

HOST MARRIOTT CORP/
Form S-3/A
April 15, 2004
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2004

Registration No. 333-113901

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 1

TO

FORM S-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

HOST MARRIOTT CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its governing instrument)

Maryland
(State of Incorporation)

53-0085950
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

6903 Rockledge Drive, Suite 1500

Bethesda, Maryland 20817

(240) 744-1000

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

Elizabeth A. Abdoo, Esq.

Executive Vice President and General Counsel

Host Marriott Corporation

6903 Rockledge Drive, Suite 1500

Bethesda, Maryland 20817

(240) 744-1000

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(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service)

Copies to:

Scott C. Herlihy, Esq.

LATHAM & WATKINS

555 11th Street, N.W. Suite 1000

Washington, DC 20004

(202) 637-2200

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after this registration statement becomes effective.

If the only securities being registered on this form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee(1) (2)
Common Stock (3), Preferred Stock (3), Depositary Shares (3), Warrants, Subscription Rights (4) and Preferred Stock Purchase Rights (5) of Host Marriott Corporation	\$1,000,000,000.00	\$126,700 (2)

(1) Determined pursuant to Rule 457(o).

(2) Pursuant to Rule 457(p), \$126,700 of the filing fee previously paid by Host Marriott, L.P., a subsidiary in which the Company owns more than 50 percent of the outstanding voting securities, upon the initial filing of the registration on Form S-3 (File Number 333- 61722) on May 25, 2001, is offset against the currently due filing fee.

(3) Shares of common stock, preferred stock and Depositary Shares may be issued in primary offerings or upon exercise or conversion of other securities registered hereby.

(4) Rights evidencing the right to purchase Common Stock, Preferred Stock, Depositary Shares or Warrants.

(5) The Preferred Stock Purchase Rights are initially carried and traded with the Common Stock. The value of the Preferred Stock Purchase Rights, if any, is reflected in the value of the Common Stock.

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and we are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion, dated April 15, 2004

PROSPECTUS

\$1,000,000,000

Host Marriott Corporation

**Common Stock, Preferred Stock, Depositary Shares,
Warrants and Subscription Rights**

By this prospectus, we may offer, from time to time, in one or more series or classes the following securities:

shares of our common stock;

shares of our preferred stock;

shares of our preferred stock represented by depositary shares;

our warrants exercisable for common stock, preferred stock or depositary shares; and

subscription rights evidencing the right to purchase any of the above securities.

The offered securities have an aggregate initial offering price of \$1,000,000,000. We may offer the offered securities, separately or together, in amounts, at prices and on terms determined at the time of the offering. We will provide you with specific terms of the applicable offered securities in supplements to this prospectus, which terms will include:

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in the case of our preferred stock, the specific title and stated value, any dividend, liquidation, redemption, conversion, exchange, voting and other rights, and any initial public offering price; in the case of our depositary shares, the fractional share of preferred shares represented by such depositary share; and

in the case of our common stock, any initial public offering price; in the case of warrants to purchase our common shares, the duration, offering price, exercise price and detachability.

In addition, the specific terms may include limitations on direct or beneficial ownership and restrictions on transfer, in each case, as may be appropriate to preserve our status as a real estate investment trust (REIT) for Federal income tax purposes.

Each prospectus supplement will also contain information, where applicable, about the United States Federal income tax considerations of, and any exchange listing of, the securities covered by the prospectus supplement.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol HMT . On April 14, 2004, the last reported sale price of our common stock was \$11.78 per share.

Our Securities may be offered directly, through agents designated from time to time by us, or to or through underwriters or dealers. If any agents or underwriters are involved in the sale of our securities, their names, and any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between or among them, will be set forth, or will be calculable from the information set forth, in the applicable prospectus supplement. You should read this prospectus and any supplement carefully before you decide to invest. This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of the offered securities unless it is accompanied by a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of those offered securities.

Our principal executive offices are located at 6903 Rockledge Drive, Suite 1500, Bethesda, Maryland, 20817. Our phone number is (240) 744-1000.

Investing in the offered securities involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 1.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the offered securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. It is illegal for any person to tell you otherwise.

The date of this prospectus is April , 2004.

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We have not authorized any dealer, salesman or other person to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. You must not rely upon any information or representation not contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus as if we had authorized it. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the registered securities to which it relates, nor does this prospectus constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.

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As used in this prospectus and in any accompanying prospectus supplement, references to we, our, the company and Host Marriott and similar references are to Host Marriott Corporation, a Maryland corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries unless otherwise expressly stated or the context otherwise requires. References to the Operating Partnership are to Host Marriott, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership.

RISK FACTORS

Prospective investors should carefully consider, among other factors, the material risks described below.

Risks of Ownership of our Common Stock

There are limitations on the acquisition of our common stock and changes in control. Our charter and bylaws, the partnership agreement of the Operating Partnership, our stockholder rights plan and the Maryland General Corporation Law contain a number of provisions, the exercise of which could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control of us that might involve a premium price for our stockholders or otherwise be in their best interests, including the following:

Ownership limit. The 9.8% ownership limit described under Risk Factors Risks of Ownership of our Common Stock There are possible adverse consequences of limits on ownership of our common stock may have the effect of precluding a change in control of us by a third party without the consent of our Board of Directors, even if the change in control would be in the interest of our stockholders, and even if the change in control would not reasonably jeopardize our real estate investment trust, or REIT, status.

Staggered board. Our charter provides that our number of directors may be increased or decreased according to our bylaws, provided that the total number of directors is not less than three nor more than 13. Pursuant to our bylaws, the number of directors will be fixed by our Board of Directors within the limits in our charter. Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors. Directors for each class are chosen for a three-year term when the term of the current class expires. The staggered terms for directors may affect stockholders' ability to effect a change in control of us, even if a change in control would be in the interest of our stockholders. Currently, there are seven directors.

Removal of board of directors. Our charter provides that, except for any directors who may be elected by holders of a class or series of shares of capital stock other than our common stock, directors may be removed only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of stockholders holding at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast for the election of directors. Vacancies on the Board of Directors may be filled by the concurring vote of a majority of the remaining directors and, in the case of a vacancy resulting from the removal of a director by the stockholders, by at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast in the election of directors.

Preferred shares; classification or reclassification of unissued shares of capital stock without stockholder approval. Our charter provides that the total number of shares of stock of all classes that we have authority to issue is 800,000,000, initially consisting of 750,000,000 shares of common stock and 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock. Our Board of Directors has the authority, without a vote of stockholders, to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of stock, including common stock into preferred stock or vice versa, and to establish the preferences and rights of any preferred or other class or series of shares to be issued. The issuance of preferred shares or other shares having special preferences or rights could delay, defer or prevent a change in control even if a change in control would be in the interests of our stockholders. Because our Board of Directors has the power to establish the preferences and rights of additional classes or series of shares without a stockholder vote, our Board of Directors may give the holders of any class or series preferences, powers and rights, including voting rights, senior to the rights of holders of our

common stock.

Consent rights of the limited partners. Under the partnership agreement of the Operating Partnership, we generally will be able to merge or consolidate with another entity with the consent of partners holding limited

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percentage interests that are more than 50% of the aggregate percentage interests of the outstanding limited partnership interests entitled to vote on the merger or consolidation, including any limited partnership interests held by us, as long as the holders of limited partnership interests either receive or have the right to receive the same consideration as our stockholders. We, as holder of a majority of the limited partnership interests, would be able to control the vote. Under our charter, holders of at least two-thirds of our outstanding shares of common stock generally must approve the merger or consolidation.

Maryland business combination law. Under the Maryland General Corporation Law, specified business combinations, including specified issuances of equity securities, between a Maryland corporation and any person who owns 10% or more of the voting power of the corporation or then outstanding shares, or an interested stockholder, or an affiliate of the interested stockholder are prohibited for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder becomes an interested stockholder. Thereafter, any of these specified business combinations must be approved by 80% of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of outstanding voting shares and by two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of voting shares other than voting shares held by an interested stockholder unless, among other conditions, the corporation's common stockholders receive a minimum price, as defined in the Maryland General Corporation Law, for their shares and the consideration is received in cash or in the same form as previously paid by the interested stockholder. We are subject to the Maryland business combination statute.

Maryland control share acquisition law. Under the Maryland General Corporation Law, control shares acquired in a control share acquisition have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding shares owned by the acquiror, by officers or by directors who are employees of the corporation. Control shares are voting shares which, if aggregated with all other voting shares previously acquired by the acquiror or over which the acquiror is able to exercise or direct the exercise of voting power (except solely by virtue of a revocable proxy), would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of voting power: (1) one-tenth or more but less than one-third, (2) one-third or more but less than a majority or (3) a majority or more of the voting power. Control shares do not include shares the acquiring person is then entitled to vote as a result of having previously obtained stockholder approval. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to specified exceptions. We are subject to these control share provisions of Maryland law.

Merger, consolidation, share exchange and transfer of our assets. Pursuant to our charter, subject to the terms of any outstanding class or series of capital stock, we can merge with or into another entity, consolidate with one or more other entities, participate in a share exchange or transfer our assets within the meaning of the Maryland General Corporation Law if approved (1) by our Board of Directors in the manner provided in the Maryland General Corporation Law and (2) by our stockholders holding two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, except that any merger of us with or into a trust organized for the purpose of changing our form of organization from a corporation to a trust requires only the approval of our stockholders holding a majority of all votes entitled to be cast on the merger. Under the Maryland General Corporation Law, specified mergers may be approved without a vote of stockholders and a share exchange is only required to be approved by a Maryland corporation by its Board of Directors if the corporation is the successor. Our voluntary dissolution also would require approval of stockholders holding two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter.

Amendments to our charter and bylaws. Our charter contains provisions relating to restrictions on transferability of our common stock, the classified Board of Directors, fixing the size of our Board of Directors within the range set forth in our charter, removal of directors and the filling of vacancies, all of which may be amended only by a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors and approved by our stockholders holding two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Any amendments of these provisions of our charter (setting forth the necessary approval requirements) also would require action of our Board of Directors and the approval by stockholders holding two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. As permitted under the Maryland General Corporation Law, our bylaws provide that directors have the exclusive right to amend our bylaws.

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Stockholder rights plan. We adopted a stockholder rights plan which provides, among other things, that when specified events occur, our stockholders will be entitled to purchase from us a newly created class or series of junior preferred shares, subject to our ownership limit described below. The preferred share purchase rights are triggered by the earlier to occur of (1) ten days after the date of a public announcement that a person or group acting in concert has acquired, or obtained the right to acquire, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of our outstanding shares of common stock or (2) ten business days after the commencement of or announcement of an intention to make a tender offer or exchange offer, the consummation of which would result in the acquiring person becoming the beneficial owner of 20% or more of our outstanding common stock. The exercise of the preferred share purchase rights would cause substantial dilution to a person or group that attempts to acquire us on terms not approved by our Board of Directors.

There are possible adverse consequences of limits on ownership of our common stock. To maintain our qualification as a REIT for Federal income tax purposes, not more than 50% in value of our outstanding shares of capital stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include some entities. In addition, a person who owns, directly or by attribution, 10% or more of an interest in a tenant of ours, or a tenant of any partnership in which we are a partner, cannot own, directly or by attribution, 10% or more of our shares without jeopardizing our qualification as a REIT. Primarily to facilitate maintenance of our qualification as a REIT for Federal income tax purposes, the ownership limit under our charter prohibits ownership, directly or by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, by any person or persons acting as a group, of more than 9.8% of the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock, subject to an exception for shares of our common stock held prior to our conversion into a REIT (referred to as the REIT conversion) so long as the holder would not own more than 9.9% in value of our outstanding shares after the REIT conversion, and prohibits ownership, directly or by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, by any person, or persons acting as a group, of more than 9.8% of the issued and outstanding shares of any class or series of our preferred shares or any other class or series of stock. Together, these limitations are referred to as the ownership limit.

Our Board of Directors, in its sole and absolute discretion, may waive or modify the ownership limit with respect to one or more persons who would not be treated as individuals for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code if the Board of Directors is satisfied, based upon information required to be provided by the party seeking the waiver and, if it determines necessary or advisable, upon an opinion of counsel satisfactory to our Board of Directors, that ownership in excess of this limit will not cause a person who is an individual to be treated as owning shares in excess of the ownership limit, applying the applicable constructive ownership rules, and will not otherwise jeopardize our status as a REIT for Federal income tax purposes (for example, by causing any of our tenants to be considered a related party tenant for purposes of the REIT qualification rules). Common stock acquired or held in violation of the ownership limit will be transferred automatically to a trust for the benefit of a designated charitable beneficiary, and the person who acquired the common stock in violation of the ownership limit will not be entitled to any distributions thereon, to vote those shares of common stock or to receive any proceeds from the subsequent sale of the common stock in excess of the lesser of the price paid for the common stock or the amount realized from the sale. A transfer of shares of our common stock to a person who, as a result of the transfer, violates the ownership limit may be void under certain circumstances, and, in any event, would deny that person any of the economic benefits of owning shares of our common stock in excess of the ownership limit. The ownership limit may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control and, therefore, could adversely affect the stockholders ability to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price for our common stock in connection with such transaction.

Shares of our common stock that are or become available for sale could affect the price for shares of our common stock. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock, or the perception that sales could occur, could adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock. In addition, holders of units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership (referred to as OP Units), whose OP Units are redeemed by the Operating Partnership in exchange for common stock, will be able to sell those shares freely,

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unless the person is our affiliate and resale of the affiliate's shares is not covered by an effective registration statement. Further, a substantial number of shares of our common stock have been and will be issued or reserved for issuance from time to time under our employee benefit plans, including shares of our common stock reserved for options, or pursuant to securities we may issue that are convertible into shares of our common stock or securities (other than OP Units) that the Operating Partnership has issued that are exchangeable for shares of our common stock. These shares of common stock would be available for sale in the public markets from time to time pursuant to exemptions from registration or upon registration. As of April 14, 2004, (i) there are approximately 23 million OP Units outstanding, all of which are currently redeemable, and (ii) there are outstanding \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 3.25% Exchangeable Senior Debentures of the Operating Partnership exchangeable under certain conditions for shares of our common stock at a price of approximately \$18.30 per share. Moreover, additional shares of our common stock issued by us would be available in the future for sale in the public markets. We can make no prediction about the effect that future sales of our common stock would have on the market price of our common stock.

Our earnings and cash distributions will affect the market price of shares of our common stock. We believe that the market value of a REIT's equity securities is based primarily upon the market's perception of the REIT's growth potential and its current and potential future cash distributions, whether from operations, sales, acquisitions, development or refinancings, and is secondarily based upon the value of the underlying assets. For that reason, shares of our common stock may trade at prices that are higher or lower than the net asset value per share. To the extent we retain operating cash flow for investment purposes, working capital reserves or other purposes rather than distributing the cash flow to stockholders, these retained funds, while increasing the value of our underlying assets, may negatively impact the market price of our common stock. Our failure to meet the market's expectation with regard to future earnings and cash distributions would likely adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Market interest rates may affect the price of shares of our common stock. We believe that one of the factors that investors consider important in deciding whether to buy or sell shares of a REIT is the distribution rate on the shares, considered as a percentage of the price of the shares, relative to market interest rates. If market interest rates increase, prospective purchasers of REIT shares may expect a higher distribution rate. Thus, higher market interest rates could cause the market price of our shares to go down.

Financial Risks and Risks of Operation

We depend on external sources of capital for future growth and we may be unable to access capital when necessary. Unlike corporations, our ability to reduce our debt and finance our growth largely must be funded by external sources of capital because we are generally required to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our taxable income in order to qualify as a REIT, including taxable income we recognize for tax purposes but with regard to which we do not receive corresponding cash. Our ability to access the external capital we require could be hampered by a number of factors many of which are outside of our control, including, without limitation, declining general market conditions, unfavorable market perception of our growth potential, decreases in our current and estimated future earnings, excessive cash distributions or decreases in the market price of our common stock. In addition, our ability to access additional capital may also be limited by the terms of our existing indebtedness, which, among other things, restricts our incurrence of debt and the payment of distributions. The occurrence of any of these above-mentioned factors, individually or in combination, could prevent us from being able to obtain the external capital we require on terms that are acceptable to us or at all and the failure to obtain necessary external capital could have a material adverse affect on our ability to finance our future growth.

We have substantial leverage. We have a significant amount of indebtedness and that could have important consequences. It currently requires us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, which reduces the availability of our cash flow to fund working

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capital, capital expenditures, expansion efforts, distributions to our stockholders and other general purposes. Additionally, our high level of indebtedness could:

limit our ability in the future to undertake refinancings of our indebtedness or obtain financing for expenditures, acquisitions, development or other general corporate or business purposes; or

affect adversely our ability to compete effectively or operate successfully under adverse economic conditions.

If our cash flow and working capital were not sufficient to fund our expenditures or service our indebtedness, we would have to raise additional funds through:

the sale of our equity;

the incurrence of additional permitted indebtedness by the Operating Partnership; or

the sale of our assets.

We cannot assure you that any of these sources of funds would be available to us or, if available, would be on terms that we would find acceptable or in amounts sufficient for us to meet our obligations or fulfill our business plan.

Our revenues and the value of our properties are subject to conditions affecting the lodging industry. The lodging industry has experienced a difficult period, and operations have generally been declining for the past several years, which has caused declines in our revenue per available room, or RevPAR, and profit margins. The decline in the lodging industry has been attributed to a number of factors including a weak economy, the effect of terror alerts and potential terrorist activity in the United States and the war in Iraq, all of which have changed the travel patterns of both business and leisure travelers. It is not clear whether these changes are permanent or whether they will continue to evolve creating new opportunities or difficulties for the industry. Any forecast we make regarding our results of operations may be affected and can change based on the following risks:

changes in the national, regional and local economic climate;

reduced demand and increased operating costs and other conditions resulting from terrorist threats;

changes in business and leisure travel patterns;

local market conditions such as an oversupply of hotel rooms or a reduction in lodging demand;

the attractiveness of our hotels to consumers relative to our competition;

the performance of the managers of our hotels;

changes in room rates and increases in operating costs due to inflation and other factors; and

unionization of the labor force at our hotels.

Our expenses may not decrease if our revenue drops. Many of the expenses associated with owning and operating hotels, such as debt payments, property taxes, insurance, utilities, and employee wages and benefits, are relatively inflexible and do not necessarily decrease in tandem with a reduction in revenue at the property. Because of weak economic conditions over the last several years, particularly in the lodging industry, we have been working with our managers to reduce the operating costs of our hotels. While we have achieved reductions in operating costs as a result of these efforts, further cost reductions could be difficult to achieve if operating levels continue to decline. Some of the cost reduction efforts undertaken may eventually need to be reversed even if operations remain at reduced levels. Regardless of these efforts to reduce costs, our expenses will be affected by inflationary increases, and in the case of certain costs, such as wages, benefits and insurance, may exceed the rate of inflation in any given period. Our managers may be unable to offset any such increased expenses with higher room rates. Any of our efforts to reduce operating costs or failure to make scheduled capital expenditures could adversely affect the growth of our business and the value of our hotel properties.

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Our revenues may be affected by increased use of reservation systems based on the Internet. Although a majority of the room reservations made on the Internet are made through websites maintained by our managers, a growing number of reservations are also made through independent Internet sites. These independent Internet sites often purchase room reservations at a negotiated discount from participating properties, which could result in lower average room rates compared to the room rates offered by the manager on its website. While we do not believe that price is the only factor considered when choosing our properties, if the room rate available to consumers using the independent Internet sites were to be significantly lower than those offered by our managers on their websites our revenues and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our ground lease payments may increase faster than the revenues we receive on the hotels situated on the leased properties. As of April 14, 2004, forty-four of our hotels are subject to ground leases. These ground leases generally require increases in ground rent payments every five years. Our ability to service our debt could be adversely affected to the extent that our revenues do not increase at the same or a greater rate than the increases in rental payments under the ground leases. In addition, if we were to sell a hotel encumbered by a ground lease, the buyer would have to assume the ground lease, which may result in a lower sales price.

We do not control our hotel operations and we are dependent on the managers of our hotels. Because federal income tax laws restrict REITs and their subsidiaries from operating a hotel, we do not manage our hotels. Instead, we lease substantially all of our full-service properties to subsidiaries which qualify as taxable REIT subsidiaries under applicable REIT laws, and our taxable REIT subsidiaries retain third-party managers to manage our hotels pursuant to management agreements. Our income from the hotels may be adversely affected if our managers fail to provide quality services and amenities or if they fail to maintain a quality brand name. While our taxable REIT subsidiaries monitor the hotel managers' performance, we have limited specific recourse under our management agreements if we believe that the hotel managers are not performing adequately. In addition, from time to time, we have had, and continue to have, differences with the managers of our hotels over their performance and compliance with the terms of our management agreements. We generally resolve issues with our managers through discussions and negotiations. However, if we are unable to reach satisfactory results through discussions and negotiations, we may choose to litigate such a dispute. Failure by our hotel managers to fully perform the duties agreed to in our management agreements could adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, our hotel managers manage, and in some cases own or have invested in, hotels that compete with our hotels, which may result in conflicts of interest. As a result, our managers have in the past made and may in the future make decisions regarding competing lodging facilities that are not or would not be in our best interests.

The terms of our debt place restrictions on us and our subsidiaries, reducing operational flexibility and creating default risks. The documents governing the terms of the senior notes and credit facility of the Operating Partnership contain covenants that place restrictions on us and our subsidiaries. The activities upon which such restrictions exist include, but are not limited to:

acquisitions, mergers and consolidations;

the incurrence of additional debt;

the creation of liens;

the sale of assets;

capital expenditures;

raising capital from the issuance of certain types of mandatorily redeemable capital stock;

the payment of dividends; and

transactions with affiliates.

In addition, certain covenants in the credit facility of the Operating Partnership require it and our other subsidiaries to meet financial performance tests. The restrictive covenants in the indenture, the credit facility and

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the documents governing our other debt (including our mortgage debt) will reduce our flexibility in conducting our operations and will limit our ability to engage in activities that may be in our long-term best interest. The Operating Partnership's failure to comply with these restrictive covenants could result in an event of default that, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all or a substantial portion of our debt.

Our mortgage debt contains provisions that may reduce our liquidity. Certain of our mortgage debt requires that, to the extent cash flow from the hotels which secure such debt drops below stated levels, we escrow cash flow after the payment of debt service until operations improve above the stated levels. In some cases, the escrowed amount may be applied to the outstanding balance of the mortgage debt. When such provisions are triggered, there can be no assurance that the affected properties will achieve the minimum cash flow levels required to trigger a release of any escrowed funds. The amounts required to be escrowed may be material and may negatively affect our liquidity by limiting our access to cash flow after debt service from these mortgaged properties.

Our future cash distributions on preferred and common stock may be limited by the terms of our indebtedness and in addition, our ability to pay dividends on our common stock may be further limited by the terms of our preferred stock. Under the terms of our credit facility and our senior notes indenture, distributions to us by the Operating Partnership, which we depend upon in order to obtain the cash necessary to pay dividends, are permitted only to the extent that, at the time of the distributions, the Operating Partnership can satisfy certain financial covenant tests and meet other requirements. For example, to make distributions to us, the Operating Partnership must in general have a consolidated coverage ratio (measuring the pro forma ratio of its consolidated EBITDA to its consolidated interest expense) of 2.0 to 1.0 or greater. In addition, the aggregate amount of all of our debt, not including our convertible preferred securities must be less than or equal to 65% of our total assets plus accumulated depreciation. If it fails to meet these requirements, the Operating Partnership will only be able to make cash distributions to us, subject to compliance with certain other requirements, in the amounts required to maintain our qualification as a REIT. We are currently required to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our taxable income to maintain our status as a REIT. As of December 31, 2003, we remained under the 2.0 to 1.0 EBITDA-to-interest coverage ratio. Accordingly, we will be able to pay dividends only to the extent that we have taxable income and are required to make distributions to maintain our status as a REIT.

Under the terms of each of our class A, class B, class C and class D cumulative redeemable preferred stock, we are not permitted to pay dividends on our common stock unless cumulative dividends have been paid (or funds for payment have been set aside for payment) on each such class of preferred stock. Therefore, our ability to pay a dividend on our common stock is subject to our having previously paid all cumulative dividends accrued on our outstanding classes of preferred stock. Our ability to pay dividends on our preferred and common stock is also limited by the terms of our convertible preferred securities.

The payment of any dividends on either common or preferred shares depends on operating performance and its impact on taxable income and whether our EBITDA-to-interest ratio is below 2.0 to 1.0 coverage for the fiscal year. We cannot provide assurance that our operations will be sufficient to permit us to pay a dividend on our common stock or preferred stock.

Rating Agency downgrades may increase our cost of capital. Both our senior notes and our preferred stock are rated by independent rating agencies, such as Moody's and Standard & Poor's. These rating agencies may elect to downgrade their ratings on our corporate debt and our preferred stock at any time. These downgrades negatively affect our access to the capital markets and increase our cost of capital.

Our management agreements could impair the sale or financing of our hotels. Under the terms of our management agreements, we generally may not sell, lease or otherwise transfer the hotels unless the transferee is not a competitor of the manager and the transferee assumes the related management agreements and meets specified other conditions. Our ability to finance or sell any of the properties, depending upon the structure of

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such transactions, may require the manager's consent. If, in these circumstances, the manager does not consent, we would be prohibited from taking actions in our best interest without breaching the management agreement.

The acquisition contracts relating to some hotels limit our ability to sell or refinance those hotels. For reasons relating to tax considerations of the former and current owners of nine hotels, we have agreed to restrictions on selling the hotels, or repaying or refinancing the mortgage debt for varying periods depending on the hotel. We have also agreed not to sell more than 50% of the original allocated value attributable to the former owners of a portfolio of 11 additional hotels, or to take other actions that would result in the recognition and allocation of gain to the former owners of such hotels for income tax purposes. We anticipate that, in specified circumstances, we may agree to similar restrictions in connection with future hotel acquisitions. As a result, even if it were in our best interests to sell these hotels or repay or otherwise reduce the level of the mortgage debt on such hotels, it may be difficult or costly to do so during their respective lock-out periods.

We may be unable to sell properties because real estate investments are illiquid. Real estate investments generally cannot be sold quickly. We may not be able to vary our portfolio promptly in response to economic or other conditions. The inability to respond promptly to changes in the performance of our investments could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to service our debt. In addition, there are limitations under the Federal tax laws applicable to REITs that may limit our ability to recognize the full economic benefit from a sale of our assets.

We depend on our key personnel. Our success depends on the efforts of our executive officers and other key personnel. None of our key personnel have employment agreements and we do not maintain key person life insurance for any of our executive officers. We cannot assure you that these key personnel will remain employed by us. While we believe that we could find replacements for these key personnel, the loss of their services could have a significant adverse effect on our financial performance.

Litigation judgments or settlements could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. We are a party to various lawsuits, including lawsuits relating to our conversion into a REIT. While we and the other defendants to such lawsuits believe all of the lawsuits in which we are a defendant are without merit and we are vigorously defending against such claims, we can give no assurance as to the outcome of any of the lawsuits. If any of the lawsuits were to be determined adversely to us or a settlement involving a payment of a material sum of money were to occur, there could be a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

We may acquire hotel properties through joint ventures with third parties that could result in conflicts. Instead of purchasing hotel properties directly, we may invest as a co-venturer. Joint venturers often share control over the operation of the joint venture assets. For example, we entered into a joint venture with Marriott International that owns two limited partnerships holding, in the aggregate, 120 Courtyard by Marriott hotels. Subsidiaries of Marriott International manage these Courtyard by Marriott hotels and other subsidiaries of Marriott International serve as ground lessors and mezzanine lender to the partnerships. Actions by a co-venturer could subject the assets to additional risk, including:

our co-venturer in an investment might have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our, or the joint venture's, interests or goals;

our co-venturer may be in a position to take action contrary to our instructions or requests or contrary to our policies or objectives; or

our co-venturer could go bankrupt, leaving us liable for its share of joint venture liabilities.

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Although we generally will seek to maintain sufficient control of any joint venture to permit our objectives to be achieved, we might not be able to take action without the approval of our joint venture partners. Also, our joint venture partners could take actions binding on the joint venture without our consent.

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Environmental problems are possible and can be costly. We believe that our properties are in compliance in all material respects with applicable environmental laws. Unidentified environmental liabilities could arise, however, and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and performance. Federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment may require a current or previous owner or operator of real estate to investigate and clean up hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases at the property. The owner or operator may have to pay a governmental entity or third parties for property damage and for investigation and clean-up costs incurred by the parties in connection with the contamination. These laws typically impose clean-up responsibility and liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of or caused the presence of the contaminants. Even if more than one person may have been responsible for the contamination, each person covered by the environmental laws may be held responsible for all of the clean-up costs incurred. In addition, third parties may sue the owner or operator of a site for damages and costs resulting from environmental contamination emanating from that site. Environmental laws also govern the presence, maintenance and removal of asbestos. These laws require that owners or operators of buildings containing asbestos properly manage and maintain the asbestos, that they notify and train those who may come into contact with asbestos and that they undertake special precautions, including removal or other abatement, if asbestos would be disturbed during renovation or demolition of a building. These laws may impose fines and penalties on building owners or operators who fail to comply with these requirements and may allow third parties to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury associated with exposure to asbestos fibers.

Compliance with other government regulations can be costly. Our hotels are subject to various other forms of regulation, including Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, building codes and regulations pertaining to fire safety. Compliance with those laws and regulations could require substantial capital expenditures. These regulations may be changed from time to time, or new regulations adopted, resulting in additional costs of compliance, including potential litigation. Any increased costs could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Future terrorist attacks or changes in terror alert levels could adversely affect us. Previous terrorist attacks in the United States have adversely affected the travel and hospitality industries, including the full-service portion of the hotel industry. The impact which terrorist attacks in the United States or elsewhere could have on our business in particular and the U.S. economy, the global economy and global financial markets in general is indeterminable. It is possible that such attacks or the threat of such attacks could have a material adverse effect on our business, our ability to finance our business, our ability to insure our properties and on our results of operations and financial condition as a whole.

Some potential losses are not covered by insurance. We carry comprehensive insurance coverage for general liability, property, business interruption and other risks with respect to all of our hotels and other properties. These policies offer coverage features and insured limits that we believe are customary for similar type properties. Generally, our all-risk property policies provide that coverage is available on a per occurrence basis and that, for each occurrence, there is an overall limit as well as various sub-limits on the amount of insurance proceeds we can receive. Sub-limits exist for certain types of claims such as service interruption, abatement, earthquakes, expediting costs or landscaping replacement, and the dollar amounts of these sub-limits are significantly lower than the dollar amounts of the overall coverage limit. Our property policies also provide that all of the claims from each of our properties resulting from a particular insurable event must be combined together for purposes of evaluating whether the aggregate limits and sub-limits contained in our policies have been exceeded and, in the case of our hotels where the manager provides this coverage, any such claims will also be combined with the claims of other owners participating in the managers program for the same purpose. That means that, if an insurable event occurs that affects more than one of our hotels, or, in the case of hotels where coverage is provided by the management company, affects hotels owned by others, the claims from each affected hotel will be added together to determine whether the aggregate limit or sub-limits, depending on the type of claim, have been reached and each affected hotel will only receive a proportional share of the amount of insurance proceeds provided for under the policy. We may incur losses in excess of insured limits and, as a result, we may be even less likely to receive sufficient coverage for risks that affect multiple properties such as earthquakes or certain types of terrorism.

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In addition, there are other risks such as war, certain forms of terrorism such as nuclear, biological or chemical terrorism and some environmental hazards that may be deemed to fall completely outside the general coverage limits of our policies or may be uninsurable or may be too expensive to justify insuring against. If any such risk were to materialize and materially adversely affect one or more of our properties, we would likely not be able to recover our losses.

We may also encounter challenges with an insurance provider regarding whether it will pay a particular claim that we believe to be covered under our policy. Should a loss in excess of insured limits or an uninsured loss occur or should we be unsuccessful in obtaining coverage from an insurance carrier, we could lose all, or a portion of, the capital we have invested in a property, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the hotel. In that event, we might nevertheless remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the property.

We may not be able to recover fully under our existing terrorism insurance for losses caused by some types of terrorist acts, and federal terrorism legislation does not ensure that we will be able to obtain terrorism insurance in adequate amounts or at acceptable premium levels in the future. As a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, most insurers ceased to offer terrorism coverage in conjunction with all-risk property policies (described below), and the main source of property terrorism coverage became separate standalone terrorism insurance policies offering limited coverage amounts with high premium levels. We have procured such standalone terrorism coverage, which is subject to annual aggregate limits which fall below the full replacement cost of certain high value properties, and with more limited coverage than the all-risk program shared among various hotels.

On November 26, 2002, the Federal Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (TRIA) required all-risk and liability insurers who had excluded or limited terrorism coverage to remove the exclusion in exchange for requiring insureds to pay an additional premium for the coverage within a specified time period. Because our liability policies generally offered terrorism coverage, TRIA mainly impacts our all-risk insurance.

We, through Marriott International and our broker for certain of our non-Marriott International properties, purchased the additional TRIA terrorism coverage. The original standalone policies were allowed to expire. This terrorism coverage, compared to standalone coverage, offers the higher limits and more comprehensive coverage associated with our all-risk programs. However, as noted above, the all-risk program also has limitations such as per occurrence limits and sublimits which might have to be shared proportionally across participating hotels under certain loss scenarios. All-risk insurers also only have to provide TRIA-related coverage for certified acts of terrorism namely those which are committed on behalf of non-United States persons or interests. Further, we do not have full replacement coverage at all of our properties for acts of terrorism committed on behalf of United States persons or interests, as our coverage for such incidents is limited to that provided by a new standalone program, or an endorsement to the policy covering our non-Marriott properties, and their aggregate limits. In addition, property damage related to war and to nuclear incidents is excluded under our standalone terrorism policy. The all-risk policy also excludes coverage for chemical and biological incidents, and it is unclear whether these incidents would be covered under our other standalone policy. While TRIA will reimburse insurers for losses resulting from nuclear, biological and chemical perils, TRIA does not require insurers to offer coverage for these perils and, to date, insurers are not willing to provide this coverage, even with government reinsurance. In addition, TRIA terminates on December 31, 2005, and there is no guarantee that the terrorism coverage that it mandates will be readily available or affordable thereafter. As a result of the above, there remains considerable uncertainty regarding the extent and adequacy of terrorism coverage that will be available to protect our interests in the event of future terrorist attacks that impact our properties.

Federal Income Tax Risks

Recent changes in taxation of corporate dividends may adversely affect the value of our stock. While corporate dividends have traditionally been taxed at ordinary income rates, dividends received by individuals

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through December 31, 2008 from regular C corporations generally will be taxed at the maximum capital gains tax rate of 15% as opposed to the maximum ordinary income tax rate of 35%. REIT dividends are not eligible for the lower capital gains rates, except in certain circumstances where the dividends are attributable to income that has been subject to corporate-level tax. While the earnings of a REIT that are distributed to its stockholders generally will be subject to less Federal income taxation than earnings of a non-REIT C corporation that are distributed to its stockholders net of corporate-level income tax, this difference in the taxation of dividends could cause individual investors to view the stock of regular C corporations as more attractive relative to the stock of REITs. Individual investors could hold this view because the dividends from regular C corporations will generally be taxed at a lower rate while dividends from REITs will generally be taxed at the same rate as the individual's other ordinary income. We cannot predict what effect, if any, this difference in the taxation of dividends may have on the value of the stock of REITs, either in terms of price or relative to other potential investments.

To qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute at least 90% of our taxable income, irrespective of our available cash or outstanding obligations. To continue to qualify as a REIT, we currently are required to distribute to our stockholders with respect to each year at least 90% of our taxable income, excluding net capital gain. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which distributions made by us with respect to the calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income and 95% of our capital gain net income for that year and any undistributed taxable income from prior periods less excess distributions from prior years. We intend to make distributions, subject to the availability of cash and in compliance with any debt covenants, to our stockholders to comply with the distribution requirement and to avoid the nondeductible excise tax and will rely for this purpose on distributions from the Operating Partnership. However, there are differences in timing between our recognition of taxable income and our receipt of cash available for distribution due to, among other things, the seasonality of the lodging industry and the fact that some taxable income will be phantom income, which is taxable income that is not matched by cash flow to us. Due to some transactions entered into in years prior to the REIT conversion, we could recognize substantial amounts of phantom income. It is possible that these timing differences could require us to borrow funds or to issue additional equity to enable us to meet the distribution requirement and, therefore, to maintain our REIT status, and to avoid the nondeductible excise tax. In addition, because the REIT distribution requirements prevent us from retaining earnings, we will generally be required to refinance debt that matures with additional debt or equity. We cannot assure you that any of the sources of funds, if available at all, would be sufficient to meet our distribution and tax obligations.

Adverse tax consequences would apply if we failed to qualify as a REIT. We believe that we have been organized and have operated in such a manner so as to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 1999, and we currently intend to continue to operate as a REIT during future years. No assurance can be provided, however, that we qualify as a REIT or that new legislation, treasury regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions will not significantly change the tax laws with respect to our qualification as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences of our REIT qualification. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we will not be allowed to take a deduction for distributions to stockholders in computing our taxable income, and we will be subject to Federal and state income tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. In addition, unless entitled to statutory relief, we would not qualify as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which REIT qualification is lost. Any determination that we do not qualify as a REIT would have a materially adverse effect on our results of operations and could reduce the value of our common stock materially. The additional tax liability to us for the year or years in which we did not qualify would reduce our net earnings available for investment, debt service or distribution to our stockholders. Furthermore, we would no longer be required to make any distributions to stockholders as a condition to REIT qualification and all of our distributions to stockholders would be taxable as regular corporate dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, or E&P. This means that stockholders taxed as individuals currently would be taxed on those dividends at capital gains rates and corporate stockholders generally would be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to such dividends, subject in each case, to applicable limitations under

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the Internal Revenue Code. Our failure to qualify as a REIT also would cause an event of default under our credit facility that could lead to an acceleration of the amounts due under the credit facility, which, in turn, would constitute an event of default under our outstanding debt securities.

We will be disqualified as a REIT at least for taxable year 1999 if we failed to distribute all of our E&P attributable to our non-REIT taxable years. In order to qualify as a REIT, we cannot have at the end of any taxable year any undistributed E&P that is attributable to one of our non-REIT taxable years. A REIT has until the close of its first taxable year as a REIT in which it has non-REIT E&P to distribute its accumulated E&P. We were required to have distributed this E&P prior to the end of 1999, the first taxable year for which our REIT election was effective. If we failed to do this, we will be disqualified as a REIT at least for taxable year 1999. We believe that distributions of non-REIT E&P that we made were sufficient to distribute all of the non-REIT E&P as of December 31, 1999, but we cannot provide assurance that we met this requirement.

If our leases are not respected as true leases for Federal income tax purposes, we would fail to qualify as a REIT. To qualify as a REIT, we must satisfy two gross income tests, under which specified percentages of our gross income must be passive income, like rent. For the rent paid pursuant to the leases, which constitutes substantially all of our gross income, to qualify for purposes of the gross income tests, the leases must be respected as true leases for Federal income tax purposes and not be treated as service contracts, joint ventures or some other type of arrangement. In addition, the lessees must not be regarded as related party tenants, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code. We believe that the leases will be respected as true leases for Federal income tax purposes. There can be no assurance, however, that the IRS will agree with this view. We also believe that Crestline, the lessee of substantially all of our full service hotels prior to January 1, 2001, was not a related party tenant and, as a result of changes in the tax laws effective January 1, 2001, HMT Lessee, LLC, or HMT Lessee, will not be treated as a related party tenant so long as it qualifies as a taxable REIT subsidiary. If the leases were not respected as true leases for federal income tax purposes or if the lessees were regarded as related party tenants, we would not be able to satisfy either of the two gross income tests applicable to REITs and we would lose our REIT status. See Risk Factors Federal Income Tax Risks Adverse tax consequences would apply if we failed to qualify as a REIT above.

If HMT Lessee fails to qualify as a taxable REIT subsidiary, we would fail to qualify as a REIT. For our taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2001, as a result of REIT tax law changes under the specific provisions of the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999, which we refer to as the REIT Modernization Act, we are permitted to lease our hotels to a subsidiary of the Operating Partnership that is taxable as a corporation and that elects to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. Accordingly, HMT Lessee has directly or indirectly acquired all of the full-service hotel leasehold interests from third parties. So long as HMT Lessee and other affiliated lessees qualify as taxable REIT subsidiaries of ours, they will not be treated as related party tenants. We believe that HMT Lessee qualifies to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary for Federal income tax purposes. We cannot assure you, however, that the IRS will not challenge its status as a taxable REIT subsidiary for Federal income tax purposes, or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the IRS were successful in disqualifying HMT Lessee from treatment as a taxable REIT subsidiary, we would fail to meet the asset tests applicable to REITs and substantially all of our income would fail to qualify for the gross income tests and, accordingly, we would cease to qualify as a REIT. See Risk Factors Federal Income Tax Risks Adverse tax consequences would apply if we failed to qualify as a REIT above.

Despite our REIT status, we remain subject to various taxes, including substantial deferred and contingent tax liabilities.

Notwithstanding our status as a REIT, we are subject, through our ownership interest in the Operating Partnership, to certain Federal, state, local and foreign taxes on our income and property. In addition, we will be required to pay Federal income tax at the highest regular corporate rate upon our share of any built-in gain recognized as a result of any sale before January 1, 2009, by the Operating Partnership of assets, including the hotels, in which interests were acquired by the Operating Partnership from our predecessor and its subsidiaries as part of the REIT conversion. Built-in gain is the amount by which an asset's fair market

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value exceeded our adjusted basis in the asset on January 1, 1999, the first day of our first taxable year as a REIT. The total amount of gain on which we would be subject to corporate income tax if the assets that we held at the time of the REIT conversion were sold in a taxable transaction prior to January 1, 2009 would be material to us. In addition, at the time of the REIT conversion, we expected that we or Rockledge Hotel Properties, Inc. or Fernwood Hotel Assets, Inc., or Rockledge and Fernwood, respectively (each of which is a taxable corporation in which the Operating Partnership owned a 95% nonvoting interest and, as of April, 2001, acquired 100% of the voting interests and each of which, elected to be a taxable REIT subsidiary effective January 1, 2001), likely would recognize substantial built-in gain and deferred tax liabilities in the next ten years without any corresponding receipt of cash by us or the Operating Partnership. We may have to pay certain state income taxes because not all states treat REITs the same as they are treated for federal income tax purposes. We may also have to pay certain foreign taxes to the extent we own assets or conduct operations in foreign jurisdictions. The Operating Partnership is obligated under its partnership agreement to pay all such taxes (and any related interest and penalties) incurred by us, as well as any liabilities that the IRS or the tax authorities successfully may assert against us for corporate income taxes for taxable years prior to the time we qualified as a REIT. Our taxable REIT subsidiaries, including Rockledge, Fernwood and HMT Lessee, are taxable as corporations and will pay federal, state and local income tax on their net income at the applicable corporate rates, and foreign taxes to the extent they own assets or conduct operations in foreign jurisdictions.

If the IRS were to challenge successfully the Operating Partnership's status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, we would cease to qualify as a REIT and suffer other adverse consequences. We believe that the Operating Partnership qualifies to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a partnership, it is not subject to federal income tax on its income. Instead, each of its partners, including us, is required to pay tax on its allocable share of the Operating Partnership's income. No assurance can be provided, however, that the IRS will not challenge its status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the IRS were successful in treating the Operating Partnership as a corporation for tax purposes, we would fail to meet the income tests and certain of the asset tests applicable to REITs and, accordingly, cease to qualify as a REIT. If the Operating Partnership fails to qualify as a partnership for federal income tax purposes or we fail to qualify as a REIT, either failure would cause an event of default under our credit facility that, in turn, could constitute an event of default under our outstanding debt securities. Also, the failure of the Operating Partnership to qualify as a partnership would cause it to become subject to federal and state corporate income tax, which would reduce significantly the amount of cash available for debt service and for distribution to its partners, including us. Finally, the classification of the Operating Partnership as a corporation would cause us to recognize gain at least equal to our negative capital account, if any.

As a REIT, we are subject to limitations on our ownership of debt and equity securities. Subject to the exceptions discussed in this paragraph, a REIT is prohibited from owning securities in any one issuer to the extent that the value of those securities exceeds 5% of the value of the REIT's total assets or the securities owned by the REIT represent more than 10% of the issuer's outstanding voting securities or more than 10% of the value of the issuer's outstanding securities. A REIT is permitted to own securities of a subsidiary in an amount that exceeds the 5% value test and the 10% vote or value test if the subsidiary elects to be a taxable REIT subsidiary, which is taxable as a corporation. However, a REIT may not own securities of taxable REIT subsidiaries that represent in the aggregate more than 20% of the value of the REIT's total assets.

Our taxable REIT subsidiaries are subject to special rules that may result in increased taxes. Several Internal Revenue Code provisions ensure that a taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to an appropriate level of federal income taxation. For example, a taxable REIT subsidiary is limited in its ability to deduct interest payments made to an affiliated REIT. In addition, the REIT has to pay a 100% penalty tax on some payments that it receives if the economic arrangements between the REIT and the taxable REIT subsidiary are not comparable to similar arrangements between unrelated parties.

We may be required to pay a penalty tax upon the sale of a hotel. The Federal income tax provisions applicable to REITs provide that any gain realized by a REIT on the sale of property held as inventory or other

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property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business is treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax. Under existing law, whether property, including hotels, is held as inventory or primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business is a question of fact that depends upon all of the facts and circumstances with respect to the particular transaction. The Operating Partnership intends that it and its subsidiaries will hold the hotels for investment with a view to long-term appreciation, to engage in the business of acquiring and owning hotels and to make occasional sales of hotels as are consistent with the Operating Partnership's investment objectives. We cannot assure you, however, that the IRS might not contend that one or more of these sales is subject to the 100% penalty tax.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission using a shelf registration process for the delayed offering and sale of securities pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933. Under the shelf process, we may, from time to time, sell any combination of the offered securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings up to a total dollar amount of \$1,000,000,000.

This prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement do not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. We have omitted parts of the registration statement in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission. For further information, we refer you to the registration statement on Form S-3, including its exhibits. Statements contained in this prospectus and any accompanying prospectus supplement about the provisions or contents of any agreement or other document are not necessarily complete. If the Commission rules and regulations require that an agreement or document be filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, please see that agreement or document for a complete description of these matters. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of each document.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the offered securities. Each time we sell offered securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the method and terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may add, update or change any information contained in this prospectus. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with the additional information described under the next heading **Where You Can Find More Information**.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, in accordance therewith, file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. Such reports, proxy statements and other information can be inspected and copied at the Public Reference Room of the SEC located at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. Copies of such material can be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at prescribed rates. Such material may also be accessed electronically by means of the SEC's home page on the internet (<http://www.sec.gov>) and on our website (<http://www.hostmarriott.com>). You can also inspect reports and other information we file with the SEC at the office of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

We have filed a registration statement and related exhibits with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act). The registration statement contains additional information about us and our common stock and preferred stock. You can inspect or access electronically the registration statement and exhibits by the means described in the paragraph above.

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference information that we file with it, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus and the information that we file later with the SEC may update and supersede the information we incorporated by reference. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any filings made by us with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the date of this prospectus and before we stop offering the securities under this prospectus (in each case, other than information in such documents that is deemed not to be filed):

Annual Report on Form 10-K of Host Marriott Corporation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 (including information specifically incorporated by reference therein from our Proxy Statement for our 2004 Annual Meeting);

Current Report on Form 8-K of Host Marriott Corporation dated and filed on March 5, 2004;

Current Report on Form 8-K of Host Marriott Corporation dated March 9, 2004 and filed on March 11, 2004;

Current Report on Form 8-K of Host Marriott Corporation dated March 16, 2004 and filed March 17, 2004;

Description of our common stock included in Registration Statement on Form 8-A, as amended, of HMC Merger Corporation, filed November 18, 1998 (as amended on December 28, 1998); and

Description of rights included in Registration Statement on Form 8-A, as amended, of HMC Merger Corporation, filed December 11, 1998 (as amended on December 24, 1998).

We will provide to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this prospectus is delivered a copy of any or all of the information that we have incorporated by reference into this prospectus but not delivered with this prospectus. To receive a free copy of any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus, other than exhibits, unless they are specifically incorporated by reference in those documents, call or write to our Corporate Secretary, Host Marriott Corporation, 6903 Rockledge Drive, Suite 1500, Bethesda, Maryland, 20817 ((240) 744-1000).

You should rely only upon the information provided in this document or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and any supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the information incorporated by reference herein contain certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These statements are included throughout this prospectus and the information incorporated by reference herein, including in the section entitled Risk Factors and relate to, among other things, analyses and other information based on forecasts of future results and estimates of amounts not yet determinable. These forward-looking statements are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as anticipate, believe, could, estimate, expect, intend, may, plan, predict, project, will, continue, and other similar terms and phrases, including references to assumptions.

These forward-looking statements are based on our current plans and expectations and are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties. Factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by us in those statements include, among others, the following:

national and local economic and business conditions and changes in travel patterns, including the effect of terror alerts and potential terrorist activity on travel, that will affect, among other things, demand for products and services at our hotels, the level of room rates and occupancy that can be achieved by such properties and the availability and terms of financing and our liquidity;

changes in taxes and government regulations that influence or determine wages, prices, construction procedures and costs;

our ability to maintain properties in a first-class manner, including meeting capital expenditure requirements;

our ability to compete effectively in areas such as access, location, quality of accommodations and room rate;

our ability to acquire or develop additional properties and the risk that potential acquisitions or developments may not perform in accordance with expectations;

our degree of leverage, which may affect our ability to obtain financing in the future;

the reduction in our operating flexibility and our ability to pay dividends resulting from restrictive covenants in our debt agreements, including the risk of default that could occur;

government approvals, actions and initiatives, including the need for compliance with environmental and safety requirements, and changes in laws and regulations or the interpretation thereof;

the effects of tax legislative action;

our ability to continue to satisfy complex rules in order for us to maintain REIT status for Federal income tax purposes, the ability of the Operating Partnership to satisfy the rules to maintain its status as a partnership for Federal income tax purposes, the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to maintain their status as taxable REIT subsidiaries for Federal income tax purposes, and our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to operate effectively within the limitations imposed by these rules;

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the effect of any rating agency downgrades on the cost and availability of new debt financings;

the relatively fixed nature of our property-level operating costs and expenses;

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

other factors discussed above under the heading "Risk Factors" and in our other filings with the SEC.

Although we believe the expectations reflected in our 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. Except as otherwise required by the federal securities laws, we disclaim any obligation or undertaking to publicly release any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained in this prospectus and the information incorporated by reference herein to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

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THE COMPANY

We are a Maryland corporation and we operate as a self-managed and self-administered real estate investment trust, or REIT. We own our properties and conduct our operations through Host Marriott, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership of which we are the sole general partner and in which we hold 93% of the partnership interests as of March 1, 2004.

As of March 1, 2004, our lodging portfolio consisted of 113 upper-upscale and luxury full-service hotels containing approximately 57,000 rooms. Our portfolio is geographically diverse with hotels in most of the major metropolitan areas in 28 states, Washington, D.C., Toronto and Calgary, Canada and Mexico City, Mexico. Our locations include central business districts of major cities, near airports and resort/convention locations. Our hotels are operated under such brand names as Marriott, Ritz-Carlton, Hyatt, Four Seasons, Hilton and Westin.

The address of our principal executive office is 6903 Rockledge Drive, Suite 1500, Bethesda, Maryland, 20817. Our phone number is (240) 744-1000. Our Internet website address is www.hostmarriott.com.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless we indicate otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, we intend to contribute all of the net proceeds from the sale of securities by the Company to the Operating Partnership. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, the Operating Partnership intends to use any net proceeds from the sale of offered securities for the development or acquisition of particular hotel properties as opportunities arise, capital expenditures, the repayment or repurchase of our indebtedness and our capital stock outstanding at such time, working capital and for general corporate purposes. When a particular class or series of securities is offered, the related prospectus supplement will set forth the intended use for the net proceeds received from the sale of such offered securities. Pending the application of the net proceeds, we expect to invest such proceeds in short-term, interest-bearing instruments or other investment-grade debt securities.

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**RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED
FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS**

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends on a historical basis for the periods indicated (in millions, except ratios).

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends(1).			1.1x	1.1x	1.5x
Deficiency of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends(2)	\$ (240)	\$ (61)	\$	\$	\$

- (1) The ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends is computed by dividing income from continuing operations before income taxes and fixed charges and preferred stock dividends by total fixed charges and preferred stock dividends. Fixed charges represent interest expense (including capitalized interest), the amortization of premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness, and the portion of rental expense that represents interest.
- (2) For fiscal years 2003 and 2002, the deficiency of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends includes depreciation expense of \$367 million and \$358 million, respectively.

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DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

This prospectus describes certain general terms of our capital stock, including certain provisions of our charter and bylaws relevant to an offering of our capital stock. For a complete description, we refer you to the Maryland General Corporation Law and to the applicable provisions of our charter and bylaws, which we have filed as exhibits to this registration statement. When we offer to sell common stock or a particular class of preferred stock, we will describe the specific terms of such stock in a supplement to this prospectus.

General

Our charter provides that we may issue up to 750,000,000 shares of common stock, \$.01 par value per share, and up to 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.01 par value per share. Of the 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock, (i) 650,000 shares have been classified as Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, (ii) 4,600,000 shares have been classified as 10% Class A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, (iii) 4,600,000 shares have been classified as 10% Class B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, (iv) 5,980,000 shares have been classified as 10% Class C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock and (v) 40,000 shares have been classified as 10% Class D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock. As of December 31, 2003, the following shares of our stock are outstanding:

common stock	323,735,597 shares
10% Class A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	4,160,000 shares
10% Class B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	4,000,000 shares
10% Class C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	5,980,000 shares
10% Class D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock	33,182 shares

Under Maryland law, our stockholders generally are not liable for our debts or obligations.

Our charter authorizes our Board of Directors to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock and preferred stock into other classes or series of stock. Prior to issuance of shares of each class or series, the Board is required by Maryland law and by our charter to set, subject to our charter restrictions on transfer of our stock, the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each class or series. Thus, the Board could authorize the issuance of shares of common stock or preferred stock with terms and conditions which could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in their best interest.

We believe that the power to issue additional shares of common stock or preferred stock and to classify or reclassify unissued shares of common or preferred stock and thereafter to issue the classified or reclassified shares provides us with increased flexibility in structuring possible future financings and acquisitions and in meeting other needs which might arise. These actions can be taken without stockholder approval, unless

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stockholder approval is required by applicable law or the rules of any stock exchange or automated quotation system on which our securities may be listed or traded. Although we have no present intention of doing so, we could issue a class or series of stock that could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might involve a premium price for holders of common stock or otherwise be in their best interest.

Common Stock

All shares of common stock offered pursuant to this prospectus and any applicable supplement, when issued, will be duly authorized, fully paid and nonassessable. Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends when authorized by our Board of Directors out of assets legally available for the payment of dividends. Common stockholders are also entitled to share ratably in our assets legally available for distribution to our

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stockholders in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, after payment of or adequate provision for all of our known debts and liabilities. These rights are subject to the preferential rights of any other class or series of our stock and to the provisions of our charter regarding restrictions on transfer of our stock.

Subject to our charter restrictions on transfer of our stock (see *Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer*), each outstanding share of common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors. Except as provided with respect to any other class or series of stock, the holders of our common stock will possess the exclusive voting power. There is no cumulative voting in the election of directors, which means that the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock can elect all of the directors then standing for election, and the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any directors.

Holders of our common stock have no preference, conversion, exchange, sinking fund or redemption rights and have no preemptive rights to subscribe for any of our securities. Subject to our charter restrictions on transfer of our stock, all shares of common stock will have equal dividend, liquidation and other rights.

Under Maryland law, a Maryland corporation generally cannot dissolve, amend its charter, merge, sell all or substantially all of its assets, engage in a share exchange or engage in similar transactions outside the ordinary course of business, unless approved by the affirmative vote of stockholders holding at least two thirds of the shares entitled to vote on the matter. However, a Maryland corporation may provide in its charter for approval of these matters by a lesser percentage, but not less than a majority of all of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Our charter does not provide for a lesser percentage in these situations except with respect to the amendment of our charter, which may be approved (other than in certain specified instances) by a majority of the votes entitled to be cast. Also, because many of the operating assets are held by our subsidiaries, these subsidiaries may be able to merge or sell all or substantially all of their assets without the approval of our stockholders.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the common stock is EquiServe Trust Company, N.A.

Stockholder Rights Plan/Preferred Stock Purchase Rights

The Board of Directors has adopted a stockholder rights plan pursuant to a Rights Agreement dated as of November 23, 1998, as amended as of December 18, 1998 and August 21, 2002, between Host Marriott and The Bank of New York, as rights agent. Each share of common stock issued by Host Marriott between the date of adoption of the Rights Agreement and the Rights Distribution Date (defined below) or the date, if any, on which the Rights are redeemed, would have one preferred stock purchase right (a *Right*) attached to it. The Rights will expire on November 22, 2008, unless earlier redeemed or exchanged. Each Right, when exercisable, would entitle the holder to purchase one unit of Host Marriott Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, equal to one one-thousandth of a share of such stock, at a purchase price equal to \$55.00 per unit, subject to adjustment. Until a Right is exercised, the holder of the Right, as such, would have no rights as a stockholder of Host Marriott, including, without limitation, the right to vote or to receive dividends.

The Rights Agreement provides that the Rights initially attach to all certificates representing common stock then outstanding. The Rights would separate from the common stock and a distribution of Rights certificates would occur (a *Rights Distribution Date*) upon the earlier to occur of:

ten days following a public announcement that a person or group of affiliated or associated persons (an Acquiring Person) has acquired, or obtained the right to acquire, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of the outstanding common stock (the Stock Acquisition Date) or

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ten business days, or some later date as the Board of Directors may determine, following the commencement of a tender offer or exchange offer, the consummation of which would result in the beneficial ownership by a person of 20% or more of the outstanding common stock.

For the purposes of determining the 20% threshold amount, the following shares of common stock are not included:

shares received pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated November 23, 1998, pursuant to which Host Marriott Corporation, a Delaware corporation, was merged into Host Marriott, in exchange for shares of common stock of Host Marriott Corporation which the holder beneficially owned on February 3, 1989 and owned continuously thereafter

shares acquired by a person pursuant to a gift, bequest, inheritance or distribution from a trust or from a corporation controlled by that person where the shares of common stock were exempt shares under the Rights Agreement immediately prior to their acquisition and where the shares of common stock were beneficially owned by that person continuously after their acquisition and

shares acquired as a result of a stock dividend, stock distribution or other recapitalization relating to exempt shares under the Rights Agreement.

Until the Rights Distribution Date, the Rights will be represented by the common stock certificates, and will be transferred with, and only with, the common stock certificates. The Rights are not exercisable until the Rights Distribution Date.

If a person becomes the beneficial owner of 20% or more of the then outstanding common stock, except in connection with an offer for all outstanding common stock which the directors by a two-thirds vote determine to be fair to and otherwise in the best interests of Host Marriott and its stockholders, each holder of a Right would, after the end of a redemption period, have the right to exercise the Right by purchasing, for an amount equal to the purchase price, shares of common stock having a value equal to two times the purchase price, subject to the ownership limit. All Rights acquired by the Acquiring Person will be null and void.

Each holder of a Right would have the right to receive, upon exercise, common shares of the acquiring company having a value equal to two times the purchase price of the Right if, at any time following the Stock Acquisition Date,

Host Marriott is acquired in a merger or other business combination transaction in which it is not the surviving corporation, other than a merger which follows an offer described in the preceding paragraph or

50% or more of Host Marriott's assets or earning power is sold or transferred.

At any time after a person becomes an Acquiring Person, the Board of Directors may exchange the Rights at an exchange ratio of one share of Host Marriott common stock per Right.

In general, the Board of Directors may redeem the Rights at a price of \$.005 per Right at any time until ten days after an Acquiring Person has been identified as an Acquiring Person. If the decision to redeem the Rights occurs after a person becomes an Acquiring Person, the decision will require a two-thirds vote of directors.

The Rights have certain anti-takeover effects. The exercise of the Rights will cause substantial dilution to a person or group that attempts to acquire Host Marriott. The Rights, however, would not interfere with any merger or other business combination approved by the Board of Directors since the Board may, at its option, at any time prior to any person becoming an Acquiring Person, redeem all rights or amend the Rights Agreement to exempt the person from the Rights Agreement.

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Preferred Stock

Existing Preferred Stock

Our charter originally authorized the Board of Directors to issue 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock. Host Marriott has made the following issuances of preferred stock:

on August 3, 1999, Host Marriott issued 4,160,000 shares of 10% Class A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (which are referred to as the Class A Preferred Stock)

on November 29, 1999, Host Marriott issued 4,000,000 shares of 10% Class B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (which are referred to as the Class B Preferred Stock)

on March 27, 2001, Host Marriott issued 5,980,000 shares of 10% Class C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (which are referred to as the Class C Preferred Stock) and

on June 19, 2003, Host Marriott issued 33,182 shares of 10% Class D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (which are referred to as the Class D Preferred Stock).

Accordingly, 35,826,818 of the original 50,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock remain authorized but unissued. The Board of Directors has the power to classify or reclassify any unissued preferred shares into one or more classes or series of capital stock, including common stock. The Class A Preferred Stock, the Class B Preferred Stock, the Class C Preferred Stock and the Class D Preferred Stock are referred to collectively as the Existing Preferred Stock.

Preferred Stock to be Offered

We may offer, from time to time, in one or more series or classes, shares of our preferred stock. Prior to issuance of shares of any new class or series of stock other than common stock, the Board of Directors is required, under the Maryland General Corporation Law, or MGCL, to set, subject to the provisions of our charter regarding the restriction on transfer of capital stock, the terms, preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for the class or series. Thus, the Board of Directors could authorize the issuance of preferred stock or other capital stock with terms and conditions which could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control of Host Marriott that might involve a premium price for holders of shares of common stock or otherwise be in their best interest.

Reference is made to the prospectus supplement relating to the class or series of preferred stock being offered for the specific terms thereof and additional information related thereto, including:

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the title and stated value of such preferred stock

the number of shares of such preferred stock offered, the liquidation preference per share and the purchase price of such preferred stock

the dividend rate, period and/or payment date or method of calculation thereof applicable to such preferred stock

whether dividends shall be cumulative or non-cumulative and, if cumulative, the date from which dividends on such preferred stock shall accumulate

the procedures for any auction and remarketing, if any, for such preferred stock

the provisions for a sinking fund, if any, for such preferred stock

the provisions for redemption, if applicable, of such preferred stock

any listing of such preferred stock on any securities exchange or market

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the terms and conditions, if applicable, upon which such preferred stock will be convertible into common stock of Host Marriott, including the conversion price or manner of calculation thereof and conversion period

the terms and conditions, if applicable, upon which preferred stock will be exchangeable into debt securities, including the exchange price or manner of calculation thereof and exchange period

voting rights, if any, of such preferred stock

whether interests in such preferred stock will be represented by depositary shares

a discussion of any material and/or special United States federal income tax considerations applicable to such preferred stock

the relative ranking and preferences of such preferred stock as to dividend rights and rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of Host Marriott

any limitations on issuance of any class or series of preferred stock ranking senior to or on a parity with such class or series of preferred stock as to dividend rights and rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of Host Marriott and

any other specific terms, preferences, rights, limitations or restrictions of such preferred stock.

Rank

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the preferred stock will, in terms of distribution rights and rights upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Host Marriott, rank:

senior to all classes or series of common stock of Host Marriott and to all equity securities the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities rank junior to the preferred stock

on a parity with all equity securities issued by Host Marriott other than senior and junior preferred stock and

junior to all equity securities issued by Host Marriott the terms of which specifically provide that such equity securities rank senior to the preferred stock.

The term "equity securities" does not include convertible debt securities.

Each class of the Existing Preferred Stock ranks, in terms of the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Host Marriott:

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senior to our common stock, to our Series A junior preferred stock and to any other class or series of our capital stock other than capital stock identified in the following two classes; and

on a parity with each other class of Existing Preferred Stock and with any class or series of our capital stock the terms of which provide that such class or series ranks on a parity with such class of Existing Preferred Stock as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up; and

junior to any class or series of our capital stock the terms of which specifically provide that such class or series of capital stock ranks senior to such class of Existing Preferred Stock as to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up.

Distributions

Holders of the preferred stock of each class or series will be entitled to receive, when, as and if authorized by the Board of Directors and declared by Host Marriott, out of assets of Host Marriott legally available for

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payment to stockholders, cash distributions, or distributions in kind or in other property if expressly permitted and described in the applicable prospectus supplement, at the rates and on the dates as will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. Each distribution shall be payable to holders of record as they appear on the stock transfer books of Host Marriott on the record dates fixed by the Board of Directors.

Distributions on any class or series of preferred stock, if cumulative, will be cumulative from and after the date set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. If the Board of Directors fails to authorize a distribution payable on a distribution payment date on any class or series of the preferred stock for which distributions are non-cumulative, then the holders of that class or series of preferred stock will have no right to receive a distribution for the distribution period ending on the distribution payment date, and Host Marriott will have no obligation to pay the distribution accumulated for that period, whether or not distributions on that class or series are declared payable on any future distribution payment date.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, if any shares of preferred stock of any class or series are outstanding, no full distributions shall be declared or paid or set apart for payment on any shares of capital stock of Host Marriott of any other class or series ranking, as to distributions, on a parity with or junior to, the shares of preferred stock of that class or series for any period unless full distributions, including any cumulative amount if applicable, have been or contemporaneously are declared and paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment of the distributions set apart for the payment on the preferred stock of that class or series (including, without limitation, any distribution period that terminates on any date upon which distributions on such other class or series of our capital stock are declared or paid or set apart for payment, as the case may be). When distributions, including any cumulative amounts, if any, are not paid in full, or a sum sufficient for full payment is not so set apart, upon preferred stock of any class or series and the shares of any other class or series of capital stock ranking on a parity as to distributions with the shares of preferred stock of that class or series, all distributions declared upon preferred stock of that class or series and any other class or series of capital stock ranking on a parity as to distributions with the shares of preferred stock shall be declared pro rata so that the amount of distributions declared per share of preferred stock of that class or series and the other class or series of capital stock shall in all cases bear to each other the same ratio that accumulated distributions per share on the preferred stock of that class or series and the other class or series of capital stock, which shall not include any accumulation of unpaid distributions for prior distribution periods if the shares of preferred stock do not have a cumulative distribution, bear to each other. No interest, or sum of money in lieu of interest, shall be payable on any distribution payment or payments on shares of preferred stock of any class or series which may be in arrears.

Except as provided in the immediately preceding paragraph, unless full distributions, including any cumulative amount if applicable, on the shares of preferred stock have been or contemporaneously are declared and paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment of the distribution set apart for payment for the then current distribution period and for all past dividend periods (including, without limitation, any dividend period that terminates on a date that also is a Subject Date (as defined below)), then:

no distributions, other than in common stock or other shares of capital stock ranking junior to the shares of preferred stock of that class or series as to distributions and upon liquidation, dissolution, or winding up shall be declared or paid or set aside for payment and no other distribution shall be declared or made upon the common stock, or any other shares of capital stock of Host Marriott ranking junior to or on a parity with the shares of preferred stock of that class or series as to distributions or upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up and

no common stock, or any other shares of capital stock of Host Marriott ranking junior to or on a parity with the shares of preferred stock of that class or series as to distributions or upon liquidation shall be redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired for any consideration or any money paid to or made available for a sinking fund for the redemption of any such shares, by Host Marriott, except (1) by conversion into or exchange for other shares of capital stock of Host Marriott ranking junior to the shares of preferred stock of such class or series as to distributions and upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, or (2) pursuant to the redemption, purchase or acquisition by Host Marriott of its capital

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stock of any class or series in order to preserve its status as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or the Operating Partnership's status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

As used in this paragraph, the term "Subject Date" means (1) any date on which any dividends are declared or paid or set apart for payment or other distribution declared or made upon Host Marriott's common stock or any other class or series of its capital stock ranking junior to or on a parity with a class of preferred stock as to dividends or as to the distribution of assets upon its liquidation, dissolution or winding up, and (2) any date on which any shares of our common stock or any other class or series of its capital stock ranking junior to or on a parity with a class of preferred stock as to dividends or as to the distribution of assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up are redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired for any consideration or any money paid to or made available for a sinking fund for the redemption of any such shares by Host Marriott.

Host Marriott's charter provides that its ability to pay dividends on any class or series of capital stock is not limited by the amount that would be needed, if we were to be dissolved at the time of the dividend, to satisfy the preferential rights upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up of classes or series of capital stock ranking senior to the capital stock receiving the dividends, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the terms of any class or series of capital stock. The terms of the Existing Preferred Stock do not provide otherwise and, accordingly, the Existing Preferred Stock is subject to the foregoing provisions.

No dividends on any shares of preferred stock will be declared or paid or set apart for payment at such time as any agreement, including any agreement relating to our indebtedness, prohibits such declaration, payment or setting apart for payment or provides that such declaration, payment or setting apart for payment would constitute a breach thereof or a default thereunder, or if such declaration, payment or setting apart for payment will be restricted or prohibited by applicable law.

If, for any taxable year, Host Marriott elects to designate as "capital gain dividends", as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, any portion (the "Capital Gains Amount") of the dividends paid or made available for the year to holders of all classes and series of capital stock (the "Total Dividends"), then the portion of the Capital Gains Amount that will be allocable to the holders of preferred stock of a class or series will be the Capital Gains Amount multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the total dividends paid or made available to the holders of such class or series of preferred stock for the year and the denominator of which shall be the Total Dividends.

The holders of each class of the Existing Preferred Stock are entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends on such class of Existing Preferred Stock at a rate of 10% per year of the \$25.00 per share liquidation preference (equivalent to \$2.50 per year per share). Dividends on each class of the Existing Preferred Stock are payable quarterly in arrears on January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15 of each year and are cumulative from the date of original issuance.

Redemption

If so provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, the preferred stock will be subject to mandatory redemption or redemption at the option of Host Marriott, in whole or in part, in each case upon the terms, at the times and at the redemption prices set forth in the prospectus supplement.

The prospectus supplement relating to a class or series of preferred stock that is subject to mandatory redemption will specify the number of shares of preferred stock that will be redeemed by Host Marriott on the dates or during the periods to be specified, at a redemption price per

share to be specified in the prospectus supplement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the holders of record of preferred stock at the close of business on a dividend record date will be entitled to receive the dividend payable on their preferred stock on the corresponding dividend payment date notwithstanding the redemption of their preferred stock after such record date and on or prior to such payment date, in which case the redemption price shall not include such dividend.

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The redemption price may be payable in cash or other property, as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. If the redemption price for preferred stock of any class or series is payable only from the net proceeds of the issuance of shares of capital stock of Host Marriott, the terms of that preferred stock may provide that, if no such shares of capital stock shall have been issued or to the extent the net proceeds from any issuance are insufficient to pay in full the aggregate redemption price then due, that preferred stock shall automatically and mandatorily be converted into the applicable shares of capital stock of Host Marriott pursuant to conversion provisions specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless full distributions, including any cumulative amount if applicable, on the shares of preferred stock of that class or series have been or contemporaneously are declared and paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof set apart for payment for the then current distribution period and for all past dividend periods (including, without limitation, any distribution period that terminates on the date of any redemption of shares of such class of preferred stock referred to below or on the date of any direct or indirect purchase or other acquisition of shares of such class of preferred stock referred to below, as the case may be), then:

no preferred stock of any class or series shall be redeemed unless all outstanding shares of preferred stock of that class or series are simultaneously redeemed; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not prevent the redemption, purchase or acquisition of shares of preferred stock of that class or series (1) to preserve the REIT status of Host Marriott or the status of the Operating Partnership as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, or (2) pursuant to a purchase or exchange offer made on the same terms to holders of all outstanding preferred stock of that class or series, and

Host Marriott shall not purchase or otherwise acquire directly or indirectly any shares of preferred stock of that class or series, except by conversion into or exchange for shares of capital stock of Host Marriott ranking junior to the preferred stock of that class or series as to distributions and upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not prevent the redemption, purchase or acquisition of shares of preferred stock of that class or series (1) to preserve our status as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or the status of the Operating Partnership as a partnership for federal income tax purposes; (2) pursuant to a purchase or exchange offer made on the same terms to holders of all outstanding shares of preferred stock of that class or series.

If fewer than all of the outstanding shares of preferred stock of any class or series are to be redeemed, the number of shares to be redeemed will be determined by Host Marriott and the shares may be redeemed pro rata from the holders of record of the shares in proportion to the number of shares held or for which redemption is requested by the holder or by lot or by any other equitable method determined by Host Marriott that will not result in the transfer of any shares of such preferred stock to a trust for the benefit of a charitable beneficiary as described below under Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer .

Notice of redemption will be mailed at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of record of preferred stock of any class or series to be redeemed at the address shown on the stock transfer books of Host Marriott. Each notice shall state:

the redemption price and the redemption date

the number and class or series of shares of preferred stock to be redeemed

the place or places where certificates for the preferred stock are to be surrendered for payment of the redemption price, and

that distributions on the shares to be redeemed will cease to accrue on the redemption date.

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If fewer than all of the shares of preferred stock of any class or series are to be redeemed, the notice mailed to each holder thereof shall also specify the number of shares of preferred stock to be redeemed from each

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holder. No failure to mail or defect in any mailed notice or in the mailing thereof will affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of any shares of any class or series of preferred stock except as to the holder to whom notice was defective or not given.

If notice of redemption of any preferred stock has been given and if the funds necessary for the redemption have been set aside by Host Marriott in trust for the benefit of the holders of any preferred stock so called for redemption, then from and after the redemption date distributions will cease to accumulate on that preferred stock, such shares of preferred stock will no longer be deemed to be outstanding and all rights of the holders of those shares will terminate, except the right to receive the redemption price.

Host Marriott may redeem each class of the Existing Preferred Stock as follows:

Host Marriott may not redeem the Class A Preferred Stock prior to August 3, 2004, except under the circumstances described below. On and after August 3, 2004, Host Marriott may, at its option, redeem the Class A Preferred Stock in whole or from time to time in part.

Host Marriott may not redeem the Class B Preferred Stock prior to April 29, 2005, except under the circumstances described below. On and after April 29, 2005, Host Marriott may, at its option, redeem the Class B Preferred Stock in whole or from time to time in part.

Host Marriott may not redeem the Class C Preferred Stock prior to March 27, 2006, except under the circumstances described below. On and after March 27, 2006, Host Marriott may, at its option, redeem the Class C Preferred Stock in whole or from time to time in part.

Host Marriott may not redeem the Class D Preferred Stock prior to July 1, 2004, except under the circumstances described below. On or after July 1, 2004, Host Marriott may, at its option, redeem the Class D Preferred Stock in whole or from time to time in part.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Host Marriott may, pursuant to the provisions of its charter, redeem, repurchase or acquire shares of any class of the Existing Preferred Stock at any time under limited circumstances intended to preserve its status as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and the Operating Partnership's status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

The price for redemption of any class of the Existing Preferred Stock by Host Marriott is \$25.00 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends to, but not including, the date of redemption.

Liquidation Preference

Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of Host Marriott, then, before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any common stock or any other class or series of shares of capital stock of Host Marriott ranking junior to the preferred stock in the distribution of assets upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Host Marriott, the holders of each class or series of preferred stock shall be entitled to receive out of assets of Host Marriott legally available for distribution to stockholders liquidating distributions in the amount of the liquidation preference set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement, plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions. After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distributions to which they are entitled, the holders of shares of

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preferred stock will have no right or claim to any of the remaining assets of Host Marriott. If, upon any such voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the available assets of Host Marriott are insufficient to pay the amount of the liquidating distributions on all outstanding shares of preferred stock and the corresponding amounts payable on all shares of other classes or series of shares of capital stock of Host Marriott ranking on a parity with the preferred stock in the distribution of assets, then the holders of the preferred stock and all other such classes or series of shares of capital stock shall share ratably in any such distribution of assets in proportion to the full liquidating distributions to which they would otherwise be respectively entitled.

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If liquidating distributions shall have been made in full to all holders of preferred stock, the remaining assets of Host Marriott shall be distributed among the holders of any other classes or series of shares of capital stock ranking junior to the preferred stock upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, according to their respective rights and preferences and in each case according to their respective number of shares. For such purposes, the consolidation or merger of Host Marriott with or into any other corporation, trust or entity, or the sale, lease or conveyance of all or substantially all of the property or business of Host Marriott, shall not be deemed to constitute a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Host Marriott.

For purposes of the previous two paragraphs, neither the consolidation or merger of Host Marriott with or into any other corporation, trust or entity, nor the sale, lease or conveyance of all or substantially all of our property or business, will be deemed to constitute a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Host Marriott.

If Host Marriott liquidates, dissolves or winds up, holders of each class of the Existing Preferred Stock will have the right to receive \$25.00 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends to, but not including, the date of payment. Payment of this liquidation preference must be made before any payment is made to the holders of the common stock with respect to the distribution of assets upon Host Marriott's liquidation, dissolution or winding up.

Voting Rights

Holders of preferred stock will not have any voting rights, except as set forth below or as indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless provided otherwise for any class or series of preferred stock, whenever distributions on any shares of preferred stock shall be in arrears for six or more quarterly periods, whether or not consecutive:

the holders of such preferred stock, voting together as a single class with all other class or series of capital stock upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable, will be entitled to vote for the election of two additional directors of Host Marriott at a special meeting called by the holders of record of at least 10% of any class or series of preferred stock so in arrears, unless such request is received less than 90 days before the date fixed for the next annual or special meeting of the stockholders, or at the next annual meeting of stockholders, and at each subsequent annual meeting and

such voting rights will continue until all distributions accumulated on a class or series of cumulative preferred stock for the past distribution periods and the then current distribution period shall have been fully paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof set aside for payment or four consecutive quarterly distributions on a non-cumulative preferred class or series shall have been fully paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof set aside for payment.

If and when full cumulative dividends on any class of preferred stock for all prior dividend periods and the then current dividend period have been paid in full or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof set aside for payment in full, the right of holders of such class of preferred stock to elect those two directors will cease and, unless there are other classes and series of our capital stock upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable, the term of office of each of the two directors so elected will immediately and automatically terminate.

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Unless provided otherwise for any class or series of preferred stock, so long as any shares of preferred stock remain outstanding, Host Marriott will not, without the affirmative vote or consent of at least two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast by holders of each class or series of preferred stock outstanding at the time, given in person or by proxy, either in writing or at a meeting:

authorize or create, or increase the authorized or issued amount of, any class or series of shares of capital stock ranking senior to such class or series of preferred stock with respect to the payment of distributions or the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up or reclassify any authorized shares of capital stock of Host Marriott into such shares, or create, authorize or issue any obligation or security convertible into or evidencing the right to purchase any such shares or

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amend, alter or repeal the provisions of the charter or the Articles Supplementary for such class or series of preferred stock, whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise (an Event), so as to materially and adversely affect any right, preference, privilege or voting power of such class or series of preferred stock or the holders thereof; provided, however, with respect to the occurrence of any Event, so long as the shares of preferred stock remain outstanding or are converted into like securities of the surviving entity, in each case with the terms thereof materially unchanged, taking into account that upon the occurrence of an Event, Host Marriott may not be the surviving entity and that the surviving entity may be a non-corporate entity, such as a limited liability company, limited partnership or business trust in which case the preferred stock would be converted into an equity interest, other than stock, having substantially equivalent terms, the occurrence of any such Event shall not be deemed to materially and adversely affect such rights, preferences, privileges or voting powers of holders of preferred stock; and provided further that any increase in the amount of the authorized preferred stock or any increase in the amount of authorized shares of such class or series or any other class or series of preferred stock, in each case ranking on a parity with or junior to the preferred stock of such class or series with respect to payment of distributions and the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Host Marriott, shall not be deemed to materially and adversely affect such rights, preferences, privileges or voting powers.

The foregoing voting provisions will not apply if, at or prior to the time when the act with respect to which such vote would otherwise be required shall be effected, all outstanding shares of preferred stock of such class or series shall have been converted or redeemed or called for redemption and sufficient funds shall have been deposited in trust to effect such redemption.

The voting rights of each class of the Existing Preferred Stock are in accordance with the general description of voting rights set forth above.

Conversion Rights

The terms and conditions, if any, upon which any class or series of preferred stock is convertible into common stock will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement relating thereto. Such terms will include the number of shares of common stock into which the shares of preferred stock are convertible, the conversion price or the manner of calculating the conversion price, the conversion date or period, provisions as to whether conversion will be at the option of the holders of the preferred stock or Host Marriott, the events requiring an adjustment of the conversion price and provisions affecting conversion in the event of the redemption of such class or series of preferred stock.

No class of the Existing Preferred Stock is convertible into or exchangeable for common stock or any other property or securities of Host Marriott. No holder of shares of Existing Preferred Stock is entitled to preemptive rights.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the Company's existing 10% Class A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, 10% Class B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock or 10% Class C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock is EquiServe Trust Company, N.A. The transfer agent and registrar for any new class or series of preferred stock will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Restrictions on Ownership and Transfer

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For Host Marriott to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, no more than 50% in value of its outstanding shares of stock may be owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include certain entities:

during the last half of a taxable year other than the first year for which an election to be treated as a REIT has been made or

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during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year.

In addition, if Host Marriott, or one or more owners of 10% or more of Host Marriott, actually or constructively owns 10% or more of a tenant of Host Marriott or a tenant of any partnership in which Host Marriott is a partner, the rent received by Host Marriott either directly or through any such partnership from such tenant generally will not be qualifying income for purposes of the REIT gross income tests of the Internal Revenue Code unless the tenant qualifies as a taxable REIT subsidiary and the leased property is a qualified lodging facility under the Internal Revenue Code. A REIT's shares also must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of twelve months or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year other than the first year for which an election to be treated as a REIT has been made.

Primarily because the Board of Directors believes it is desirable for Host Marriott to qualify as a REIT, the charter provides that, subject to certain exceptions, no person or persons acting as a group may own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, more than:

9.8% of the lesser of the number or value of shares of common stock outstanding or

9.8% of the lesser of the number or value of the issued and outstanding preferred or other shares of any class or series of Host Marriott's stock.

The foregoing are subject to:

an exception for a holder of shares of common stock in excess of the ownership limit solely by reason of the merger on December 29, 1998 between Host Marriott and Host Marriott Corporation, a Delaware corporation and the predecessor of Host Marriott, so long as such holder did not own, directly or by attribution under the Internal Revenue Code, more than 9.9% by value of the outstanding capital stock of Host Marriott as of December 30, 1998, and

a limitation on the application of the group limitation, but no other element of the ownership limit, to any group that otherwise exceeded the ownership limit at the effective time of such merger solely by reason of its status as a group.

The ownership attribution rules under the Internal Revenue Code are complex and may cause capital stock owned actually or constructively by a group of related individuals and/or entities to be owned constructively by one individual or entity. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.8% of the common stock or the acquisition or ownership of an interest in an entity that owns, actually or constructively, common stock, by an individual or entity could nevertheless cause that individual or entity, or another individual or entity, to own constructively in excess of 9.8% of the outstanding common stock and thus subject such common stock to the remedy provision under the ownership limit. The Board of Directors may grant an exemption from the ownership limit with respect to one or more persons who would not be treated as individuals for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code if it is satisfied, based upon an opinion of counsel and such other evidence as is satisfactory to the Board of Directors in its sole discretion, that:

such ownership will not cause a person who is an individual to be treated as owning capital stock in excess of the ownership limit, applying the applicable constructive ownership rules, and

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will not otherwise jeopardize Host Marriott's status as a REIT by, for example, causing any tenant of the Operating Partnership to be considered a related party tenant for purposes of the REIT qualification rules.

As a condition of such waiver, the Board of Directors may require undertakings or representations from the applicant with respect to preserving the REIT status of Host Marriott.

The Board of Directors will have the authority to increase the ownership limit from time to time, but will not have the authority to do so to the extent that after giving effect to such increase, five beneficial owners of capital stock could beneficially own in the aggregate more than 49.5% of the outstanding capital stock.

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The charter further prohibits:

any person from actually or constructively owning shares of beneficial interest of Host Marriott that would result in Host Marriott being closely held under Section 856(h) of the Internal Revenue Code or otherwise cause Host Marriott to fail to qualify as a REIT and

any person from transferring shares of Host Marriott's capital stock if such transfer would result in shares of Host Marriott's capital stock being owned by fewer than 100 persons.

Any person who acquires or attempts or intends to acquire actual or constructive ownership of shares of Host Marriott's capital stock that will or may violate any of the foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership is required to give notice immediately to Host Marriott and provide Host Marriott with such other information as Host Marriott may request in order to determine the effect of such transfer on Host Marriott's status as a REIT.

If any purported transfer of shares of Host Marriott's capital stock or any other event would otherwise result in any person violating the ownership limit or the other restrictions in the Articles of Incorporation, then any such purported transfer will be void and of no force or effect with respect to the purported transferee (the Prohibited Transferee) as to that number of shares that exceeds the ownership limit (referred to as excess shares) and

the Prohibited Transferee shall acquire no right or interest in such excess shares and

in the case of any event other than a purported transfer, the person or entity holding record title to any such shares in excess of the ownership limit (the Prohibited Owner) shall cease to own any right or interest in such excess shares.

Any excess shares described above will be transferred automatically, by operation of law, to a trust, the beneficiary of which will be a qualified charitable organization selected by Host Marriott (the Beneficiary). The automatic transfer shall be deemed to be effective as of the close of business on the business day prior to the date of the violating transfer. Within 20 days of receiving notice from Host Marriott of the transfer of shares to the trust, the trustee of the trust, who shall be designated by Host Marriott and be unaffiliated with Host Marriott and any Prohibited Transferee or Prohibited Owner, will be required to sell the excess shares to a person or entity who could own the shares without violating the ownership limit, and distribute to the Prohibited Transferee an amount equal to the lesser of the price paid by the Prohibited Transferee for the excess shares or the sales proceeds received by the trust for the excess shares. In the case of any excess shares resulting from any event other than a transfer, or from a transfer for no consideration, such as a gift, the trustee will be required to sell the excess shares to a qualified person or entity and distribute to the Prohibited Owner an amount equal to the lesser of the fair market value of the excess shares as of the date of the event or the sales proceeds received by the trust for the excess shares. In either case, any proceeds in excess of the amount distributable to the Prohibited Transferee or Prohibited Owner, as applicable, will be distributed to the Beneficiary. Prior to a sale of any excess shares by the trust, the trustee will be entitled to receive, in trust for the Beneficiary, all dividends and other distributions paid by Host Marriott with respect to those excess shares, and also will be entitled to exercise all voting rights with respect to those excess shares. Subject to Maryland law, effective as of the date that the shares have been transferred to the trust, the trustee shall have the authority to rescind as void any vote cast by a Prohibited Transferee prior to the discovery by Host Marriott that the shares have been transferred to the trust and to recast the vote in accordance with the desires of the trustee acting for the benefit of the Beneficiary.

However, if Host Marriott has already taken irreversible corporate action, then the trustee shall not have the authority to rescind and recast its vote. Any dividend or other distribution paid to the Prohibited Transferee or Prohibited Owner, prior to the discovery by Host Marriott that the shares had been automatically transferred to a trust as described above, will be required to be repaid to the trustee upon demand for distribution to the Beneficiary. If the transfer to the trust as described above is not automatically effective to prevent violation of the ownership limit, then

the charter provides that the transfer of the excess shares will be void.

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In addition, shares of Host Marriott's stock held in the trust shall be deemed to have been offered for sale to Host Marriott, or its designee, at a price per share equal to the lesser of the price per share in the transaction that resulted in the transfer to the trust or, in the case of a devise or gift, the market value at the time of the devise or gift and the market value of the shares on the date Host Marriott, or its designee, accepts the offer. Host Marriott will have the right to accept the offer until the trustee has sold the shares held in the trust. Upon such a sale to Host Marriott, the interest of the Beneficiary in the shares sold will terminate and the trustee will distribute the net proceeds of the sale to the Prohibited Owner.

The foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership will not apply if the Board of Directors determines that it is no longer in the best interests of Host Marriott to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT.

All certificates representing shares of Host Marriott's capital stock will bear a legend referring to the restrictions described above.

All persons who own, directly or by virtue of the attribution provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, more than 5%, or some other percentage between 1/2 of 1% and 5% as provided in the rules and regulations under the Internal Revenue Code, of the lesser of the number or value of the outstanding shares of Host Marriott's capital stock must give a written notice to Host Marriott within 30 days after the end of each taxable year. In addition, each stockholder will, upon demand, be required to disclose to Host Marriott in writing such information with respect to the direct, indirect and constructive ownership of shares of Host Marriott's capital stock as the Board of Directors deems reasonably necessary to comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to a REIT, to comply with the requirements of any taxing authority or governmental agency or to determine any such compliance.

The ownership limit could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control or other transaction which might involve a premium for our stockholders over the then prevailing market price or otherwise be in their best interest.

Certain Provisions of Maryland Law and of Our Charter and Bylaws

The following description of certain provisions of Maryland law and of our charter and bylaws is only a summary. For a complete description, we refer you to the Maryland General Corporation Law, our charter and our bylaws. We have filed our charter and bylaws as exhibits to this registration statement.

Classification of the Board of Directors