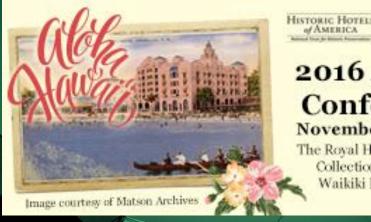
CBRE HOTELS

The World's Leading Hotel Experts.





2016 Annual Conference November 1-4, 2016 The Royal Hawaiian, a Luxury

Collection Resort (1927) Waikiki Beach, Hawai'i

HOTEL SECTOR UPDATE - A QUESTION OF BALANCE

NOVEMBER 3, 2016

AGENDA

- ✓ Is the End Near?
- ✓ Our Forecasts The Nation
- ✓ Leaders and Laggards
- ✓ Airbnb Update
- ✓ Impact of a Strong U.S. Dollar
- ✓ A Look at Hawaii
- ✓ Historic Hotels Performance Update



HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THE ECONOMY TODAY?

Good?

Okay?

Bad?

ANOTHER QUESTION:

WHAT WILL THE ECONOMY BE LIKE A YEAR FROM TODAY?

Same?

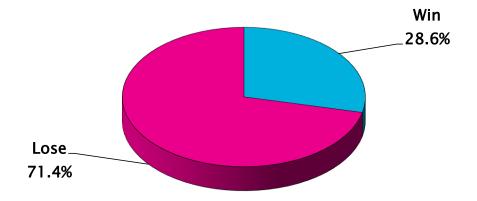
Better?

Worse?

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS THE LODGING INDICATOR – 1929 TO 2012

Expected Case Occupancy Change in 2016: +0.1%

When Occupancy Decreases in the Election Year, How Does The Incumbent Party Fare?



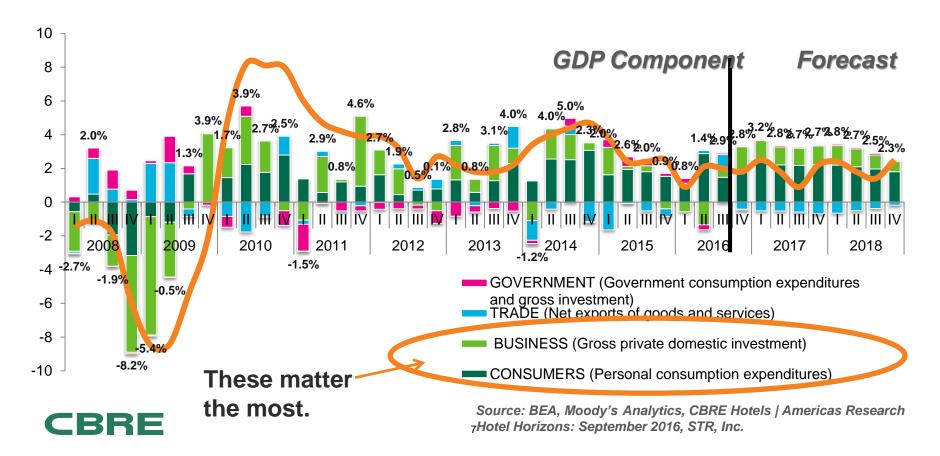
Source: Trends[®] in the Hotel Industry

IS THE END NEAR?

WHAT COULD DERAIL THE GOOD TIMES?

- 1. The Economy
- 2. Over Building
- 3. Unpredictable Demand Shock
- 4. Oil/Energy Price Increases
- 5. Asset Price Bubble

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE DRIVERS THAT ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO HOTELS REMAINS FAVORABLE

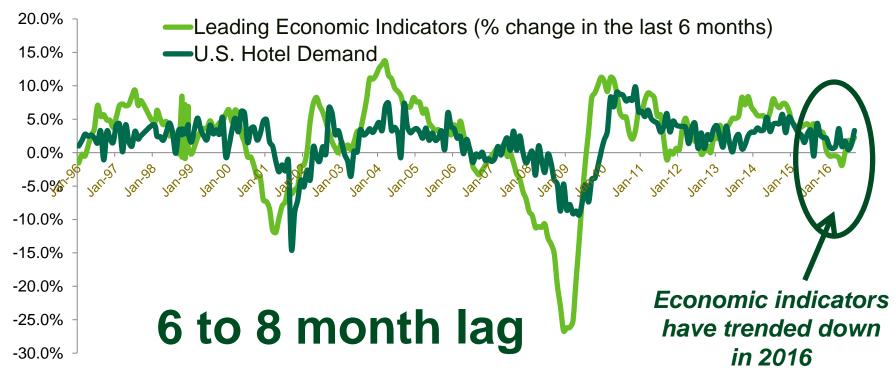


ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS BEHIND OUR FORECASTS A STRONGER 2017 IS EXPECTED

United States						
		GMP			Corporate	
Year	CPI^	(GDP) ^	Income ^	Employment ^	Profits ^	
2015	0.1%	2.4%	4.3%	2.1%	-3.1%	
2016F	1.3%	2.1%	2.7%	1.7%	-2.9%	
2017F	2.4%	2.9%	3.3%	1.2%	1.0%	
Source: CBRE Econometric Advisors, Moody's Analytics						

LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Percent Change In the Last 6 Months





Source: The Conference Board, CBRE Hotels' Americas Research, STR, Sept. 2016

U.S. LODGING INDUSTRY

CHANGE IN SUPPLY AND ADR

A PROFILE OF LOW AND HIGH SUPPLY GROWTH MARKETS

• Low Supply Growth = Less than 2.0%

• High Supply Growth = Greater than 2.0%

Measure	Low Supply	High Supply
Occupancy Change		
ADR Change		
RevPAR Change		
Supply Change		
Demand Change		

Source: CBRE Hotels' Americas Research, September – November 2016 Hotel Horizons® Forecast

Occupancy Level: 71.4%

TODAY VS. THE PREVIOUS PEAK OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

U.S. PIPELINE, NUMBER OF ROOMS BY PHASE, SEPTEMBER 2016 AND MARCH 2008

Phase	2016	Q1/2008	% Difference Change
In Construction	170,221 <mark>+4.7</mark>	<mark>7%</mark> 207,468	-18.0%
Final Planning	197,812 - <mark>0.5</mark>	% 113,419	74.4%
Planning	174,386 -0.2	% 344,363	-49.4%
Active Pipeline	<u>542,419</u> +1.2	<mark>% <u>665,250</u></mark>	-18.5%

Change from August 2016

Source: STR, Inc.

U.S. BASELINE FORECAST

OCCUPANCY PEAKS AND ADR GROWTH PICKS UP

Preliminary Update 11-03-16

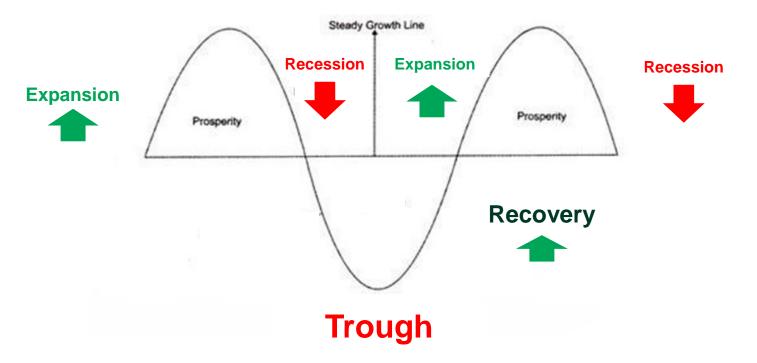
	Long Run Average	2013	2014	2015	2016F	2017F	
Supply	1.9%	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	
Demand	2.0%	2.0%	4.3%	2.7%	1.4%	1.5%	
Occupancy	62.0%	62.2%	64.4%	65.4%	65.3%	65.0%	
ADR	3.0%	3.8%	4.5%	4.5%	3.4%	3.6%	
RevPAR	3.2%	5.2%	8.2%	6.2%	3.2%	3.2%	

RECORD HIGH OCCUPANCY WAS ACHIEVED IN 2015, LEVELS SHOULD STAY HIGH

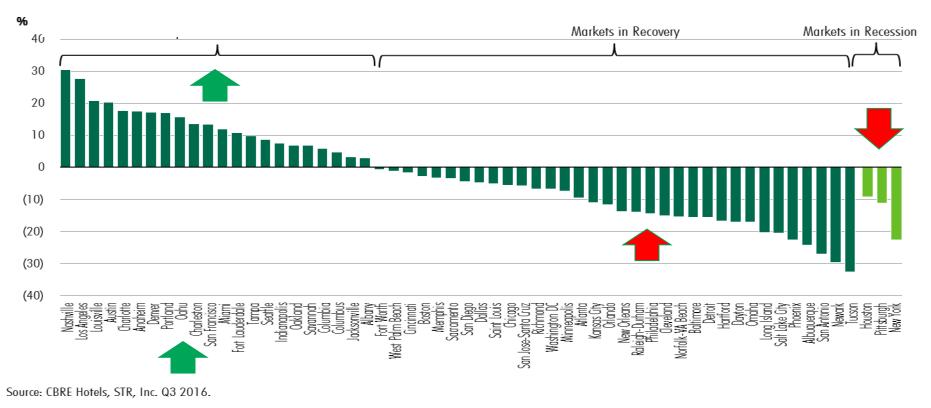
Source: CBRE Hotels' Americas Research - Hotel Horizons® September – November 2016; STR

LEADING AND LAGGING MARKETS

TIMES ARE GOOD FOR MOST, BUT NOT ALL THE BUSINESS CYCLE



TIMES ARE GOOD FOR MANY, BUT NOT ALL – MARKETS REVPAR CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS PEAK



CBRE

AIRBNB UPDATE

AIRBNB IN THE U.S.

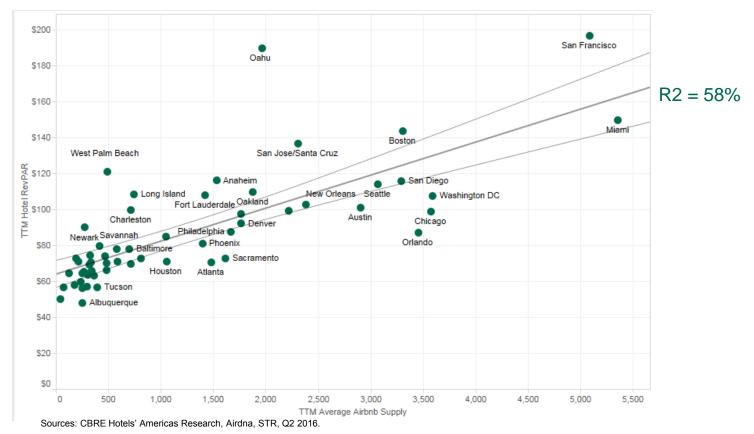
LAST 12 MONTHS (JULY 2015 – JUNE 2016)

Just in the United States:

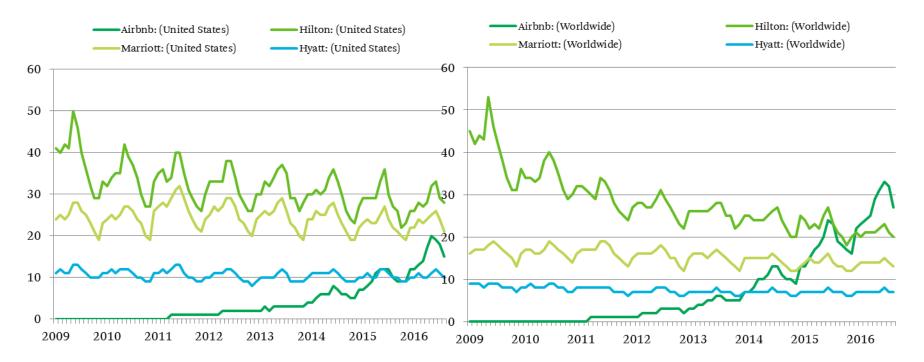
- 57.2 Million Units Available (+110%)
- 27.5 Million Units Sold (+104%)
- \$4.7 Billion in Revenue Generated (+135%)

Source: CBRE Hotels' Americas Research; Airdna, Q2 2016.

INDUCED SUPPLY

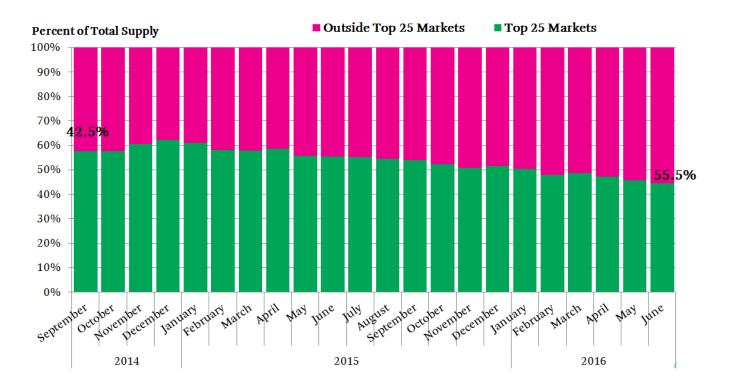


GOOGLE TRENDS – MAJOR HOSPITALITY COMPANIES



Sources: Google Trends, Q2 2016.

CHANGING GROWTH PATTERNS FOR AIRBNB

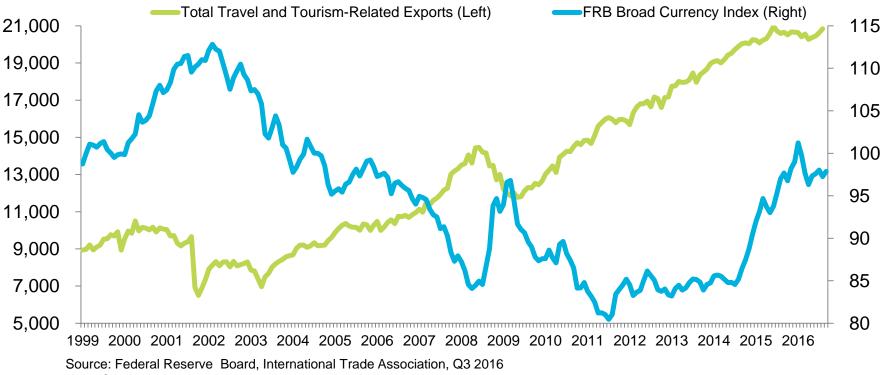


Sources: CBRE Hotels' Americas Research, Airdna, Q2 2016.

IMPACT OF A STRONG U.S. DOLLAR

EFFECT OF STRONG DOLLAR

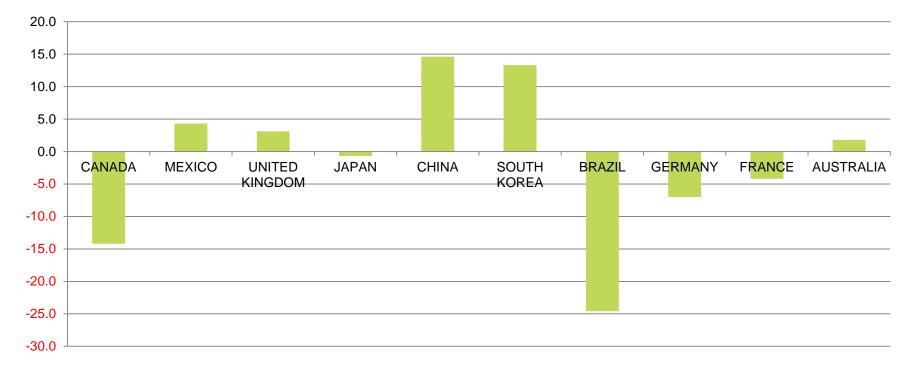
EXCHANGE RATE INDEX AND INTERNATIONAL TOURISM SPENDING



Note: Quarterly data in real terms, '97 = 100

TOP 10 COUNTRIES - INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS

YTD CHANGE IN NON-RESIDENTIAL ARRIVALS – THROUGH APRIL 2016

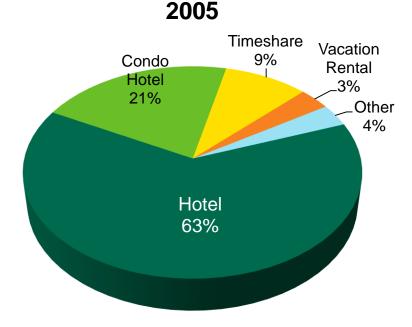


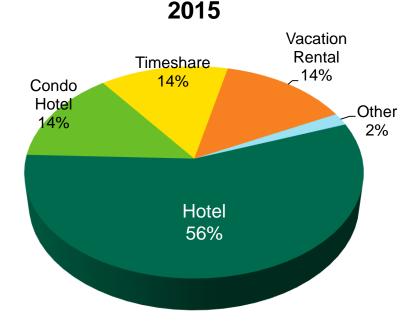
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, ITA, National Travel and Tourism Office from the Summary of International Travel to the U.S.

AN OVERVIEW OF HAWAII

HAWAII'S EVOLVING HOTEL INDUSTRY

HOTEL ROOMS AS A % OF TOTAL VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS

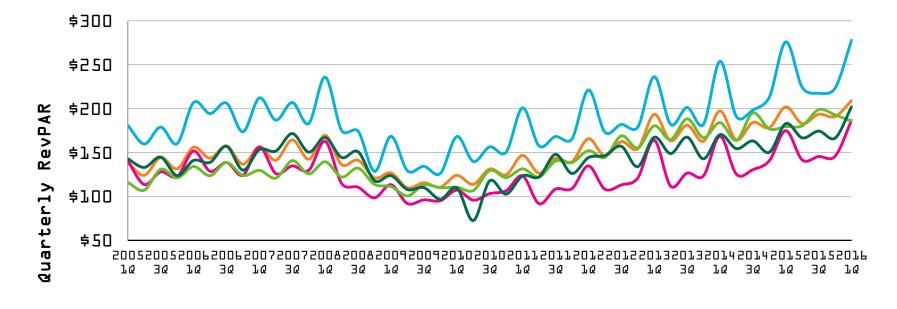




Source: Hawaii Tourism Authority

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

REVPAR BREAKDOWN



Source: STR, Inc.

RANKING RELATIVE TO OTHER TOP 25 MARKETS

OCCUPANCY, ADR & REVPAR COMPARISON

	YE 2015			YTD 2016		
	Occupancy	ADR	RevPAR	Occupancy	ADR	RevPAR
Oahu	87%	\$220	\$191	85%	\$226	\$192
Maui	75%	\$316	\$235	76%	\$328	\$250
State	79%	\$244	\$192	80%	\$253	\$201
New York	85%	\$259	\$219	85%	\$248	\$211
San Francisco	84%	\$223	\$188	86%	\$235	\$201
Top 25 Markets	72%	\$147	\$107	75%	\$151	\$113

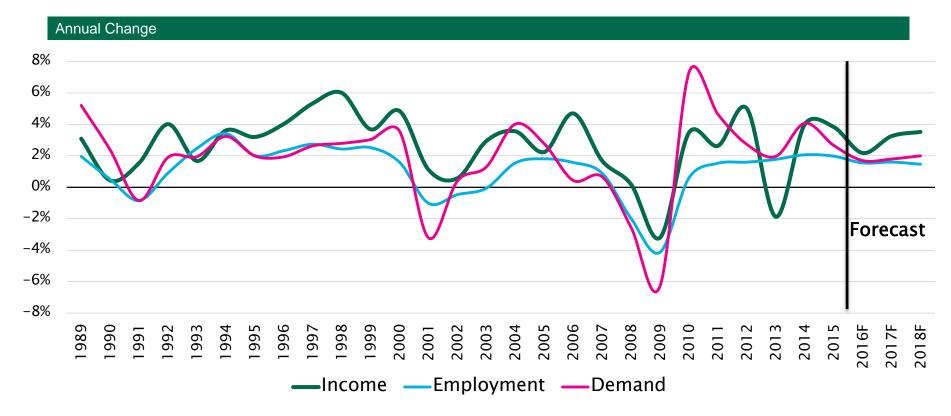
AT LOOK AT HISTORIC HOTELS

HISTORIC HOTELS PERFORMANCE

HISTORICAL AND FORECAST DATA

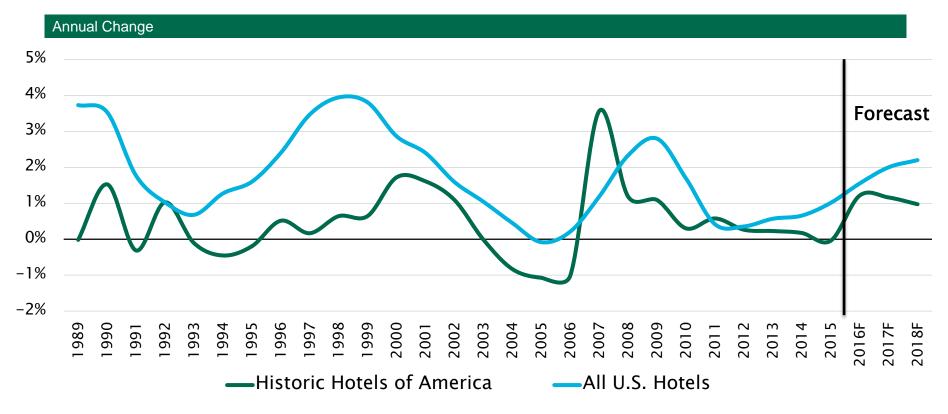
THE FOLLOWING DATA IS BASED ON A SAMPLE OF A 198 PROPERTIES THAT ARE MEMBERS OF HISTORIC HOTELS OF AMERICA, AND PROVIDE THEIR DATA TO STR, INC.

THE ECONOMICS OF HOTEL DEMAND

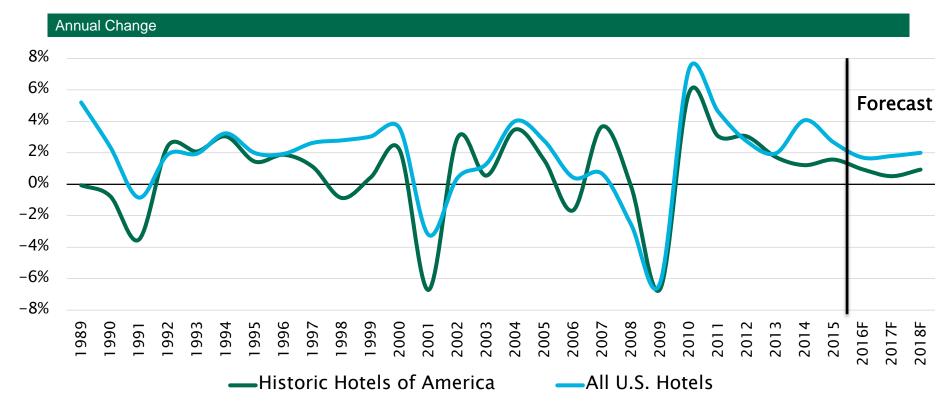


Source: Moody's Analytics, CBRE-EA, STR, CBRE Hotels' Americas Research – September 2016 Horizons®

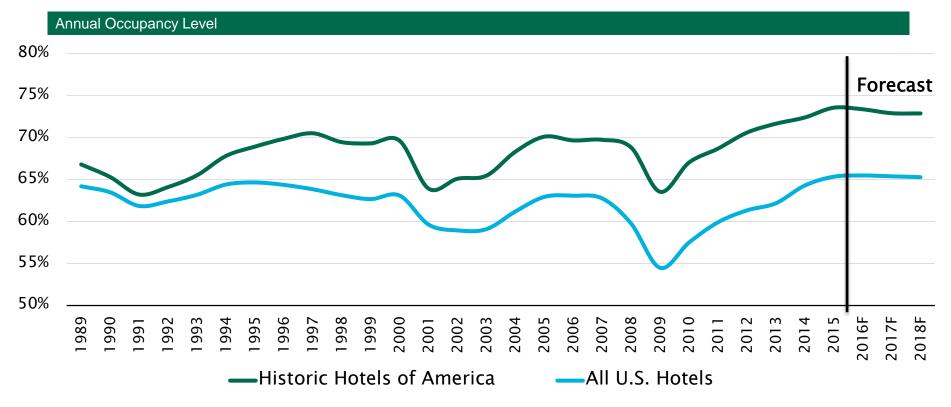
CHANGE IN SUPPLY



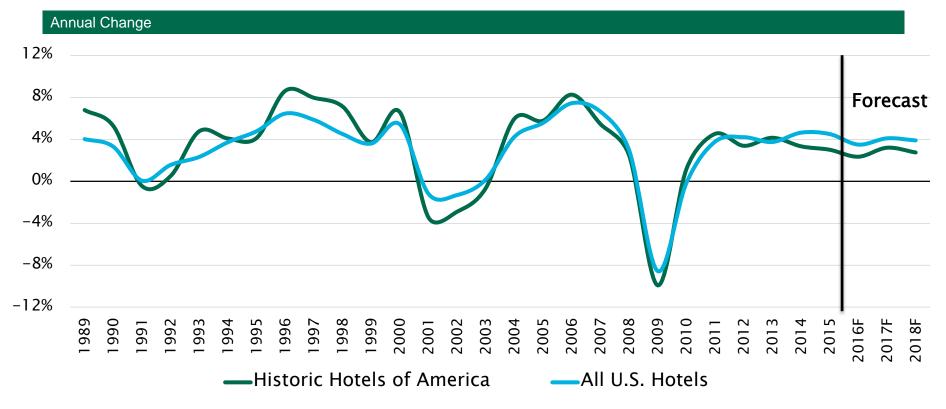
CHANGE IN DEMAND



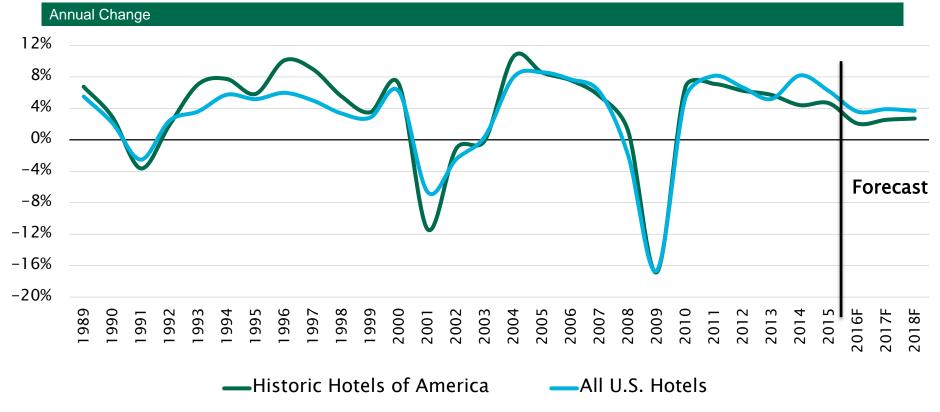
ANNUAL OCCUPANCY



CHANGE IN ADR



CHANGE IN REVPAR



U.S. BASELINE FORECAST – HISTORIC HOTEL SAMPLE OCCUPANCY PEAKS AND ADR GROWTH PICKS UP

	Long Run Average	2013	2014	2015	2016F	2017F
Supply	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Demand	0.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%
Occupancy	68.1%	71.7%	72.4%	73.6%	73.4%	72.9%
ADR	3.3%	4.2%	3.3%	3.0%	2.3%	3.2%
RevPAR	3.8%	5.7%	4.4%	4.7%	2.1%	2.5%

RECORD HIGH OCCUPANCY WAS ACHIEVED IN 2015, LEVELS SHOULD STAY HIGH

Source: CBRE Hotels' Americas Research - Hotel Horizons® Custom Forecast - November 2016; STR

FINANCIAL BENCHMARKING HISTORIC VS CONTEMPORARY HOTELS

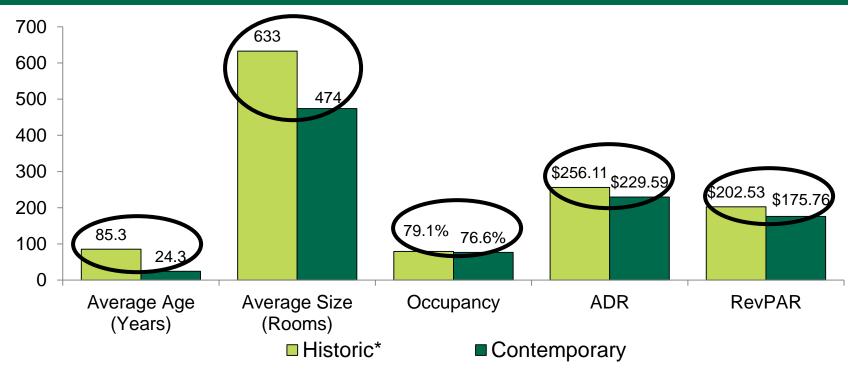
FINANCIAL BENCHMARKING

METHODOLOGY

- From CBRE's *Trends[®] in the Hotel Industry* database, we pulled operating performance data for two sets of properties
 - Upper-upscale and luxury hotels open through 1965 (historic sample)
 - Upper-upscale and luxury hotels open since 1965 (contemporary sample)
- All properties reported operating data each year from 2009 through 2015.
- Historic properties may, or may not, be a member of Historic Hotels of America.
- Both samples consist of independent and chain-affiliated hotels.

HISTORIC* VS CONTEMPORARY HOTELS

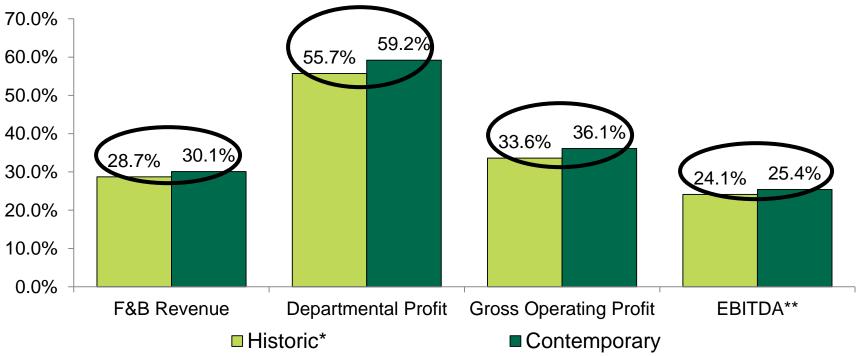
2015 PROFILE OF SAMPLES



Note: * Open before 1966, Luxury and Upper-Upscale Source: Trends® in the Hotel Industry

HISTORIC* VS CONTEMPORARY HOTELS 2015 COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE

PERCENT OF TOTAL REVENUE



Note: * Open before 1966, Luxury and Upper-Upscale

** Income before deduction for income taxes, interest, depreciation, and amortization. Source: Trends® in the Hotel Industry

HISTORIC* VS CONTEMPORARY HOTELS 2015 COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE

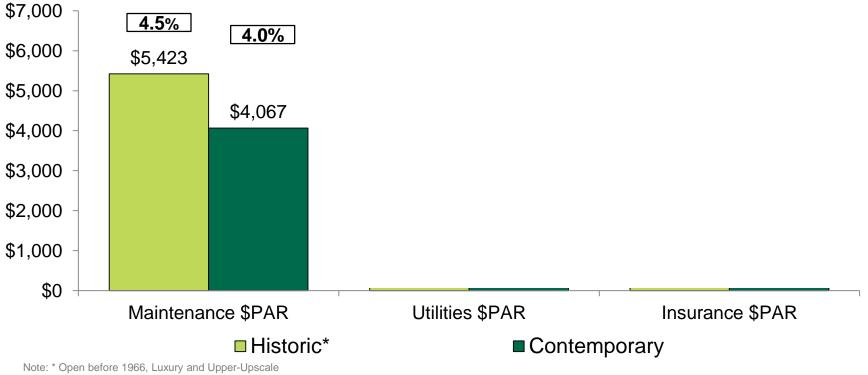
TOTAL LABOR COSTS

Metric	Historic	Contemporary
Dollars Per Available Room	\$45,246	\$34,082
Dollars Per Occupied Room	\$156.75	\$122.00
Percent of Total Revenue	37.6%	33.8%

Note: * Open before 1966, Luxury and Upper-Upscale Source: Trends® in the Hotel Industry

HISTORIC* VS CONTEMPORARY HOTELS 2015 COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE

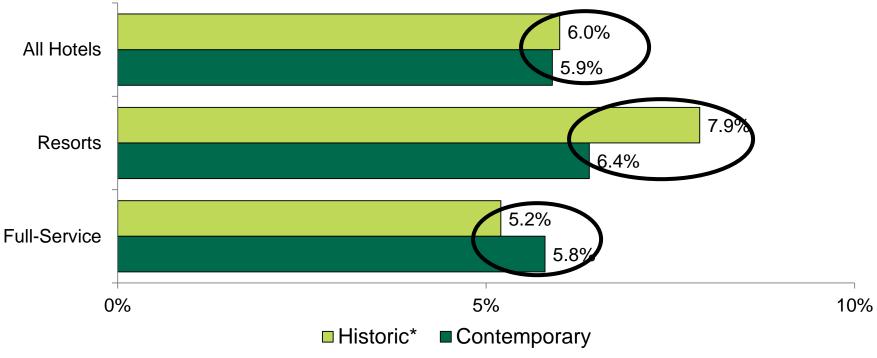
SELECT EXPENSES - \$PAR AND % OF TOTAL REVENUE



Source: Trends® in the Hotel Industry

HISTORIC* VS CONTEMPORARY HOTELS TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE

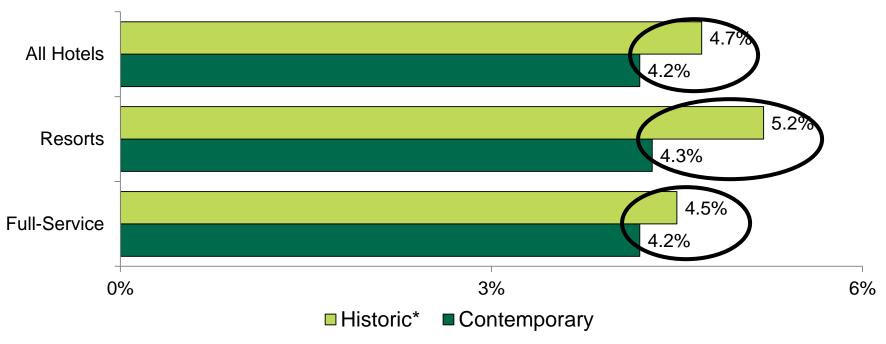
COMPOUND ANNUAL CHANGE 2009-2015



Note: * Open before 1966, Luxury and Upper-Upscale Source: Trends® in the Hotel Industry

HISTORIC* VS CONTEMPORARY HOTELS TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES**

COMPOUND ANNUAL CHANGE 2009-2015



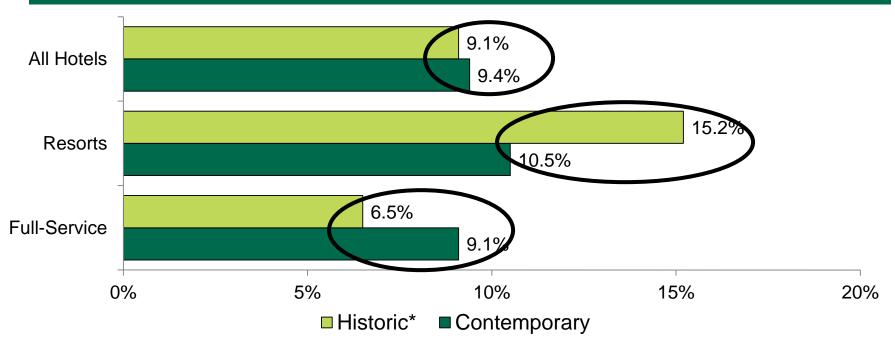
Note: * Open before 1966, Luxury and Upper-Upscale

** Before deduction for non-operating income and expenses.

Source: Trends® in the Hotel Industry

HISTORIC* VS CONTEMPORARY HOTELS NET OPERATING INCOME**

COMPOUND ANNUAL CHANGE 2009-2015



Note: * Open before 1966, Luxury and Upper-Upscale

** Income before deduction for non-operating income and expenses.

Source: Trends® in the Hotel Industry

SUMMARY

SUMMARY THOUGHTS A QUESTION OF BALANCE

- 1. The fundamentals remain attractive across the vast majority of markets.
- 2. Industry growth will persist comfortably through 2017 and likely beyond.
- 3. High occupancy levels should provide the leverage needed to achieve attractive ADR increases for the next two-three years.
- 4. Modest (but increasing) hotel construction is to be expected; the threat of over building is absent from most markets.
- 5. Above long run average occupancy levels will lead to revenue growth sufficient to off-set increasing labor costs, thus resulting in attractive profit growth for most.
- 6. Steady, if unremarkable, growth is to be expected overall. Some markets certainly better than others.



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