



Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc.

Year End 2017

**Supplemental
Financial Information**

December 31, 2017

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Overview

ABOUT HOST HOTELS & RESORTS

Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. is an S&P 500 and Fortune 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 87 properties in the United States and six properties internationally totaling approximately 52,000 rooms. The Company also holds non-controlling interests in seven domestic and 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®, Le Méridien®, The Luxury Collection®, Hyatt®, Fairmont®, Hilton®, Swissôtel®, ibis® and Novotel®, as well as independent brands in the operation of properties in over 50 major markets. For additional information, please visit the Company's website at www.hosthotels.com.

Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc., herein referred to as "we," the "Company" or "Host Inc.," is a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust ("REIT") 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, 2017, 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.

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Overview

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This supplemental information 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 supplemental presentation is as of February 21, 2018, 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.

COMPARABLE HOTEL OPERATING STATISTICS AND NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

To facilitate quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year comparisons of our operations, we present certain operating statistics (i.e., 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. See the Notes to Supplemental Financial Information for the details on how we determine our comparable hotel set.

Included in this supplemental information 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 (U.S. generally accepted accounting principles), within the meaning of applicable SEC rules. They are as follows: (i) FFO and FFO per diluted share (both NAREIT and Adjusted), (ii) EBITDA (for both the Company and hotel level), (iii) EBITDA_{re}, (iv) Adjusted EBITDA_{re} and (v) Comparable Hotel Property Level Operating Results (and the related margins). Also included are reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP measures. See the Notes to Supplemental Financial Information for definitions of these measures, why we believe these measures are useful and limitations on their use.

Also included in this supplemental information is our current year end leverage and fixed charge coverage ratios, calculated in accordance with our credit facility, along with our current year end EBITDA to interest coverage ratio, calculated in accordance with our senior notes indenture covenants. Included with these ratios are reconciliations calculated in accordance with GAAP. See the Notes to Supplemental Financial Information for information on how these supplemental measures are calculated, why we believe they are useful and limitations on their use.

Corporate Financial Information



Corporate Financial Information

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets⁽¹⁾

(in millions, except shares and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2017 (unaudited)	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Property and equipment, net	\$ 9,692	\$ 10,145
Assets held for sale	250	150
Due from managers	79	55
Advances to and investments in affiliates	327	286
Furniture, fixtures and equipment replacement fund	195	173
Other	236	225
Restricted cash	1	2
Cash and cash equivalents	913	372
Total assets	\$ 11,693	\$ 11,408
LIABILITIES, NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS AND EQUITY		
Debt		
Senior notes	\$ 2,778	\$ 2,380
Credit facility, including term loans of \$996 million and \$997 million, respectively	1,170	1,206
Mortgage debt and other	6	63
Total debt	3,954	3,649
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	283	278
Other	287	283
Total liabilities	4,524	4,210
Non-controlling interests - Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P.	167	165
Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$.01, 1,050 million shares authorized, 739.1 million shares and 737.8 million shares issued and outstanding, respectively	7	7
Additional paid-in capital	8,097	8,077
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(60)	(83)
Deficit	(1,071)	(1,007)
Total equity of Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. stockholders	6,973	6,994
Non-controlling interests—other consolidated partnerships	29	39
Total equity	7,002	7,033
Total liabilities, non-controlling interests and equity	\$ 11,693	\$ 11,408

(1) Our condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 has been prepared without audit. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP have been omitted.

Corporate Financial Information

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations⁽¹⁾

(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues				
Rooms	\$ 847	\$ 837	\$ 3,490	\$ 3,492
Food and beverage	409	416	1,561	1,599
Other	88	84	336	339
Total revenues	<u>1,344</u>	<u>1,337</u>	<u>5,387</u>	<u>5,430</u>
Expenses				
Rooms	223	219	899	893
Food and beverage	277	284	1,071	1,114
Other departmental and support expenses	321	325	1,273	1,306
Management fees	61	59	239	236
Other property-level expenses	100	93	394	382
Depreciation and amortization	217	183	751	724
Corporate and other expenses	19	24	98	106
Gain on insurance and business interruption settlements	(8)	—	(14)	(15)
Total operating costs and expenses	<u>1,210</u>	<u>1,187</u>	<u>4,711</u>	<u>4,746</u>
Operating profit	134	150	676	684
Interest income	2	1	6	3
Interest expense	(42)	(38)	(167)	(154)
Gain on sale of assets	3	8	108	253
Gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions and derivatives	2	3	(2)	4
Equity in earnings of affiliates	11	2	30	21
Income before income taxes	110	126	651	811
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	(17)	2	(80)	(40)
Net income	93	128	571	771
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1)	(2)	(7)	(9)
Net income attributable to Host Inc.	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ 126</u>	<u>\$ 564</u>	<u>\$ 762</u>
Basic earnings per common share	<u>\$.12</u>	<u>\$.17</u>	<u>\$.76</u>	<u>\$ 1.03</u>
Diluted earnings per common share	<u>\$.12</u>	<u>\$.17</u>	<u>\$.76</u>	<u>\$ 1.02</u>

(1) Our condensed consolidated statements of operations presented above have been prepared without audit. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP have been omitted.

Corporate Financial Information

Earnings per Common Share

(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income	\$ 93	\$ 128	\$ 571	\$ 771
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1)	(2)	(7)	(9)
Net income attributable to Host Inc.	<u>\$ 92</u>	<u>\$ 126</u>	<u>\$ 564</u>	<u>\$ 762</u>
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	739.0	737.9	738.6	743.0
Assuming distribution of common shares granted under the comprehensive stock plans, less shares assumed purchased at market	.6	.7	.5	.7
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding ⁽¹⁾	<u>739.6</u>	<u>738.6</u>	<u>739.1</u>	<u>743.7</u>
Basic earnings per common share	<u>\$.12</u>	<u>\$.17</u>	<u>\$.76</u>	<u>\$ 1.03</u>
Diluted earnings per common share	<u>\$.12</u>	<u>\$.17</u>	<u>\$.76</u>	<u>\$ 1.02</u>

(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.

Corporate Financial Information

Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre⁽¹⁾

(unaudited, in millions)

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income ⁽²⁾	\$ 93	\$ 128	\$ 571	\$ 771
Interest expense	42	38	167	154
Depreciation and amortization	174	183	708	724
Income taxes	17	(2)	80	40
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	326	347	1,526	1,689
(Gain)/loss on dispositions ⁽³⁾	2	(8)	(100)	(250)
Non-cash impairment loss	43	—	43	—
Equity investment adjustments:				
Equity in earnings of Euro JV ⁽⁴⁾	(9)	(1)	(18)	(8)
Equity in earnings of affiliates other than Euro JV	(2)	(1)	(12)	(13)
Pro rata EBITDAre of Euro JV ⁽⁴⁾	9	7	40	36
Pro rata EBITDAre of equity investments other than Euro JV	6	7	31	29
EBITDAre ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	375	351	1,510	1,483
Adjustments to EBITDAre:				
Acquisition costs	—	—	1	—
Gain on property insurance settlement	—	—	(1)	(1)
Adjusted EBITDAre ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	\$ 375	\$ 351	\$ 1,510	\$ 1,482

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

(2) Net Income, EBITDA, EBITDAre, Adjusted EBITDAre, NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO include a gain of \$2 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, for the sale of the portion of land attributable to individual units sold by the Maui timeshare joint venture and a gain of \$4 million for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2017 for the sale of excess land in Chicago.

(3) Reflects the sale of four hotels in 2017 and the sale of ten hotels in 2016.

(4) Represents our share of earnings from our European Joint Venture ("Euro JV") in which we hold an approximate one-third non-controlling interest.

(5) Effective December 31, 2017, we present EBITDAre, reported in accordance with NAREIT guidelines, and Adjusted EBITDAre as supplemental measures of our performance. Prior year results have been restated to conform with the current year presentation. Under the new presentation, all of the EBITDA of consolidated partnerships is included, including the non-controlling partner's share, which has increased the previously reported 2016 Adjusted EBITDA by \$3 million for the quarter and \$11 million for the full year. See the Notes to Supplemental Financial Information for more information on this change.

Corporate Financial Information

Reconciliation of Net Income to NAREIT and Adjusted Funds From Operations per Diluted Share⁽¹⁾

(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income ⁽²⁾	\$ 93	\$ 128	\$ 571	\$ 771
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1)	(2)	(7)	(9)
Net income attributable to Host Inc.	92	126	564	762
Adjustments:				
(Gain)/loss on dispositions ⁽³⁾	2	(8)	(100)	(250)
Tax on dispositions	(5)	—	18	9
Gain on property insurance settlement	—	—	(1)	(1)
Depreciation and amortization	173	182	704	720
Non-cash impairment loss	43	—	43	—
Equity investment adjustments:				
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(11)	(2)	(30)	(21)
Pro rata FFO of equity investments	16	10	56	48
Consolidated partnership adjustments:				
FFO adjustment for non-controlling partnerships	(2)	(1)	(4)	(4)
FFO adjustments for non-controlling interests of Host L.P.	(2)	(3)	(8)	(6)
NAREIT FFO ⁽²⁾	306	304	1,242	1,257
Adjustments to NAREIT FFO:				
Acquisition costs	—	—	1	—
Adjustment for Tax Reform ⁽⁴⁾	6	—	6	—
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	1	—
Adjusted FFO ⁽²⁾	\$ 312	\$ 304	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,257
For calculation on a per share basis ⁽⁵⁾ :				
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding - EPS, NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO	739.6	738.6	739.1	743.7
NAREIT FFO per diluted share	\$.41	\$.41	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.69
Adjusted FFO per diluted share	\$.42	\$.41	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.69

(1-3) Refer to the corresponding footnote on the Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre.

(4) 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. Additionally, similar corporate income tax rate reductions affected our European Joint Venture, causing the remeasurement of the net deferred tax assets and liabilities in France and Belgium, resulting in a net tax benefit to us of \$5 million. We do not consider these adjustments to be reflective of our on-going operating performance and therefore have excluded these items from Adjusted FFO.

(5) Earnings per diluted share and NAREIT FFO 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.



Property Level Data

Property Level Data

Comparable Hotel Results⁽¹⁾

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

	Quarter ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Number of hotels	87	87	87	87
Number of rooms	48,357	48,357	48,357	48,357
Change in comparable hotel RevPAR ⁽²⁾ -				
Constant US\$	2.2%	—	1.3%	—
Nominal US\$	2.3%	—	1.4%	—
Operating profit margin ⁽³⁾	10.0%	11.2%	12.5%	12.6%
Comparable hotel EBITDA margin ⁽³⁾	27.25%	27.15%	27.85%	27.75%
Food and beverage profit margin ⁽³⁾	32.3%	31.7%	31.4%	30.3%
Comparable hotel food and beverage profit margin ⁽³⁾	31.9%	32.4%	31.2%	30.5%
Net income	\$ 93	\$ 128	\$ 571	\$ 771
Depreciation and amortization	217	183	751	724
Interest expense	42	38	167	154
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	17	(2)	80	40
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense	1	10	(44)	(175)
Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽⁴⁾	(38)	(33)	(177)	(180)
Comparable hotel EBITDA	<u>\$ 332</u>	<u>\$ 324</u>	<u>\$ 1,348</u>	<u>\$ 1,334</u>

Property Level Data

Comparable Hotel Results⁽¹⁾ (continued)

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

	Quarter ended December 31, 2017				Quarter ended December 31, 2016			
	GAAP Results	Adjustments		Comparable Hotel Results	GAAP Results	Adjustments		Comparable Hotel Results
		Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽⁴⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items			Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽⁴⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items	
Revenues								
Room	\$ 847	\$ (66)	\$ —	\$ 781	\$ 837	\$ (74)	\$ —	\$ 763
Food and beverage	409	(45)	—	364	416	(55)	—	361
Other	88	(14)	—	74	84	(16)	—	68
Total revenues	<u>1,344</u>	<u>(125)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,219</u>	<u>1,337</u>	<u>(145)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,192</u>
Expenses								
Room	223	(18)	—	205	219	(20)	—	199
Food and beverage	277	(29)	—	248	284	(40)	—	244
Other	482	(48)	—	434	477	(52)	—	425
Depreciation and amortization	217	—	(217)	—	183	—	(183)	—
Corporate and other expenses	19	—	(19)	—	24	—	(24)	—
Gain on insurance and business interruption settlements	(8)	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenses	<u>1,210</u>	<u>(87)</u>	<u>(236)</u>	<u>887</u>	<u>1,187</u>	<u>(112)</u>	<u>(207)</u>	<u>868</u>
Operating Profit - Comparable Hotel EBITDA	<u>\$ 134</u>	<u>\$ (38)</u>	<u>\$ 236</u>	<u>\$ 332</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>	<u>\$ (33)</u>	<u>\$ 207</u>	<u>\$ 324</u>

Property Level Data

Comparable Hotel Results⁽¹⁾ (continued)

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

	Year ended December 31, 2017				Year ended December 31, 2016			
	GAAP Results	Adjustments		Comparable Hotel Results	GAAP Results	Adjustments		Comparable Hotel Results
		Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽⁴⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items			Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽⁴⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items	
Revenues								
Room	\$ 3,490	\$ (310)	\$ —	\$ 3,180	\$ 3,492	\$ (348)	\$ —	\$ 3,144
Food and beverage	1,561	(178)	—	1,383	1,599	(204)	—	1,395
Other	336	(59)	—	277	339	(70)	—	269
Total revenues	<u>5,387</u>	<u>(547)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,840</u>	<u>5,430</u>	<u>(622)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,808</u>
Expenses								
Room	899	(77)	—	822	893	(88)	—	805
Food and beverage	1,071	(119)	—	952	1,114	(144)	—	970
Other	1,906	(188)	—	1,718	1,924	(225)	—	1,699
Depreciation and amortization	751	—	(751)	—	724	—	(724)	—
Corporate and other expenses	98	—	(98)	—	106	—	(106)	—
Gain on insurance and business interruption settlements	(14)	14	—	—	(15)	15	—	—
Total expenses	<u>4,711</u>	<u>(370)</u>	<u>(849)</u>	<u>3,492</u>	<u>4,746</u>	<u>(442)</u>	<u>(830)</u>	<u>3,474</u>
Operating Profit - Comparable Hotel EBITDA	<u>\$ 676</u>	<u>\$ (177)</u>	<u>\$ 849</u>	<u>\$ 1,348</u>	<u>\$ 684</u>	<u>\$ (180)</u>	<u>\$ 830</u>	<u>\$ 1,334</u>

(1) See the Notes to Supplemental Financial Information for a discussion of non-GAAP measures and the calculation of comparable hotel results.

(2) RevPAR is the product of the average daily room rate charged and the average daily occupancy achieved.

(3) 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.

(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 office spaces and other non-hotel income.

Property Level Data

Comparable Hotel Results by Location in Nominal US\$

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics and per room basis)

Location	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Quarter ended December 31, 2017			
						Total Revenues	Total Revenues per Available Room ⁽²⁾	Hotel Net Income	Hotel EBITDA ⁽¹⁾
Maui/Oahu	3	1,682	\$ 344.36	90.1%	\$ 310.20	\$ 71.3	\$ 460.53	\$ 16.4	\$ 25.6
New York	6	6,000	333.98	91.4	305.36	241.7	437.84	32.8	56.5
Florida Gulf Coast	3	1,043	336.42	72.1	242.54	45.5	474.13	7.1	12.2
San Francisco/San Jose	4	2,912	254.38	78.6	200.03	79.8	297.89	13.3	20.2
Jacksonville	1	446	314.15	62.4	196.04	20.1	490.45	4.0	6.2
Washington, D.C. (CBD) ⁽³⁾	5	3,238	248.18	75.5	187.29	77.6	260.66	10.8	21.0
Los Angeles	3	1,414	206.06	86.2	177.59	32.8	252.01	4.2	7.6
Boston	4	3,185	225.47	78.5	177.02	74.7	254.84	11.8	20.7
Philadelphia	2	810	207.32	82.9	171.88	22.4	301.26	3.3	6.7
Chicago	6	2,392	199.06	78.8	156.87	46.9	212.95	7.8	14.6
Atlanta	5	1,939	204.84	73.9	151.37	43.6	244.18	8.2	13.6
Seattle	2	1,315	200.33	74.4	148.98	26.0	214.68	1.1	4.9
Phoenix	4	1,518	201.83	73.2	147.81	41.4	296.46	7.5	13.2
San Diego	3	2,981	196.15	75.1	147.36	69.8	254.65	5.2	17.4
New Orleans	1	1,333	177.68	77.0	136.85	25.3	206.02	5.6	8.6
Orange County	4	1,429	177.00	76.1	134.71	28.1	213.74	5.3	8.4
Houston	4	1,716	174.34	73.1	127.40	30.1	190.60	3.3	8.8
Northern Virginia	6	2,502	177.21	70.7	125.31	48.9	212.53	8.6	13.5
San Antonio	2	1,513	180.05	68.4	123.08	25.9	186.17	3.2	6.4
Denver	2	735	174.83	69.7	121.94	11.6	172.21	1.1	2.8
Orlando	1	2,004	183.45	65.9	120.95	53.9	292.51	10.9	16.7
Miami	2	843	150.88	65.5	98.77	11.8	151.74	1.9	3.6
Other	8	3,596	159.92	69.6	111.23	59.4	179.60	7.0	14.2
Domestic	81	46,546	230.73	77.0	177.77	1,188.6	277.57	180.4	323.4
International	6	1,811	182.46	64.6	117.90	30.4	182.18	4.4	9.0
All Locations - Nominal US\$	87	48,357	\$ 229.21	76.6%	\$ 175.52	\$ 1,219.0	\$ 274.00	\$ 184.8	\$ 332.4
Non-comparable hotels	7	4,203	—	—	—	125.0	—	12.5	38.0
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense						—		(104.1)	(44.6)
Total	94	52,560	—	—	—	\$ 1,344.0	—	\$ 93.2	\$ 325.8

(1) Certain items from our statement of operations are not allocated to individual properties, including interest on our senior notes, corporate and other expenses, and the benefit (provision) for income taxes. These items are reflected below in "gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense". Refer to the table below for reconciliation of net income (loss) to EBITDA by location.

(2) Total Revenue per Available Room ("Total RevPAR") is a summary measure of hotel results calculated by dividing the sum of room, food and beverage and other ancillary service revenue by room nights available to guests for the period. It includes ancillary revenues not included within RevPAR.

(3) CBD refers to the central business district.

Property Level Data

Comparable Hotel Results by Location in Nominal US\$ Reconciliation of Hotel Net Income to Hotel EBITDA

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

Location	Quarter ended December 31, 2017						
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Hotel Net Income	Plus: Depreciation	Plus: Interest Expense	Plus: Income Tax	Equals: Hotel EBITDA
Maui/Oahu	3	1,682	\$ 16.4	\$ 9.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25.6
New York	6	6,000	32.8	23.7	—	—	56.5
Florida Gulf Coast	3	1,043	7.1	5.1	—	—	12.2
San Francisco/San Jose	4	2,912	13.3	6.9	—	—	20.2
Jacksonville	1	446	4.0	2.2	—	—	6.2
Washington, D.C. (CBD)	5	3,238	10.8	10.2	—	—	21.0
Los Angeles	3	1,414	4.2	3.4	—	—	7.6
Boston	4	3,185	11.8	8.9	—	—	20.7
Philadelphia	2	810	3.3	3.4	—	—	6.7
Chicago	6	2,392	7.8	6.8	—	—	14.6
Atlanta	5	1,939	8.2	5.4	—	—	13.6
Seattle	2	1,315	1.1	3.8	—	—	4.9
Phoenix	4	1,518	7.5	5.7	—	—	13.2
San Diego	3	2,981	5.2	12.2	—	—	17.4
New Orleans	1	1,333	5.6	3.0	—	—	8.6
Orange County	4	1,429	5.3	3.1	—	—	8.4
Houston	4	1,716	3.3	5.5	—	—	8.8
Northern Virginia	6	2,502	8.6	4.9	—	—	13.5
San Antonio	2	1,513	3.2	3.2	—	—	6.4
Denver	2	735	1.1	1.7	—	—	2.8
Orlando	1	2,004	10.9	5.8	—	—	16.7
Miami	2	843	1.9	1.7	—	—	3.6
Other	8	3,596	7.0	7.2	—	—	14.2
Domestic	81	46,546	180.4	143.0	—	—	323.4
International	6	1,811	4.4	4.0	0.6	—	9.0
All Locations - Nominal US\$	87	48,357	\$ 184.8	\$ 147.0	\$ 0.6	\$ —	\$ 332.4
Non-comparable hotels	7	4,203	12.5	25.5	—	—	38.0
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/ expense			(104.1)	1.1	41.6	16.8	(44.6)
Total	94	52,560	\$ 93.2	\$ 173.6	\$ 42.2	\$ 16.8	\$ 325.8

Property Level Data

Comparable Hotel Results by Location in Nominal US\$

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics and per room basis)

Quarter ended December 31, 2016									
Location	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Total Revenues	Total Revenues per Available Room	Hotel Net Income	Hotel EBITDA ⁽¹⁾
Maui/Oahu	3	1,682	\$ 345.52	88.1%	\$ 304.28	\$ 69.8	\$ 450.92	\$ 15.9	\$ 24.5
New York	6	6,000	335.91	90.9	305.20	234.4	424.64	29.4	56.8
Florida Gulf Coast	3	1,043	347.06	67.4	233.75	43.4	452.44	5.2	10.2
San Francisco/San Jose	4	2,912	249.50	78.9	196.77	77.8	290.55	12.0	19.0
Jacksonville	1	446	313.69	55.8	174.89	15.5	377.46	—	2.5
Washington, D.C. (CBD)	5	3,238	240.62	77.8	187.12	81.4	273.26	11.3	21.8
Los Angeles	3	1,414	200.07	85.8	171.71	33.9	260.92	4.3	7.6
Boston	4	3,185	228.87	74.5	170.44	73.2	249.76	11.0	20.2
Philadelphia	2	810	197.37	75.2	148.39	19.7	263.81	1.2	4.7
Chicago	6	2,392	207.67	77.1	160.02	48.7	221.30	10.2	17.2
Atlanta	5	1,939	196.33	74.1	145.41	43.7	244.87	8.7	13.9
Seattle	2	1,315	203.96	69.3	141.43	26.0	214.50	1.9	6.0
Phoenix	4	1,518	206.26	67.8	139.91	38.9	278.19	6.9	12.6
San Diego	3	2,981	195.83	78.8	154.39	72.8	265.41	6.7	19.6
New Orleans	1	1,333	179.67	71.0	127.61	22.0	179.00	3.7	6.6
Orange County	4	1,429	178.77	71.7	128.14	27.3	207.30	4.6	7.8
Houston	4	1,716	165.83	72.7	120.59	29.6	187.47	3.4	9.3
Northern Virginia	6	2,502	173.58	67.8	117.65	47.4	205.87	7.5	12.8
San Antonio	2	1,513	168.74	66.7	112.56	26.6	191.11	3.5	6.7
Denver	2	735	175.13	66.0	115.56	11.4	168.66	1.6	3.3
Orlando	1	2,004	175.05	63.8	111.66	49.8	270.33	8.5	14.7
Miami	2	843	150.08	79.7	119.57	12.6	162.06	1.6	3.4
Other	8	3,596	163.64	68.0	111.19	59.2	179.39	6.7	14.3
Domestic	81	46,546	229.88	75.8	174.17	1,165.1	272.06	165.8	315.5
International	6	1,811	177.13	59.7	105.82	27.0	161.60	3.2	8.0
All Locations - Nominal US\$	87	48,357	\$ 228.31	75.2%	\$ 171.61	\$ 1,192.1	\$ 267.93	\$ 169.0	\$ 323.5
Non-comparable hotels	7	4,203	—	—	—	144.9	—	4.2	33.1
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense						—		(45.2)	(9.5)
Total	94	52,560	—	—	—	\$ 1,337.0	—	\$ 128.0	\$ 347.1

(1) Certain items from our statement of operations are not allocated to individual properties, including interest on our senior notes, corporate and other expenses, and the benefit (provision) for income taxes. These items are reflected below in "gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense". Refer to the table below for reconciliation of net income (loss) to EBITDA by location.

Property Level Data

Comparable Hotel Results by Location in Nominal US\$ Reconciliation of Hotel Net Income to Hotel EBITDA

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

Quarter ended December 31, 2016								
Location	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Hotel Net Income	Plus: Depreciation	Plus: Interest Expense	Plus: Income Tax	Equals: Hotel EBITDA	
Maui/Oahu	3	1,682	\$ 15.9	\$ 8.6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 24.5	
New York	6	6,000	29.4	27.4	—	—	56.8	
Florida Gulf Coast	3	1,043	5.2	5.0	—	—	10.2	
San Francisco/San Jose	4	2,912	12.0	7.0	—	—	19.0	
Jacksonville	1	446	—	2.5	—	—	2.5	
Washington, D.C. (CBD)	5	3,238	11.3	10.5	—	—	21.8	
Los Angeles	3	1,414	4.3	3.3	—	—	7.6	
Boston	4	3,185	11.0	9.2	—	—	20.2	
Philadelphia	2	810	1.2	3.5	—	—	4.7	
Chicago	6	2,392	10.2	7.0	—	—	17.2	
Atlanta	5	1,939	8.7	5.2	—	—	13.9	
Seattle	2	1,315	1.9	4.1	—	—	6.0	
Phoenix	4	1,518	6.9	5.7	—	—	12.6	
San Diego	3	2,981	6.7	12.9	—	—	19.6	
New Orleans	1	1,333	3.7	2.9	—	—	6.6	
Orange County	4	1,429	4.6	3.2	—	—	7.8	
Houston	4	1,716	3.4	5.9	—	—	9.3	
Northern Virginia	6	2,502	7.5	5.3	—	—	12.8	
San Antonio	2	1,513	3.5	3.2	—	—	6.7	
Denver	2	735	1.6	1.7	—	—	3.3	
Orlando	1	2,004	8.5	6.2	—	—	14.7	
Miami	2	843	1.6	1.8	—	—	3.4	
Other	8	3,596	6.7	7.6	—	—	14.3	
Domestic	81	46,546	165.8	149.7	—	—	315.5	
International	6	1,811	3.2	4.0	0.8	—	8.0	
All Locations - Nominal US\$	87	48,357	\$ 169.0	\$ 153.7	\$ 0.8	\$ —	\$ 323.5	
Non-comparable hotels	7	4,203	4.2	28.2	0.7	—	33.1	
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/ expense			(45.2)	1.0	36.3	(1.6)	(9.5)	
Total	94	52,560	\$ 128.0	\$ 182.9	\$ 37.8	\$ (1.6)	\$ 347.1	

Property Level Data

Comparable Hotel Results by Location in Nominal US\$

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics and per room basis)

Year ended December 31, 2017										
Location	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Total Revenues	Total Revenues per Available Room	Hotel Net Income	Hotel EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	
Maui/Oahu	3	1,682	\$ 340.98	90.7%	\$ 309.15	\$ 286.7	\$ 466.92	\$ 63.2	\$ 101.0	
Florida Gulf Coast	3	1,043	362.53	71.4	258.86	190.2	499.64	36.5	56.4	
New York	6	6,000	292.24	88.5	258.67	793.7	362.42	30.0	131.2	
Jacksonville	1	446	349.70	71.0	248.28	91.6	562.55	21.1	29.8	
San Francisco/San Jose	4	2,912	259.12	83.1	215.30	327.7	308.30	64.5	92.6	
Washington, D.C. (CBD)	5	3,238	257.16	82.2	211.42	348.0	294.46	66.0	107.8	
Seattle	2	1,315	232.84	83.7	194.80	124.9	260.12	22.2	37.8	
Los Angeles	3	1,414	218.15	89.0	194.24	142.2	275.58	22.6	35.9	
Boston	4	3,185	234.25	81.5	190.88	306.0	263.26	55.0	90.7	
San Diego	3	2,981	216.93	82.0	177.82	327.6	301.09	51.4	101.5	
Philadelphia	2	810	199.69	82.4	164.54	81.7	276.48	8.8	22.8	
Chicago	6	2,392	197.52	79.4	156.83	184.9	211.74	30.0	58.3	
Phoenix	4	1,518	206.51	73.9	152.54	165.4	298.54	30.2	52.5	
Atlanta	5	1,939	195.60	77.0	150.69	165.8	234.21	29.9	50.9	
Orange County	4	1,429	188.85	79.2	149.51	120.2	230.48	26.2	39.0	
Denver	2	735	179.96	79.0	142.20	52.2	194.54	9.3	16.0	
New Orleans	1	1,333	175.51	77.0	135.13	96.0	197.26	20.1	31.6	
Northern Virginia	6	2,502	179.18	75.3	134.88	192.9	211.18	33.3	54.1	
San Antonio	2	1,513	181.55	72.2	131.01	109.1	197.61	14.6	28.5	
Houston	4	1,716	178.11	72.1	128.50	116.9	186.59	12.4	34.6	
Orlando	1	2,004	179.30	70.1	125.62	209.5	286.36	40.5	63.8	
Miami	2	843	157.48	75.0	118.14	51.7	167.95	8.1	15.0	
Other	8	3,596	166.34	72.8	121.10	247.0	188.18	35.4	64.7	
Domestic	81	46,546	228.89	79.8	182.76	4,731.9	278.51	731.3	1,316.5	
International	6	1,811	179.64	62.9	113.05	108.0	163.35	11.4	31.1	
All Locations - Nominal US\$	87	48,357	\$ 227.42	79.2%	\$ 180.14	\$ 4,839.9	\$ 274.20	\$ 742.7	\$ 1,347.6	
Non-comparable hotels	7	4,203	—	—	—	547.0	—	73.7	177.0	
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense						—		(245.4)	1.0	
Total	94	52,560	—	—	—	\$ 5,386.9	—	\$ 571.0	\$ 1,525.6	

(1) Certain items from our statement of operations are not allocated to individual properties, including interest on our senior notes, corporate and other expenses, and the benefit (provision) for income taxes. These items are reflected below in "gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense". Refer to the table below for reconciliation of net income (loss) to EBITDA by location.

Property Level Data

Comparable Hotel Results by Location in Nominal US\$ Reconciliation of Hotel Net Income to Hotel EBITDA

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

Location	Year ended December 31, 2017						
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Hotel Net Income	Plus: Depreciation	Plus: Interest Expense	Plus: Income Tax	Equals: Hotel EBITDA
Maui/Oahu	3	1,682	\$ 63.2	\$ 37.8	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 101.0
Florida Gulf Coast	3	1,043	36.5	19.9	—	—	56.4
New York	6	6,000	30.0	101.2	—	—	131.2
Jacksonville	1	446	21.1	8.7	—	—	29.8
San Francisco/San Jose	4	2,912	64.5	28.1	—	—	92.6
Washington, D.C. (CBD)	5	3,238	66.0	41.8	—	—	107.8
Seattle	2	1,315	22.2	15.6	—	—	37.8
Los Angeles	3	1,414	22.6	13.3	—	—	35.9
Boston	4	3,185	55.0	35.7	—	—	90.7
San Diego	3	2,981	51.4	50.1	—	—	101.5
Philadelphia	2	810	8.8	14.0	—	—	22.8
Chicago	6	2,392	30.0	28.3	—	—	58.3
Phoenix	4	1,518	30.2	22.3	—	—	52.5
Atlanta	5	1,939	29.9	21.0	—	—	50.9
Orange County	4	1,429	26.2	12.8	—	—	39.0
Denver	2	735	9.3	6.7	—	—	16.0
New Orleans	1	1,333	20.1	11.5	—	—	31.6
Northern Virginia	6	2,502	33.3	20.8	—	—	54.1
San Antonio	2	1,513	14.6	13.9	—	—	28.5
Houston	4	1,716	12.4	22.2	—	—	34.6
Orlando	1	2,004	40.5	23.3	—	—	63.8
Miami	2	843	8.1	6.9	—	—	15.0
Other	8	3,596	35.4	29.3	—	—	64.7
Domestic	81	46,546	731.3	585.2	—	—	1,316.5
International	6	1,811	11.4	15.5	4.2	—	31.1
All Locations - Nominal US\$	87	48,357	\$ 742.7	\$ 600.7	\$ 4.2	\$ —	\$ 1,347.6
Non-comparable hotels	7	4,203	73.7	103.3	—	—	177.0
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/ expense			(245.4)	3.8	163.1	79.5	1.0
Total	94	52,560	\$ 571.0	\$ 707.8	\$ 167.3	\$ 79.5	\$ 1,525.6

Property Level Data

Comparable Hotel Results by Location in Nominal US\$

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics and per room basis)

Location	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Year ended December 31, 2016		Total Revenues	Total Revenues per Available Room	Hotel Net Income	Hotel EBITDA ⁽¹⁾
				Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR				
Maui/Oahu	3	1,682	\$ 330.98	90.6%	\$ 299.86	\$ 277.8	\$ 451.21	\$ 63.7	\$ 98.0
Florida Gulf Coast	3	1,043	360.91	71.4	257.54	191.2	500.94	35.3	55.3
New York	6	6,000	297.49	88.2	262.33	797.4	363.20	28.7	141.5
Jacksonville	1	446	337.37	71.5	241.38	87.1	533.76	17.1	26.9
San Francisco/San Jose	4	2,912	261.08	83.2	217.23	329.1	308.76	65.1	93.6
Washington, D.C. (CBD)	5	3,238	244.72	81.5	199.37	338.4	285.51	56.0	98.9
Seattle	2	1,315	221.43	78.7	174.27	116.5	242.10	17.7	34.1
Los Angeles	3	1,414	211.73	89.5	189.44	142.3	275.04	22.3	35.4
Boston	4	3,185	231.16	80.2	185.42	305.5	262.07	51.2	88.2
San Diego	3	2,981	206.98	84.2	174.35	318.2	291.60	48.0	99.3
Philadelphia	2	810	208.55	73.6	153.58	76.3	257.22	5.1	18.0
Chicago	6	2,392	203.33	77.4	157.43	187.8	214.48	34.1	62.0
Phoenix	4	1,518	211.64	68.3	144.50	158.6	285.49	26.5	48.8
Atlanta	5	1,939	193.33	78.0	150.86	170.7	240.51	31.5	52.7
Orange County	4	1,429	191.92	76.7	147.25	121.2	231.70	26.6	39.6
Denver	2	735	179.94	73.5	132.25	48.8	181.27	7.3	14.1
New Orleans	1	1,333	179.79	76.5	137.53	95.5	195.78	19.5	31.5
Northern Virginia	6	2,502	171.96	74.1	127.49	183.5	200.43	26.0	47.5
San Antonio	2	1,513	177.04	70.1	124.08	107.8	194.68	14.0	26.9
Houston	4	1,716	178.43	73.4	130.96	121.0	192.68	14.8	37.4
Orlando	1	2,004	175.58	69.6	122.17	213.9	291.60	40.6	64.9
Miami	2	843	157.15	84.6	132.92	55.8	180.97	9.0	15.7
Other	8	3,596	166.38	72.2	120.11	246.5	188.00	33.6	65.6
Domestic	81	46,546	227.06	79.1	179.70	4,690.9	275.42	693.7	1,295.9
International	6	1,811	201.66	63.9	128.79	116.8	176.08	17.0	38.3
All Locations - Nominal US\$	87	48,357	\$ 226.28	78.6%	\$ 177.79	\$ 4,807.7	\$ 271.70	\$ 710.7	\$ 1,334.2
Non-comparable hotels	7	4,203	—	—	—	622.0	—	73.7	180.1
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense						0.3		(13.4)	174.6
Total	94	52,560	—	—	—	\$ 5,430.0	—	\$ 771.0	\$ 1,688.9

(1) Certain items from our statement of operations are not allocated to individual properties, including interest on our senior notes, corporate and other expenses, and the benefit (provision) for income taxes. These items are reflected below in "gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense". Refer to the table below for reconciliation of net income (loss) to EBITDA by location.

Property Level Data

Comparable Hotel Results by Location in Nominal US\$ Reconciliation of Hotel Net Income to Hotel EBITDA

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

Location	Year ended December 31, 2016						
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Hotel Net Income	Plus: Depreciation	Plus: Interest Expense	Plus: Income Tax	Equals: Hotel EBITDA
Maui/Oahu	3	1,682	\$ 63.7	\$ 34.3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 98.0
Florida Gulf Coast	3	1,043	35.3	20.0	—	—	55.3
New York	6	6,000	28.7	112.8	—	—	141.5
Jacksonville	1	446	17.1	9.8	—	—	26.9
San Francisco/San Jose	4	2,912	65.1	28.5	—	—	93.6
Washington, D.C. (CBD)	5	3,238	56.0	42.9	—	—	98.9
Seattle	2	1,315	17.7	16.4	—	—	34.1
Los Angeles	3	1,414	22.3	13.1	—	—	35.4
Boston	4	3,185	51.2	37.0	—	—	88.2
San Diego	3	2,981	48.0	51.3	—	—	99.3
Philadelphia	2	810	5.1	12.9	—	—	18.0
Chicago	6	2,392	34.1	27.9	—	—	62.0
Phoenix	4	1,518	26.5	22.3	—	—	48.8
Atlanta	5	1,939	31.5	21.2	—	—	52.7
Orange County	4	1,429	26.6	13.0	—	—	39.6
Denver	2	735	7.3	6.8	—	—	14.1
New Orleans	1	1,333	19.5	12.0	—	—	31.5
Northern Virginia	6	2,502	26.0	20.5	1.0	—	47.5
San Antonio	2	1,513	14.0	12.9	—	—	26.9
Houston	4	1,716	14.8	22.6	—	—	37.4
Orlando	1	2,004	40.6	24.3	—	—	64.9
Miami	2	843	9.0	6.7	—	—	15.7
Other	8	3,596	33.6	32.0	—	—	65.6
Domestic	81	46,546	693.7	601.2	1.0	—	1,295.9
International	6	1,811	17.0	16.6	4.7	—	38.3
All Locations - Nominal US\$	87	48,357	\$ 710.7	\$ 617.8	\$ 5.7	\$ —	\$ 1,334.2
Non-comparable hotels	7	4,203	73.7	102.1	4.3	—	180.1
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/ expense			(13.4)	3.8	144.1	40.1	174.6
Total	94	52,560	\$ 771.0	\$ 723.7	\$ 154.1	\$ 40.1	\$ 1,688.9

Property Level Data

Top 40 Domestic Hotels by RevPAR

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics and per room basis)

Year ended December 31, 2017

	Hotel	Location	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Total Revenues	Total Revenues per Available Room	Hotel Net Income (Loss)	Hotel EBITDA ⁽¹⁾
1	The Fairmont Kea Lani Maui	Maui/Oahu	450	\$ 563.73	86.6%	\$ 488.26	\$ 115.5	\$ 703.36	\$ 24.3	\$ 40.5
2	The Ritz-Carlton, Naples	Florida Gulf Coast	450	550.94	67.4%	371.13	126.1	767.96	26.3	39.8
3	W New York - Union Square	New York	270	387.41	88.5%	342.94	38.8	394.05	0.7	6.4
4	The Ritz-Carlton, Marina Del Rey	Los Angeles	304	357.64	83.6%	298.92	52.1	469.40	7.9	12.5
5	New York Marriott Marquis	New York	1,966	325.01	90.0%	292.62	346.3	482.61	42.7	77.7
6	Hyatt Regency Maui Resort & Spa	Maui/Oahu	806	301.39	92.5%	278.70	142.2	483.25	33.5	49.8
7	W Hollywood ⁽²⁾	Los Angeles	305	315.24	84.4%	266.15	43.2	472.63	5.8	11.8
8	San Francisco Marriott Marquis	San Francisco/San Jose	1,500	278.41	91.1%	253.73	204.6	373.71	36.0	54.6
9	The Westin New York Grand Central	New York	774	285.97	87.4%	250.02	87.0	307.93	(1.8)	12.2
10	The Ritz-Carlton, Amelia Island	Jacksonville	446	349.70	71.0%	248.28	91.6	562.55	21.1	29.8
11	JW Marriott Washington DC	Washington, D.C. (CBD)	777	285.24	86.2%	246.01	96.5	340.33	23.1	32.1
12	W New York	New York	697	280.01	86.3%	241.55	76.7	301.66	(6.2)	3.4
13	Sheraton New York Hotel Times Square	New York	1,780	256.35	89.2%	228.57	193.6	297.92	(13.0)	18.1
14	New York Marriott Downtown	New York	513	264.27	85.1%	224.96	51.3	273.74	7.6	13.4
15	Marina Del Rey Marriott	Los Angeles	370	247.54	89.3%	221.17	42.2	312.51	9.9	13.1
16	San Francisco Marriott Fisherman's Wharf	San Francisco/San Jose	285	265.99	79.8%	212.35	26.4	253.66	2.1	5.7
17	Axiom Hotel	San Francisco/San Jose	152	246.01	86.1%	211.85	14.6	262.66	2.6	7.0
18	Grand Hyatt Washington	Washington, D.C. (CBD)	897	255.42	82.2%	210.04	98.8	301.88	16.3	31.2
19	Coronado Island Marriott Resort & Spa	San Diego	300	251.25	83.2%	209.06	37.5	342.49	6.0	12.2
20	Boston Marriott Copley Place	Boston	1,144	245.75	84.9%	208.70	122.6	293.61	23.9	35.8
21	The Don CeSar ⁽²⁾	Florida Gulf Coast	347	283.58	73.5%	208.46	48.1	434.48	10.7	15.8
22	Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina	San Diego	1,360	249.79	82.9%	207.15	175.2	352.97	24.8	57.6
23	The Westin Georgetown, Washington DC	Washington, D.C. (CBD)	267	245.10	83.8%	205.29	25.1	257.75	4.5	8.4
24	The Westin Chicago River North	Chicago	429	250.98	81.6%	204.85	46.4	296.32	8.3	14.9
25	W Seattle	Seattle	424	248.04	82.3%	204.11	40.0	258.23	7.0	13.0
26	Washington Marriott at Metro Center	Washington, D.C. (CBD)	459	246.81	81.9%	202.05	44.3	264.36	9.8	13.1
27	The Ritz-Carlton Golf Resort, Naples	Florida Gulf Coast	295	316.00	62.5%	197.57	39.3	364.79	5.2	10.2
28	Manchester Grand Hyatt San Diego	San Diego	1,628	236.93	82.8%	196.20	197.3	331.95	39.0	69.4
29	The Ritz-Carlton, Tysons Corner	Northern Virginia	398	263.20	74.5%	196.06	51.9	357.53	3.4	10.7
30	The Phoenixian, A Luxury Collection Resort	Phoenix	645	372.02	51.9%	193.14	98.3	417.49	(0.8)	21.7
31	St. Regis Houston	Houston	232	301.61	63.9%	192.80	24.5	289.71	1.9	5.2
32	Embassy Suites Chicago Downtown Magnificent Mile	Chicago	455	215.04	88.7%	190.66	35.1	211.10	4.9	10.7
33	The Westin Seattle	Seattle	891	225.78	84.3%	190.37	84.9	261.02	15.2	24.8
34	Hyatt Regency Washington on Capitol Hill	Washington, D.C. (CBD)	838	240.45	78.2%	187.91	83.2	272.17	12.3	23.0
35	Sheraton Boston Hotel	Boston	1,220	233.03	80.3%	187.03	110.4	247.92	13.0	28.4
36	Hyatt Regency Cambridge	Boston	470	221.14	82.0%	181.33	42.9	249.84	13.3	17.4
37	The Westin Kierland Resort & Spa	Phoenix	732	235.00	76.6%	179.98	111.2	416.22	23.8	34.8
38	Hyatt Place Waikiki Beach	Maui/Oahu	426	193.99	91.5%	177.54	29.0	186.26	5.4	10.7
39	Santa Clara Marriott	San Francisco/San Jose	759	241.26	73.2%	176.66	69.2	249.80	21.2	24.5
40	The Logan	Philadelphia	391	224.43	78.1%	175.22	48.4	339.22	3.2	13.6
	Total Top 40		26,852	\$ 275.09	82.8%	\$ 227.89	\$ 3,412.3	\$ 349.43	\$ 494.9	\$ 935.0
	Remaining 54 hotels		25,708	175.18	74.9%	131.27	1,913.2	203.89	293.8	556.6
	Gain on sale of property, sold property operations and corporate level income/expense						61.4		(217.7)	34.0
	Total		52,560	=	=	=	\$ 5,386.9	=	\$ 671.0	\$ 1,525.6

*Represents 61% of our Total EBITDA.

- Certain items from our statement of operations are not allocated to individual properties, including interest on our senior notes, corporate and other expenses, and the benefit (provision) for income taxes. These items are reflected below in "gain on sale of property, sold property operations and corporate level income/expense." Refer to the table below for reconciliation of net income (loss) to EBITDA by property.
- Property was acquired in 2017. Results represent our ownership period in 2017.

Property Level Data

Top 40 Domestic Hotels by RevPAR Reconciliation of Hotel Net Income to Hotel EBITDA

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

Year ended December 31, 2017								
	Hotel	Location	No. of Rooms	Hotel Net Income (Loss)	Plus: Depreciation	Plus: Interest Expense	Plus: Income Tax	Equals: Hotel EBITDA
1	The Fairmont Kea Lani Maui	Maui/Oahu	450	\$ 24.3	\$ 16.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40.5
2	The Ritz-Carlton, Naples	Florida Gulf Coast	450	26.3	13.5	-	-	39.8
3	W New York - Union Square	New York	270	0.7	5.7	-	-	6.4
4	The Ritz-Carlton, Marina Del Rey	Los Angeles	304	7.9	4.6	-	-	12.5
5	New York Marriott Marquis	New York	1,966	42.7	35.0	-	-	77.7
6	Hyatt Regency Maui Resort & Spa	Maui/Oahu	806	33.5	16.3	-	-	49.8
7	W Hollywood	Los Angeles	305	5.8	6.0	-	-	11.8
8	San Francisco Marriott Marquis	San Francisco/San Jose	1,500	36.0	18.6	-	-	54.6
9	The Westin New York Grand Central	New York	774	(1.8)	14.0	-	-	12.2
10	The Ritz-Carlton, Amelia Island	Jacksonville	446	21.1	8.7	-	-	29.8
11	JW Marriott Washington DC	Washington, D.C. (CBD)	777	23.1	9.0	-	-	32.1
12	W New York	New York	697	(6.2)	9.6	-	-	3.4
13	Sheraton New York Hotel Times Square	New York	1,780	(13.0)	31.1	-	-	18.1
14	New York Marriott Downtown	New York	513	7.6	5.8	-	-	13.4
15	Marina Del Rey Marriott	Los Angeles	370	9.9	3.2	-	-	13.1
16	San Francisco Marriott Fisherman's Wharf	San Francisco/San Jose	285	2.1	3.6	-	-	5.7
17	Axiom Hotel	San Francisco/San Jose	152	2.6	4.4	-	-	7.0
18	Grand Hyatt Washington	Washington, D.C. (CBD)	897	16.3	14.9	-	-	31.2
19	Coronado Island Marriott Resort & Spa	San Diego	300	6.0	6.2	-	-	12.2
20	Boston Marriott Copley Place	Boston	1,144	23.9	11.9	-	-	35.8
21	The Don CeSar	Florida Gulf Coast	347	10.7	5.1	-	-	15.8
22	Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina	San Diego	1,360	24.8	32.8	-	-	57.6
23	The Westin Georgetown, Washington DC	Washington, D.C. (CBD)	267	4.5	3.9	-	-	8.4
24	The Westin Chicago River North	Chicago	429	8.3	6.6	-	-	14.9
25	W Seattle	Seattle	424	7.0	6.0	-	-	13.0
26	Washington Marriott at Metro Center	Washington, D.C. (CBD)	459	9.8	3.3	-	-	13.1
27	The Ritz-Carlton Golf Resort, Naples	Florida Gulf Coast	295	5.2	5.0	-	-	10.2
28	Manchester Grand Hyatt San Diego	San Diego	1,628	39.0	30.4	-	-	69.4
29	The Ritz-Carlton, Tysons Corner	Northern Virginia	398	3.4	7.3	-	-	10.7
30	The Phoenician, A Luxury Collection Resort	Phoenix	645	(0.8)	22.5	-	-	21.7
31	St. Regis Houston	Houston	232	1.9	3.3	-	-	5.2
32	Embassy Suites Chicago Downtown Magnificent Mile	Chicago	455	4.9	5.8	-	-	10.7
33	The Westin Seattle	Seattle	891	15.2	9.6	-	-	24.8
34	Hyatt Regency Washington on Capitol Hill	Washington, D.C. (CBD)	838	12.3	10.7	-	-	23.0
35	Sheraton Boston Hotel	Boston	1,220	13.0	15.4	-	-	28.4
36	Hyatt Regency Cambridge	Boston	470	13.3	4.1	-	-	17.4
37	The Westin Kierland Resort & Spa	Phoenix	732	23.8	11.0	-	-	34.8
38	Hyatt Place Waikiki Beach	Maui/Oahu	426	5.4	5.3	-	-	10.7
39	Santa Clara Marriott	San Francisco/San Jose	759	21.2	3.3	-	-	24.5
40	The Logan	Philadelphia	391	3.2	10.4	-	-	13.6
Total Top 40			26,852	\$ 494.9	\$ 440.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 935.0
Remaining 54 hotels			25,708	293.8	258.6	4.2	-	556.6
Gain on sale of property, sold property operations and corporate level income/expense				(217.7)	9.1	163.1	79.5	34.0
Total			52,560	\$ 571.0	\$ 707.8	\$ 167.3	\$ 79.5	\$ 1,525.6



Capitalization

Capitalization

Comparative Capitalization

(in millions, except security pricing and per share amounts)

	As of December 31, 2017	As of September 30, 2017	As of June 30, 2017	As of March 31, 2017	As of December 31, 2016
Shares/Units					
Common shares outstanding	739.1	738.9	738.8	738.6	737.8
Common shares outstanding assuming conversion of OP Units ⁽¹⁾	747.4	747.4	747.3	747.2	746.5
Preferred OP Units outstanding	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
Security pricing					
Common stock at end of quarter ⁽²⁾	\$ 19.85	18.49	18.27	18.66	18.84
High during quarter	20.58	18.91	19.27	19.34	19.18
Low during quarter	18.20	17.38	17.48	17.75	14.83
Capitalization					
Market value of common equity ⁽³⁾	\$ 14,836	13,819	13,653	13,943	14,064
Consolidated debt	3,954	3,961	3,992	3,988	3,649
Less: Cash	(913)	(789)	(644)	(411)	(372)
Consolidated total capitalization	17,877	16,991	17,001	17,520	17,341
Plus: Share of debt in unconsolidated investments	472	413	403	389	392
Less: Portion of debt attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	(16)
Pro rata total capitalization	\$ 18,349	17,404	17,404	17,909	17,717
	Quarter ended December 31, 2017	Quarter ended September 30, 2017	Quarter ended June 30, 2017	Quarter ended March 31, 2017	Quarter ended December 31, 2016
Dividends declared per common share	\$.25	.20	.20	.20	.25

(1) Each OP Unit is redeemable for cash or, at our option, for 1.021494 common shares of Host Inc. At December 31, 2017, September 30, 2017, June 30, 2017, March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there were 8.2 million, 8.3 million, 8.3 million, 8.4 million and 8.6 million common OP Units, respectively, held by non-controlling interests.

(2) Share prices are the closing price as reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

(3) Market value of common equity is calculated as the number of common shares outstanding including assumption of conversion of OP units multiplied the closing share price on that day.

Capitalization

Consolidated Debt Summary

(in millions)

Debt	Rate	Maturity date	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Senior debt				
Series Z	6%	10/2021	\$ 298	\$ 297
Series B	5 1/4%	3/2022	348	347
Series C	4 3/4%	3/2023	447	446
Series D	3 3/4%	10/2023	398	398
Series E	4%	6/2025	496	496
Series F	4 1/2%	2/2026	396	396
Series G	3 7/8%	4/2024	395	—
2017 Credit facility term loan	2.7%	5/2021	498	500
2015 Credit facility term loan	2.7%	9/2020	498	497
Credit facility revolver ⁽¹⁾	1.7%	5/2021	174	209
			3,948	3,586
Mortgage debt and other				
Mortgage debt and other (non-recourse)	8.8%	2/2024	6	63
Total debt ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾			\$ 3,954	\$ 3,649
Percentage of fixed rate debt			70%	65%
Weighted average interest rate			4.0%	3.8%
Weighted average debt maturity			5.1 years	5.2 years
Credit Facility				
Total capacity			\$ 1,000	
Available capacity			822	
Assets encumbered by mortgage debt			—	

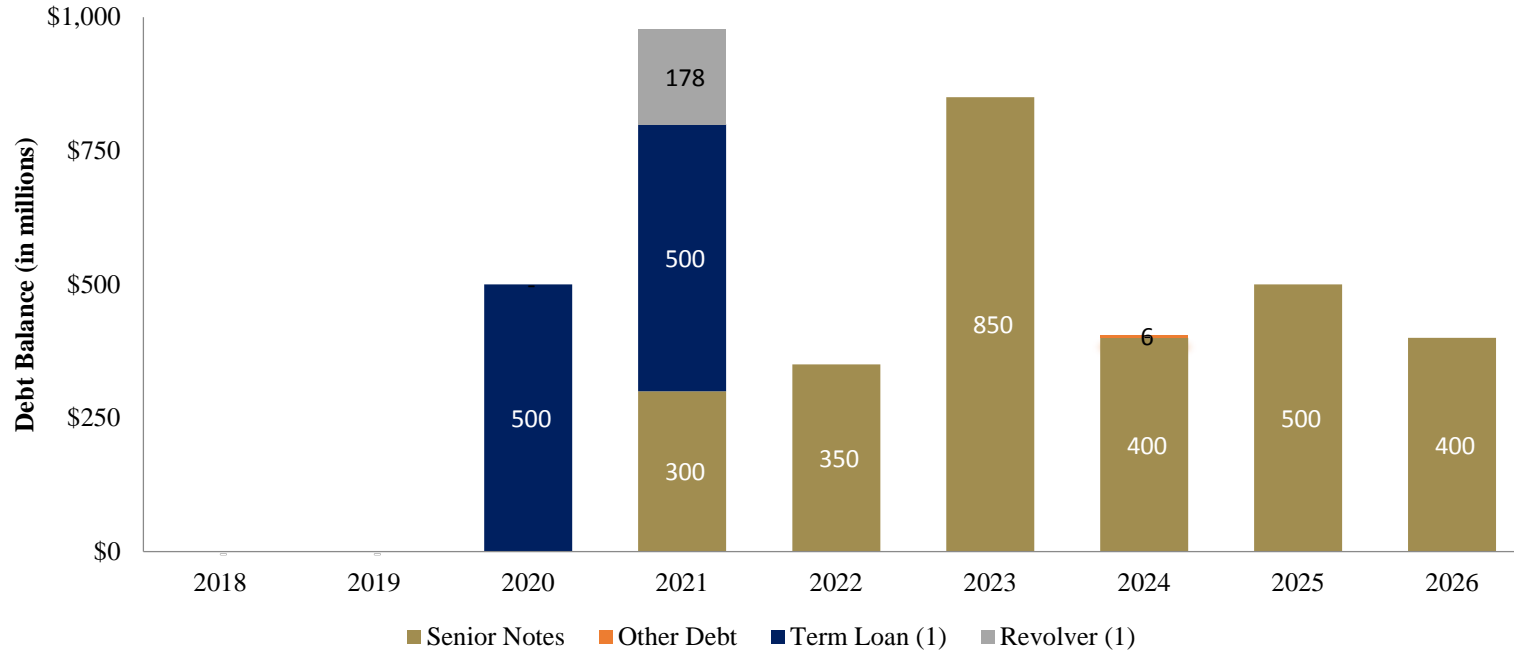
(1) The interest rate shown is the weighted average rate of the outstanding credit facility borrowings at December 31, 2017.

(2) In accordance with GAAP, total debt includes the debt of entities that we consolidate, but of which we do not own 100%, and excludes the debt of entities that we do not consolidate, but of which we have a non-controlling ownership interest and record our investment therein under the equity method of accounting. As of December 31, 2017, our share of debt in unconsolidated investments is \$472 million and none of our debt is attributable to non-controlling interests.

(3) Total debt as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 includes net discounts and deferred financing costs of \$30 million and \$26 million, respectively.

Capitalization

Consolidated Debt Maturity as of December 31, 2017



(1) The term loan and revolver under our credit facility that are due in 2021 have extension options that would extend the maturity of both instruments to 2022, subject to meeting certain conditions, including payment of a fee.

Capitalization

Reconciliation of GAAP Leverage Ratio to Credit Facility Leverage Ratio

(unaudited, in millions, except ratios)

The following table presents the calculation of Host's leverage ratio using GAAP measures:

	<u>GAAP Leverage Ratio</u>	
	December 31, 2017	
Debt	\$	3,954
Net income		571
GAAP Leverage Ratio		6.9x

The following table presents the calculation of Host's leverage ratio as used in the financial covenants of the credit facility:

	<u>Leverage Ratio per Credit Facility</u>	
	December 31, 2017	
Net debt ⁽¹⁾	\$	3,175
Adjusted Credit Facility EBITDA ⁽²⁾		1,466
Leverage Ratio		2.2x

(1) The following presents the reconciliation of debt to net debt per our credit facility definition:

	December 31, 2017	
Debt	\$	3,954
Deferred financing cost		27
Contingent obligations		6
Less: Unrestricted cash over \$100 million		(812)
Net debt per credit facility definition	\$	3,175

(2) The following presents the reconciliation of net income to EBITDA, EBITDAre, Adjusted EBITDAre and EBITDA per our credit facility definition in determining leverage ratio:

	Year ended December 31, 2017	
Net income	\$	571
Interest expense		167
Depreciation and amortization		708
Income taxes		80
EBITDA		1,526
Gain on dispositions		(100)
Non-cash impairment loss		43
Equity in earnings of affiliates		(30)
Pro rata EBITDAre of equity investments		71
EBITDAre		1,510
Acquisition costs		1
Gain on property insurance settlement		(1)
Adjusted EBITDAre		1,510
Pro forma EBITDA - Acquisitions		4
Pro forma EBITDA - Dispositions		(17)
Restricted stock expense and other non-cash items		12
Non-cash partnership adjustments		(43)
Adjusted Credit Facility EBITDA	\$	1,466

Capitalization

Reconciliation of GAAP Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio to Credit Facility Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio

(unaudited, in millions, except ratios)

The following tables present the calculation of our fixed charge coverage ratio using GAAP measures and as used in the financial covenants of the credit facility:

	<u>GAAP Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio</u> December 31, 2017		<u>Credit Facility Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio</u> December 31, 2017
Net Income	\$ 571	Credit Facility Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,199
Interest Expense	167	Fixed Charges ⁽²⁾	181
GAAP Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio	3.4x	Credit Facility Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio	6.6x

(1) The following reconciles Adjusted Credit Facility EBITDA to Credit Facility Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio EBITDA. See Reconciliation of GAAP Leverage Ratio to Credit Facility Leverage Ratio for calculation and reconciliation of Adjusted Credit Facility EBITDA.

	Year ended December 31, 2017
Adjusted Credit Facility EBITDA	\$ 1,466
Less: 5% of Hotel Property Gross Revenue	(267)
Credit Facility Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio EBITDA	\$ 1,199

(2) The following table reconciles GAAP interest expense to interest expense per our credit facility definition to fixed charges:

	Year ended December 31, 2017
GAAP Interest expense	\$ 167
Debt extinguishment costs	(1)
Deferred financing cost amortization	(6)
Capitalized interest	1
Accretion expense	(4)
Pro forma interest adjustments	2
Adjusted credit facility Interest expense	159
Cash taxes on ordinary income	22
Fixed Charges	\$ 181

Capitalization

Reconciliation of GAAP Interest Coverage Ratio to EBITDA to Interest Coverage Ratio

(unaudited, in millions, except ratios)

The following tables present the calculation of our interest coverage ratio using GAAP measures and as used in the senior notes indenture covenants:

	<u>GAAP Interest Coverage Ratio</u>	
	December 31, 2017	
Net income	\$	571
Interest expense		167
GAAP Interest Coverage Ratio		3.4x

	<u>EBITDA to Interest Coverage Ratio</u>	
	December 31, 2017	
Adjusted Credit Facility EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$	1,466
Non-controlling interest adjustment		8
Adjusted Senior Notes EBITDA	\$	1,474
Adjusted Credit Facility interest expense ⁽²⁾	\$	159
EBITDA to Interest Coverage Ratio		9.3x

(1) See Reconciliation of GAAP Leverage Ratio to Credit Facility Leverage Ratio for the calculation of Adjusted Credit Facility EBITDA and reconciliation to net income.

(2) See Reconciliation of GAAP Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio to Credit Facility Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio for the calculation of Adjusted Credit Facility interest expense and reconciliation to GAAP interest expense. This same measure is used for our senior notes.

Capitalization

Ground Lease Summary

As of December 31, 2017						
Hotel	No. of rooms	Minimum rent	Current expiration	Expiration after all potential options ⁽¹⁾		
1 Atlanta Marriott Midtown Suites	254	714,236	1/3/2025	1/3/2105		
2 Boston Marriott Copley Place	1,144	N/A ⁽²⁾	12/13/2077	12/13/2077		
3 Coronado Island Marriott Resort & Spa	300	1,378,850	10/31/2062	10/31/2078		
4 Denver Marriott West	305	160,000	12/28/2018	12/28/2058		
5 Houston Airport	573	1,560,000	10/31/2053	10/31/2053		
6 Houston Marriott at Texas Medical Center	395	160,000	12/28/2019	12/28/2059		
7 Manchester Grand Hyatt San Diego	1,628	6,600,000	5/31/2067	5/31/2067		
8 Marina del Rey Marriott	370	872,612	3/31/2043	3/31/2043		
9 Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina	1,360	8,102,192	11/30/2061	11/30/2061		
10 Newark Airport Marriott	591	2,476,119	12/31/2055	12/31/2055		
11 Philadelphia Airport Marriott	419	1,187,308	6/29/2045	6/29/2045		
12 San Antonio Marriott Rivercenter	1,001	700,000	12/31/2033	12/31/2063		
13 San Antonio Marriott Riverwalk	512	50,000	4/28/2033	4/28/2053		
14 San Francisco Marriott Marquis	1,500	1,500,000	8/25/2046	8/25/2076		
15 San Ramon Marriott	368	482,144	5/29/2034	5/29/2064		
16 Santa Clara Marriott	759	90,932	11/30/2028	11/30/2058		
17 Sheraton San Diego Hotel & Marina	1,053	2,029,000	10/31/2078	10/31/2078		
18 Tampa Airport Marriott	298	1,033,005	12/31/2033	12/31/2033		
19 The Ritz-Carlton, Marina del Rey	304	1,453,104	7/29/2067	7/29/2067		
20 The Ritz-Carlton, Tysons Corner	398	992,722	6/30/2112	6/30/2112		
21 The Westin Cincinnati	456	100,000	6/30/2045	6/30/2075 ⁽³⁾		
22 The Westin Los Angeles Airport	740	1,225,050	1/31/2054	1/31/2074 ⁽⁴⁾		
23 The Westin South Coast Plaza	390	178,160	9/30/2025	9/30/2025		
24 Toronto Marriott Eaton Centre	461	404,891	9/20/2082	9/20/2082		
25 W Hollywood	305	366,579	3/28/2106	3/28/2106		
26 Washington Dulles Airport	368	874,481	9/30/2027	9/30/2027		

(1) Exercise of Host's option to extend is subject to certain conditions, including the existence of no defaults and subject to any applicable rent escalation or rent re-negotiation provisions.

(2) All rental payments have been previously paid and no further rental payments are required for the remainder of the lease term.

(3) No renewal term in the event the Lessor determines to discontinue use of building as a hotel.

(4) A condition of renewal is that the hotel's occupancy compares favorably to similar hotels for the preceding three years.



2018 Outlook

2018 Outlook

The Company anticipates that its 2018 operating results as compared to the prior year will change in the following range:

	Full Year 2018 Guidance
Total comparable hotel RevPAR - Constant US\$	0.5% to 2.5%
Total revenues under GAAP	0.6% to 2.5%
Operating profit margin under GAAP	(50 bps) to 50 bps
Comparable hotel EBITDA margins	(60 bps) to 20 bps

Based upon the above parameters, the Company estimates its 2018 guidance as follows:

	Full Year 2018 Guidance
Net income (in millions)	\$547 to \$616
Adjusted EBITDAre (in millions)	\$1,465 to \$1,535
Earnings per diluted share	\$.73 to \$.82
NAREIT FFO per diluted share	\$1.60 to \$1.70
Adjusted FFO per diluted share	\$1.60 to \$1.70

See the 2018 Forecast Schedules and the Notes to Supplemental Financial Information for other assumptions used in the forecasts and items that may affect forecast results.

2018 Outlook

Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA, EBITDAre, Adjusted EBITDAre and NAREIT and Adjusted Funds From Operations per Diluted Share for 2018 Forecasts⁽¹⁾

(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

	Full Year 2018	
	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Net income	\$ 547	\$ 616
Interest expense	192	192
Depreciation and amortization	735	735
Income taxes	43	44
EBITDA	1,517	1,587
Gain on dispositions	(102)	(102)
Equity investment adjustments:		
Equity in losses of affiliates	(28)	(28)
Pro rata EBITDAre of equity investments	78	78
EBITDAre	1,465	1,535
Adjusted EBITDAre	\$ 1,465	\$ 1,535
	Full Year 2018	
	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Net income	\$ 547	\$ 616
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(6)	(7)
Net income attributable to Host Inc.	541	609
Adjustments:		
Gain on dispositions	(102)	(102)
Depreciation and amortization	731	731
Equity investment adjustments:		
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(28)	(28)
Pro rata FFO of equity investments	55	55
Consolidated partnership adjustments:		
FFO adjustment for non-controlling partnerships	(2)	(2)
FFO adjustment for non-controlling interests of Host LP	(7)	(7)
NAREIT FFO	1,188	1,256
Adjusted FFO	\$ 1,188	\$ 1,256
Weighted average diluted shares - EPS, NAREIT and Adjusted FFO	740.2	740.2
Earnings per diluted share	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.82
NAREIT FFO per diluted share	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.70
Adjusted FFO per diluted share	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.70

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

- Total comparable hotel RevPAR in constant US\$ will increase 0.5% to 2.5% for the low and high end of the forecast range, which excludes the effect of changes in foreign currency. However, the effect of estimated changes in foreign currency has been reflected in the forecast of net income, EBITDA, earnings per diluted share and Adjusted FFO per diluted share.
- Comparable hotel EBITDA margins will decrease 60 basis points or increase 20 basis points for the low and high ends of the forecasted range, respectively.
- We expect to spend approximately \$185 million to \$220 million on ROI capital expenditures and approximately \$290 million to \$330 million on renewal and replacement capital expenditures.
- The above forecast assumes the sale of the W New York will occur during the second quarter of 2018 and the acquisition of the three Hyatt hotels will occur at the end of the first quarter of 2018. The transactions are subject to customary and other closing conditions which may not be satisfied and there can be no assurances that we will be able to complete the transactions at the prices assumed in the forecast.

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

2018 Outlook

Schedule of Comparable Hotel Results for 2018 Forecasts⁽¹⁾

(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

	Full Year 2018	
	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Operating profit margin ⁽²⁾	12.0%	13.0%
Comparable hotel EBITDA margin ⁽³⁾	27.7%	28.5%
Net income	\$ 547	\$ 616
Depreciation and amortization	735	735
Interest expense	192	192
Provision for income taxes	43	44
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense	(26)	(26)
Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽⁴⁾	(184)	(191)
Comparable hotel EBITDA	\$ 1,307	\$ 1,370

	GAAP Results	Low-end of range Adjustments		Comparable Hotel Results
		Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽⁴⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items	
Revenues				
Rooms	\$ 3,497	\$ (403)	\$ —	\$ 3,094
Food and beverage	1,575	(231)	—	1,344
Other	345	(73)	—	272
Total revenues	5,417	(707)	—	4,710
Expenses				
Hotel expenses	3,926	(523)	—	3,403
Depreciation	735	—	(735)	—
Corporate and other expenses	106	—	(106)	—
Total expenses	4,767	(523)	(841)	3,403
Operating Profit - Comparable Hotel EBITDA	\$ 650	\$ (184)	\$ 841	\$ 1,307

	GAAP Results	High-end of range Adjustments		Comparable Hotel Results
		Non-comparable hotel results, net ⁽⁴⁾	Depreciation and corporate level items	
Revenues				
Rooms	\$ 3,565	\$ (410)	\$ —	\$ 3,155
Food and beverage	1,606	(235)	—	1,371
Other	348	(73)	—	275
Total revenues	5,519	(718)	—	4,801
Expenses				
Hotel expenses	3,958	(527)	—	3,431
Depreciation and amortization	735	—	(735)	—
Corporate and other expenses	106	—	(106)	—
Total expenses	4,799	(527)	(841)	3,431
Operating Profit - Comparable Hotel EBITDA	\$ 720	\$ (191)	\$ 841	\$ 1,370

- (1) Forecast comparable hotel results include 87 hotels that we have assumed will be classified as comparable as of December 31, 2018. 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 2018. Also, see the notes to the "Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA, EBITDAre, Adjusted EBITDAre and NAREIT and Adjusted Funds From Operations per Diluted Share for 2018 Forecasts" for other forecast assumptions and further discussion of transactions affecting our comparable hotel set.
- (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 sales 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 office spaces other non-hotel income. The following hotels are considered non-comparable for full-year forecast:

Acquisitions:

- The Don CeSar and Beach House Suites complex
- W Hollywood
- Hyatt portfolio of three hotels under contract

Renovations:

- The Phoenician
- San Francisco Marriott Marquis
- The Ritz-Carlton, Naples

Dispositions or properties under contract (includes forecast or actual results from January 1, 2018 through the anticipated or actual sale date):

- Key Bridge Marriott
- W New York

Notes to Supplemental Financial Information



Notes to Supplemental Financial Information

FORECASTS

Our forecast of earnings per diluted 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 which 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., RevPAR, average daily rate and average occupancy) and operating results (revenues, expenses, hotel EBITDA and associated margins) for the periods included in this presentation on a comparable hotel basis.

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.

We do not include 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 Don CeSar in February 2017. The hotel will not be included in our comparable hotels until January 1, 2019. 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.

Notes to Supplemental Financial Information

COMPARABLE HOTEL OPERATING STATISTICS (CONTINUED)

Of the 94 hotels that we owned on December 31, 2017, 87 have been classified as comparable hotels. The operating results of the following hotels that we owned as of December 31, 2017 are excluded from comparable hotel results for these periods:

- Denver Marriott Tech Center, removed in the first quarter of 2016 (business disruption due to extensive renovations, including conversion of 64 rooms to 41 suites, conversion of the concierge lounge into three meeting rooms, and the repositioning of the public space and food and beverage areas);
- Hyatt Regency San Francisco Airport, removed in the first quarter of 2016 (business disruption due to extensive renovations, including all guestrooms and bathrooms, meeting space, the repositioning of the atrium into a new restaurant and lounge, and conversion of the existing restaurant to additional meeting space);
- Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina, removed in the first quarter of 2015 (business interruption due to the demolition of the existing conference center and construction of the new exhibit hall);
- The Phoenician (acquired in June 2015 and, beginning in the second quarter of 2016, business disruption due to extensive renovations, including all guestrooms and suites, a redesign of the lobby and public areas, renovation of pools, recreation areas and a restaurant and a re-configured spa and fitness center);
- Axiom Hotel (acquired as the Powell Hotel in January 2014, then closed during 2015 for extensive renovations and reopened in January 2016);
- The Don CeSar and Beach House Suites complex (acquired in February 2017); and
- W Hollywood (acquired in March 2017).

The operating results of 14 hotels disposed of in 2017 and 2016 are not included in comparable hotel results for the periods presented herein. None of our hotels have been excluded from our comparable hotel results due to Hurricanes Harvey or Irma.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Included in this supplemental information 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, (iv) Adjusted EBITDAre, (v) Comparable Hotel Property Level Operating Results, (vi) Credit Facility Leverage and Fixed Charge Coverage Ratios and (vii) Senior Notes EBITDA to Interest Coverage Ratio. The following discussion defines these measures and presents why we believe they are useful supplemental measures of our performance.

Notes to Supplemental Financial Information

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES (CONTINUED)

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. NAREIT defines FFO as net income (calculated in accordance with GAAP) excluding gains and losses from sales of real estate, the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, real estate-related depreciation, amortization and impairments and adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures 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, impairments 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 April 2002 "White Paper on Funds From Operations," since real estate values have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, many industry investors have considered presentation of operating results for real estate companies that use historical cost accounting to be insufficient by themselves. For these reasons, NAREIT adopted the FFO metric in order to promote an 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 associated with 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 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.

Notes to Supplemental Financial Information

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES (CONTINUED)

In unusual circumstances, we may also adjust NAREIT FFO for gains or losses that management believes are not representative of the Company's current operating performance. 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. Additionally, similar corporate income tax rate reductions affected our European Joint Venture, causing the remeasurement of the net deferred tax assets and liabilities in France and Belgium, resulting in a net tax benefit to us of \$5 million. We do not consider these adjustments to be reflective of our on-going operating performance and therefore have excluded these items from Adjusted FFO. The last such adjustment prior to this was a 2013 exclusion of a gain from an eminent domain claim.

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 who 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, 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.

Notes to Supplemental Financial Information

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES (CONTINUED)

We make additional adjustments to EBITDA_{re} 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 EBITDA_{re}, when combined with the primary GAAP presentation of net income, is beneficial to an investor's understanding of our operating performance. Adjusted EBITDA_{re} also is similar to the measure used to calculate certain credit ratios for our credit facility and senior notes. We adjust EBITDA_{re} for the following items, which may occur in any period, and refer to this measure as Adjusted EBITDA_{re}:

- **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 EBITDA_{re} 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.
- **Cumulative Effect of a Change in Accounting Principle** – Infrequently, the Financial Accounting Standards Board promulgates new accounting standards that require the consolidated statements of operations to reflect the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. We exclude these one-time adjustments because they do not reflect our actual performance for that period.
- **Acquisition Costs** – Under GAAP, costs associated with completed property acquisitions 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 EBITDA_{re} for gains or losses that management believes are not representative of the Company's current operating performance.

In the past, we presented Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our performance. That metric is calculated in a similar manner as Adjusted EBITDA_{re} presented here, with the exception of the adjustment for non-controlling partners' pro rata share of Adjusted EBITDA, which totaled \$11 million in 2016. The rationale for including 100% of EBITDA_{re} for consolidated affiliates with non-controlling interests is that the full amount of any debt of these affiliates is reported in our consolidated balance sheet and therefore metrics using total debt to EBITDA_{re} provide a better understanding of the Company's leverage. This is also consistent with NAREIT's definition of EBITDA_{re}.

Notes to Supplemental Financial Information

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES (CONTINUED)

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 who 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 21 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 interests ranging from 15% to 48% held by outside partners in two partnerships each 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.

Notes to Supplemental Financial Information

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES (CONTINUED)

As a result of the elimination of corporate-level costs and expenses 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 our performance 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.

Credit Facility Leverage and Fixed Charge Coverage Ratios and Senior Notes EBITDA to Interest Coverage Ratio

Host's credit facility and senior notes indenture contain certain financial covenants, including allowable leverage, fixed charge coverage and EBITDA to interest coverage ratios, which are determined using EBITDA as calculated under the terms of our credit facility (“Adjusted Credit Facility EBITDA”) and senior notes indenture (“Adjusted Senior Notes EBITDA”). The leverage ratio is defined as net debt plus preferred equity to Adjusted Credit Facility EBITDA. The fixed charge coverage ratio is defined as Adjusted Credit Facility EBITDA divided by fixed charges, which include interest expense, required debt amortization payments, cash taxes and preferred stock payments. The EBITDA to interest coverage ratio is defined as Adjusted Senior Notes EBITDA to interest expense as defined by our senior notes indenture. These calculations are based on pro forma results for the prior four fiscal quarters, giving effect to transactions such as acquisitions, dispositions and financings as if they occurred at the beginning of the period. Under the terms of the credit facility and senior notes indenture, interest expense excludes items such as the gains and losses on the extinguishment of debt, deferred financing charges related to the senior notes or the credit facility, amortization of debt premiums or discounts that were recorded at issuance of a loan to establish its fair value and non-cash interest expense, all of which are included in interest expense on our consolidated statement of operations.

Additionally, total debt used in the calculation of our leverage ratio is based on a “net debt” concept, under which cash and cash equivalents in excess of \$100 million are deducted from our total debt balance. In this presentation we have presented our credit facility leverage and fixed charge coverage ratios and senior notes EBITDA to interest coverage ratio, which are considered non-GAAP financial measures. Management believes these financial ratios provide useful information to investors regarding our ability to access the capital markets and in particular debt financing.

Limitations on Credit Facility and Senior Notes Credit Ratios

These metrics are useful in evaluating the Company's compliance with the covenants contained in its credit facility and senior notes indentures. However, because of the various adjustments taken to the ratio components as a result of negotiations with the Company's lenders and noteholders they should not be considered as an alternative to the same ratios determined in accordance with GAAP. For instance, interest expense as calculated under the credit facility and senior notes indenture excludes the items noted above such as deferred financing charges and amortization of debt premiums or discounts, all of which are included in interest expense on our consolidated statement of operations. 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 performance. In addition, because the credit facility and indenture ratio components are also based on pro forma results for the prior four fiscal quarters, giving effect to transactions such as acquisitions, dispositions and financings as if they occurred at the beginning of the period, they are not reflective of actual performance over the same period calculated in accordance with GAAP.