the effect of currency fluctuation for the year-over-year comparisons. For the full year forecast results, we use the applicable forward currency curve (as published by Bloomberg L.P.) for each monthly period to estimate forecast foreign operations in U.S. dollars and have restated the prior year RevPAR results using the same forecast exchange rates to estimate year-over-year growth in RevPAR in constant US\$. We believe this presentation is useful to investors as it provides clarity with respect to growth in RevPAR in the local currency of the hotel consistent with the way we would evaluate our domestic portfolio. However, the estimated effect of changes in foreign currency has been reflected in the actual and forecast results of net income, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDAre, diluted earnings per common share and Adjusted FFO per diluted share. Nominal US\$ results include the effect of currency fluctuations, consistent with our financial statement presentation.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Included in this press release are certain "non-GAAP financial measures," which are measures of our historical or future financial performance that are not calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, within the meaning of applicable SEC rules. They are as follows: (i) FFO and FFO per diluted share (both NAREIT and Adjusted), (ii) EBITDA, (iii) EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre and (iv) Comparable Hotel Property Level Operating Results. The following discussion defines these measures and presents why we believe they are useful supplemental measures of our performance.

NAREIT FFO and NAREIT FFO per Diluted Share

We present NAREIT FFO and NAREIT FFO per diluted share as non-GAAP measures of our performance in addition to our earnings per share (calculated in accordance with GAAP). We calculate NAREIT FFO per diluted share as our NAREIT FFO (defined as set forth below) for a given operating period, as adjusted for the effect of dilutive securities, divided by the number of fully diluted shares outstanding during such period, in accordance with NAREIT guidelines. Effective January 1, 2019, we adopted NAREIT's definition of FFO included in NAREIT's Funds From Operations White Paper – 2018 Restatement. The adoption did not result in a change in the way we calculate NAREIT FFO. NAREIT defines FFO as net income (calculated in accordance with GAAP) excluding depreciation and amortization related to real estate, gains and losses from the sale of certain real estate assets, gains and losses from change in control, impairment write-downs of certain real estate assets and investments and adjustments for consolidated partially-owned entities and unconsolidated affiliates. Adjustments for consolidated partially-owned entities and unconsolidated affiliates are calculated to reflect our pro rata share of the FFO of those entities on the same basis.

We believe that NAREIT FFO per diluted share is a useful supplemental measure of our operating performance and that the presentation of NAREIT FFO per diluted share, when combined with the primary GAAP presentation of earnings per share, provides beneficial information to investors. By excluding the effect of real estate depreciation, amortization, impairment expense and gains and losses from sales of depreciable real estate, all of which are based on historical cost accounting and which may be of lesser significance in evaluating current performance, we believe that such measures can facilitate comparisons of operating performance between periods and with other REITs, even though NAREIT FFO per diluted share does not represent an amount that accrues directly to holders of our common stock. Historical cost accounting for real estate assets implicitly assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. As noted by NAREIT in its Funds From Operations White Paper – 2018 Restatement, the primary purpose for including FFO as a supplemental measure of operating performance of a REIT is to address the artificial nature of historical cost depreciation and amortization of real estate and real estate-related assets mandated by GAAP. For these reasons, NAREIT adopted the FFO metric in order to promote a uniform industry-wide measure of REIT operating performance.

Adjusted FFO per Diluted Share

We also present Adjusted FFO per diluted share when evaluating our performance because management believes that the exclusion of certain additional items described below provides useful supplemental information to investors regarding our ongoing operating performance. Management historically has made the adjustments detailed below in evaluating our performance, in our annual budget process and for our compensation programs. We believe that the presentation of Adjusted FFO per diluted share, when combined with both the primary GAAP presentation of earnings per share and FFO per diluted share as defined by NAREIT, provides useful supplemental information that is beneficial to an investor's understanding of our operating performance. We adjust NAREIT FFO per diluted share for the following items, which may occur in any period, and refer to this measure as Adjusted FFO per diluted share:

- **Gains and Losses on the Extinguishment of Debt** – We exclude the effect of finance charges and premiums associated with the extinguishment of debt, including the acceleration of the write-off of deferred financing costs from the original issuance of the debt being redeemed or retired and incremental interest expense incurred during the refinancing period. We also exclude the gains on debt repurchases and the original issuance costs associated with the retirement of preferred stock. We believe that these items are not reflective of our ongoing finance costs.
- **Acquisition Costs** – Under GAAP, costs associated with completed property acquisitions that are considered business combinations are expensed in the year incurred. We exclude the effect of these costs because we believe they are not reflective of the ongoing performance of the Company.
- **Litigation Gains and Losses** – We exclude the effect of gains or losses associated with litigation recorded under GAAP that we consider outside the ordinary course of business. We believe that including these items is not consistent with our ongoing operating performance.

In unusual circumstances, we also may adjust NAREIT FFO for gains or losses that management believes are not representative of the Company's current operating performance. For example, in 2017, as a result of the reduction of corporate income tax rates from 35% to 21% caused by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, we remeasured our domestic deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2017 and recorded a one-time adjustment to reduce the deferred tax assets and increase the provision for income taxes by approximately \$11 million. We do not consider this adjustment to be reflective of our on-going operating performance and therefore excluded this item from Adjusted FFO.

EBITDA

Earnings before Interest Expense, Income Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA") is a commonly used measure of performance in many industries. Management believes EBITDA provides useful information to investors regarding our results of operations because it helps us and our investors evaluate the ongoing operating performance of our properties after removing the impact of the Company's capital structure (primarily interest expense) and its asset base (primarily depreciation and amortization). Management also believes the use of EBITDA facilitates comparisons between us and other lodging REITs, hotel owners that are not REITs and other capital-intensive companies. Management uses EBITDA to evaluate property-level results and as one measure in determining the value of acquisitions and dispositions and, like FFO and Adjusted FFO per diluted share, it is widely used by management in the annual budget process and for our compensation programs.

EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre

We present EBITDAre in accordance with NAREIT guidelines, as defined in its September 2017 white paper "Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization for Real Estate," to provide an additional performance measure to facilitate the evaluation and comparison of the Company's results with other REITs. NAREIT defines EBITDAre as net income (calculated in accordance with GAAP) excluding interest expense, income tax, depreciation and amortization, gains or losses on disposition of depreciated property (including gains or losses on change of control), impairment write-downs of depreciated property and of investments in unconsolidated affiliates caused by a decrease in value of depreciated property in the affiliate, and adjustments to reflect the entity's pro rata share of EBITDAre of unconsolidated affiliates.

We make additional adjustments to EBITDAre when evaluating our performance because we believe that the exclusion of certain additional items described below provides useful supplemental information to investors regarding our ongoing operating performance. We believe that the presentation of Adjusted EBITDAre, when combined with the primary GAAP presentation of net income, is beneficial to an investor's understanding of our operating performance. Adjusted EBITDAre also is similar to the measure used to calculate certain credit ratios for our credit facility and senior notes. We adjust EBITDAre for the following items, which may occur in any period, and refer to this measure as Adjusted EBITDAre:

- **Property Insurance Gains** – We exclude the effect of property insurance gains reflected in our consolidated statements of operations because we believe that including them in Adjusted EBITDAre is not consistent with reflecting the ongoing performance of our assets. In addition, property insurance gains could be less important to investors given that the depreciated asset book value written off in connection with the calculation of the property insurance gain often does not reflect the market value of real estate assets.
- **Acquisition Costs** – Under GAAP, costs associated with completed property acquisitions that are considered business combinations are expensed in the year incurred. We exclude the effect of these costs because we believe they are not reflective of the ongoing performance of the Company.
- **Litigation Gains and Losses** – We exclude the effect of gains or losses associated with litigation recorded under GAAP that we consider outside the ordinary course of business. We believe that including these items is not consistent with our ongoing operating performance.

In unusual circumstances, we also may adjust EBITDAre for gains or losses that management believes are not representative of the Company's current operating performance. The last such adjustment was a 2013 exclusion of a gain from an eminent domain claim.

Limitations on the Use of NAREIT FFO per Diluted Share, Adjusted FFO per Diluted Share, EBITDA, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre

We calculate NAREIT FFO per diluted share in accordance with standards established by NAREIT, which may not be comparable to measures calculated by other companies that do not use the NAREIT definition of FFO or do not calculate FFO per diluted share in accordance with NAREIT guidance. In addition, although FFO per diluted share is a useful measure when comparing our results to other REITs, it may not be helpful to investors when comparing us to non-REITs. We also calculate Adjusted FFO per diluted share, which is not in accordance with NAREIT guidance and may not be comparable to measures calculated by other REITs. EBITDA, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre, as presented, may also not be comparable to measures calculated by other companies. This information should not be considered as an alternative to net income, operating profit, cash from operations or any other operating performance measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. Cash expenditures for various long-term assets (such as renewal and replacement capital expenditures), interest expense (for EBITDA, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre purposes only) and other items have been and will be made and are not reflected in the EBITDA, EBITDAre, Adjusted EBITDAre, NAREIT FFO per diluted share and Adjusted FFO per diluted share presentations. Management compensates for these limitations by separately considering the impact of these excluded items to the extent they are material to operating decisions or assessments of our operating performance. Our consolidated statement of operations and cash flows include interest expense, capital expenditures, and other excluded items, all of which should be considered when evaluating our performance, as well as the usefulness of our non-GAAP financial measures. Additionally, NAREIT FFO per diluted share, Adjusted FFO per diluted share, EBITDA, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre should not be considered as a measure of our liquidity or indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to make cash distributions. In addition, NAREIT FFO per diluted share and Adjusted FFO per diluted share do not measure, and should not be used as a measure of, amounts that accrue directly to stockholders' benefit.

Similarly, EBITDAre, Adjusted EBITDAre, NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO per diluted share include adjustments for the pro rata share of our equity investments and NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO per diluted share include adjustments for the pro rata share of non-controlling partners in consolidated partnerships. Our equity investments consist of interests ranging from 11% to 67% in seven domestic and international partnerships that own a total of 10 properties and a vacation ownership development. Due to the voting rights of the outside owners, we do not control and, therefore, do not consolidate these entities. The non-controlling partners in consolidated partnerships primarily consist of the approximate 1% interest in Host LP held by outside partners, and a 15% interest held by outside partners in a partnership owning one hotel for which we do control the entity and, therefore, consolidate its operations. These pro rata results for NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO per diluted share, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre were calculated as set forth in the definitions above. Readers should be cautioned that the pro rata results presented in these measures for consolidated partnerships (for NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO per diluted share) and equity investments may not accurately depict the legal and economic implications of our investments in these entities.

Comparable Hotel Property Level Operating Results

We present certain operating results for our hotels, such as hotel revenues, expenses, food and beverage profit, and EBITDA (and the related margins), on a comparable hotel, or "same store," basis as supplemental information for investors. Our comparable hotel results present operating results for hotels owned during the entirety of the periods being compared without giving effect to any acquisitions or dispositions, significant property damage or large scale capital improvements incurred during these periods. We present comparable hotel EBITDA to help us and our investors evaluate the ongoing operating performance of our comparable properties after removing the impact of the Company's capital structure (primarily interest expense), and its asset base (primarily depreciation and amortization). Corporate-level costs and expenses are also removed to arrive at property-level results. We believe these property-level results provide investors with supplemental information into the ongoing operating performance of our comparable hotels. Comparable hotel results are presented both by location and for the Company's comparable properties in the aggregate. We eliminate depreciation and amortization because, even though depreciation and amortization are property-level expenses, these non-cash expenses, which are based on historical cost accounting for real estate assets, implicitly assume that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. As noted earlier, because real estate values have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, many real estate industry investors have considered presentation of historical cost accounting for operating results to be insufficient by themselves.

Because of the elimination of corporate-level costs and expenses, gains or losses on disposition and depreciation and amortization, the comparable hotel operating results we present do not represent our total revenues, expenses, operating profit or net income and should not be used to evaluate the performance of our Company as a whole. Management compensates for these limitations by separately considering the impact of these excluded items to the extent they are material to operating decisions or assessments of our operating performance. Our consolidated statements of operations include such amounts, all of which should be considered by investors when evaluating our performance.

We present these hotel operating results on a comparable hotel basis because we believe that doing so provides investors and management with useful information for evaluating the period-to-period performance of our hotels and facilitates comparisons with other hotel REITs and hotel owners. In particular, these measures assist management and investors in distinguishing whether increases or decreases in revenues and/or expenses are due to growth or decline of operations at comparable hotels (which represent the vast majority of our portfolio) or from other factors, such as the effect of acquisitions or dispositions. While management believes that presentation of comparable hotel results is a "same store" supplemental measure that provides useful information in evaluating our ongoing performance, this measure is not used to allocate resources or to assess the operating performance of each of these hotels, as these decisions are based on data for individual hotels and are not based on comparable hotel results. For these reasons, we believe that comparable hotel operating results, when combined with the presentation of GAAP operating profit, revenues and expenses, provide useful information to investors and management.

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A PDF accompanying this announcement is available at:

<http://ml.globenewswire.com/Resource/Download/9feed930-b413-4ea0-a1b1-c033370737c0>



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