

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

Form 10-Q

April 29, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016

OR

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

Commission File Number: 001-14625 (Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc.)

0-25087 (Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P.)

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, L.P.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland (Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc.) 53-008595

Delaware (Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P.) 52-2095412

(State or Other Jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer

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| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Incorporation or Organization) | Identification No.) |
| 6903 Rockledge Drive, Suite 1500 | 20817 |
| Bethesda, Maryland | (Zip Code) |

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(240) 744-1000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. | | |
| Large accelerated filer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. | | |
| Large accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> | Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/> |

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

As of April 28, 2016 there were 747,315,404 shares of Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc.'s common stock, \$.01 par value per share, outstanding.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report combines the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q of Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. and Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. Unless stated otherwise or the context requires otherwise, references to “Host Inc.” mean Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc., a Maryland corporation, and references to “Host L.P.” mean Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, and its consolidated subsidiaries, in cases where it is important to distinguish between Host Inc. and Host L.P. We use the terms “we” or “our” or “the company” to refer to Host Inc. and Host L.P. together, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Host Inc. operates as a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust (“REIT”). Host Inc. owns properties and conducts operations through Host L.P., of which Host Inc. is the sole general partner and of which it holds approximately 99% of the partnership interests (“OP units”). The remaining OP units are owned by various unaffiliated limited partners. As the sole general partner of Host L.P., Host Inc. has the exclusive and complete responsibility for Host L.P.’s day-to-day management and control. Management operates Host Inc. and Host L.P. as one enterprise. The management of Host Inc. consists of the same persons who direct the management of Host L.P. As general partner with control of Host L.P., Host Inc. consolidates Host L.P. for financial reporting purposes, and Host Inc. does not have significant assets other than its investment in Host L.P. Therefore, the assets and liabilities of Host Inc. and Host L.P. are substantially the same on their respective condensed consolidated financial statements and the disclosures of Host Inc. and Host L.P. also are substantially similar. For these reasons, we believe that the combination into a single report of the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q of Host Inc. and Host L.P. results in benefits to management and investors.

The substantive difference between Host Inc.’s and Host L.P.’s filings is the fact that Host Inc. is a REIT with public stock, while Host L.P. is a partnership with no publicly traded equity. In the condensed consolidated financial statements, this difference primarily is reflected in the equity (or partners’ capital for Host L.P.) section of the consolidated balance sheets and in the consolidated statements of equity (or partners’ capital for Host L.P.). Apart from the different equity treatment, the condensed consolidated financial statements of Host Inc. and Host L.P. nearly are identical.

This combined Form 10-Q for Host Inc. and Host L.P. includes, for each entity, separate interim financial statements (but combined footnotes), separate reports on disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting and separate CEO/CFO certifications. In addition, with respect to any other financial and non-financial disclosure items required by Form 10-Q, any material differences between Host Inc. and Host L.P. are discussed separately herein. For a more detailed discussion of the substantive differences between Host Inc. and Host L.P. and why we believe the combined filing results in benefits to investors, see the discussion in the combined Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 under the heading “Explanatory Note.”

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, L.P.

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HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(in millions, except share and per share amounts)

| | March 31, 2016 (unaudited) | December 31, 2015 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Property and equipment, net | \$ 10,551 | \$ 10,583 |
| Assets held for sale | 30 | 55 |
| Due from managers | 135 | 56 |
| Advances to and investments in affiliates | 313 | 324 |
| Furniture, fixtures and equipment replacement fund | 152 | 141 |
| Other | 260 | 261 |
| Restricted cash | 15 | 15 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 234 | 221 |
| Total assets | \$ 11,690 | \$ 11,656 |
| LIABILITIES, NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS AND EQUITY | | |
| Debt | | |
| Senior notes | \$ 2,377 | \$ 2,376 |
| Credit facility, including term loans of \$996 million | 1,401 | 1,291 |
| Mortgage debt | 183 | 200 |
| Total debt | 3,961 | 3,867 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 215 | 243 |
| Liabilities held for sale | 2 | — |
| Other | 295 | 299 |
| Total liabilities | 4,473 | 4,409 |
| Non-controlling interests - Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. | 156 | 143 |
| Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. stockholders' equity: | | |
| Common stock, par value \$.01, 1,050 million shares authorized, 746.2 million shares and 750.3 million shares issued and outstanding, respectively | | |
| Additional paid-in capital | 7 | 8 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | 8,214 | 8,302 |
| Deficit | (94) | (107) |
| Total equity of Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. stockholders | (1,107) | (1,139) |
| Non-controlling interests—other consolidated partnerships | 7,020 | 7,064 |
| | 41 | 40 |

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| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Total equity | 7,061 | 7,104 |
| Total liabilities, non-controlling interests and equity | \$ 11,690 | \$ 11,656 |

See notes to condensed consolidated statements.

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HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarter ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(unaudited, in millions, except per share amounts)

| | Quarter ended March 31, | |
|---|----------------------------|-------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| REVENUES | | |
| Rooms | \$843 | \$818 |
| Food and beverage | 408 | 403 |
| Other | 88 | 81 |
| Total revenues | 1,339 | 1,302 |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Rooms | 221 | 220 |
| Food and beverage | 284 | 283 |
| Other departmental and support expenses | 328 | 321 |
| Management fees | 57 | 52 |
| Other property-level expenses | 93 | 96 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 181 | 173 |
| Corporate and other expenses | 27 | 24 |
| Gain on insurance settlements | (3) | — |
| Total operating costs and expenses | 1,188 | 1,169 |
| OPERATING PROFIT | 151 | 133 |
| Interest income | 1 | 1 |
| Interest expense | (39) | (49) |
| Gain on sale of assets | 59 | 4 |
| Gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions and derivatives | 1 | (2) |
| Equity in earnings of affiliates | 2 | 3 |
| INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES | 175 | 90 |
| Benefit for income taxes | 9 | 9 |
| NET INCOME | 184 | 99 |
| Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests | (2) | (1) |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. | \$182 | \$98 |
| Basic earnings per common share | \$.24 | \$.13 |
| Diluted earnings per common share | \$.24 | \$.13 |

See notes to condensed consolidated statements.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Quarter ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(unaudited, in millions)

| | Quarter ended March 31, | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| NET INCOME | \$184 | \$99 |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX: | | |
| Foreign currency translation and other comprehensive income (loss) of | | |
| unconsolidated affiliates | 14 | (47) |
| Change in fair value of derivative instruments | (5) | 15 |
| Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive (income) loss | 4 | (5) |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX | 13 | (37) |
| COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | 197 | 62 |
| Less: Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests | (2) | (1) |
| COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. | \$195 | \$61 |

See notes to condensed consolidated statements.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Quarter ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(unaudited, in millions)

| | Quarter ended March 31, | |
|---|----------------------------|-------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Net income | \$184 | \$99 |
| Adjustments to reconcile to cash provided by operations: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 181 | 173 |
| Amortization of finance costs, discounts and premiums, net | 2 | 6 |
| Stock compensation expense | 3 | 5 |
| Deferred income taxes | (9) | (13) |
| Gain on sale of assets | (59) | (4) |
| (Gain) loss on foreign currency transactions and derivatives | (1) | 2 |
| Gain on property insurance settlement | (1) | — |
| Equity in earnings of affiliates | (2) | (3) |
| Change in due from managers | (83) | (75) |
| Distributions from equity investments | 12 | 4 |
| Changes in other assets | 9 | 16 |
| Changes in other liabilities | (17) | (46) |
| Cash provided by operating activities | 219 | 164 |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Proceeds from sales of assets, net | 115 | 33 |
| Return of investment | 7 | — |
| Advances to and investments in affiliates | (1) | — |
| Capital expenditures: | | |
| Renewals and replacements | (94) | (125) |
| Redevelopment and acquisition-related investments | (73) | (45) |
| Change in furniture, fixtures and equipment ("FF&E") replacement fund | (12) | (28) |
| Cash used in investing activities | (58) | (165) |
| FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Draws on credit facility | 170 | — |
| Repayment of credit facility | (70) | — |
| Mortgage debt and other prepayments and scheduled maturities | (20) | — |
| Common stock repurchase | (81) | — |
| Dividends on common stock | (150) | (197) |
| Other financing activities | (1) | (1) |
| Cash used in financing activities | (152) | (198) |
| Effects of exchange rate changes on cash held | 4 | (7) |

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| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | 13 | (206) |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD | 221 | 666 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD | \$234 | \$460 |

See notes to condensed consolidated statements.

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HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Quarter ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(unaudited)

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information (in millions):

| | Quarter ended March 31, 2016 2015 | |
|---|--|-------|
| Interest paid - periodic interest expense | \$34 | \$ 43 |
| Income taxes paid | \$2 | \$ 1 |

See notes to condensed consolidated statements.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

(in millions)

| | March 31, 2016 (unaudited) | December 31, 2015 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Property and equipment, net | \$ 10,551 | \$ 10,583 |
| Asset held for sale | 30 | 55 |
| Due from managers | 135 | 56 |
| Advances to and investments in affiliates | 313 | 324 |
| Furniture, fixtures and equipment replacement fund | 152 | 141 |
| Other | 260 | 261 |
| Restricted cash | 15 | 15 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 234 | 221 |
| Total assets | \$ 11,690 | \$ 11,656 |
| LIABILITIES, LIMITED PARTNERSHIP INTERESTS OF THIRD PARTIES AND CAPITAL | | |
| Debt | | |
| Senior notes | \$ 2,377 | \$ 2,376 |
| Credit facility, including term loans of \$996 million | 1,401 | 1,291 |
| Mortgage debt | 183 | 200 |
| Total debt | 3,961 | 3,867 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 215 | 243 |
| Liabilities held for sale | 2 | — |
| Other | 295 | 299 |
| Total liabilities | 4,473 | 4,409 |
| Limited partnership interests of third parties | 156 | 143 |
| Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. capital: | | |
| General partner | 1 | 1 |
| Limited partner | 7,113 | 7,170 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (94) | (107) |
| Total Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. capital | 7,020 | 7,064 |
| Non-controlling interests—consolidated partnerships | 41 | 40 |
| Total capital | 7,061 | 7,104 |
| Total liabilities, limited partnership interest of third parties and capital | \$ 11,690 | \$ 11,656 |

See notes to condensed consolidated statements.

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HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarter ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(unaudited, in millions, except per unit amounts)

| | Quarter ended March 31, | |
|--|----------------------------|-------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| REVENUES | | |
| Rooms | \$843 | \$818 |
| Food and beverage | 408 | 403 |
| Other | 88 | 81 |
| Total revenues | 1,339 | 1,302 |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Rooms | 221 | 220 |
| Food and beverage | 284 | 283 |
| Other departmental and support expenses | 328 | 321 |
| Management fees | 57 | 52 |
| Other property-level expenses | 93 | 96 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 181 | 173 |
| Corporate and other expenses | 27 | 24 |
| Gain on insurance settlements | (3) | — |
| Total operating costs and expenses | 1,188 | 1,169 |
| OPERATING PROFIT | 151 | 133 |
| Interest income | 1 | 1 |
| Interest expense | (39) | (49) |
| Gain on sale of assets | 59 | 4 |
| Gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions and derivatives | 1 | (2) |
| Equity in earnings of affiliates | 2 | 3 |
| INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES | 175 | 90 |
| Benefit for income taxes | 9 | 9 |
| NET INCOME | 184 | 99 |
| Less: Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests | — | — |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOST HOTELS & | | |
| RESORTS, L.P. | \$184 | \$99 |
| Basic earnings per common unit | \$.25 | \$.13 |
| Diluted earnings per common unit | \$.25 | \$.13 |

See notes to condensed consolidated statements.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Quarter ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(unaudited, in millions)

| | Quarter ended March 31, | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| NET INCOME | \$184 | \$99 |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX: | | |
| Foreign currency translation and other comprehensive income (loss) of | | |
| unconsolidated affiliates | 14 | (47) |
| Change in fair value of derivative instruments | (5) | 15 |
| Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive (income) loss | 4 | (5) |
| OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX | 13 | (37) |
| COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | 197 | 62 |
| Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interests | — | — |
| COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, L.P. | \$197 | \$62 |

See notes to condensed consolidated statements.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Quarter ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(unaudited, in millions)

| | Quarter ended March 31, | |
|---|----------------------------|-------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Net income | \$184 | \$99 |
| Adjustments to reconcile to cash provided by operations: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 181 | 173 |
| Amortization of finance costs, discounts and premiums, net | 2 | 6 |
| Stock compensation expense | 3 | 5 |
| Deferred income taxes | (9) | (13) |
| Gain on sale of assets | (59) | (4) |
| (Gain) loss on foreign currency transactions and derivatives | (1) | 2 |
| Gain on property insurance settlement | (1) | — |
| Equity in earnings of affiliates | (2) | (3) |
| Change in due from managers | (83) | (75) |
| Distributions from equity investments | 12 | 4 |
| Changes in other assets | 9 | 16 |
| Changes in other liabilities | (17) | (46) |
| Cash provided by operating activities | 219 | 164 |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Proceeds from sales of assets, net | 115 | 33 |
| Return of investment | 7 | — |
| Advances to and investments in affiliates | (1) | — |
| Capital expenditures: | | |
| Renewals and replacements | (94) | (125) |
| Redevelopment and acquisition-related investments | (73) | (45) |
| Change in furniture, fixtures and equipment ("FF&E") replacement fund | (12) | (28) |
| Cash used in investing activities | (58) | (165) |
| FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Draws on credit facility | 170 | — |
| Repayment of credit facility | (70) | — |
| Mortgage debt and other prepayments and scheduled maturities | (20) | — |
| Repurchase of common OP units | (81) | — |
| Distributions on common OP units | (151) | (199) |
| Other financing activities | — | 1 |
| Cash used in financing activities | (152) | (198) |
| Effects of exchange rate changes on cash held | 4 | (7) |

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| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | 13 | (206) |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD | 221 | 666 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD | \$234 | \$460 |

See notes to condensed consolidated statements.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Quarter ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(unaudited)

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information (in millions):

| | Quarter ended March 31, 2016 2015 | |
|---|--|------|
| Interest paid - periodic interest expense | \$34 | \$43 |
| Income taxes paid | \$2 | \$1 |

See notes to condensed consolidated statements.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC., HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, L.P., AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Organization

Description of Business

Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. operates as a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust (“REIT”), with its operations conducted solely through Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. and its subsidiaries. Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, operates through an umbrella partnership structure, with Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc., a Maryland corporation, as its sole general partner. In the notes to these condensed consolidated financial statements, we use the terms “we” or “our” to refer to Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. and Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. together, unless the context indicates otherwise. We also use the term “Host Inc.” specifically to refer to Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. and the term “Host L.P.” specifically to refer to Host Hotels & Resorts, L.P. in cases where it is important to distinguish between Host Inc. and Host L.P. As of March 31, 2016, Host Inc. holds approximately 99% of Host L.P.’s OP units.

Consolidated Portfolio

As of March 31, 2016, our consolidated portfolio, primarily consisting of luxury and upper upscale hotels, is located in the following countries:

| | Hotels |
|---------------|--------|
| United States | 92 |
| Australia | 1 |
| Brazil | 3 |
| Canada | 2 |
| Chile | 2 |
| Mexico | 1 |
| New Zealand | 2 |
| Total | 103 |

Joint Ventures

We own a non-controlling interest in a joint venture in Europe (“Euro JV”) that owns hotels in two separate funds. We own a 32.1% interest in the first fund (“Euro JV Fund I”) (3 hotels) and a 33.4% interest in the second fund (“Euro JV Fund II”) (7 hotels).

As of March 31, 2016, the Euro JV owned hotels located in the following countries:

Hotels

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Belgium | 1 |
| France | 3 |
| Germany | 1 |
| Spain | 2 |
| Sweden | 1 |
| The Netherlands | 1 |
| United Kingdom | 1 |
| Total | 10 |

We also own non-controlling interests in an additional five joint ventures that own eight hotels totaling approximately 3,300 rooms.

HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, INC., HOST HOTELS & RESORTS, L.P., AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

We have condensed or omitted certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements presented in accordance with GAAP in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. We believe the disclosures made herein are adequate to prevent the information presented from being misleading. However, the financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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

In our opinion, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary to present fairly our financial position as of March 31, 2016, and the results of our operations and cash flows for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of full year performance because of the impact of seasonal variations.

New Accounting Standards

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU No. 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which is intended to simplify accounting for share-based payment transactions and will affect the classification of certain share-based awards and related tax withholdings. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We do not anticipate implementation will have a material effect on our financial statements or on the stock compensation plans currently outstanding; however, its effect on future stock compensation plans will be dependent upon the design of those plans.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which affects aspects of accounting for lease agreements. Under the new standard, most leases that previously were accounted for as operating leases now would require recognition of the lease assets and lease liabilities by lessees on the balance sheet. However, the effect on the statement of operations and the statement of cash flows largely is unchanged. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 18, 2018, with early application permitted. We have not yet completed our assessment of the effect of the new standard on our financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-02, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. The ASU amends the consolidation guidance for variable interest entities (VIEs) and general partners' investments in limited partnerships and modifies the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are VIEs or voting interest entities. The ASU is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Specifically, as a result of the elimination of the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership, and that these partnerships should be evaluated under the VIE or Voting Interest model, we re-evaluated the VIE determination of our non-wholly-owned partnerships. We adopted this standard January 1, 2016, and applied the changes retrospectively. As a result, we no longer consolidate the partnership that owns the Fort Lauderdale Marriott Harbor Beach Resort & Spa, wherein we are the managing partner and hold 49.9% of the partnership interests, due to the voting rights of the third-party owner. Accordingly, the operations, assets and liabilities of the hotel no longer are included in our consolidated financial statements. Instead, we have included our interest in the hotel based on the carrying amount on January 1, 2015 in advances to and investments in affiliates and our portion of

the hotel's earnings are recorded to equity in earnings of affiliates, with no cumulative-effect adjustment. As a result of the adoption, total assets and total liabilities at December 31, 2015 were reduced by \$128 million and \$150 million, respectively, and total revenues and net income for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 were reduced by \$15 million and \$5 million, respectively. The deconsolidation of this entity had no effect on the total equity of Host Inc. stockholders, total Host L.P capital or net income attributable to Host Inc. or Host L.P.

Additionally, three partnerships now are considered VIE's as the general partner maintains control over the decisions that most significantly impact the partnerships; however, this consideration did not change the consolidation determination. This includes the operating partnership, Host L.P., which is consolidated by Host Inc., wherein Host Inc. is the general partner and holds 99% of the limited partner interests. Host Inc.'s sole significant asset is its investment in Host L.P. and, consequently, substantially all of Host Inc.'s assets and liabilities represent assets and liabilities of Host

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L.P. All of Host Inc.'s debt is an obligation of Host L.P and may be settled only with assets of Host L.P. We also determined that our consolidated partnership that owns the Houston Airport Marriott, wherein we are the general partner and hold 85% of the partnership interests, is a VIE. The total assets of this VIE are \$60 million and consist of cash and property and equipment. Liabilities for the VIE total \$1 million and consist of deferred revenue. The unconsolidated partnership that owns the Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, wherein we hold 11% of the limited partner interests, is also a VIE. The carrying amount of this investment is \$(7) million and is included in advances to and investments in affiliates. The mortgage debt held by this VIE is non-recourse to us.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which affects virtually all aspects of an entity's revenue recognition. The new standard sets forth five prescribed steps to determine the timing and amount of revenue to be recognized to appropriately depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-08, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations, which further clarifies the application of the standard depending on whether the entity is a principal or an agent. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date, which deferred the effectiveness of ASU No. 2014-09 to reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and permitted early application for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. We have not yet completed our assessment of the effect of the new standard on our financial statements, including possible transition alternatives.

3. Earnings Per Common Share (Unit)

Host Inc. Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of Host Inc. common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common stockholders, as adjusted for potentially dilutive securities, by the weighted average number of shares of Host Inc. common stock outstanding plus other potentially dilutive securities. Dilutive securities may include shares granted under comprehensive stock plans, other non-controlling interests that have the option to convert their limited partnership interests to common OP units and convertible debt securities. No effect is shown for any securities that are anti-dilutive. We have 9.1 million OP units which are convertible into 9.3 million common shares which are not included in Host Inc.'s calculation of earnings per share as their effect is not dilutive. The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per common share is shown below (in millions, except per share amounts):

| | Quarter ended March 31, | |
|--|----------------------------|------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Net income | \$184 | \$99 |
| Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests | (2) | (1) |

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Net income attributable to Host Inc. | \$182 | \$98 |
| Basic weighted average shares outstanding | 749.6 | 756.0 |
| Assuming distribution of common shares granted under the | | |
| comprehensive stock plans, less shares assumed purchased | | |
| at market | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Diluted weighted average shares outstanding ⁽¹⁾ | 749.7 | 756.3 |
| Basic earnings per common share | \$.24 | \$.13 |
| Diluted earnings per common share | \$.24 | \$.13 |

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(1) There were approximately 31 million potentially dilutive shares for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 related to our exchangeable senior debentures, which were anti-dilutive for the period. The exchangeable senior debentures were redeemed in 2015 in exchange for 32 million shares.

Host L.P. Earnings Per Common Unit

Basic earnings per common unit is computed by dividing net income attributable to common unitholders by the weighted average number of common units outstanding. Diluted earnings per common unit is computed by dividing net income attributable to common unitholders, as adjusted for potentially dilutive securities, by the weighted average number of common units outstanding plus other potentially dilutive securities. Dilutive securities may include units distributed to Host Inc. to support Host Inc. common shares granted under comprehensive stock plans, other non-controlling interests that have the option to convert their limited partnership interests to common OP units and convertible debt securities. No effect is shown for any securities that are anti-dilutive. The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per unit is shown below (in millions, except per unit amounts):

| | Quarter ended March 31, | |
|---|----------------------------|-------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Net income | \$184 | \$99 |
| Less: Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests | — | — |
| Net income attributable to Host L.P. | \$184 | \$99 |
| Basic weighted average units outstanding | 742.9 | 749.4 |
| Assuming distribution of common shares granted under the comprehensive stock plans, less shares assumed purchased at market | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Diluted weighted average units outstanding ⁽¹⁾ | 743.0 | 749.7 |
| Basic earnings per common unit | \$.25 | \$.13 |
| Diluted earnings per common unit | \$.25 | \$.13 |

(1) There were approximately 30 million potentially dilutive units for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 related to our exchangeable senior debentures, which were anti-dilutive for the period. The exchangeable senior debentures were redeemed in 2015 and Host L.P. issued 31.3 million units.

4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following (in millions):

| | March | |
|--|-------------|----------------------|
| | 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 |
| Land and land improvements | \$2,047 | \$ 2,044 |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | 13,584 | 13,472 |
| Furniture and equipment | 2,341 | 2,283 |
| Construction in progress | 222 | 289 |
| | 18,194 | 18,088 |
| Less accumulated depreciation and amortization | (7,643) | (7,505) |
| | \$10,551 | \$ 10,583 |

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5. Debt

Credit facility. During the quarter, we had net borrowings under the revolver portion of our credit facility of \$100 million. As of March 31, 2016, we had \$592 million of available capacity under the credit facility.

Mortgage debt. In connection with the sales of the Novotel and ibis Wellington, we repaid NZ\$30 million (\$20 million) of the mortgage loan secured by the New Zealand properties.

Subsequent to quarter end, on April 1, 2016, we repaid the \$100 million mortgage loan secured by the Hyatt Regency Reston, through a draw on the revolver portion of our credit facility.

6. Equity of Host Inc. and Capital of Host L.P.

Equity of Host Inc.

Equity of Host Inc. is allocated between controlling and non-controlling interests as follows (in millions):

| | Equity of | | | |
|--|-----------|---|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Host Inc. | Non-redeemable, non-controlling interests | Total equity | Redeemable, non-controlling interests |
| Balance, December 31, 2015 | \$7,064 | \$ 40 | \$7,104 | \$ 143 |
| Net income | 182 | — | 182 | 2 |
| Issuance of common stock | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| Repurchase of common stock | (81) | — | (81) | — |
| Dividends declared on common stock | (149) | — | (149) | — |
| Distributions to non-controlling interests | — | — | — | (1) |
| Other changes in ownership | (13) | 1 | (12) | 12 |
| Other comprehensive income | 13 | — | 13 | — |
| Balance, March 31, 2016 | \$7,020 | \$ 41 | \$7,061 | \$ 156 |

Capital of Host L.P.

As of March 31, 2016, Host Inc. is the owner of approximately 99% of Host L.P.'s common OP units. The remaining common OP units are held by third party limited partners. Each OP unit may be redeemed for cash or, at the election of Host Inc., Host Inc. common stock, based on the conversion ratio of 1.021494 shares of Host Inc. common stock for each OP unit.

In exchange for any shares issued by Host Inc., Host L.P. will issue OP units to Host Inc. based on the applicable conversion ratio. Additionally, funds used by Host Inc. to pay dividends on its common stock are provided by

distributions from Host L.P.

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Capital of Host L.P. is allocated between controlling and non-controlling interests as follows (in millions):

| | Capital of Host L.P. | Non- controlling Interests | Total Capital | Limited Partnership Interests of Third Parties |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Balance, December 31, 2015 | \$7,064 | \$ 40 | \$7,104 | \$ 143 |
| Net income | 182 | — | 182 | 2 |
| Issuance of common OP units | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| Repurchase of common OP units | (81) | — | (81) | — |
| Distributions declared on common OP units | (149) | — | (149) | (1) |
| Other changes in ownership | (13) | 1 | (12) | 12 |
| Other comprehensive income | 13 | — | 13 | — |
| Balance, March 31, 2016 | \$7,020 | \$ 41 | \$7,061 | \$ 156 |

For Host Inc. and Host L.P., during the first quarter of 2016 and 2015, we reclassified a net loss of \$4 million and a net gain of \$5 million, respectively, that had been recognized previously in foreign currency translation and other comprehensive income (loss) of unconsolidated affiliates in other comprehensive income related to the sale of two properties in New Zealand in 2016 and the Delta Meadowvale Hotel & Conference Centre in 2015 and recognized such gain (loss) in gain on sale of assets on our consolidated statement of operations.

Dividends/Distributions

On February 16, 2016, Host Inc.'s Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.20 per share on its common stock. The dividend was paid on April 15, 2016 to stockholders of record as of March 31, 2016. Accordingly, Host L.P. made a distribution of \$0.2042988 per unit on its common OP units based on the current conversion ratio.

Share Repurchase

In October 2015, Host Inc.'s Board of Directors authorized a second program to repurchase up to \$500 million of Host Inc. common stock. During the first quarter of 2016, we repurchased 5.1 million shares at an average price of \$16.08 for a total purchase price of approximately \$81 million. As of March 31, 2016, we have \$242 million of repurchase capacity remaining under the program. The common stock may be purchased in the open market or through private transactions, including principal transactions with various financial institutions, like accelerated share repurchases, forwards, options and similar transactions, from time to time, dependent upon market conditions. The plan does not obligate us to repurchase any specific number or any specific dollar amount of shares and may be suspended at any time at our discretion. The shares repurchased constitute authorized but unissued shares.

7. Dispositions

During the first quarter, we sold the Novotel Wellington and ibis Wellington for NZ\$67 million (\$45 million) and repaid NZ\$30 million (\$20 million) of the mortgage loan secured by the New Zealand properties. We also sold the San Diego Marriott Mission Valley for \$76 million on February 11, 2016. The following table provides summary results of operations for the three hotels sold in 2016 and eight hotels sold in 2015, which are included in continuing operations (in millions):

| | Quarter ended March 31, 2016 2015 | |
|---------------------|--|-------|
| Revenues | \$4 | \$ 35 |
| Income before taxes | 2 | 2 |
| Gain on disposals | 58 | 3 |

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8. Fair Value Measurements

The following tables detail the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as well as non-recurring fair value measurements, at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively (in millions):

| | Fair Value at Measurement Date Using | | | Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | Balance at March 31, 2016 | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | |
| Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis: | | | | |
| Assets | | | | |
| Foreign currency forward sale contracts ⁽¹⁾ | \$6 | \$ — | \$ 6 | \$ — |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Interest rate swap derivatives ⁽¹⁾ | (1) | — | (1) | — |
| Foreign currency forward sale contracts ⁽¹⁾ | (2) | — | (2) | — |

| | Fair Value at Measurement Date Using | | | Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | Balance at December 31, 2015 | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | |
| Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis: | | | | |
| Assets | | | | |
| Foreign currency forward sale contracts ⁽¹⁾ | \$17 | \$ — | \$ 17 | \$ — |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Interest rate swap derivatives ⁽¹⁾ | (1) | — | (1) | — |

⁽¹⁾These derivative contracts have been designated as hedging instruments.

Derivatives and Hedging

Interest rate swap derivatives designated as cash flow hedges. We have designated our floating-to-fixed interest rate swap derivative as a cash flow hedge. The purpose of the interest rate swap is to hedge against changes in cash flows (interest payments) attributable to fluctuations in variable rate debt. The derivative is valued based on the prevailing market yield curve on the date of measurement. We also evaluate counterparty credit risk when we calculate the fair value of the swap. Changes in the fair value of the derivative are recorded to other comprehensive income (loss) on the accompanying balance sheets. The hedge was fully effective as of March 31, 2016.

The following table summarizes our interest rate swap derivative designated as a cash flow hedge (in millions):

| Transaction Date | Total Notional Amount | Maturity Date | Swapped Index | All-in-Rate | Change in Fair Value Gain (Loss) Quarter ended March 31, 20162015 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| November 2011 ⁽¹⁾ | A\$ 62 | November 2016 | Reuters BBSY | 6.7 % | \$ — \$ — |

(1) The swap was entered into in connection with the A\$86 million (\$66 million) mortgage loan on the Hilton Melbourne South Wharf.

Foreign Investment Hedging Instruments. We have five foreign currency forward sale contracts that hedge a portion of the foreign currency exposure resulting from the eventual repatriation of our net investment in foreign operations. These derivatives are considered hedges of the foreign currency exposure of a net investment in a foreign operation and are marked-to-market with changes in fair value recorded to other comprehensive income (loss) within the equity portion of our balance sheet. The foreign currency forward sale contracts are valued based on the forward yield curve of the foreign currency to U.S. dollar forward exchange rate on the date of measurement. We also evaluate counterparty credit risk when we calculate the fair value of the derivatives.

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During the first quarter, in connection with the maturity of a foreign currency forward sale contract with a total notional amount of €30 million, for which we received total proceeds of approximately \$8 million, we entered into a new foreign currency forward sale contract with a total notional amount of €30 million. The gain related to the matured contract is included in accumulated other comprehensive income and will be recognized in earnings when our investment in the Euro JV has been repatriated.

The following table summarizes our foreign currency forward sale contracts (in millions):

| Currently Outstanding | Total | | Forward Purchase Date Range | Change in Fair Value - All Contracts | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Transaction | Total | | Gain (Loss) | Quarter ended March 31, |
| Transaction Date Range | Amount in Foreign Currency | Transaction Amount in Dollars | | 2016 | 2015 |
| May 2014-January 2016 | € 100 | \$ 118 | May 2017-January 2018 | \$ (4) | \$ 14 |
| November 2014 | C\$ 25 | \$ 22 | November 2016 | \$ (1) | \$ 1 |

In addition to the foreign currency forward sale contracts, we have designated a portion of the foreign currency draws on our credit facility as hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Changes in fair value of the designated credit facility draws are recorded to other comprehensive income (loss).

The following table summarizes the draws on our credit facility that are designated as hedges of net investments in foreign operations (in millions):

| Currency | Balance Outstanding in US\$ | Balance Outstanding in Foreign Currency | Gain (Loss) Quarter ended March 31, | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | 2016 | 2015 |
| Canadian dollars ⁽¹⁾ | \$ 35 | C\$ 46 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 |
| Euros | \$ 88 | € 77 | \$ 4 | \$ 10 |
| New Zealand dollars | \$ 21 | NZ\$ 30 | \$ 1 | \$ — |

(1) We have drawn an additional \$47 million on the credit facility in Canadian dollars, which draw has not been designated as a hedging instrument.

Other Liabilities

Fair Value of Other Financial Liabilities. We did not elect the fair value measurement option for any of our other financial liabilities. The fair values of secured debt and our credit facility are determined based on the expected future payments discounted at risk-adjusted rates. Senior Notes and the Exchangeable Senior Debentures are valued based on quoted market prices. The fair values of financial instruments not included in this table are estimated to be equal to their carrying amounts.

The fair value of certain financial liabilities is shown below (in millions):

| | March 31, 2016 | | December 31, 2015 | |
|---|----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| | Carrying | | Carrying | |
| | Amount | Fair Value | Amount | Fair Value |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Senior notes (Level 1) | \$2,377 | \$ 2,478 | \$2,376 | \$ 2,452 |
| Credit facility (Level 2) | 1,401 | 1,408 | 1,291 | 1,298 |
| Mortgage debt and other, excluding capital leases (Level 2) | 182 | 182 | 199 | 199 |

9. Geographic Information

We consider each of our hotels to be an operating segment, none of which meets the threshold for a reportable segment. We also allocate resources and assess operating performance based on individual hotels. All of our other real estate investment activities (primarily office buildings and apartments) are immaterial and, with our operating segments,

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meet the aggregation criteria, and thus, we report one segment: hotel ownership. Our consolidated foreign operations consist of hotels in six countries. There were no intersegment sales during the periods presented.

The following table presents total revenues and property and equipment for each of the geographical areas in which we operate (in millions):

| | Revenues | | Property and Equipment, net | |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | Quarter ended March 31, | | March 31, | December 31, |
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 |
| United States | \$1,296 | \$1,243 | \$10,243 | \$ 10,294 |
| Australia | 8 | 9 | 91 | 88 |
| Brazil | 7 | 7 | 58 | 53 |
| Canada | 10 | 14 | 73 | 66 |
| Chile | 5 | 7 | 48 | 44 |
| Mexico | 7 | 7 | 18 | 18 |
| New Zealand | 6 | 15 | 20 | 20 |
| Total | \$1,339 | \$1,302 | \$10,551 | \$ 10,583 |

10. Non-controlling Interests

Other Consolidated Partnerships. We consolidate four majority-owned partnerships that have third-party, non-controlling ownership interests. The third-party partnership interests are included in non-controlling interests — other consolidated partnerships on the balance sheets and totaled \$41 million and \$40 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. One of the partnerships has a finite life that terminates in 2095, and the associated non-controlling interests are redeemable at our option at the end of, but not prior to, the finite life.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests of consolidated partnerships is included in our determination of net income. Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests of third parties was immaterial for both quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Host Inc.'s treatment of the non-controlling interests of Host L.P.: Host Inc. adjusts the non-controlling interests of Host L.P. each period so that the amount presented equals the greater of its carrying value based on accumulated historical cost or its redemption value. The historical cost is based on the proportional relationship between the historical cost of equity held by our common stockholders relative to that of the unitholders of Host L.P. The redemption value is based on the amount of cash or Host Inc. common stock, at our option, that would be paid to the non-controlling interests of Host L.P. if it were terminated. Therefore, the redemption value of the common OP units is equivalent to the number of shares that would be issued upon conversion of the common OP units held by third parties valued at the market price of Host Inc. common stock at the balance sheet date. One common OP unit may be exchanged into 1.021494 shares of Host Inc. common stock. Non-controlling interests of Host L.P. are classified in

the mezzanine section of our balance sheets as they do not meet the requirements for equity classification because the redemption feature requires the delivery of registered shares.

The table below details the historical cost and redemption values for the non-controlling interests:

| | March 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| OP units outstanding (millions) | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Market price per Host Inc. common share | \$16.70 | \$ 15.34 |
| Shares issuable upon conversion of one OP unit | 1.021494 | 1.021494 |
| Redemption value (millions) | \$156 | \$ 143 |
| Historical cost (millions) | 89 | 90 |
| Book value (millions) ⁽¹⁾ | 156 | 143 |

(1) The book value recorded is equal to the greater of redemption value or historical cost.

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Net income is allocated to the non-controlling interests of Host L.P. based on their weighted average ownership interest during the period. Net income attributable to the non-controlling interests of Host L.P. for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$2 million and \$1 million, respectively.

11. Legal Proceedings

We are involved in various legal proceedings in the normal course of business regarding the operation of our hotels and company matters. To the extent not covered by insurance, these legal proceedings generally fall into the following broad categories: disputes involving hotel-level contracts, employment litigation, compliance with laws such as the Americans with Disabilities Act, tax disputes and other general matters. Under our management agreements, our operators have broad latitude to resolve individual hotel-level claims for amounts generally less than \$150,000. However, for matters exceeding such threshold, our operators may not settle claims without our consent.

Based on our analysis of legal proceedings with which we currently are involved or of which we are aware and our experience in resolving similar claims in the past, we have accrued approximately \$3 million as of March 31, 2016 for liabilities related to legal proceedings and estimate that, in the aggregate, our losses related to these proceedings will not exceed \$10 million. We believe this range represents the maximum potential loss for all of our legal proceedings. We are not aware of any other matters with a reasonably possible unfavorable outcome for which disclosure of a loss contingency is required. No assurances can be given as to the outcome of any pending legal proceedings.

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

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report. Host Inc. operates as a self-managed and self-administered REIT. Host Inc. is the sole general partner of Host L.P. and holds approximately 99% of its partnership interests. Host L.P. is a limited partnership operating through an umbrella partnership structure. The remaining common OP units are owned by various unaffiliated limited partners.

Forward-Looking Statements

In this report on Form 10-Q, we make forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as "anticipate," "believe," "could," "expect," "may," "intend," "predict," "project," "plan," "will," "estimate" and other similar phrases, including references to assumptions and forecasts of future results. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results to differ materially from those anticipated at the time the forward-looking statements are made.

The following factors, among others, could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in the forward-looking statements:

- the effect on lodging demand of (i) changes in national and local economic and business conditions, including concerns about the duration and strength of U.S. economic growth, global economic prospects and the value of the U.S. dollar, and (ii) other factors such as natural disasters, weather, pandemics, changes in the international political climate, and the occurrence or potential occurrence of terrorist attacks, all of which will affect occupancy rates at our hotels and the demand for hotel products and services;
- the impact of geopolitical developments outside the U.S., such as the pace of the economic recovery in Europe, the slowing of growth in markets such as China and Brazil, or unrest in the Middle East, which could affect the relative volatility of global credit markets generally, global travel and lodging demand, including with respect to our foreign hotel properties;
- the continuing volatility in global financial and credit markets, and the impact of budget deficits and pending and future U.S. governmental action to address such deficits through reductions in spending and similar austerity measures, which could materially adversely affect U.S. and global economic conditions, business activity, credit availability, borrowing costs, and lodging demand;
- operating risks associated with the hotel business, including the effect of increasing labor costs or changes in workplace rules that affect labor costs;
- the effect of rating agency downgrades of our debt securities on the cost and availability of new debt financings;
- the reduction in our operating flexibility and the limitation on our ability to pay dividends and make distributions resulting from restrictive covenants in our debt agreements, which limit the amount of distributions from Host L.P. to Host Inc., and other risks associated with the level of our indebtedness or related to restrictive covenants in our debt agreements, including the risk of default that could occur;
- our ability to maintain our properties in a first-class manner, including meeting capital expenditures requirements, and the effect of renovations, including temporary closures, 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;
- our ability to acquire or develop additional properties and the risk that potential acquisitions or developments may not perform in accordance with our expectations;
- relationships with property managers and joint venture partners and our ability to realize the expected benefits of our joint ventures and other strategic relationships;
-

our ability to recover fully under our existing insurance policies for terrorist acts and our ability to maintain adequate or full replacement cost “all-risk” property insurance policies on our properties on commercially reasonable terms;

- the effect of a data breach or significant disruption of hotel operator information technology networks as a result of cyber attacks;
- the effects of tax legislative action and other changes in laws and regulations, or the interpretation thereof, including the need for compliance with new environmental and safety requirements;

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- the ability of Host Inc. and each of the REITs acquired, established or to be established by Host Inc. to continue to satisfy complex rules in order to qualify as REITs for federal income tax purposes, Host L.P.'s ability to satisfy the rules required to maintain its status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, and Host Inc.'s and Host L.P.'s ability and the ability of our subsidiaries, and similar entities to be acquired or established by us, to operate effectively within the limitations imposed by these rules; and
- risks associated with our ability to execute our dividend policy, including factors such as investment activity, operating results and the economic outlook, any or all of which may influence the decision of our board of directors as to whether to pay future dividends at levels previously disclosed or to use available cash to pay special dividends.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. Achievement of future results is subject to risks, uncertainties and potentially inaccurate assumptions, including those risk factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 and in other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, we can give no assurance that we will attain these expectations or that any deviations will not be material.

Operating Results and Outlook

Operating Results

The following table reflects certain line items from our statement of operations and significant operating statistics (in millions, except per share and hotel statistics):

Historical Income Statement Data:

| | Quarter ended | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|
| | March 31, | | |
| | 2016 | 2015 | Change |
| Total revenues | \$1,339 | \$1,302 | 2.8 % |
| Net income | 184 | 99 | 85.9 % |
| Operating profit | 151 | 133 | 13.5 % |
| Operating profit margin under GAAP | 11.3 % | 10.2 % | 110 bps |
| Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | \$345 | \$321 | 7.5 % |
| Diluted earnings per share | \$.24 | \$.13 | 84.6 % |
| NAREIT and Adjusted FFO per diluted share ⁽¹⁾ | .41 | .35 | 17.1 % |

Comparable Hotel Data:

| | 2016 Comparable Hotels (2) | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Quarter ended | | |
| | March 31, | | |
| | 2016 | 2015 | Change |
| Comparable hotel revenues ⁽¹⁾ | \$1,211 | \$1,172 | 3.2 % |
| Comparable hotel EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | 319 | 298 | 6.8 % |
| Comparable hotel EBITDA margin ⁽¹⁾ | 26.3 % | 25.4 % | 90 bps |
| Change in comparable hotel RevPAR - Constant US\$ | 3.6 % | | |
| Change in comparable hotel RevPAR - Nominal US\$ | 3.0 % | | |

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Change in comparable domestic RevPAR | 3.4 | % |
| Change in comparable international RevPAR - Constant US\$ | 9.6 | % |

(1) Adjusted EBITDA, NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO per diluted share and comparable hotel operating results (including comparable hotel revenues and comparable hotel EBITDA and margins) are non-GAAP (U.S. generally accepted accounting principles) financial measures within the meaning of the rules of the SEC. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” for more information on these measures, including why we believe that these supplemental measures are useful, reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP measure, and the limitations on the use of these supplemental measures.

(2) Comparable hotel operating statistics for 2016 and 2015 are based on 93 hotels as of March 31, 2016.

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Revenue per Available Room (“RevPAR”)

Comparable RevPAR on a constant US\$ basis improved 3.6% for the first quarter, driven by an increase in occupancy of 210 basis points to 75.5% and rate growth of 0.7%. While some of this occupancy growth can be attributed to the reduced levels of renovation disruption from 2015, overall it still reflects solid demand growth for our hotels and our first quarter average occupancy rate is the highest it’s been since 2000. Transient revenues improved 5.4% for the quarter due to a significant increase in transient room nights sold. Group revenue growth was limited to just 0.6%, as strong results in January and February were offset by weakness in March due in part to the shift in the timing of the Easter holiday. Our domestic results varied by market, with San Francisco and Los Angeles leading the portfolio both with increases in RevPAR greater than 12%, primarily due to improvement in rates and increased group business. Washington, D.C. experienced 7.3% RevPAR growth due to less renovation disruption compared to the prior year. Our Boston and Denver properties experienced declines in RevPAR due to difficult comparisons to the prior year, as increased group business in the first quarter of 2015 did not repeat.

On a constant US\$ basis, RevPAR at our comparable international properties increased 9.6% for the first quarter. Occupancy for our properties in Latin America increased over 1,200 basis points due to a stabilization in occupancy at the ibis and Novotel Rio de Janeiro Parque Olimpico properties, which opened in the fourth quarter of 2014, and increased travel related to the upcoming Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. In addition, the Calgary Marriott Downtown benefited from the completion in 2015 of an extensive renovation project which had impacted 2015 results. However, the improvements in operations at our international properties were offset by the strengthening of the U.S. dollar, and RevPAR on a nominal basis declined for the quarter.

Rooms

Our comparable room revenue increased 4.3% for the quarter, reflecting the 3.6% increase in comparable RevPAR on a constant US\$ basis, and the additional leap year day in 2016, partially offset by currency translation effects for our international properties. At the same time, comparable rooms expenses increased just 2.3% for the quarter as operators were able to limit cost growth, leading to improvement in overall profitability.

Food and beverage

Comparable food and beverage revenue increased just 1.0% for the quarter; however, well-controlled food and beverage expenses and improvement in hourly productivity led to a 2.4% increase in profitability.

Operating profit

Operating profit margins (calculated based on GAAP operating profit as a percentage of GAAP revenues) increased 110 basis points for the first quarter of 2016. These operating profit margins are affected significantly by several items, including operations from recently acquired hotels, dispositions, depreciation, and corporate expenses. Our comparable hotel EBITDA margins, which exclude these items, increased 90 basis points, to 26.3%, for the quarter. The improvements in margins were driven by an 11.3% decrease in utility costs at our comparable hotels, reflecting mild winter weather, favorable gas and electric prices as well as the impact of our energy conservation projects. In the first quarter of 2016, hotels that had completed energy conservation projects decreased their utility cost by approximately 16.5% compared to a decrease of approximately 9.5% throughout the rest of the portfolio. Productivity improvements for the rooms and F&B departments accounted for the remainder of the margin improvements.

Net income, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted FFO per Diluted Share

Net income for the quarter increased \$85 million due to improved operations, an increase in gains on dispositions and a decrease in interest expense due to the refinancing of senior notes in 2015. Adjusted EBITDA increased \$24 million for the quarter, due to the improvements in operations compared to the first quarter of 2015. These improvements, coupled with benefits from our recent share repurchases and lower interest expense due to refinancing efforts in 2015, led to a \$0.06, or 17.1%, increase in Adjusted FFO per diluted share for the quarter.

The trends and transactions described for Host Inc. affected similarly the operating results for Host L.P., as the only significant difference between the Host Inc. and the Host L.P. statements of operations relates to the treatment of income attributable to the third party limited partners of Host L.P.

Outlook

The lodging industry is now entering the seventh year of its recovery from the economic recession in 2008/2009. While the pace of the recovery has been rather muted, steady increases in GDP, a strengthening labor market and solid business investment have

generated consistent improvements in lodging demand. As a result, we have had consistent RevPAR growth between 4% and 6% during this recovery and have now generally returned to the prior peak RevPAR levels. During the first five years of this lodging cycle, the industry experienced a prolonged period of slow supply growth, as the modest improvements in lodging fundamentals, coupled with tight credit markets, did not initiate significant new hotel construction. Recently, however, supply growth has increased to more normalized levels and even above historical levels in some markets, particularly in certain of our major markets such as New York. At the same time, consensus estimates of GDP growth, business investment and unemployment continue to indicate that we can expect demand growth in the near term. As a result, we believe we are still at a stage in the lodging cycle where demand growth will enable the industry to generally absorb new supply, and RevPAR will continue to grow at a rate greater than inflation.

As a result of the trends described above, we anticipate comparable hotel RevPAR growth for full year 2016 of between 3.0% to 4.0% on a constant US\$ basis.

The current outlook for the lodging industry is uncertain; therefore, there can be no assurances that any increases in hotel revenues or earnings at our properties will continue for any number of reasons, including, but not limited to, slower than anticipated growth in the economy, changes in travel patterns, and international economic and political instability.

Strategic Initiatives

Portfolio

Our portfolio includes multiple types of premium hotels, primarily located within a defined set of target markets that meet our investment criteria. We continue to focus on long-term results by investing in locations that we believe have strong demand generators that appeal to multiple customer segments, achieve premium rates and have relatively high barriers to entry that limit new supply. At the same time, we intend to reallocate capital out of markets where we expect lower growth prospects or where significant capital expenditures requirements are not justified. We also may dispose of assets in target markets when we have the opportunity to capitalize on value enhancement strategies and apply the proceeds to other business objectives.

During the quarter, we sold three non-core properties for a sales price of approximately \$121 million, including the sale of two properties located in New Zealand as part of our strategy to exit the Asia-Pacific market. We recorded gains on these sales of approximately \$57 million. Additionally, we have five properties currently under contract, which are expected to be sold in the second quarter, subject to customary closing conditions. We also expect to sell our two remaining properties in New Zealand and one hotel in Australia over the next twelve months but can provide no assurance on the timing or completion of any of these sales.

Balance Sheet

Stock Repurchase Program. In October 2015, Host Inc.'s Board of Directors approved a second program to repurchase up to \$500 million of Host Inc. common stock. The common stock may be purchased in the open market or through private transactions, including principal transactions with various financial institutions, like accelerated share repurchases, forwards, options and similar transactions, from time to time depending upon market conditions. The level of purchases also will depend upon operating results, funds generated by sales activity, dividends that may be required by tax gains on those sales and other investment options that may be available, including reinvesting in our portfolio or acquiring new hotels. The program does not obligate us to repurchase any specific number or any specific dollar amount of shares and may be suspended at any time at our discretion. During the first quarter of 2016, we repurchased 5.1 million shares at an average price of \$16.08 for a total purchase price of approximately \$81 million and have \$242 million of repurchase capacity remaining under the program.

We remain committed to our long-term strategic goal of generating superior returns to our stockholders by driving operating performance, refining our strategy to adapt to changes in the lodging industry, and making well-considered investments that will create real growth in stockholder value. Since the beginning of 2016, we have distributed \$380 million to stockholders through dividends and stock repurchases, including the 2015 fourth quarter dividend that was paid in January 2016.

Debt transactions. During the first quarter, we had net draws under the revolver portion of our credit facility of \$100 million and, as of March 31, 2016, had \$592 million of remaining available capacity thereunder. Subsequent to quarter end, we repaid the \$100 million mortgage loan secured by the Hyatt Regency Reston and made net draws on our credit facility of \$228 million, reflecting the timing of stock repurchases, dividend payments, and anticipated proceeds from asset sales. Additionally during the quarter, we repaid \$20 million of mortgage debt in connection with the sale of two New Zealand hotels.

Capital Investments

Capital Expenditures Projects. We continue to pursue opportunities to enhance asset value through select capital improvements, including projects that are designed specifically to increase the eco-efficiency of our hotels, incorporate elements of sustainable design, and replace aging equipment and systems with more efficient technology. During the first quarter, we have completed renovations of over 1,500 guestrooms, 104,000 square feet of meeting space and approximately 43,000 square feet of public space.

· Redevelopment and Return on Investment and Acquisition Capital Expenditures. Redevelopment and return on investment (“ROI”) projects primarily consist of large-scale redevelopment projects designed to increase cash flow and improve profitability by capitalizing on changing market conditions and the favorable locations of our properties, including projects such as the redevelopment of a hotel, the repositioning of a hotel restaurant, the installation of energy efficient systems or the conversion of underutilized space to more profitable uses. Additionally, in conjunction with the acquisition of a property, we prepare capital and operational improvement plans designed to maximize profitability. We spent approximately \$73 million for these projects during the first quarter of 2016, compared to \$45 million during the first quarter of 2015. Projects underway during the first quarter included the on-going redevelopment at the Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina, which we expect to be completed in June, the Denver Marriott Tech Center and Hyatt Regency San Francisco Airport, as well as the completion of several of our 2015 redevelopment projects, including the opening of the Axiom Hotel in San Francisco in January 2016.

We expect that ROI projects, including acquisition capital expenditures, for full year 2016 will be approximately \$185 million to \$200 million representing a decline of approximately \$83 million from 2015.

· Renewal and Replacement Capital Expenditures. We spent \$94 million on renewal and replacement capital expenditures during the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$125 million during the first quarter of 2015, representing a 25% decrease, resulting in less disruption at our properties in 2016 compared to 2015. These expenditures are designed to ensure that our standards for product quality are maintained and to enhance the overall competitiveness of our properties in the marketplace. Significant renewal and replacement projects completed during the first quarter included the renovation of all of the guestrooms at The Ritz-Carlton, Marina del Rey, the Coronado Island Marriott Resort & Spa and the Houston Marriott at the Texas Medical Center, in addition to the renovation of the 21,000 square foot ballroom at the Santa Clara Marriott and the ballrooms at the Costa Mesa Marriott and Marina del Rey Marriott. We expect that our investment in renewal and replacement expenditures in 2016 will total approximately \$305 million to \$320 million, representing a decrease of approximately \$75 million from 2015.

Results of Operations

The following tables reflect certain line items from our statements of operations (in millions, except percentages):

| | Quarter ended | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | Change |
| Total revenues | \$1,339 | \$1,302 | 2.8 % |
| Operating costs and expenses: | | | |
| Property-level costs ⁽¹⁾ | 1,164 | 1,145 | 1.7 |
| Corporate and other expenses | 27 | 24 | 12.5 |
| Gain on insurance settlements | 3 | — | N/M |
| Operating profit | 151 | 133 | 13.5 |
| Interest expense | 39 | 49 | (20.4) |
| Gain on sale of assets | 59 | 4 | 1,375.0 |

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| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-------|
| Benefit for income taxes | 9 | 9 | — |
| Income from continuing operations | 184 | 99 | 85.9 |
| Host Inc.: | | | |
| Net income attributable to non-controlling interests | \$2 | \$1 | 100.0 |
| Net income attributable to Host Inc. | 182 | 98 | 85.7 |
| Host L.P.: | | | |
| Net income attributable to non-controlling interests | \$— | \$— | — |
| Net income attributable to Host L.P. | 184 | 99 | 85.9 |

(1) Amount represents total operating costs and expenses from our unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations, less corporate and other expenses and gain on insurance settlements.
N/M=Not meaningful.

Statement of Operations Results and Trends

For first quarter of 2016, the following items have affected the year-over-year comparability of our operations.

- The results of hotels acquired or sold during the comparable periods (collectively, our “Recent Acquisitions and Dispositions”) had a significant impact on year-over-year comparisons. Our operations for the first quarter of 2016 were affected by the acquisition of The Phoenician in June 2015, partially offset by the sale of three hotels in the first quarter of 2016 and eight hotels in 2015. For the first quarter of 2016, the net effect of our Recent Acquisitions and Dispositions was to increase total revenues by \$13 million, increase net income by \$68 million (including a \$55 million increase to gain on sale of assets), and increase Adjusted EBITDA by \$12 million.
- In the first quarter of 2016, we reduced the number of hotels under-going disruptive renovations compared to the first quarter of 2015, when our revenues, net income and Adjusted EBITDA were more significantly impacted by disruptive renovations than typical quarters. While the redevelopment projects at hotels that were closed for portions of 2015 have been completed and the hotels have re-opened, results of these hotels have not yet significantly affected year over year comparisons, as some of the hotels were operating during the first quarter of 2015 and closed later in the year.
- Our domestic hotel portfolio represents approximately 97% of our revenues and total assets. However, for international properties, we are exposed to currency exchange risks in the normal course of business. Due to the strength of the U.S. dollar compared to the prior year, total revenues and Adjusted EBITDA were affected negatively by approximately \$6 million and \$2 million, respectively, for the first quarter of 2016, while there was minimal impact on net income.
- The first quarter of 2016 includes an extra day of operations due to the leap year.

Hotel Sales Overview

The following table presents total revenues in accordance with GAAP and includes both comparable and non-comparable hotels (in millions, except percentages):

| | Quarter ended | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|---|
| | March 31, | | | |
| | 2016 | 2015 | Change | |
| Revenues: | | | | |
| Rooms | \$843 | \$818 | 3.1 | % |
| Food and beverage | 408 | 403 | 1.2 | |
| Other | 88 | 81 | 8.6 | |
| Total revenues | \$1,339 | \$1,302 | 2.8 | |

Rooms. Rooms revenues increased 3.1% for the quarter reflecting an increase in constant dollar RevPAR of 3.6% at our comparable hotels as increased transient demand led to strong occupancy gains. The increase was partially offset by the results of our non-comparable hotels that are under renovation.

Food and beverage. Food and beverage (“F&B”) revenues increased 1.2% for the quarter. For our comparable hotels, F&B revenues increased 1.0% for the quarter, driven by growth in outlet revenues of 1.4%. F&B revenues also reflect

an increase of \$8 million for the quarter due to the effect of our Recent Acquisitions and Dispositions.

Other revenues. Other revenues increased 8.6%, to \$88 million, primarily due to a net positive effect of \$5 million for the quarter from our Recent Acquisitions and Dispositions.

Property-level Operating Expenses

The following table presents property-level operating expenses in accordance with GAAP and includes both comparable and non-comparable hotels (in millions, except percentages):

| | Quarter ended | | |
|---|---------------|---------|--------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | Change |
| Expenses: | | | |
| Rooms | \$221 | \$220 | 0.5 % |
| Food and beverage | 284 | 283 | 0.4 |
| Other departmental and support expenses | 328 | 321 | 2.2 |
| Management fees | 57 | 52 | 9.6 |
| Other property-level expenses | 93 | 96 | (3.1) |
| Depreciation and amortization | 181 | 173 | 4.6 |
| Total property-level operating expenses | \$1,164 | \$1,145 | 1.7 |

Our operating costs and expenses, which have both fixed and variable components, are affected by changes in occupancy, inflation, and revenues (which affect management fees), though the effect on specific costs will differ. Our wages and benefits account for approximately 57% of the operating expenses at our hotels (excluding depreciation). Other property level expenses consist of property taxes, the amounts and structure of which are highly dependent on local jurisdiction taxing authorities, and property and general liability insurance, all of which do not necessarily increase or decrease based on similar changes in revenues at our hotels.

Rooms. Rooms expenses increased \$1 million for the first quarter due to increases at our comparable hotels partially offset by a net decrease of \$2 million for the quarter for our Recent Acquisitions and Dispositions. In addition, travel agent commissions and controllable expenses decreased, while rooms wages and benefits costs increased, leading to a slight decrease in cost per occupied room compared to first quarter of 2015.

Food and beverage. F&B expenses increased \$1 million for the first quarter of 2016, reflecting an increase of 0.4% for the quarter at our comparable hotels. F&B hourly productivity improvement and well controlled labor and other costs for the quarter were offset by an increase of \$3 million due to the results of our Recent Acquisitions and Dispositions.

Other departmental and support expenses. Other departmental and support expenses increased \$7 million for the quarter, primarily due to an increase in hourly wages and credit card costs for the quarter, offset by an improvement in productivity and an 11% decrease in utilities expense at our comparable hotels.

Management fees. For the first quarter of 2016, base management fees, which generally are calculated as a percentage of total revenues, increased \$1 million. Incentive management fees, which generally are based on the level of operating profit at each property after we receive a priority return on our investment, increased \$4 million to \$17 million, as 51 of our properties earned incentive management fees for the first quarter of 2016.

Other Income and Expense

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

| | Quarter ended March 31, 2016 2015 | |
|---|--|-------|
| General and administrative cost | \$24 | \$ 25 |
| Non-cash stock-based compensation expense | 3 | 5 |
| Litigation (recoveries) accruals and acquisition costs, net | — | (6) |
| Total corporate and other expenses | \$27 | \$ 24 |

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Interest expense. Interest expense decreased \$10 million for the first quarter compared to the corresponding 2015 period, primarily due to the repayment or refinancing of debt during 2015 and the first quarter of 2016, which lowered our weighted average interest rate. The following table details our interest expense for the quarter (in millions):

| | Quarter ended March 31, 2016 2015 | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------|
| Cash interest expense ⁽¹⁾ | \$37 | \$43 |
| Non-cash interest expense | 2 | 6 |
| Total interest expense | \$39 | \$49 |

(1) Including the change in accrued interest, total cash interest paid was \$34 million and \$43 million for the first quarter of 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Gain on sale of assets. During the first quarter of 2016, we recognized a \$47 million gain on the sale of the San Diego Marriott Mission Valley and a \$10 million gain on the sale of two hotels in New Zealand. During the first quarter of 2015, we recognized a \$3 million gain on the sale of the Delta Meadowvale Hotel & Conference Centre.

Equity in earnings of affiliates. Equity in earnings of affiliates primarily reflects our interest in the operations of the Euro JV and the Fort Lauderdale Marriott Harbor Beach Resort & Spa. Upon adoption of ASU No. 2015-02, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis on January 1, 2016, the results of the Fort Lauderdale Marriott Harbor Beach Resort & Spa no longer are consolidated and now are included in equity in earnings (losses) of affiliates. We applied the standard retrospectively. See “Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” in this quarterly report for a discussion of the application of new accounting standards.

Benefit for income taxes. We lease substantially all of our properties to consolidated subsidiaries designated as taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRS”) for federal income tax purposes. The difference between hotel-level operating cash flow and the aggregate rent paid to Host L.P. by the TRS represents its taxable income or loss, on which we record an income tax provision or benefit. The income tax benefit recorded in the first quarter of 2016 primarily reflects hotel operations and foreign income taxes.

Comparable Hotel Sales Overview

We discuss operating results for our hotels on a comparable basis. Comparable hotels are those properties that we have consolidated for the entirety of the reporting periods being compared. Comparable hotels do not include the results of properties acquired or sold, or that incurred significant property damage or business interruption, or have undergone large scale capital projects during these periods. As of March 31, 2016, 93 of our 103 owned hotels are classified as comparable hotels. See “Comparable Hotel Operating Statistics” for a complete description of our comparable hotels. We also discuss our comparable operating results by property type (i.e. urban, suburban, resort, or airport), geographic market, and mix of business (i.e. transient, group, or contract).

Comparable Hotel Sales by Geographic Market

The following tables set forth performance information for our comparable hotels by geographic market as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively:

Comparable Hotels by Market in Constant US\$

| Market | As of March 31, 2016 | | Quarter ended March 31, 2016 | | | Quarter ended March 31, 2015 | | | Percent | |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------|---|
| | No. of Properties | No. of Rooms | Average Room Rate | Average Occupancy Percentage | RevPAR | Average Room Rate | Average Occupancy Percentage | RevPAR | Change in RevPAR | |
| Boston | 4 | 3,185 | \$185.93 | 69.1 % | \$128.51 | \$191.62 | 68.3 % | \$130.95 | (1.9) | % |
| New York | 8 | 6,960 | 234.65 | 79.6 | 186.85 | 246.23 | 75.4 | 185.69 | 0.6 | |
| Washington, D.C. | 12 | 6,023 | 206.59 | 70.6 | 145.81 | 205.24 | 66.2 | 135.95 | 7.3 | |
| Atlanta | 6 | 2,280 | 189.92 | 75.6 | 143.54 | 183.47 | 74.4 | 136.50 | 5.2 | |
| Florida | 8 | 4,559 | 280.34 | 82.8 | 231.99 | 278.20 | 83.0 | 231.00 | 0.4 | |
| Chicago | 6 | 2,392 | 148.41 | 60.7 | 90.11 | 154.75 | 58.1 | 89.86 | 0.3 | |
| Denver | 2 | 735 | 164.96 | 64.2 | 105.96 | 166.70 | 65.4 | 109.01 | (2.8) |) |
| Houston | 3 | 1,142 | 208.01 | 73.9 | 153.65 | 219.29 | 68.8 | 150.77 | 1.9 | |
| Phoenix | 3 | 1,241 | 284.50 | 82.3 | 234.22 | 284.94 | 82.3 | 234.42 | (0.1) |) |
| Seattle | 3 | 1,774 | 174.89 | 69.6 | 121.72 | 166.85 | 72.2 | 120.47 | 1.0 | |
| San Francisco | 4 | 2,912 | 286.77 | 80.1 | 229.72 | 254.48 | 80.2 | 204.17 | 12.5 | |
| Los Angeles | 8 | 3,228 | 202.69 | 83.2 | 168.58 | 186.54 | 80.5 | 150.25 | 12.2 | |
| San Diego | 3 | 2,981 | 205.11 | 81.4 | 166.88 | 206.51 | 81.5 | 168.26 | (0.8) |) |
| Hawaii | 3 | 1,682 | 356.03 | 90.6 | 322.63 | 351.79 | 90.2 | 317.19 | 1.7 | |
| Other | 11 | 7,270 | 182.14 | 71.6 | 130.50 | 180.37 | 68.9 | 124.29 | 5.0 | |
| Domestic | 84 | 48,364 | 222.14 | 75.9 | 168.52 | 220.52 | 73.9 | 162.99 | 3.4 | |
| Asia-Pacific | 3 | 685 | \$171.19 | 89.1 % | \$152.52 | \$170.18 | 87.3 % | \$148.61 | 2.6 | % |
| Canada | 2 | 849 | 151.98 | 50.7 | 77.08 | 153.89 | 49.2 | 75.79 | 1.7 | |
| Latin America | 4 | 964 | 190.71 | 66.8 | 127.34 | 192.12 | 54.3 | 104.30 | 22.1 | |
| International | 9 | 2,498 | 173.70 | 67.6 | 117.44 | 173.20 | 61.9 | 107.14 | 9.6 | |
| All Markets - | | | | | | | | | | |
| Constant US\$ | 93 | 50,862 | 219.99 | 75.5 | 166.00 | 218.55 | 73.3 | 160.23 | 3.6 | |

Comparable Hotels in Nominal US\$

| Market | As of March 31, 2016 | | Quarter ended March 31, 2016 | | | Quarter ended March 31, 2015 | | | Percent | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------|----|
| | No. of Properties | No. of Rooms | Average Room Rate | Average Occupancy Percentage | RevPAR | Average Room Rate | Average Occupancy Percentage | RevPAR | Change in RevPAR | |
| Asia-Pacific | 3 | 685 | \$171.19 | 89.1 % | \$152.52 | \$186.42 | 87.3 % | \$162.79 | (6.3) |)% |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|---|
| Canada | 2 | 849 | 151.98 | 50.7 | 77.08 | 169.51 | 49.2 | 83.48 | (7.7) |) |
| Latin America | 4 | 964 | 190.71 | 66.8 | 127.34 | 244.20 | 54.3 | 132.57 | (3.9) |) |
| International | 9 | 2,498 | 173.70 | 67.6 | 117.44 | 201.34 | 61.9 | 124.55 | (5.7) |) |
| Domestic | 84 | 48,364 | 222.14 | 75.9 | 168.52 | 220.52 | 73.9 | 162.99 | 3.4 | |
| All Markets - | | | | | | | | | | |

Nominal US\$ 93 50,862 219.99 75.5 166.00 219.72 73.3 161.09 3.0

RevPAR improvements continued to be led by our properties on the west coast, as San Francisco and Los Angeles had RevPAR increases of 12.5% and 12.2%, respectively, primarily due to strong rate growth. All of our comparable hotels in San Francisco experienced double digit rate growth due to Super Bowl demand, while rates at our Los Angeles hotels were driven by solid group reservations and strong transient demand. However, our other west coast properties in Seattle, Phoenix and San Diego underperformed the portfolio. In Phoenix, the RevPAR decline was due to a decrease in rate of 0.2% as a result of difficult comparisons to the Super Bowl in 2015. Our Seattle and San Diego markets were negatively affected by renovations at the W Seattle and Coronado Island Marriott Resort & Spa. At our Hawaiian properties, RevPAR was driven by strong transient demand, although competitive rates inhibited further rate growth.

On the east coast, our Washington, D.C. properties outperformed the portfolio primarily due to an increase in occupancy of 4.3 percentage points, along with slight rate growth of 0.7% due to the year over year benefit from the 2015 renovations. Conversely, in New York, supply growth has continued to negatively impact our hotels as RevPAR underperformed our portfolio with a slight increase of 0.6% driven entirely by a 4.2 percentage point increase in occupancy, as rate decreased by 4.7%. Our Boston hotels also underperformed our portfolio due to fewer citywide events.

In the southern and central U.S., our Atlanta market outperformed our portfolio with a combination of strong rate growth of 3.5%, due to a shift to the retail segment, and an increase in occupancy of 1.2 percentage points. RevPAR at our Chicago and Houston hotels were negatively affected by decreases in rate of 4.1% and 5.1%, respectively. Our Chicago properties were affected by a decrease in citywide room nights, while our Houston properties continued to be affected by disruption in the oil markets and increasing market supply. Our Florida properties experienced a slight increase in RevPAR of 0.4% due to rate growth of 0.8%. The mild winter in the Midwest and Northeast, as well as unseasonably cold weather in Florida, negatively impacted our Florida hotels. Our Denver market experienced a decline in RevPAR due to a combination of lower rates and a decline in occupancy of 1.2 percentage points due to increased supply in downtown Denver and renovations at the Westin Denver Downtown.

On a constant dollar basis, our international markets experienced RevPAR growth of 9.6%, led by our Latin America properties with RevPAR growth of 22.1%, due to occupancy increases of 31.7 and 21.3 percentage points at the Novotel and ibis Rio de Janeiro Parque Olimpico, respectively, driven by pre-Olympic test business and stabilization in occupancy following the opening of the hotels in the fourth quarter of 2014. Our Asia-Pacific properties underperformed the portfolio due to difficult comparisons resulting from the Cricket World Cup matches in New Zealand in 2015 and fewer citywide conventions in Melbourne. At our Canadian properties, falling oil prices and renovations continue to negatively impact our hotels. Due to the continued strength of the U.S. dollar on a relative basis, RevPAR at our international properties declined 5.7% on a nominal basis for the quarter.

Comparable Hotel Sales by Property Type

The following tables set forth performance information for our comparable hotels by property type as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively:

Comparable Hotels by Type in Nominal US\$

| Property type | As of March 31, 2016 | | Quarter ended March 31, 2016 | | | Quarter ended March 31, 2015 | | | Percent Change in RevPAR | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| | No. of Properties | No. of Rooms | Average Room Rate | Average Occupancy Percentage | Average RevPAR | Average Room Rate | Average Occupancy Percentage | Average RevPAR | | |
| Urban | 54 | 32,957 | \$209.62 | 75.1 | % \$157.40 | \$211.55 | 72.1 | % \$152.44 | 3.3 | % |
| Suburban | 21 | 7,672 | 201.95 | 70.5 | 142.38 | 194.43 | 69.4 | 134.97 | 5.5 | |
| Resort | 11 | 7,102 | 310.18 | 80.6 | 250.03 | 304.83 | 81.8 | 249.24 | 0.3 | |
| Airport | 7 | 3,131 | 155.16 | 79.7 | 123.74 | 150.99 | 76.9 | 116.07 | 6.6 | |
| All Types | 93 | 50,862 | 219.99 | 75.5 | 166.00 | 219.72 | 73.3 | 161.09 | 3.0 | |

Our airport properties led the portfolio for the quarter driven by a combination of strong rate growth of 2.8% and an increase in occupancy of 2.9 percentage points. In particular, the Newark Airport had an increase in occupancy of 21.1 percentage points due to the completion of renovations in 2015. Our urban and suburban properties also outperformed the portfolio for the quarter driven by an increase in occupancy of 3.0 percentage points at our urban properties and strong rate growth of 3.9% at our suburban properties, as high occupancy levels in urban markets has continued to help drive demand toward adjacent suburban markets. The occupancy increase at our urban properties was driven by our international properties. Our resort properties underperformed the market with a decrease in occupancy of 1.2 percentage points, affected by the rooms renovation at the Coronado Island Marriott Resort & Spa, which had a

decrease in occupancy of 23.7 percentage points.

Hotels Sales by Business Mix

The majority of our customers fall into three broad categories: transient, group, and contract business. The information below is derived from business mix data for 93 of our hotels for which business mix data is available from our managers. For further detail on our business mix, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10 K.

For the quarter, we experienced a significant improvement in transient demand of approximately 5%, based on average rooms sold per night, which was the driver for our overall 2.1 percentage point increase in occupancy. Our hotels were able to drive occupancy through the discount channels, while keeping transient rates relatively stable, with a decline of 0.7%. The improvements also reflect the benefit of fewer renovation disruptions, a milder winter in the east and increased leisure travel due to the Easter holiday shift into the first quarter.

Group revenues were essentially flat during the quarter, as improvements during January and February were offset by weaker group demand in March due in part to the shift of the Easter holiday into the first quarter in 2016. The decline in room nights was also

driven by weak convention activity in Chicago and Boston, and a decline in group demand at the Sheraton New York, which hosted the NBA All-Star game in 2015.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity and Capital Resources of Host Inc. and Host L.P. The liquidity and capital resources of Host Inc. and Host L.P. are derived primarily from the activities of Host L.P., which generates the capital required by our business from hotel operations, the incurrence of debt, the issuance of OP units or the sale of properties. Host Inc. is a REIT and its only significant asset is the ownership of partnership interests of Host L.P.; therefore, its financing and investing activities are conducted through Host L.P., except for the issuance of its common and preferred stock. Proceeds from stock issuances by Host Inc. are contributed to Host L.P. in exchange for OP units. Additionally, funds used by Host Inc. to pay dividends or to repurchase its stock are provided by Host L.P. Therefore, while we have noted those areas in which it is important to distinguish between Host Inc. and Host L.P., we have not included a separate discussion of the liquidity and capital resources as the discussion below applies to both Host Inc. and Host L.P.

Overview. We look to maintain a capital structure and liquidity profile with an appropriate balance of cash, debt, and equity in order to provide financial flexibility given the inherent volatility in the lodging industry. We believe this strategy will result in a lower overall cost of capital, allow us to complete opportunistic investments and acquisitions and will position us to manage potential declines in operations throughout the lodging cycle. As operations have improved in the past several years, we have decreased our leverage as measured by our net debt-to-EBITDA ratio and reduced our debt service obligations, leading to an increase in our fixed charge coverage ratio.

We intend to use available cash predominantly for acquisitions or other investments in our portfolio to the extent that they meet our return requirements. If we are unable to find appropriate investment opportunities, we will consider other uses of any available cash, such as a return of capital through dividends or common stock repurchases, the level of which will be determined by our operations and other market factors. Significant factors we review to determine the level and timing of common stock repurchases include the current stock price compared to our determination of the underlying value of our assets, current and forecast operating results and the completion of hotel sales.

We have structured our debt profile to maintain a balanced maturity schedule and to minimize the number of assets that are encumbered by mortgage debt. Currently, 98% of our hotels (as measured by revenues) are unencumbered by mortgage debt. We have access to multiple types of financing, as approximately 95% of our debt consists of senior notes and borrowings under our credit facility, none of which are collateralized by specific hotel properties. We believe that we have sufficient liquidity and access to the capital markets to take advantage of opportunities to enhance our portfolio, withstand declines in operating cash flow, pay near-term debt maturities, and fund our capital expenditures programs. We may continue to access the capital markets if favorable conditions exist in order to further enhance our liquidity and to fund cash needs.

Cash Requirements. We use cash for acquisitions, capital expenditures, debt payments, operating costs, and corporate and other expenses, as well as for dividends and distributions to stockholders and unitholders and stock and unit repurchases. As a REIT, Host Inc. is required to distribute to its stockholders at least 90% of its taxable income, excluding net capital gain, on an annual basis. On April 15, 2016, we paid a dividend of \$0.20 per share of Host Inc.'s common stock, which totaled approximately \$149 million.

Capital Resources. As of March 31, 2016, we had \$234 million of cash and cash equivalents. We depend primarily on external sources of capital to finance growth, including acquisitions. As a result, the liquidity and debt capacity provided by our credit facility and the ability to issue senior unsecured debt are key components of our capital structure. Our financial flexibility (including our ability to incur debt, make distributions and make investments) is contingent on our ability to maintain compliance with the financial covenants of such indebtedness, which include,

among other things, the allowable amounts of leverage, interest coverage and fixed charges.

If, at any time, we determine that market conditions are favorable, after taking into account our liquidity requirements, we may cause Host L.P. to issue senior notes or debentures exchangeable for shares of Host Inc. common stock. Given our total debt level and maturity schedule, we will continue to redeem or refinance senior notes and mortgage debt from time to time, taking advantage of favorable market conditions. In February 2016, Host Inc.'s Board of Directors authorized repurchases of up to \$500 million of senior notes and mortgage debt other than in accordance with its terms, of which the entire amount remains available under this authority. We may purchase senior notes for cash through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, a tender offer or, in some cases, through the early redemption of such securities pursuant to their terms. Repurchases of debt will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. Any refinancing or retirement before the maturity date will affect earnings and Funds From Operations ("FFO") per diluted share, as defined below, as a result of the payment of any applicable call premiums and the acceleration of the write-off of previously deferred financing costs. In addition, as noted above, to the extent we do not identify appropriate investments, we may decide in the future to use available cash for other uses, including share repurchases. Accordingly, in light of our priorities in managing our capital structure and liquidity profile and given prevailing

conditions and relative pricing in the capital markets, we may, at any time, subject to applicable securities laws, be considering, or be in discussions with respect to, the repurchase or issuance of exchangeable debentures and/or senior notes or the repurchase or sale of common stock. Any such transactions may, subject to applicable securities laws, occur simultaneously.

Sources and Uses of Cash. Our sources of cash include cash from operations, proceeds from debt and equity issuances, and proceeds from asset sales. Uses of cash include acquisitions, investments in our joint ventures, capital expenditures, operating costs, debt repayments, and repurchases and distributions to equity holders.

Cash Provided by Operations. Our cash provided by operations increased \$55 million to \$219 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015, reflecting improved operations at our hotels.

Cash Used in Investing Activities. Net cash used for investing activities was \$58 million and \$165 million for the first quarter of 2016 and 2015, respectively. Cash used in investing activities primarily consisted of capital expenditures on our existing portfolio, and totaled \$180 million and \$198 million during the first quarter of 2016 and 2015, respectively. Cash used for renewal and replacement capital expenditures for the first quarter of 2016 and 2015 was \$94 million and \$125 million, respectively, while cash used for capital expenditures invested in ROI/redevelopment projects and acquisition capital expenditures during the same period was \$73 million and \$45 million, respectively. Cash provided by investing activities was \$122 million and included the sale of three hotels and return of investment from a joint venture in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$33 million from the sale of one hotel in the first quarter of 2015.

The following table summarizes significant acquisitions and dispositions that have been completed as of April 28, 2016 (in millions):

| Transaction Date | Description of Transaction | Sales Price |
|-----------------------|--|-------------|
| Dispositions | | |
| February - March 2016 | Disposition of two hotels in New Zealand | \$ 45 |
| February 2016 | Disposition of San Diego Marriott Mission Valley | 76 |
| | Total dispositions | \$ 121 |

Cash Used in Financing Activities. In the first quarter of 2016, net cash used in financing activities was \$152 million, compared to \$198 million for the first quarter of 2015. Cash used in financing activities primarily consisted of the repayment of mortgage debt related to the New Zealand dispositions, the payment of dividends and the repurchase of Host Inc. common stock. Cash provided by financing activities included net draws on the revolver portion of our credit facility.

The following table summarizes significant issuances, net of deferred financing costs and issuance discounts, or repayments of debt, including premiums, that have been completed through April 29, 2016 (in millions):

| Transaction Date | Description of Transaction | Net Proceeds |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| Debt Issuances | | |
| January - April 2016 | Net draw on the revolver portion of credit facility | \$ 328 |
| | Total issuances | \$ 328 |

Transaction

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| Transaction Date | Description of Transaction | Amount |
|------------------|---|-----------|
| Debt Repayments | | |
| April | 2016 Repayment of mortgage loan on the Hyatt Regency Reston hotel | \$ (100) |
| February - March | 2016 Repayment of NZ\$30 million mortgage loan | (20) |
| | Total cash repayments | \$ (120) |

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The following table summarizes significant equity transactions that have been completed through April 28, 2016 (in millions):

| Transaction Date | Description of Transaction | Transaction Amount |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|
| Equity of Host Inc. | | |
| January - April 2016 | Dividend payments ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ | \$ (299) |
| January - March 2016 | Repurchase of 5.1 million shares of Host Inc. common stock | (81) |
| | Cash payments on equity transactions | \$ (380) |

(1) In connection with the dividends, Host L.P. made distributions of \$303 million to its common unit holders.

(2) Includes the cash payment for the fourth quarter 2015 dividend that was paid in January 2016.

Debt

As of March 31, 2016, our total debt was \$4.0 billion, with an average interest rate of 3.6% and an average maturity of 5.6 years. Additionally, 61% of our debt has a fixed rate of interest and 99 of our hotels, representing 98% of our revenues, are unencumbered by mortgage debt.

Financial Covenants

Credit Facility Covenants. Our credit facility contains certain important financial covenants concerning allowable leverage, unsecured interest coverage, and required fixed charge coverage. 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 for purposes of measuring compliance. To the extent that no amounts are outstanding under the credit facility, breaching these covenants would not be an event of default thereunder.

We are in compliance with all of our financial covenants under the credit facility. The following table summarizes the results of the financial tests required by the credit facility as of March 31, 2016:

| | Actual Ratio | Covenant Requirement |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|
| | | for all years |
| Leverage ratio | 2.8 | x Maximum ratio of 7.25x |
| Fixed charge coverage ratio | 7.3 | x Minimum ratio of 1.25x |
| Unsecured interest coverage ratio ⁽¹⁾ | 10.6 | x Minimum ratio of 1.75x |

(1) If, at any time, our leverage ratio exceeds 7.0x, our minimum unsecured interest coverage ratio will be reduced to 1.5x.

Senior Notes Indenture Covenants

Covenants for Senior Notes Issued After We Attained an Investment Grade Rating

We are in compliance with all of the financial covenants applicable to our Series D, Series E and Series F senior notes. The following table summarizes the results of the financial tests required by the senior notes indentures for our Series D, Series E and Series F senior notes and our actual credit ratios as of March 31, 2016:

| | Actual Ratio | Covenant Requirement |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Unencumbered assets tests | 483 | Minimum ratio of 150% |
| Total indebtedness to total assets | 21 | Maximum ratio of 65% |
| Secured indebtedness to total assets | 1 | Maximum ratio of 40% |
| EBITDA-to-interest coverage ratio | 9.4 | x Minimum ratio of 1.5x |

Covenants for Senior Notes Issued Before We Attained an Investment Grade Rating

The terms of our senior notes issued before we attained an investment grade rating contained provisions providing that many of the restrictive covenants in the senior notes indenture would not apply should Host L.P. attain an investment grade rating. Accordingly, because our senior notes currently are rated investment grade by both Moody's and Standard & Poor's, the covenants in our senior notes indenture (for all series prior to the Series D senior notes) that previously limited our ability to incur indebtedness or pay dividends no longer are applicable. Even if we were to lose the investment grade rating, however, we would be in compliance

with all of our financial covenants under the senior notes indenture. The following table summarizes the actual credit ratios for our existing senior notes (other than the Series D, Series E and Series F senior notes) as of March 31, 2016 and the covenant requirements contained in the senior notes indenture that would be applicable at such times as our existing senior notes no longer are rated investment grade by either of Moody's or Standard & Poor's:

| | Actual Ratio* | Covenant Requirement |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | | Minimum ratio of |
| Unencumbered assets tests | 489 | % 125% |
| Total indebtedness to total assets | 21 | % Maximum ratio of 65% |
| Secured indebtedness to total assets | 1 | % Maximum ratio of 45% |
| EBITDA-to-interest coverage ratio | 9.4 | x Minimum ratio of 2.0x |

*Because of differences in the calculation methodology between our Series D, Series E and Series F senior notes and our other senior notes with respect to covenant ratios, our actual ratios as reported may be slightly different. For further detail on our credit facility and senior notes, see our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Dividend Policy

Host Inc. is required to distribute at least 90% of its annual taxable income, excluding net capital gain, to its stockholders in order to maintain its qualification as a REIT, including taxable income recognized for federal income tax purposes but with regard to which we do not receive cash. Funds used by Host Inc. to pay dividends on its common stock are provided through distributions from Host L.P. As of March 31, 2016, Host Inc. is the owner of approximately 99% of the Host L.P. common OP units. The remaining common OP units are held by various third party limited partners. Each Host L.P. OP unit may be redeemed for cash or, at the election of Host Inc., Host Inc. common stock based on the conversion ratio. The conversion ratio is 1.021494 shares of Host Inc. common stock for each Host L.P. OP unit.

Investors should take into account the non-controlling interest in the Host L.P. common OP units when analyzing common dividend payments by Host Inc. to its stockholders, as these common OP unit holders share, on a pro rata basis, in cash amounts distributed by Host L.P. to all of its common OP unit holders. For example, if Host Inc. paid a \$1 per share dividend on its common stock, it would be based on the payment of a \$1.021494 per common OP unit distribution by Host L.P. to Host Inc., as well as to the other Host L.P. common OP unit holders.

Host Inc.'s policy on common dividends generally is to distribute, over time, 100% of its taxable income, which primarily is dependent on Host Inc.'s results of operations, as well as gains and losses on property sales. Host Inc. paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.20 per share on its common stock on April 15, 2016 to stockholders of record on March 31, 2016. While Host Inc. intends to use available cash predominantly for acquisitions or other investments in its portfolio, to the extent that we do not identify appropriate investments, we may decide in the future to use available cash for other uses, such as common stock repurchases or increased dividends, the amount of which dividends could be in excess of taxable income.

European Joint Venture

We own a non-controlling interest in a joint venture in Europe that owns luxury and upper upscale hotels in two separate funds. We own a 32.1% interest in the first fund (“Euro JV Fund I”) and a 33.4% interest in the second fund (“Euro JV Fund II”). At March 31, 2016, hotel investments by the Euro JV total approximately €1.4 billion, with €0.7 billion of mortgage debt. All of the mortgage debt of the Euro JV is non-recourse to us and our partners and a default thereunder does not trigger a default under any of our debt. In July 2015, the Euro JV Fund II partners amended the Euro JV partnership agreement to extend the commitment period for Euro JV Fund II by one year to June 27, 2016. Our investment, total partners’ funding, and debt outstanding as of March 31, 2016 are as follows:

| | Host's Net Investment (in millions) | Total Partner Funding (in millions) | % of Total Commitment | Debt balance (in millions) | Host's Portion of Non-Recourse Debt (in millions) | |
|-----------------|--|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Euro JV Fund I | € 119 | € 463 | 67 | % ⁽¹⁾ € 326 | € 105 | |
| Euro JV Fund II | 93 | 301 | 67 | % | 402 | 134 |
| | € 212 | € 764 | | € 728 | € 239 | |

(1) The remaining commitment for Fund I is limited to investments in the current portfolio of hotels, including capital expenditures and debt repayments.

The following table sets forth operating statistics for the 10 comparable Euro JV hotels as of March 31, 2016 and 2015:

| | Comparable Euro JV Hotels in Constant Euros ⁽¹⁾ | | |
|-------------------|---|---------|-----------|
| | Quarter ended | | |
| | March 31, | | |
| | 2016 | 2015 | Change |
| Average room rate | €192.57 | €186.61 | 3.2 % |
| Average occupancy | 63.6 % | 67.7 % | (410 bps) |
| RevPAR | €122.38 | €126.28 | (3.1)% |

(1) The presentation above includes the operating performance for the 10 comparable properties consisting of 3,895 rooms. See “-Comparable Hotel Operating Statistics.”

The Euro JV’s comparable hotel RevPAR decreased approximately 3.1% on a constant euro basis for the first quarter, due to a decrease in occupancy of 410 basis points, as results were negatively affected by the recent terrorist attacks in Brussels and Paris.

On March 31, 2016, the Euro JV distributed €33 million to its partners, of which Host’s share was approximately €11 million (\$12 million).

Critical Accounting Policies

Our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with GAAP, which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. While we do not believe that the reported amounts would be materially different, application of these policies involves the exercise of judgment and the use of assumptions as to future uncertainties and, as a result, actual results could differ from these estimates. We evaluate our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. All of our significant accounting policies, including certain critical accounting policies, are disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015. For a detailed discussion of the new accounting standards, see “Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” in this quarterly report.

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 to enable our investors to better evaluate our operating performance.

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

(i) that are owned or leased by us and the operations of which are included in our consolidated results for the entirety of the reporting periods being compared; and

(ii) that have not sustained substantial property damage or business interruption, or undergone large-scale capital projects (as further defined below) during the reporting periods being compared.

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

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 of 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 103 hotels that we owned on March 31, 2016, 93 have been classified as comparable hotels. The operating results of the following hotels that we owned as of March 31, 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 Phoenician (acquired in June 2015);
- 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);
- Sheraton Santiago Hotel & Convention Center and San Cristobal Tower, Santiago, removed in the second quarter of 2015 (business interruption due to extensive guestroom renovation and reconfiguration, which requires temporary closure of a significant portion of the guestrooms);
- 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 new exhibit hall); and
- The 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 eleven hotels disposed of in 2016 and 2015 are not included in comparable hotel results for the periods presented herein.

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 of our foreign operations were translated using the same exchange rates that were effective for the comparable periods in the current year, thereby eliminating the effect of currency fluctuation for the year-over-year comparisons. We believe that this presentation is useful to investors as it provides clarity with respect to the growth in RevPAR in the local currency of the hotel consistent with the manner in which 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

We use 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. These measures include the following:

- Earnings Before Interest Expense, Income Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (“EBITDA”) and Adjusted EBITDA, as a measure of performance for Host Inc. and Host L.P.,

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- Funds From Operations (“FFO”) and FFO per diluted share, both calculated in accordance with National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”) guidelines and with certain adjustments from those guidelines, as a measure of performance for Host Inc., and
- Comparable hotel operating results, as a measure of performance for Host Inc. and Host L.P.

The following discussion defines these measures and presents why we believe they are useful supplemental measures of our performance.

Set forth below for each such non-GAAP financial measure is a reconciliation of the measure with the financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP that we consider most directly comparable to it. We also have included in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Non-GAAP Financial Measures” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, further explanations of the adjustment being made, a statement disclosing the reasons why we believe the presentation of each of the non-GAAP financial measures provide useful information to investors regarding our financial condition and results of operations, the additional purposes for which we use the non-GAAP financial measures, and the limitations on their use.

EBITDA and Adjusted 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 our capital structure (primarily interest expense) and our 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, it is widely used by management in the annual budget process and for compensation programs.

Adjusted EBITDA

Historically, management has adjusted EBITDA 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 and that the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA, when combined with the primary GAAP presentation of net income (loss), 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 based on the depreciated value of the disposed assets could be less important to investors given that the depreciated asset value often does not reflect its market value (as noted below for FFO).
- Equity Investment Adjustments – We exclude the equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated investments in partnerships and joint ventures as presented in our consolidated statement of operations because it includes our pro rata portion of depreciation, amortization and interest expense from these investments, which are excluded from EBITDA. We include our pro rata share of the Adjusted EBITDA of our equity investments as we believe this more accurately reflects 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 ownership percentage in the partnership or joint venture.

· Consolidated Partnership Adjustments – We deduct the non-controlling partners’ pro rata share of the 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’ ownership percentage in the partnership or joint venture.

· Cumulative Effect of a Change in Accounting Principle – Infrequently, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) promulgates new accounting standards that require the consolidated statement of operations to reflect the

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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 losses recorded because we believe that including them in Adjusted EBITDA is not consistent with reflecting the ongoing performance of our assets. In addition, we believe that impairment losses, which are based on historical cost accounting of the relevant asset, are similar to gains (losses) on dispositions and depreciation expense, both of which also 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 our definition of Adjusted FFO. We believe that including these items is not consistent with our ongoing operating performance.

In unusual circumstances, we also may adjust EBITDA for gains or losses that management believes are not representative of our current operating performance. For example, in 2013, management excluded the \$11 million gain from an eminent domain claim 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.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the differences between EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA and net income, the financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP that we consider the most directly comparable:

Reconciliation of Net Income to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA for Host Inc. and Host L.P.

(in millions)

| | Quarter ended | |
|--|---------------|-------|
| | March 31, | |
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Net income ⁽¹⁾ | \$184 | \$99 |
| Interest expense | 39 | 49 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 181 | 173 |
| Income taxes | (9) | (9) |
| EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | 395 | 312 |
| Gain on dispositions ⁽²⁾ | (58) | (3) |
| Gain on property insurance settlement | (1) | — |
| Equity investment adjustments: | | |
| Equity in earnings of affiliates | (2) | (3) |
| Pro rata Adjusted EBITDA of equity investments | 14 | 17 |
| Consolidated partnership adjustments: | | |
| Pro rata Adjusted EBITDA attributable to non-controlling partners in other consolidated partnerships | (3) | (2) |
| Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | \$345 | \$321 |

(1)

Net Income, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO include a gain of \$1 million for each of the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 for the sale of the portion of land attributable to individual units sold by the Maui timeshare joint venture.

(2) Reflects the sale of three hotels in 2016 and the sale of one hotel in 2015.

FFO Measures

We present NAREIT FFO and NAREIT FFO per diluted share as non-GAAP measures of our performance in addition to our earnings (loss) 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 (loss) (calculated in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains (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 FFO of those entities on the same basis.

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

In unusual circumstances, we also may adjust NAREIT FFO for gains or losses that management believes are not representative of our current operating performance. For example, in 2013, management excluded the \$11 million gain from an eminent domain claim 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.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the differences between our non-GAAP financial measures NAREIT FFO and Adjusted FFO (separately and on a p