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HOST HOTELS & RESORTS®

NEWS RELEASE

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. REPORTS RESULTS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER 2016

BETHESDA, MD; November 2, 2016 – Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. (NYSE: HST) ("Host Hotels" or the "Company"), the nation's largest lodging real estate investment trust ("REIT"), today announced results of operations for the third quarter of 2016.

"We are pleased with our financial performance during the third quarter, as strong RevPAR growth drove significant comparable hotel profit increases," said W. Edward Walter, President and Chief Executive Officer. "We have continued our disciplined approach to capital allocation and active portfolio management, which includes realizing profits as we completed our exit from New Zealand, and are now seeing the benefits of our broader strategy reflected in double-digit diluted EPS and Adjusted FFO per share growth year-over-year. We are also excited about the value we are creating through transformational redevelopment projects at several of our hotels, and looking ahead, see additional opportunities to enhance and further unlock the value of our real estate. We remain committed to delivering significant value to stockholders and have returned $802 million through dividends and stock repurchases year-to-date."

OPERATING RESULTS
(in millions, except per share and hotel statistics)

	Quarter ended September 30, 2016	Quarter ended September 30, 2015	Percent Change	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015	Percent Change
Total revenues	$ 1,295	$ 1,283	0.9%	$ 4,093	$ 4,024	1.7%
Comparable hotel revenues [(1)]	1,184	1,147	3.3%	3,691	3,581	3.1%
Net income	108	87	24.1%	643	400	60.8%
Adjusted EBITDA [(1)]	342	323	5.9%	1,123	1,066	5.3%
Change in comparable hotel RevPAR:						
Domestic properties	2.8%			2.7%		
International properties - Constant US$	29.0%			14.3%		
Total - Constant US$	3.8%			3.0%		
Diluted earnings per share	0.14	0.11	27.3%	0.85	0.53	60.4%
NAREIT FFO per diluted share [(1)]	0.37	0.34	8.8%	1.28	1.12	14.3%
Adjusted FFO per diluted share [(1)]	0.37	0.34	8.8%	1.28	1.15	11.3%

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

GAAP OPERATING PERFORMANCE

- The Company's net income increased $21 million for the quarter and $243 million year-to-date, primarily as a result of gains on the sale of non-core assets and operating profit growth. The improvement in RevPAR helped drive GAAP operating profit margin growth of 70 basis points and 90 basis points for the quarter and year-to-date, respectively. Gains on dispositions increased $9 million and $183 million for the quarter and year-to-date, respectively, as a result of the $497 million of dispositions completed thus far in 2016. Net income also includes earnings from the receipt of $12 million in the third quarter for the reimbursement of operating losses at the New Orleans Marriott due to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

- Diluted earnings per share increased by 27.3% and 60.4% for the quarter and year-to-date, respectively, as a result of this activity, along with a reduction in interest expense and the repurchase of 45 million shares over the past 15 months.
- The Company's total revenues increased 0.9% for the quarter and 1.7% year-to-date. The growth was driven by increases in room revenues, partially offset by lost revenue from hotel dispositions. Total food & beverage revenues declined slightly during the quarter as improvements in outlet revenues were offset by softness in banquet and audio/visual revenues, reversing the trend from the first half of the year.

ADDITIONAL KEY COMPANY METRICS

- Comparable hotel EBITDA improved $22 million, or 7.8%, for the quarter and $61 million, or 6.3%, year-to-date driven by strong comparable hotel EBITDA margin improvement of 110 basis points for the quarter and 90 basis points year-to-date. Group performance drove comparable revenue growth of 3.3% and 3.1% for the quarter and year-to-date, respectively; which, when coupled with productivity improvements at several of the Company's larger hotels, led to the comparable hotel EBITDA growth. The comparable hotel EBITDA margins exclude the $12 million gain from the business interruption proceeds received due to the oil spill. However, the gain is included in Adjusted EBITDA discussed below.
- The improvement in comparable hotel EBITDA described above led to an increase in Adjusted EBITDA of $19 million for the quarter, and $57 million year-to-date, despite a reduction of $13 million in the quarter and $32 million year-to-date due to lost hotel EBITDA from 2015 and 2016 asset sales.
- Comparable RevPAR on a constant dollar basis improved 3.8% for the quarter due to a 2.2% increase in average room rate and a 120 basis point increase in occupancy to 81.3%. RevPAR growth was driven by increased group business, strong results from our consolidated international properties and the movement of several holidays into the fourth quarter. Year-to-date, comparable RevPAR on a constant dollar basis increased 3.0%, driven by a 1.1% increase in average room rate and a 150 basis point increase in occupancy.
- Comparable RevPAR at the Company's domestic properties improved 2.8% benefiting from a strong increase in group revenue of 6.0% for the quarter. The San Diego, Hawaii and Washington, D.C. markets outperformed the portfolio during the third quarter, with RevPAR increases of 11.8%, 7.7% and 6.8%, respectively. The Company's New York and San Francisco properties lagged the portfolio, with decreases for the quarter of 4.0% and 3.4%, respectively. Year-to-date, the Company's comparable RevPAR for its domestic properties increased 2.7%.
- RevPAR at the Company's comparable international properties increased 29% in the third quarter and 14.3% year-to-date, on a constant dollar basis, contributing 100 basis points for the quarter and 30 basis points year-to-date to total comparable RevPAR growth. During the quarter, the Company's Canadian and Brazilian properties had outstanding results with RevPAR increases of 14.8% and 105%, respectively, with the performance in Rio de Janeiro driven by the Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- As a result of the improvements in operating results described above and the Company's share repurchase program, described below, Adjusted FFO per share increased 8.8% and 11.3% for the quarter and year-to-date, respectively.

SHARE REPURCHASE PROGRAM, DIVIDENDS AND SPECIAL DIVIDENDS

Since January 1, 2016, the Company has distributed $802 million of capital to its stockholders through cash dividend distributions and stock repurchases.

The Company is committed to maintaining a meaningful dividend, subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of $0.20 per share on its common stock on October 17, 2016 to stockholders of record as of September 30, 2016. The Company currently anticipates declaring a $0.25 dividend in the fourth quarter, which includes a special dividend of $0.05. All future dividends, including any special dividends, are subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company repurchased 2.8 million shares at an average price of $16.04 for the quarter and 13.1 million shares at an average price of $15.79 year-to-date, for a total year-to-date purchase of approximately $206 million. The Company has $117 million of remaining authorized repurchase capacity under its share repurchase program. The common stock may be purchased in the open market or through private transactions from time to time through December 31, 2016, depending upon market conditions. The plan does not obligate the Company to repurchase any specific number of shares and may be suspended at any time at its discretion.

CAPITAL ALLOCATION

The Company continued to strategically dispose of non-core assets in markets where it expects lower growth or higher capital expenditure requirements. Proceeds from the sales of these assets have been utilized for the stock repurchase program, capital expenditures, and other corporate initiatives to enhance stockholder value. During the third quarter, the Company disposed of its final two properties in New Zealand for $31 million and recognized a gain of $10 million. For the 10 properties disposed of in 2016, the combined average 2015 RevPAR was $109 compared to the Company's year-to-date 2016 comparable RevPAR of $179. The following table is a summary of completed dispositions activity for 2016 (in US$ millions):

	Sales Price	Mortgage Debt Repayment	Net Sales Price
First Quarter Sales (three hotels)	$ 121	$ 20	$ 101
Second Quarter Sales (five hotels)	345	—	345
Third Quarter Sales			
Novotel Christchurch Cathedral Square	19	10	9
ibis Christchurch	12	7	5
Total Sales	$ 497	$ 37	$ 460

The 2016 full year guidance includes net income (excluding gains on sale) of $10 million and Adjusted EBITDA of $13 million that were earned by the hotels that have been sold during the year.

HOTEL MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Company continues to pursue opportunities to appropriately align each hotel with the best operator and brand to optimize operating performance within its specific market, in addition to improving brand flexibility at its properties. Currently, the Company has 13 consolidated properties managed by independent operators or subject to franchise agreements and an additional 16 agreements that have termination rights that, subject to certain conditions, can provide additional flexibility to the management agreement[(1)]. During the third quarter, the Company renegotiated an additional management agreement resulting in a reduction in the overall management fee and added the ability to franchise the property at any time.

BALANCE SHEET

The Company's strong balance sheet is a key competitive advantage that provides flexibility to take advantage of investment opportunities throughout the lodging cycle. An important component of this strategy is the Company's investment-grade rating on its long-term unsecured debt, which along with its credit facility revolver and term loans, represents 98% of the Company's outstanding borrowings. During the quarter, the Company drew down $50 million on the revolver portion of its credit facility.

At September 30, 2016, the Company had approximately $340 million of cash. Interest expense decreased $8 million for the quarter and $51 million year-to-date, reflecting a reduction in weighted average interest rates compared to prior year, as well as a reduction in debt extinguishment costs of $21 million year-to-date. As of September 30, 2016, total debt was $3.8 billion, with an average maturity of 5.3 years and an average interest rate of 3.7%. Subsequent to quarter end, the Company had net draws of $60 million on the revolver portion of its credit facility and currently has $628 million of available capacity remaining thereunder.

REDEVELOPMENT, RETURN ON INVESTMENT ("ROI") AND ACQUISITION CAPITAL PROJECTS

The Company invested approximately $46 million and $187 million in the third quarter and year-to-date 2016, respectively, on redevelopment, ROI and acquisition capital expenditures. For full-year 2016, the Company expects to

(1) Termination rights are based on agreements which expire between 2020 and 2065 and that can be cancelled either by the payment of a fee, conversion to a franchise, or that are terminable upon sale. These termination rights are subject to limitations on the number that may be terminated over time and other limitations, including a limitation on the number of agreements that may be terminated as measured by EBITDA.

invest a total of approximately $200 million to $215 million in redevelopment projects, ROI, and acquisition capital expenditures.

Some of the Company's current ROI projects include:

- The renovation and conversion of a restaurant into an additional 15,000 square feet of meeting space at the Hyatt Regency San Francisco Airport, representing the final aspect of an extensive, multi-faceted redevelopment at the hotel.
- The renovation of the Denver Marriott Tech Center, including newly designed guestrooms, additional meeting and public space, and a new concept restaurant. The project includes sustainability features such as LED lighting in guestrooms and public spaces, new energy-efficient HVAC units in guestrooms and high efficiency domestic hot water and boiler plant upgrades. The first phase has already been completed and the final phase is expected to be completed by the end of 2016.
- The significant renovation project at the Phoenician, expected to be completed over a two year period. The initial phase includes a redesign of the guest rooms and canyon suites and update to the façade and is expected to be completed during the fourth quarter of 2016. The second phase is expected to be completed in 2017 and includes a complete redesign and renovation of the main building public areas, pools and recreation areas, a restaurant and newly constructed spa and fitness building.

Additional information regarding the Company's capital projects can be found at www.hosthotels.com.

RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURES

The Company invested approximately $57 million and $218 million in the third quarter and year-to-date 2016, respectively, in renewal and replacement capital expenditures. For 2016, the Company expects to invest a total of $300 million to $310 million in renewal and replacement capital expenditures.

EUROPEAN JOINT VENTURE

The European joint venture's comparable hotel RevPAR on a constant euro basis declined approximately 2.6% and 2.3% for the third quarter and year-to-date 2016, respectively. The decrease in comparable hotel RevPAR was a result of slow economic growth and uncertain political climate that reduced demand, particularly at the joint venture's properties in Brussels and Paris where operations have yet to return to the levels seen prior to the terrorist attacks in those cities.

2016 OUTLOOK

The Company expects that a slowdown in business travel, the election cycle and the timing of the holiday calendar will significantly affect its ability to grow RevPAR in the fourth quarter. No additional disposition or acquisition activity has been included in the full year forecast results. As a result, the Company anticipates that its 2016 operating results will change in the following range:

	Full Year 2016	
	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Total comparable hotel RevPAR - Constant US$	2.0%	2.5%
Total revenues under GAAP	0.6%	1.1%
Operating profit margin under GAAP	50 bps	70 bps
Comparable hotel EBITDA margins	40 bps	55 bps

Based upon the above parameters, the Company estimates its 2016 guidance as follows (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Full Year 2016	
	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Earnings per diluted share	$ .97	$ .99
Net income	732	746
NAREIT and Adjusted FFO per diluted share	1.64	1.66
Adjusted EBITDA	1,440	1,455

The full year guidance includes $22 million and $25 million (excluding gains on sale) of net income and Adjusted EBITDA, respectively, from assets sold during the year and business interruption proceeds from the 2010 oil spill. See the 2016 Forecast Schedules and the Notes to Financial Information for other assumptions used in the forecasts and items that may affect forecast results.

ABOUT HOST HOTELS & RESORTS

Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. is an S&P 500 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 89 properties in the United States and 7 properties internationally totaling approximately 54,000 rooms. The Company also holds non-controlling interests in six joint ventures, including one in Europe that owns 10 hotels with approximately 3,900 rooms and one in Asia that has interests in five hotels in India. 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®, Pullman®, and Novotel® as well as independent brands in the operation of properties in over 50 major markets worldwide. For additional information, please visit the Company's website at www.hosthotels.com.

Note: This press release contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of federal securities regulations. These forward-looking statements include forecast results and are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as "anticipate," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "should," "plan," "predict," "project," "will," "continue" and other similar terms and phrases, including references to assumptions and forecasts of future results. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results to differ materially from those anticipated at the time the forward-looking statements are made. These risks include, but are not limited to: changes in national and local economic and business conditions and other factors such as natural disasters, pandemics and weather that will affect occupancy rates at our hotels and the demand for hotel products and services; the impact of geopolitical developments outside the U.S. on lodging demand; volatility in global financial and credit markets; operating risks associated with the hotel business; risks and limitations in our operating flexibility associated with the level of our indebtedness and our ability to meet covenants in our debt agreements; risks associated with our relationships with property managers and joint venture partners; our ability to maintain our properties in a first-class manner, including meeting capital expenditure requirements; the effects of hotel renovations on our hotel occupancy and financial results; our ability to compete effectively in areas such as access, location, quality of accommodations and room rate structures; risks associated with our ability to complete acquisitions and dispositions and develop new properties and the risks that acquisitions and new developments may not perform in accordance with our expectations; our ability to continue to satisfy complex rules in order for us to remain a REIT for federal income tax purposes; risks associated with our ability to effectuate our dividend policy, including factors such as operating results and the economic outlook influencing our board's decision whether to pay further dividends at levels previously disclosed or to use available cash to make special dividends; and other risks and uncertainties associated with our business described in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC. Although the Company believes the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that the expectations will be attained or that any deviation will not be material. All information in this release is as of November 2, 2016, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to conform the statement to actual results or changes in the Company's expectations.

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

*** Tables to Follow ***

Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc., herein referred to as "we" or "Host Inc.," is a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust that owns hotel properties. We conduct our operations as an umbrella partnership REIT through an operating partnership, Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. ("Host LP"), of which we are the sole general partner. When distinguishing between Host Inc. and Host LP, the primary difference is approximately 1% of the partnership interests in Host LP held by outside partners as of September 30, 2016, 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.

2016 OPERATING RESULTS **PAGE NO.**

2016 FORECAST INFORMATION

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets [1]
(in millions, except shares and per share amounts)

	September 30, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Property and equipment, net	$ 10,379	$ 10,583
Assets held for sale	5	55
Due from managers	106	56
Advances to and investments in affiliates	307	324
Furniture, fixtures and equipment replacement fund	182	141
Other	221	261
Restricted cash	2	15
Cash and cash equivalents	340	221
Total assets	$ 11,542	$ 11,656
LIABILITIES, NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS AND EQUITY		
Debt		
Senior notes	$ 2,379	$ 2,376
Credit facility, including the term loans of $997 million and $996 million, respectively	1,306	1,291
Mortgage debt	67	200
Total debt	3,752	3,867
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	242	243
Other	280	299
Total liabilities	4,274	4,409
Non-controlling interests - Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P.	138	143
Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value $.01, 1,050 million shares authorized, 738.1 million shares and 750.3 million shares issued and outstanding, respectively	7	8
Additional paid-in capital	8,111	8,302
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(79)	(107)
Deficit	(948)	(1,139)
Total equity of Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. stockholders	7,091	7,064
Non-controlling interests—other consolidated partnerships	39	40
Total equity	7,130	7,104
Total liabilities, non-controlling interests and equity	$ 11,542	$ 11,656

(1) Our condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2016 has been prepared without audit. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP have been omitted.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations [1]
(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

	Quarter ended September 30,		Year-to-date ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues				
Rooms	$ 879	$ 870	$ 2,655	$ 2,625
Food and beverage	336	337	1,183	1,160
Other	80	76	255	239
Total revenues	1,295	1,283	4,093	4,024
Expenses				
Rooms	225	228	674	681
Food and beverage	257	258	830	830
Other departmental and support expenses	321	322	981	973
Management fees	54	51	177	171
Other property-level expenses	96	97	289	289
Depreciation and amortization	182	177	541	528
Corporate and other expenses[2]	28	21	82	68
Gain on insurance and business interruption settlements	(12)	(4)	(15)	(4)
Total operating costs and expenses	1,151	1,150	3,559	3,536
Operating profit	144	133	534	488
Interest income	—	—	2	2
Interest expense	(38)	(46)	(116)	(167)
Gain on sale of assets	14	5	245	62
Gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions and derivatives	(1)	(1)	1	(3)
Equity in earnings of affiliates	8	5	19	31
Income before income taxes	127	96	685	413
Provision for income taxes	(19)	(9)	(42)	(13)
Net income	108	87	643	400
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1)	(2)	(7)	(5)
Net income attributable to Host Inc.	$ 107	$ 85	$ 636	$ 395
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	$ .14	$ .11	$ .85	$ .53

(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.
(2) Corporate and other expenses include the following items:

	Quarter ended September 30,		Year-to-date ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
General and administrative costs	$ 26	$ 20	$ 74	$ 63
Non-cash stock-based compensation expense	2	1	8	9
Litigation (recoveries)/accruals and acquisition costs, net	—	—	—	(4)
Total	$ 28	$ 21	$ 82	$ 68

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

	Quarter ended September 30,		Year-to-date ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income	$ 108	$ 87	$ 643	$ 400
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1)	(2)	(7)	(5)
Net income attributable to Host Inc.	$ 107	$ 85	$ 636	$ 395
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	740.6	746.4	744.8	752.1
Assuming distribution of common shares granted under the comprehensive stock plans, less shares assumed purchased at market	.5	.4	.4	.4
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding (1)	741.1	746.8	745.2	752.5
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	$ .14	$ .11	$ .85	$ .53

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

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Hotel Operating Data for Consolidated Hotels [1]

Comparable Hotels by Market in Constant US$

	As of September 30, 2016		Quarter ended September 30, 2016			Quarter ended September 30, 2015			
Market [2]	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Percent Change in RevPAR
Boston	4	3,185	$ 242.48	90.5%	$ 219.42	$ 234.93	89.6%	$ 210.50	4.2%
New York	8	6,960	280.23	89.8	251.75	287.21	91.3	262.16	(4.0)
Washington, D.C.	12	6,023	193.50	81.4	157.43	183.30	80.4	147.43	6.8
Atlanta	5	1,939	189.85	80.3	152.43	188.33	76.7	144.42	5.6
Florida	8	4,559	182.06	68.0	123.72	176.83	67.9	120.02	3.1
Chicago	6	2,392	216.88	87.0	188.71	211.59	86.9	183.81	2.7
Denver	2	735	189.33	85.5	161.91	180.32	85.9	154.86	4.6
Houston	3	1,143	181.52	67.2	121.91	188.51	66.6	125.50	(2.9)
Phoenix	3	1,241	148.93	59.3	88.31	137.98	63.6	87.75	0.6
Seattle	2	1,315	258.78	90.9	235.26	259.62	92.0	238.77	(1.5)
San Francisco	4	2,912	252.99	86.8	219.71	256.31	88.7	227.36	(3.4)
Los Angeles	7	2,843	216.17	86.9	187.75	208.88	84.4	176.20	6.6
San Diego	3	2,981	213.13	91.4	194.80	203.03	85.8	174.20	11.8
Hawaii	3	1,682	316.67	92.5	292.77	310.13	87.7	271.94	7.7
Other	11	7,270	156.45	70.5	110.26	150.31	67.1	100.79	9.4
Domestic	81	47,180	219.11	81.6	178.80	215.92	80.5	173.86	2.8
Asia-Pacific	1	376	$ 207.80	89.0%	$ 184.92	$ 207.62	90.4%	$ 187.67	(1.5)%
Canada	2	849	191.03	76.7	146.46	184.79	69.1	127.62	14.8
Latin America	4	963	290.57	67.9	197.25	185.46	65.9	122.21	61.4
International	7	2,188	233.87	75.0	175.51	190.23	71.5	136.03	29.0
All Markets - Constant US$	88	49,368	219.72	81.3	178.65	214.89	80.1	172.17	3.8

All Owned Hotels in Constant US$ [3]

	As of September 30, 2016		Quarter ended September 30, 2016			Quarter ended September 30, 2015			
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Percent Change in RevPAR
Comparable Hotels	88	49,368	$ 219.72	81.3%	$ 178.65	$ 214.89	80.1%	$ 172.17	3.8%
Non-comparable Hotels (Pro forma)	8	4,790	210.28	69.9	146.99	197.00	63.5	125.09	17.5
All Hotels	96	54,158	218.99	80.3	175.85	213.62	78.7	168.02	4.7

Comparable Hotels in Nominal US$

	As of September 30, 2016		Quarter ended September 30, 2016			Quarter ended September 30, 2015			
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Percent Change in RevPAR
Asia-Pacific	1	376	$ 207.80	89.0%	$ 184.92	$ 198.66	90.4%	$ 179.58	3.0%
Canada	2	849	191.03	76.7	146.46	184.18	69.1	127.20	15.1
Latin America	4	963	290.57	67.9	197.25	186.89	65.9	123.15	60.2
International	7	2,188	233.87	75.0	175.51	188.55	71.5	134.82	30.2
Domestic	81	47,180	219.11	81.6	178.80	215.92	80.5	173.86	2.8
All Markets	88	49,368	219.72	81.3	178.65	214.82	80.1	172.11	3.8

Comparable Hotels by Type in Nominal US$

	As of September 30, 2016		Quarter ended September 30, 2016			Quarter ended September 30, 2015			
Property type [2]	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Percent Change in RevPAR
Urban	52	32,647	$ 227.58	84.6%	$ 192.64	$ 223.46	83.6%	$ 186.88	3.1%
Suburban	19	6,947	194.24	76.5	148.51	187.20	77.2	144.48	2.8
Resort	11	7,102	231.15	68.1	157.36	225.68	65.2	147.16	6.9
Airport	6	2,672	161.58	88.3	142.65	153.69	84.5	129.83	9.9
All Types	88	49,368	219.72	81.3	178.65	214.82	80.1	172.11	3.8

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

Comparable Hotels by Market in Constant US$

Market (2)	As of September 30, 2016 No. of Properties	As of September 30, 2016 No. of Rooms	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 Average Room Rate	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 Average Occupancy Percentage	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 RevPAR	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 Average Room Rate	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 Average Occupancy Percentage	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 RevPAR	Percent Change in RevPAR
Boston	4	3,185	$ 231.85	82.1%	$ 190.45	$ 228.73	80.9%	$ 184.95	3.0%
New York	8	6,960	268.49	86.4	232.10	280.20	85.6	239.88	(3.2)
Washington, D.C.	12	6,023	212.48	79.6	169.20	206.10	77.2	159.12	6.3
Atlanta	5	1,939	192.39	79.4	152.70	187.70	76.7	144.01	6.0
Florida	8	4,559	230.87	75.5	174.35	228.03	76.2	173.84	0.3
Chicago	6	2,392	201.88	77.6	156.57	202.54	75.9	153.70	1.9
Denver	2	735	181.35	76.0	137.85	176.27	75.6	133.31	3.4
Houston	3	1,143	200.51	71.9	144.16	206.64	69.7	143.95	0.1
Phoenix	3	1,241	217.94	71.4	155.71	212.13	72.6	154.07	1.1
Seattle	2	1,315	226.40	81.8	185.30	223.64	83.3	186.30	(0.5)
San Francisco	4	2,912	264.71	84.7	224.10	253.24	85.4	216.22	3.6
Los Angeles	7	2,843	206.35	84.5	174.42	195.49	81.9	160.11	8.9
San Diego	3	2,981	210.42	86.0	181.05	204.89	85.2	174.55	3.7
Hawaii	3	1,682	326.28	91.4	298.38	322.47	89.2	287.49	3.8
Other	11	7,270	173.73	72.4	125.78	169.19	69.1	116.85	7.6
Domestic	81	47,180	224.97	80.2	180.46	223.01	78.8	175.77	2.7
Asia-Pacific	1	376	$ 205.09	89.0%	$ 182.59	$ 206.93	88.5%	$ 183.11	(0.3)%
Canada	2	849	174.32	63.9	111.35	175.00	59.9	104.81	6.2
Latin America	4	963	223.43	66.5	148.48	184.54	61.6	113.76	30.5
International	7	2,188	201.86	69.5	140.32	186.61	65.8	122.76	14.3
All Markets - Constant US$	88	49,368	224.07	79.7	178.66	221.64	78.2	173.40	3.0

All Owned Hotels in Constant US$ (3)

	As of September 30, 2016 No. of Properties	As of September 30, 2016 No. of Rooms	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 Average Room Rate	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 Average Occupancy Percentage	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 RevPAR	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 Average Room Rate	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 Average Occupancy Percentage	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 RevPAR	Percent Change in RevPAR
Comparable Hotels	88	49,368	$ 224.07	79.7%	$ 178.66	$ 221.64	78.2%	$ 173.40	3.0%
Non-comparable Hotels (Pro forma)	8	4,790	221.57	67.8	150.17	217.48	68.8	149.56	0.4
All Hotels	96	54,158	223.88	78.7	176.15	221.31	77.4	171.30	2.8

Comparable Hotels in Nominal US$

	As of September 30, 2016 No. of Properties	As of September 30, 2016 No. of Rooms	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 Average Room Rate	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 Average Occupancy Percentage	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 RevPAR	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 Average Room Rate	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 Average Occupancy Percentage	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 RevPAR	Percent Change in RevPAR
Asia-Pacific	1	376	$ 205.09	89.0%	$ 182.59	$ 212.57	88.5%	$ 188.10	(2.9)%
Canada	2	849	174.32	63.9	111.35	181.97	59.9	108.98	2.2
Latin America	4	963	223.43	66.5	148.48	210.07	61.6	129.49	14.7
International	7	2,188	201.86	69.5	140.32	200.85	65.8	132.13	6.2
Domestic	81	47,180	224.97	80.2	180.46	223.01	78.8	175.77	2.7
All Markets	88	49,368	224.07	79.7	178.66	222.17	78.2	173.82	2.8

Comparable Hotels by Type in Nominal US$

Property type (2)	As of September 30, 2016 No. of Properties	As of September 30, 2016 No. of Rooms	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 Average Room Rate	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 Average Occupancy Percentage	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016 RevPAR	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 Average Room Rate	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 Average Occupancy Percentage	Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015 RevPAR	Percent Change in RevPAR
Urban	52	32,647	$ 225.91	81.4%	$ 183.96	$ 225.47	79.7%	$ 179.74	2.3%
Suburban	19	6,947	197.11	74.8	147.50	190.32	73.9	140.68	4.8
Resort	11	7,102	269.63	74.1	199.86	265.24	74.1	196.59	1.7
Airport	6	2,672	159.99	86.6	138.62	154.43	82.3	127.09	9.1
All Types	88	49,368	224.07	79.7	178.66	222.17	78.2	173.82	2.8

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

(1) See the Notes to Financial Information for a discussion of comparable hotel operating statistics and constant US$ presentation. Nominal US$ results include the effect of currency fluctuations, consistent with our financial statement presentation.
(2) See the Notes to Financial Information for a description of these markets and property types.
(3) Operating statistics are presented for all consolidated properties owned as of September 30, 2016 and do not include the results of operations for properties sold in 2016 or 2015. Additionally, all owned hotel operating statistics include hotels that we did not own for the entirety of the periods presented and properties that are undergoing large-scale capital projects during the periods presented and, therefore, are not considered comparable hotel information upon which we usually evaluate our performance. Specifically, *comparable RevPAR* is calculated as revenues divided by the available room nights, which will rarely vary on a year-over-year basis. Conversely, the available room nights included in the *non-comparable RevPAR* statistic will vary widely based on the timing of hotel closings, the scope of a capital project, or the development of a new property. As a result, the RevPAR increase of 4.7% and 2.8% for the quarter and year-to-date periods, respectively, for the 96 hotels owned as of September 30, 2016 is non-comparable because the available room nights are not consistent and certain of these properties had little or no revenues during those periods. See the Notes to Financial Information for further information on these pro forma statistics and the limitations on their use. The following hotels are considered non-comparable for the periods presented:

- *Non-comparable hotels* - This represents seven hotels under significant renovations in either 2015 or 2016: The Camby Hotel, The Logan, Axiom Hotel, the Houston Airport Marriott at George Bush Intercontinental, the Hyatt Regency San Francisco Airport, the Denver Marriott Tech Center, and the Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina. It also includes The Phoenician, acquired in June 2015, which we were able to obtain historical operating data for periods prior to our ownership, which are presented on a pro forma basis assuming we owned the hotel as of January 1, 2015. As a result, the RevPAR increase of 17.5% and 0.4% for the quarter and year-to-date, respectively, for these eight hotels is considered non-comparable.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Hotel Operating Data – European Joint Venture

	As of September 30, 2016		Quarter ended September 30, 2016			Quarter ended September 30, 2015			
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Percent Change in RevPAR
Total comparable - in Constant Euros (1)...................	10	3,896	€ 225.27	78.8%	€ 177.53	€ 211.72	86.1%	€ 182.20	(2.6)%
Total comparable - in Nominal Euros (1)...................	10	3,896	225.27	78.8	177.53	216.01	86.1	185.90	(4.5)

	As of September 30, 2016		Year-to-date ended September 30, 2016			Year-to-date ended September 30, 2015			
	No. of Properties	No. of Rooms	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Average Room Rate	Average Occupancy Percentage	RevPAR	Percent Change in RevPAR
Total comparable - in Constant Euros (1)...................	10	3,896	€ 218.16	74.3%	€ 161.99	€ 208.24	79.6%	€ 165.79	(2.3)%
Total comparable - in Nominal Euros (1)...................	10	3,896	218.16	74.3	161.99	210.77	79.6	167.81	(3.5)

(1) Total comparable statistics include the operating performance for all 10 properties in the joint venture (determined on the same basis as our consolidated comparable hotel portfolio). See Notes to Financial Information for a discussion of the constant Euro and nominal Euro presentation.

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

	Quarter ended September 30,		Year-to-date ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Number of hotels	88	88	88	88
Number of rooms	49,368	49,368	49,368	49,368
Change in comparable hotel RevPAR -				
Constant US$	3.8%	—	3.0%	—
Nominal US$	3.8%	—	2.8%	—
Operating profit margin [2]	11.1%	10.4%	13.0%	12.1%
Comparable hotel EBITDA margin [2]	26.6%	25.5%	28.0%	27.1%
Comparable hotel revenues				
Room	$ 812	$ 782	$ 2,418	$ 2,342
Food and beverage [3]	303	302	1,061	1,039
Other	69	63	212	200
Comparable hotel revenues [4]	1,184	1,147	3,691	3,581
Comparable hotel expenses				
Room	209	205	615	605
Food and beverage [5]	232	231	744	737
Other	24	30	75	92
Management fees, ground rent and other costs	404	388	1,224	1,175
Comparable hotel expenses [6]	869	854	2,658	2,609
Comparable hotel EBITDA	315	293	1,033	972
Non-comparable hotel results, net [7]	39	38	124	112
Depreciation and amortization	(182)	(177)	(541)	(528)
Interest expense	(38)	(46)	(116)	(167)
Provision for income taxes	(19)	(9)	(42)	(13)
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense	(7)	(12)	185	24
Net income	$ 108	$ 87	$ 643	$ 400

(1) See the Notes to Financial Information for a discussion of non-GAAP measures and the calculation of comparable hotel results. For additional information on comparable hotel EBITDA by market, see the supplemental information posted on our website.
(2) Operating profit margins are calculated by dividing the applicable operating profit by the related revenue amount. GAAP operating profit margins are calculated using amounts presented in the consolidated statements of operations. Comparable hotel EBITDA margins are calculated using amounts presented in the above table.
(3) The reconciliation of total food and beverage sales per the consolidated statements of operations to the comparable food and beverage sales is as follows:

	Quarter ended September 30,		Year-to-date ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Food and beverage sales per the consolidated statements of operations	$ 336	$ 337	$ 1,183	$ 1,160
Non-comparable hotel food and beverage sales	(33)	(35)	(122)	(121)
Comparable food and beverage sales	$ 303	$ 302	$ 1,061	$ 1,039

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

(4) The reconciliation of total revenues per the consolidated statements of operations to the comparable hotel revenues is as follows:

	Quarter ended September 30,		Year-to-date ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues per the consolidated statements of operations	$ 1,295	$ 1,283	$ 4,093	$ 4,024
Non-comparable hotel revenues	(111)	(136)	(402)	(443)
Comparable hotel revenues	$ 1,184	$ 1,147	$ 3,691	$ 3,581

(5) The reconciliation of total food and beverage expenses per the consolidated statements of operations to the comparable food and beverage expenses is as follows:

	Quarter ended September 30,		Year-to-date ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Food and beverage expenses per the consolidated statements of operations	$ 257	$ 258	$ 830	$ 830
Non-comparable hotel food and beverage expenses	(25)	(27)	(86)	(93)
Comparable food and beverage expenses	$ 232	$ 231	$ 744	$ 737

(6) The reconciliation of operating costs and expenses per the consolidated statements of operations to the comparable hotel expenses is as follows:

	Quarter ended September 30,		Year-to-date ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating costs and expenses per the consolidated statements of operations	$ 1,151	$ 1,150	$ 3,559	$ 3,536
Non-comparable hotel expenses	(72)	(98)	(278)	(331)
Depreciation and amortization	(182)	(177)	(541)	(528)
Corporate and other expenses	(28)	(21)	(82)	(68)
Comparable hotel expenses	$ 869	$ 854	$ 2,658	$ 2,609

(7) 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 consolidated statements of operations as continuing operations, (ii) gains on insurance settlements and business interruption proceeds, and (iii) the results of our office buildings.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Other Financial Data
(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Equity		
Common shares outstanding	738.1	750.3
Common shares outstanding assuming conversion of OP Units (1)	747.0	759.7
Preferred OP Units outstanding	.02	.02
Security pricing		
Common stock (2)	$ 15.57	$ 15.34

	Quarter ended September 30,	Year-to-date ended September 30,
Dividends declared per common share		
2016	$ .20	$ .60
2015	.20	.60

Debt

Senior debt	Rate	Maturity date	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Series Z	6%	10/2021	$ 297	$ 297
Series B	5 ¼%	3/2022	347	347
Series C	4 ¾%	3/2023	446	445
Series D	3 ¾%	10/2023	398	397
Series E	4%	6/2025	495	495
Series F	4 ½%	2/2026	396	395
2014 Credit facility term loan	1.6%	6/2017	500	499
2015 Credit facility term loan	1.6%	9/2020	497	497
Credit facility revolver (3)	1.5%	6/2018	309	295
			3,685	3,667
Mortgage debt and other				
Mortgage debt (non-recourse)	5.2%	11/2017	67	200
Total debt (4)(5)			$ 3,752	$ 3,867
Percentage of fixed rate debt			65%	64%
Weighted average interest rate			3.7%	3.7%
Weighted average debt maturity			5.3 years	5.9 years
Forecast GAAP Interest Expense (6)			$ 156	
Forecast cash interest, net (6)			$ 144	
Forecast GAAP cash provided by operating activities (7)			$ 1,245	
Forecast adjusted cash from operations (7)			$ 940	

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(1) Each OP Unit is redeemable for cash or, at our option, for 1.021494 common shares of Host Inc. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were 8.7 million and 9.1 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) The interest rate shown is the weighted average rate of the outstanding credit facility at September 30, 2016.

(4) 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 September 30, 2016, our non-controlling partners' share of consolidated debt is $17 million and our share of debt in unconsolidated investments is $415 million.

(5) Total debt as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 includes net discounts and deferred financing costs of $27 million and $32 million, respectively.

(6) Reflects 2016 forecast cash interest expense, net of debt extinguishment costs, as of the balance sheet date. The following chart reconciles Forecast Full Year 2016 GAAP interest expense to forecast cash interest expense. See footnote (1) to the Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and NAREIT and Adjusted Funds From Operations per diluted share for 2016 Forecasts for full year forecast assumptions:

Forecast GAAP interest expense full year 2016	$ 156
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(6)
Change in accrued interest	(6)
Forecast cash interest full year 2016, net	$ 144

See the Notes to Financial Information for a discussion of non-GAAP measures.

(7) The following chart reconciles forecast full year 2016 GAAP cash provided by operating activities to forecast adjusted cash from operations:

Forecast GAAP cash provided by operating activities	$ 1,245
Renewal and replacement expenditures	(305)
Forecast adjusted cash from operations	$ 940

See the Notes to Financial Information for a discussion of non-GAAP measures.

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

	Quarter ended September 30,		Year-to-date ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income (2)	$ 108	$ 87	$ 643	$ 400
Interest expense	38	46	116	167
Depreciation and amortization	182	177	541	528
Income taxes	19	9	42	13
EBITDA (2)	347	319	1,342	1,108
Gain on dispositions (3)	(12)	(5)	(242)	(61)
Gain on property insurance settlement	—	(4)	(1)	(4)
Acquisition costs	—	—	—	1
Equity investment adjustments:				
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(8)	(5)	(19)	(31)
Pro rata Adjusted EBITDA of equity investments	17	21	51	61
Consolidated partnership adjustments:				
Pro rata Adjusted EBITDA attributable to non-controlling partners in other consolidated partnerships	(2)	(3)	(8)	(8)
Adjusted EBITDA (2)	$ 342	$ 323	$ 1,123	$ 1,066

(1) See the Notes to Financial Information for discussion of non-GAAP measures.
(2) Net Income, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO include a gain of $1 million for both quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 and $2 million for both year-to-date periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 for the sale of the portion of land attributable to individual units sold by the Maui timeshare joint venture. Additionally, for the quarter and year-to-date periods ended September 30, 2016, these line items include $12 million for the reimbursement of operating losses at the New Orleans Marriott due to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.
(3) Reflects the sale of ten hotels in 2016 and the sale of five hotels in 2015.

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

	Quarter ended September 30,		Year-to-date ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income [2]	$ 108	$ 87	$ 643	$ 400
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1)	(2)	(7)	(5)
Net income attributable to Host Inc.	107	85	636	395
Adjustments:				
Gain on dispositions [3]	(12)	(5)	(242)	(61)
Tax on dispositions	—	—	9	—
Gain on property insurance settlement	—	(4)	(1)	(4)
Depreciation and amortization	181	176	538	526
Equity investment adjustments:				
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(8)	(5)	(19)	(31)
Pro rata FFO of equity investments	13	15	38	42
Consolidated partnership adjustments:				
FFO adjustment for non-controlling partnerships	(1)	(1)	(3)	(4)
FFO adjustments for non-controlling interests of Host L.P.	(2)	(2)	(3)	(6)
NAREIT FFO [2]	278	259	953	857
Adjustments to NAREIT FFO:				
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	—	—	25
Acquisition costs	—	—	—	1
Adjusted FFO [2]	$ 278	$ 259	$ 953	$ 883
For calculation on a per share basis:				
Adjustments for dilutive securities [4]:				
Assuming conversion of Exchangeable Senior Debentures	$ —	$ 7	$ —	$ 21
Diluted NAREIT FFO	$ 278	$ 266	$ 953	$ 878
Diluted Adjusted FFO	$ 278	$ 266	$ 953	$ 904
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding – EPS	741.1	746.8	745.2	752.5
Assuming conversion of Exchangeable Senior Debentures	—	31.3	—	31.2
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding - NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO	741.1	778.1	745.2	783.7
NAREIT FFO per diluted share	$ .37	$ .34	$ 1.28	$ 1.12
Adjusted FFO per diluted share	$ .37	$ .34	$ 1.28	$ 1.15

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(1-3) Refer to the corresponding footnote on the Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA.
(4) 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, exchangeable debt securities and other non-controlling interests that have the option to convert their limited partnership interests to common OP units. No effect is shown for securities if they are anti-dilutive.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and
NAREIT and Adjusted Funds From Operations per Diluted Shares for 2016 Forecasts [(1)]
(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

	Full Year 2016	
	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Net income	$ 732	$ 746
Interest expense	156	156
Depreciation and amortization	721	721
Income taxes	42	43
EBITDA	1,651	1,666
Gain on dispositions	(242)	(242)
Gain on property insurance settlement	(1)	(1)
Equity investment adjustments:		
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(21)	(21)
Pro rata Adjusted EBITDA of equity investments	64	64
Consolidated partnership adjustments:		
Pro rata Adjusted EBITDA attributable to non-controlling partners in other consolidated partnerships	(11)	(11)
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 1,440	$ 1,455

	Full Year 2016	
	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Net income	$ 732	$ 746
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(8)	(8)
Net income attributable to Host Inc.	724	738
Gain on dispositions	(242)	(242)
Tax on dispositions	9	9
Gain on property insurance settlement	(1)	(1)
Depreciation and amortization	717	717
Equity investment adjustments:		
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(21)	(21)
Pro rata FFO of equity investments	47	47
Consolidated partnership adjustments:		
FFO adjustment for non-controlling partners in other consolidated partnerships	(6)	(6)
FFO adjustment for non-controlling interests of Host LP	(5)	(5)
NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO	1,222	1,236
Diluted NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO	$ 1,222	$ 1,236
Weighted average diluted shares - EPS	743.6	743.6
Weighted average diluted shares - NAREIT and Adjusted FFO	743.6	743.6
Earnings per diluted share	$ 0.97	$ 0.99
NAREIT and Adjusted FFO per diluted share	$ 1.64	$ 1.66

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

- Total comparable hotel RevPAR in constant US$ will increase 2.0% 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 increase 40 basis points to 55 basis points for the low and high ends of the forecasted range, respectively.
- We expect to spend approximately $200 million to $215 million on ROI/redevelopment and acquisition capital expenditures and approximately $300 million to $310 million on renewal and replacement expenditures.
- No additional disposition or acquisition activity for the remainder of the year.

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

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.
Schedule of Comparable Hotel Results
for 2016 Forecasts [(1)]
(unaudited, in millions, except hotel statistics)

	Full Year 2016 Low-end of range	Full Year 2016 High-end of range
Operating profit margin under GAAP [(2)]	12.3%	12.5%
Comparable hotel EBITDA margin [(3)]	27.4%	27.55%
Comparable hotel sales		
Room	$ 3,172	$ 3,188
Food and beverage	1,416	1,423
Other	281	282
Comparable hotel sales [(4)]	4,869	4,893
Comparable hotel expenses		
Rooms, food and beverage and other departmental costs	1,906	1,913
Management fees, ground rent and other costs	1,629	1,632
Comparable hotel expenses [(5)]	3,535	3,545
Comparable hotel EBITDA	1,334	1,348
Non-comparable hotel results, net	153	154
Depreciation and amortization	(721)	(721)
Interest expense	(156)	(156)
Provision for income taxes	(42)	(43)
Gain on sale of property and corporate level income/expense	164	164
Net income	$ 732	$ 746

(1) Forecast comparable hotel results include 88 hotels that we have assumed will be classified as comparable as of December 31, 2016. 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 2016. Also, see the notes to the "Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and NAREIT and Adjusted Funds From Operations per Diluted Share for Full Year 2016 Forecasts" for other forecast assumptions and further discussion of our comparable hotel set.
(2) Operating profit margin under GAAP is calculated as the operating profit divided by the forecast total revenues per the consolidated statements of operations. See (4) below for forecast revenues.
(3) Comparable hotel EBITDA margin is calculated as the comparable hotel EBITDA divided by the comparable hotel sales per the table above.
(4) The reconciliation of forecast total revenues to the forecast comparable hotel sales is as follows (in millions):

	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Revenues	$ 5,383	$ 5,409
Non-comparable hotel revenues	(514)	(516)
Comparable hotel sales	$ 4,869	$ 4,893

(5) The reconciliation of forecast operating costs and expenses to the comparable hotel expenses is as follows (in millions):

	Low-end of range	High-end of range
Operating costs and expenses	$ 4,720	$ 4,731
Non-comparable hotel and other expenses	(361)	(362)
Depreciation and amortization	(721)	(721)
Corporate and other expenses	(103)	(103)
Comparable hotel expenses	$ 3,535	$ 3,545

FORECASTS

Our forecast of earnings per diluted share, NAREIT and Adjusted FFO per diluted share, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and comparable hotel EBITDA margins 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.

APPLICATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

During the first quarter, the Company adopted ASU No. 2015-02, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis, which included an amendment to the consolidation guidance that removed the presumption of control by a general partner in a limited partnership. As a result, the Company has deconsolidated the partnership which owns the Fort Lauderdale Marriott Harbor Beach Resort & Spa, effective January 1, 2016. The Company has applied the change retrospectively on the accompanying financial statements. As a result of the adoption, assets and liabilities declined by $128 million and $150 million, respectively, as of year-end 2015, with no effect on the total equity of Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. stockholders. Additionally, revenues for the third quarter and year-to-date ended 2015 exclude the rental income of $4 million and $29 million, respectively, earned by the partnership; however, the adoption does not affect the net income attributable to Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc., Adjusted EBITDA, or NAREIT and Adjusted FFO.

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 report 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 Phoenician in June 2015. The hotel will not be included in our comparable hotels until January 1, 2017. 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.

Of the 96 hotels that we owned on September 30, 2016, 88 have been classified as comparable hotels. The operating results of the following hotels that we owned as of September 30, 2016 are excluded from comparable hotel results for these periods:

- The 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);

- The 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);
- The Camby Hotel (previously The Ritz-Carlton, Phoenix), removed in the third quarter of 2015 (business interruption due to rebranding, including closure of the hotel in July 2015 for extensive renovation work);
- The Logan (previously the Four Seasons Philadelphia), removed in the first quarter of 2015 (business interruption due to rebranding, including closure of the hotel in order to expedite renovation efforts);
- Houston Airport Marriott at George Bush Intercontinental, removed in the first quarter of 2015 (business interruption due to complete repositioning of the hotel, including guest room renovations and the closure of two restaurants to create a new food and beverage outlet and lobby experience);
- 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
- Axiom Hotel (acquired as the Powell Hotel in January 2014, then closed during 2015 for extensive renovations and reopened in January 2016).

The operating results of 18 hotels disposed of in 2016 and 2015 are not included in comparable hotel results for the periods presented herein. These operations are also excluded from the hotel operating data for all owned hotels on pages 10 through 12.

Operating statistics for the non-comparable hotels listed above are included in the hotel operating data for all owned hotels. By definition, the RevPAR results for these properties are not comparable due to the reasons listed above, and, therefore, are not indicative of the overall trends for our portfolio. The operating results for the one hotel acquired in 2015 is included in the all owned hotel operating data on a pro forma basis, which includes operating results assuming it was owned as of January 1, 2015 and based on actual results obtained from the manager for periods prior to our ownership. For this hotel, since the year-over-year comparison includes periods prior to our ownership, the changes will not necessarily correspond to changes in our actual results. All owned hotel operating statistics are provided for completeness and to show the difference between our comparable hotel information (upon which we usually evaluate performance) and all of our hotels, including non-comparable hotels. Also, while they may not be illustrative of trends (as compared to comparable hotel operating statistics), changes in all owned hotel statistics will have an effect on our overall revenues. We also present all owned hotel statistics for our joint venture in Europe using the same methodology as our consolidated hotels.

We evaluate the operating performance of our comparable hotels based on both market and property type. These divisions are generally consistent with groupings recognized in the lodging industry.

Our markets consist of the following:

Domestic
- Boston – Greater Boston Metropolitan area;
- New York – Greater New York Metropolitan area, including northern New Jersey;
- Washington, D.C. – Metropolitan area, including the Maryland and Virginia suburbs;
- Atlanta – Atlanta Metropolitan area;
- Florida – All Florida locations;
- Chicago – Chicago Metropolitan area;
- Denver – Denver Metropolitan area;
- Houston – Houston Metropolitan area;
- Phoenix – Phoenix Metropolitan area, including Scottsdale;
- Seattle – Seattle Metropolitan area;
- San Francisco – Greater San Francisco Metropolitan area, including San Jose;
- Los Angeles – Greater Los Angeles area, including Orange County;
- San Diego – San Diego Metropolitan area;
- Hawaii – All Hawaii locations; and
- Other – Select cities in California, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas.

International
- Asia-Pacific – Australia;
- Canada – Toronto and Calgary; and
- Latin America – Brazil and Mexico.

Our property types consist of the following:
- Urban – Hotels located in primary business districts of major cities;

- Suburban – Hotels located in office parks or smaller secondary markets;
- Resort – Hotels located in resort destinations such as Arizona, Florida, Hawaii and Southern California; and
- Airport – Hotels located at or near airports.

CONSTANT US$, NOMINAL US$ AND CONSTANT EUROS

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

We also present RevPAR results for our joint venture in Europe in constant Euros using the same methodology as used for the constant US$ presentation.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

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

NAREIT FFO AND NAREIT FFO PER DILUTED SHARE

We present NAREIT FFO and NAREIT FFO per diluted share as non-GAAP measures of our performance in addition to our earnings per share (calculated in accordance with GAAP). We calculate NAREIT FFO per diluted share as our NAREIT FFO (defined as set forth below) for a given operating period, as adjusted for the effect of dilutive securities, divided by the number of fully diluted shares outstanding during such period, in accordance with NAREIT guidelines. 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 complete 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.

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. For example, in 2013, management excluded the $11 million gain from the eminent domain claim for land for which we received the cash proceeds in 2007, but, pending the resolution of certain contingencies, was not recognized until 2013. Typically, gains from the disposition of non-depreciable property are included in the determination of NAREIT and Adjusted FFO.

EBITDA

Earnings before Interest Expense, Income Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA") is a commonly used measure of performance in many industries. Management believes EBITDA provides useful information to investors regarding our results of operations because it helps us and our investors evaluate the ongoing operating performance of our properties after removing the impact of the Company's capital structure (primarily interest expense) and its asset base (primarily depreciation and amortization). Management also believes the use of EBITDA facilitates comparisons between us and other lodging REITs, hotel owners 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.

Adjusted EBITDA

Historically, management has adjusted EBITDA when evaluating the performance of Host Inc. and Host LP because we believe that the exclusion of certain additional items described below provides useful supplemental information to investors regarding our ongoing operating performance and that the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA, when combined with the primary GAAP presentation of net income, is beneficial to an investor's complete understanding of our operating performance. Adjusted EBITDA also is a relevant measure in calculating certain credit ratios. We adjust EBITDA for the following items, which may occur in any period, and refer to this measure as Adjusted EBITDA:

- Real Estate Transactions – We exclude the effect of gains and losses, including the amortization of deferred gains, recorded on the disposition or acquisition of depreciable assets and property insurance gains in our consolidated statement of operations because we believe that including them in Adjusted EBITDA is not consistent with reflecting the ongoing performance of our assets. In addition, material gains or losses from the depreciated book value of the disposed assets could be less important to investors given that the depreciated asset book value often does not reflect the market value of real estate assets as noted above.

- Equity Investment Adjustments – We exclude the equity in earnings (losses) of affiliates as presented in our consolidated statement of operations because it includes our pro rata portion of the depreciation, amortization and interest expense related to such investments, which are excluded from EBITDA. We include our pro rata share of the Adjusted EBITDA of our equity investments as we believe this reflects more accurately the performance of our investments. The pro rata Adjusted EBITDA of equity investments is defined as the EBITDA of our equity investments adjusted for any gains or losses on property transactions multiplied by our percentage ownership in the partnership or joint venture.

- Consolidated Partnership Adjustments – We deduct the non-controlling partners' pro rata share of Adjusted EBITDA of our consolidated partnerships as this reflects the non-controlling owners' interest in the EBITDA of our consolidated partnerships.

The pro rata Adjusted EBITDA of non-controlling partners is defined as the EBITDA of our consolidated partnerships adjusted for any gains or losses on property transactions multiplied by the non-controlling partners' percentage ownership in the partnership or joint venture.

- Cumulative Effect of a Change in Accounting Principle – Infrequently, the Financial Accounting Standards Board promulgates new accounting standards that require the consolidated statement of operations to reflect the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. We exclude these one-time adjustments because they do not reflect our actual performance for that period.
- Impairment Losses – We exclude the effect of impairment expense recorded because we believe that including them in Adjusted EBITDA is not consistent with reflecting the ongoing performance of our remaining assets. In addition, we believe that impairment expense, which is based on historical cost book values, is similar to gains and losses on dispositions and depreciation expense, both of which are excluded from EBITDA.
- 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, which is consistent with the definition of Adjusted FFO that we adopted effective January 1, 2011. We believe that including these items is not consistent with our ongoing operating performance.

In unusual circumstances, we may also adjust EBITDA for gains or losses that management believes are not representative of the Company's current operating performance. For example, in 2013, management excluded the $11 million gain from the eminent domain claim for land for which we received the cash proceeds in 2007, but, pending the resolution of certain contingencies, was not recognized until 2013. Typically, gains from the disposition of non-depreciable property are included in the determination of Adjusted EBITDA.

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

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 and Adjusted EBITDA, 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 and Adjusted EBITDA purposes only) and other items have been and will be made and are not reflected in the EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, 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 and Adjusted EBITDA 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, Adjusted EBITDA, NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO per diluted share include adjustments for the pro rata share of our equity investments and non-controlling partners in consolidated partnerships. Our equity investments primarily consist of our approximate one-third interest in a European joint venture, a 25% interest in an Asian joint venture, a 67% ownership in a joint venture that owns a vacation ownership property in Hawaii and interests ranging from 11% to 50% in three partnerships that each own one hotel. 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 three partnerships each owning one hotel for which we do control the entity and, therefore, consolidate its operations. These pro rata results for Adjusted EBITDA were calculated as set forth in the definition above under "Equity Investment Adjustments" and "Consolidated Partnership Adjustments." Similar adjustments were made in the calculation of both NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO per diluted share. Readers should be cautioned that the pro rata results presented in these measures for consolidated and non-consolidated partnerships 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, EBITDA (and the related margin) and food and beverage adjusted profit (and the related margin), 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 region 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.

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.

Cash Interest Expense

We present Cash Interest Expense when evaluating our performance because management believes that the exclusion of certain items from interest expense as calculated under GAAP provides useful supplemental information to investors regarding payment obligations under our debt agreements. Management historically has made the adjustments detailed below to provide investors with a measure of the level of required cash expenditures associated with our outstanding debt without regard to cost associated with refinancing activity or non-cash expense. We believe that the presentation of Cash Interest Expense, when combined with the primary GAAP presentation, provides useful supplemental information related to our capital structure. We adjust GAAP interest expense for the following items, which may occur in any period, and refer to this measure as Cash Interest Expense:

- Amortization for deferred financing cost – These costs represent cash payments made at the time of issuance and are amortized over the life of the debt. The amount and timing of these costs is dependent upon the level of financing activities and therefore, management does not believe they are reflective of the run-rate for interest expense.
- Debt extinguishment costs - These costs represent cash payments for premiums associated with prepayment of debt prior to maturity and the acceleration of previously unrecognized deferred financing costs. The amount and timing of these is dependent upon the level of financing activities and therefore, management does not believe they are reflective of the run-rate for interest expense.
- Changes in accrued interest – Represents the change in accrued interest on our balance sheet based on the timing of the payment of interest.

Adjusted Cash from Operations

We also present Adjusted Cash from Operations when evaluating our performance because management believes that the adjustment of certain additional items described below provides useful supplemental information to investors regarding the growth in cash flow from operations. We believe that the presentation of Adjusted Cash from Operations, when combined with the primary GAAP presentation of cash provided by operating activities from our consolidated statement of cash flows, provides useful supplemental information of cash available for acquisitions, capital expenditures, payment of dividends, stock repurchases and other corporate purposes. We adjust cash provided by operating activities for the following items, which may occur in any period, and refer to this measure as Adjusted Cash from Operations:

- Renewal and replacement capital expenditures (R&R) – Under the terms of our contracts with our managers we are required to provide cash for regular maintenance capital expenditures which we define as R&R. For this reason, we deduct these required cash expenditures in determining Adjusted Cash From Operations. These amounts are shown in cash from investing activities in our statement of cash flows.

- Cash debt extinguishment costs and incremental interest expense - These costs represent cash payments for premiums associated with prepayment of debt prior to maturity and cash interest expense during the period subsequent to the issuance of the new debt and prior to the repayment of the old debt. The amount and timing of these is dependent upon the level of financing activities and therefore, management does not believe they are reflective of the run-rate for interest expense.

Limitations on the Use of Cash Interest Expense and Adjusted Cash from Operations

We calculate Cash Interest Expense and Adjusted Cash from Operations as noted above. These measures should not be considered as an alternative to interest expense or cash provided by operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP. Additionally, these items should not be considered as a measure of our liquidity or indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including the ability to make cash distributions, without consideration of the impact of the investing and financing cash requirements that are excluded from these calculations to the extent they are material to operating decisions.