The STR data reporting guidelines were developed and evolve to align with the Uniform System of Accounts for the Lodging Industry (USALI), currently in its eleventh edition.

The guidelines conform to USALI, where possible, with the spirit and intent to uphold benchmarking best practices and performance data consistency. There have been no material changes to our data reporting guidelines from 2016. In the current version, STR has provided additional clarity on the (1) topic summarized below.

If you have any questions or require additional support, please contact us at support@str.com or hotelinfo@str.com.
Summary of STR Data Reporting Guidelines Clarifications

Surcharges, Service Charges, and Gratuities.
A careful evaluation should be conducted to determine whether or not these charges should be included or excluded within rooms or other rooms revenue, both the USALI 11th ed. and GAAP requires an assessment of whether the hotel is acting as a principal (i.e. collecting the charges for its own benefit) or as an agent (i.e. collecting the charges and required to pass through onto a third party, e.g. employees or government).

Regarding including or excluding service charges when reporting rooms/other revenue:

When acting as a principal, the full amount of services charges are only to be included in revenue if:

1) The fees/charges are mandatory, customary, non-discretionary and automatically added to a customer account and the customer has no discretion or the ability to “opt-out”, and

2) The hotel is able to collect the charges for its own benefit (i.e. it is not required to pass-through the collected charges onto a 3rd party).

When acting as an agent services charges are excluded from rooms/other revenue.

Should you have any questions on this subject, please email us at hotelinfo@str.com (outside North America) or support@str.com (North America).

Reporting Rooms Available
Enhanced clarity for reporting full available, renovation closed, extended closed, and mixed ownership rooms.

Commissions and Fees – Group
Enhanced guidance provided for handling Group Commissions and Fees (Contra Revenue). Link to USALI FMC clarification.

Package Revenues
Additional clarity regarding properties providing gratis food and/or beverages to guests where the guest cannot opt out of the food/beverage portion.

Marketing Promotions
Guidance provided for handling rooms revenue generated from “Buy Two Nights, Get One Free” and similar marketing promotions.

Pet and Smoking Rooms
Guidance provided for reporting as room revenue/ADR ("room type") versus Miscellaneous Income as cleaning or penalty fee/s.

Details are provided for each of these areas within the STR data reporting guidelines sections below.
Reporting Rooms Revenue

Only revenue generated from guestroom rental should be included in Rooms Revenue figures reported to STR.

Revenue produced from food and beverage or other sources, including the “non-room revenue” components of package rates, should be excluded from Rooms Revenue reported to STR. Rooms Revenue reported to STR should be net of rebates, refunds, allowances, overcharges and taxes. Specifics of what should be included and excluded from Rooms Revenue reported to STR are provided below.

STR tracks Food and Beverage and Other Revenue for hotels participating in the STR Segmentation program (see Segmentation Definitions).

**Include in Rooms Revenue Figures:**

- **“No-shows”**
  Revenue derived from a transient or group guest who has individually guaranteed payment to reserve a room, but has failed either to occupy the room or cancel the reservation within the prescribed time frame. Revenue from group attrition (cancellation) and transient guest cancellation after the cutoff date are included in Attrition Fees and Cancellation Fees within Miscellaneous Income (Schedule 4) and not Rooms Revenue or Other Rooms Revenue.

- **Surcharges and service charges (property acting as principal)**
  These charges generally include any mandatory, customary, non-discretionary or other charges automatically added to a customer account in respect of the service or use of an amenity in which a customer has no discretion or the ability to “opt-out” (particularly common in the Middle East and Asia Pacific regions). Insert page 12 footnote #1. These charges typically include a compulsory service charge or a guest room cleaning charge. Charges are mandatory and not required to be passed through to a 3rd party (e.g. employee or government agency). **Change to footnote #2** For reporting and benchmarking consistency, the entire service charge amount in the respective currency should be included in Rooms Revenue reported to STR.

- **Partial day and “day use” revenue**
  Rooms Revenue from sources such as: hospitality suites, dressing rooms, employment interviews, movie auditions and wholesale distributors (for example, clothing, toys, other merchandise). No Food and Beverage services should be included.

- **Pet or smoking rooms**
  Offered as any other “room type” (beach/scenic view, suite, high floor, concierge level/floor). See below for pet/smoking fees exclusions (reported as Misc. Income).

- **Early/late departure fees**

- **Rollaway bed/Crib rental**

**Exclude from Rooms Revenue Figures:**

- **Resort Fees**
  Resort Fees are not part of Rooms Revenue service charges and are not to be included in Rooms/Other Rooms Revenue figures reported to STR. Resort Fees must be included in Miscellaneous Income (Schedule 4).

- **Commissions and Fees - Group**
  When the contracting party directly receives a rebate/commission as a result of the contract with the hotel, where the analysis of gross versus net reporting would indicate net reporting, the hotel should record the rebate/commission as a contra revenue (a reduction of revenue). See Gross versus Net, USALI Part V page 340.

  When as a result of contractual arrangement, the hotel (the obligator) must make a payment to a non-related third party, where the analysis of gross versus net reporting would indicate gross reporting, the payment would be recorded as part of Commissions and Fees – Group expense. See Gross versus Net, USALI Part V page 340.

- **Product or service related refunds**
  Refunds due to product or service related issues are a reduction to Rooms Revenue.

- **Group attrition or cancellation fees**
  Fees received due to cancellations (generally advance deposits for meetings, conventions, groups, guest sleeping room blocks, etc.) should be excluded from Rooms Revenue reported to STR. Revenue of this nature is credited to the Miscellaneous Income section of the property’s financial statement (Schedule 4).

- **Food and Beverage and ancillary fees**
  Included in package rates or at all-inclusive hotels (e.g. parking, transportation, internet or golf/spa).

- **Pet or smoking fees**
  Charged as a penalty, cleaning, or damages are reported in Miscellaneous Income (Schedule 4).

- **Surcharges, Service Charges, Gratuities (property acting as an agent)**
  Charged as a penalty, cleaning, or damages are reported in Miscellaneous Income (Schedule 4).

- **Gratuities**
  A gratuity is generally a discretionary amount added to an account or left directly with an employee by the customer. Gratuities are generally retained by the employee at the time of the transaction in the case of cash or disbursed by the employer as trustee for the employees in the case of charged gratuities. A gratuity is not income to the property. It is treated as income directly in the hands of the employee.

- **Taxes and Government mandated surcharges**

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1 - See Uniform System of Accounts for the Lodging Industry, page 351
Wholesalers, eChannel, online travel agencies (OTAs) and/or internet rates
Net (not gross) Rooms Revenue from wholesale and “pay when booked” internet rates should be reported to STR.

Gross (not net) Rooms Revenue should be reported to STR for “pay later” internet rates, similar to traditional travel agencies. Commissions on these gross revenues are recorded as an expense to the rooms department.

Package rates:
Only the room revenue portion of package rates should be reported to STR. To identify the room revenue component in package rates, the Fair Market Value (FMV) of each package item should be determined. The FMV room revenue percentage should then be applied to the package rate to determine the Rooms Revenue figure reported to STR.

Loyalty program redemptions and rewards:
The conservative average of prevailing rates for similar accommodations in the hotel or as set forth by rate standards established by brand/chain.

Two best practices options exist for recording loyalty redemption or rewards:
1) Only record redemption/reward revenue in the month end total (e.g. January monthly total).
2) Care should be given when reporting weekly and daily redemption/reward revenue. Revenue should not be reported on one day of the week but spread/allocated over each day of the week (i.e. day 1-7).

Marketing Promotions
Rooms revenue generated from “buy two nights, get one free” and similar marketing promotions should be spread evenly over the nights generated by the promotion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Market Value</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Package Allocations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rooms</td>
<td>$160</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>$120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>$112</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>$84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spa</td>
<td>$48</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>$36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$320</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>$240</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reporting Rooms Sold

Only revenue generating guestrooms should be reported to STR as rooms sold. Complimentary rooms should be excluded in the rooms sold figures. Specifics of what should be included and excluded from rooms sold reported to STR are provided below:

**Include in Rooms Sold Figures:**

- **Revenue generating rooms sold**
- **Day use and partial day room sold**
- Rooms sold from sources such as: hospitality suites, dressing rooms, employment interviews, movie auditions and wholesale distributors (for example, clothing, toys, other merchandise). No Food and Beverage services should be included. It is possible for the sources particularly at resort, airport and highway locations to achieve higher than 100% occupancy.
- **Rooms occupied without charge in connection with a promotion or contract**
  (e.g. stay two nights, get one free; book a 50-room group, get one room free).

**Exclude from Rooms Sold Figures:**

- **Complimentary rooms**
  Not associated with a promotion or contract (e.g. gratis rooms provided to employees, owners and familiarization tours).
- **“No-shows”**
  No room nights sold are to be recorded for a no-show.
- **Owner occupied condominiums**
  Owner occupied rooms should be treated as complimentary rooms.
There should be NO adjustment in room availability reported to STR/STR Global if rooms are temporarily out of service for renovation. If rooms are permanently removed from inventory, hotel management should contact STR/STR Global to adjust the hotel’s room count.

If a property removes ALL rooms from inventory for renovation (complete closure), for a period of more than one calendar month STR/STR Global should be notified so that the property may be marked as “Renovation Closed”. Hotels marked as “Renovation Closed” assume closed status, have no available inventory during the renovation period, and therefore no impact on the performance of competitive sets or industry segments.

Additionally, if rooms are closed for an extended period of time (typically over six months), “Extended Closed Rooms”, due to natural or man-made disaster (hurricane, earthquake, fire, oil-spill, etc.) please notify STR/STR Global for proper handling of a room inventory reduction.

Seasonally Closed Rooms
When all operations of a hotel are closed for a minimum of 30 consecutive days due to seasonal demand patterns, then the rooms for this period should be removed from the annual saleable inventory. The hotel must be seasonally closed consistently at the same time each year. STR should be notified so that the property may be identified as “Seasonally Closed” for the applicable period.

Mixed-ownership properties (i.e. hotels including timeshare/condo inventory)
Properties of all types are building or converting rooms into residential units creating “mixed-ownership” entities. These facilities may be timeshare, strata, fractional use or whole ownership. Merely operating these mixed-ownership properties as a lodging operation does not in and of itself qualify the revenue stream to be recorded in the Rooms department. Consideration should be given to the facts and circumstances of each project.

The first step in identifying the revenue treatment of the mixed ownership property is to determine if the reporting should be gross or net (see Part V, USALI). When working through the criteria for gross versus net, weight should be given to which party incurs the predominant economic loss if the renter fails to pay. Once the revenue treatment is determined, there are three scenarios for inclusion in the Statements of Income outlined in USALI. The scenario provided below details when and how data should be reported to STR.

Property assumes the predominant economic risk long term (Scenario 1)
The property enters into an agreement with the third-party unit owner that extends one year or beyond and the units are included in the hotel room inventory for the full year. Under the terms of the agreement, the property assumes the economic risk associated with operating the third-party-owned units pursuant to the contractual relationship.

The associated revenue stream is recorded in the Rooms department with the Transient, Group, Contract and Other Revenue categories, and the units are considered available rooms in the property room inventory. Where the contract permits the unit owner a limited number of nights in the unit, the unit would remain in the available room pool and would be recorded as a complimentary room when the owner is occupying the unit.
Segmentation Program Definitions

**Transient Rooms Revenue**
Commonly includes revenue derived from rental of rooms and suites by individuals or groups occupying less than 10 rooms per night.

It also includes rooms leased to guests who have established permanent residence, with or without a contract.

Transient stays typically include the following categories:
- Retail
- Discount
- Negotiated
- Qualified
- Wholesale

**Group Rooms Revenue**
includes revenue derived from renting blocks of rooms or suites to a group.

A group is typically defined as 10 or more rooms per night sold pursuant to a contract. Group Rooms Revenue is recorded net of discounts to wholesalers for selling large blocks of rooms. Rebates or subsidies granted directly to a group should be recorded as contra revenue.

To facilitate effective sales and marketing efforts, Group Rooms Revenue is generally segregated by market segment.

Market segments typically include the following categories:
- Corporate
- Association/Convention
- Government
- Tour group/Wholesalers
- SMERF (Social, Military, Educational, Religious, Fraternal)

**Contract Rooms Revenue**
Includes revenue derived from a contract with another entity for a consistent block of rooms for an extended period over 30 days. Contract Rooms Revenue is recorded net of discounts.

Examples include domiciled airline crews, ongoing corporate training seminars and incentive–based benefit programs.
Additional Revenue Segmentation

Reporting Definitions

Food and Beverage Revenue
- Revenues derived from the sale of food, including coffee, milk, tea and soft drinks.

- Revenues derived from the sale of beverages including, beer, wine, liquors and ale, including banquet beverage revenues.

- Revenues derived from other sources such as meeting room rentals, audiovisual equipment rentals, cover or service charges or other revenues within the Food and Beverage department (includes banquet service charges).

Other Revenue
Includes all revenues collected by the property that are not defined above as Rooms Revenue or Food and Beverage Revenue (e.g. parking, spa, telecommunications).

Total Revenue
Includes all revenues generated from hotel operations listed above as Rooms, F&B and Other Revenue (e.g. parking, spa, telecommunications).

Other Data Reporting Notes
- **Partial Month Data**: Monthly data for hotels new to a company’s portfolio (i.e. new construction, acquisitions, conversions) should be reported to STR only if the property was open 15 or more days in the initial month of operation.

- **Hotel “Soft Openings”**: Management of newly constructed hotels should provide STR the correct physical room inventory at the time of opening and should report full room night availability based on the current room count. As rooms are opened and added to the property count, management should provide STR with updates on physical room inventory count, including date of room addition and number of rooms added, until the hotel reaches full availability.
Should you have any questions about these reporting guidelines, please do not hesitate to contact us:

STR (North America)
support@str.com
www.str.com

STR International (Outside North America)
hotelinfo@str.com
www.str.com

For additional information on the Uniform System of Accounts for the Lodging Industry, Eleventh Revised Edition please visit the AHLEI: www.ahlei.org

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