

HCP, INC.
Form 10-K
February 13, 2017
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 1-08895

HCP, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland	33-0091377
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
1920 Main Street, Suite 1200	92614
Irvine, California	(Zip Code)
(Address of principal executive offices)	
Registrant's telephone number, including area code	
(949) 407-0700	
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:	

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant; (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Act.) Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: \$15.1 billion.

As of January 31, 2017 there were 468,178,740 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders have been incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

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HCP, Inc.

Form 10-K

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016

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All references in this report to “HCP,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our” mean HCP, Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries. Unless the context suggests otherwise, references to “HCP, Inc.” mean the parent company without its subsidiaries.

Cautionary Language Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are not historical factual statements are “forward-looking statements.” We intend to have our forward-looking statements covered by the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and include this statement for purposes of complying with those provisions. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements regarding our and our officers’ intent, belief or expectation as identified by the use of words such as “may,” “will,” “project,” “expect,” “believe,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “seek,” “forecast,” “plan,” “potential,” “estimate,” “could,” “would,” “should” and other comparable and derivative terms or the negative thereof. Forward-looking statements reflect our current expectations and views about future events and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could significantly affect our future financial condition and results of operations. While forward-looking statements reflect our good faith belief and assumptions we believe to be reasonable based upon current information, we can give no assurance that our expectations or forecasts will be attained. Further, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of any such forward-looking statement contained in this Annual Report, and such forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. As more fully set forth under “Item 1A, Risk Factors” in this report, risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations contained in the forward-looking statements include, among other things:

- our reliance on a concentration of a small number of tenants and operators for a significant percentage of our revenues, with our concentration in Brookdale increasing as a result of the consummation of the spin-off of Quality Care Properties, Inc. on October 31, 2016;
- the financial condition of our existing and future tenants, operators and borrowers, including potential bankruptcies and downturns in their businesses, and their legal and regulatory proceedings, which results in uncertainties regarding our ability to continue to realize the full benefit of such tenants’ and operators’ leases and borrowers’ loans;
- the ability of our existing and future tenants, operators and borrowers to conduct their respective businesses in a manner sufficient to maintain or increase their revenues and to generate sufficient income to make rent and loan payments to us and our ability to recover investments made, if applicable, in their operations;
- competition for tenants and operators, including with respect to new leases and mortgages and the renewal or rollover of existing leases;

- our concentration in the healthcare property sector, particularly in life sciences, medical office buildings and hospitals, which makes our profitability more vulnerable to a downturn in a specific sector than if we were investing in multiple industries;
- availability of suitable properties to acquire at favorable prices, the competition for the acquisition and financing of those properties, and the costs of associated property development;
- our ability to negotiate the same or better terms with new tenants or operators if existing leases are not renewed or we exercise our right to foreclose on loan collateral or replace an existing tenant or operator upon default;
- the risks associated with our investments in joint ventures and unconsolidated entities, including our lack of sole decision making authority and our reliance on our partners' financial condition and continued cooperation;
- our ability to achieve the benefits of acquisitions or other investments within expected time frames or at all, or within expected cost projections;
- operational risks associated with third party management contracts, including the additional regulation and liabilities of our RIDEA lease structures;
- the potential impact on us and our tenants, operators and borrowers from current and future litigation matters, including the possibility of larger than expected litigation costs, adverse results and related developments;

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- the effect on our tenants and operators of legislation, executive orders and other legal requirements, including the Affordable Care Act and licensure, certification and inspection requirements, as well as laws addressing entitlement programs and related services, including Medicare and Medicaid, which may result in future reductions in reimbursements;
- changes in federal, state or local laws and regulations, including those affecting the healthcare industry that affect our costs of compliance or increase the costs, or otherwise affect the operations, of our tenants and operators;
- volatility or uncertainty in the capital markets, the availability and cost of capital as impacted by interest rates, changes in our credit ratings, and the value of our common stock, and other conditions that may adversely impact our ability to fund our obligations or consummate transactions, or reduce the earnings from potential transactions;
- changes in global, national and local economic and other conditions, including currency exchange rates;
- our ability to manage our indebtedness level and changes in the terms of such indebtedness;
- competition for skilled management and other key personnel; and
- our ability to maintain our qualification as a real estate investment trust.

Except as required by law, we do not undertake, and hereby disclaim, any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date on which they are made.

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PART I

ITEM 1. Business

General Overview

HCP, an S&P 500 company, invests primarily in real estate serving the healthcare industry in the United States (“U.S.”). We are a Maryland corporation organized in 1985 and qualify as a self-administered real estate investment trust (“REIT”). We are headquartered in Irvine, California, with offices in Nashville and San Francisco. Our diverse portfolio is comprised of investments in the following reportable healthcare segments: (i) senior housing triple-net (“SH NNN”), (ii) senior housing operating portfolio (“SHOP”), (iii) life science and (iv) medical office.

On October 31, 2016, we completed the spin-off (the “Spin-Off”) of Quality Care Properties, Inc. (“QCP”) (NYSE:QCP). The Spin-Off included 338 properties, primarily comprised of the HCR ManorCare, Inc. (“HCRMC”) direct financing lease (“DFL”) investments and an equity investment in HCRMC. QCP is an independent, publicly-traded, self-managed and self-administrated REIT. See Notes 1 and 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Spin-Off.

For a description of our significant activities during 2016, see Item 7 in this report.

Business Strategy

We invest and manage our real estate portfolio for the long-term to maximize the benefit to our stockholders and support the growth of our dividends. The core elements of our strategy are: (i) to acquire, develop, lease, own and manage a diversified portfolio of quality healthcare properties across multiple geographic locations and business segments including senior housing, medical office, and life science, among others; (ii) to align ourselves with leading healthcare companies, operators and service providers which, over the long-term, should result in higher relative rental rates, net operating cash flows and appreciation of property values; (iii) to maintain adequate liquidity with long-term fixed rate debt financing with staggered maturities, which supports the longer-term nature of our investments, while reducing our exposure to interest rate volatility and refinancing risk at any point in the interest rate or credit cycles; and (iv) to continue to manage our balance sheet with a targeted financial leverage of 40% relative to our assets.

Internal Growth Strategies

We believe our real estate portfolio holds the potential for increased future cash flows as it is well-maintained and in desirable locations within markets where new supply is generally limited by the lack of available sites and the difficulty of obtaining the necessary licensing, other approvals and/or financing. Our strategy for maximizing the benefits from these opportunities is to: (i) work with new or existing tenants and operators to address their space and capital needs; and (ii) provide high-quality property management services in order to motivate tenants to renew, expand or relocate into our properties.

We expect to continue our internal growth as a result of our ability to:

- Build and maintain long-term leasing and management relationships with quality tenants and operators. In choosing locations for our properties, we focus on their physical environment, adjacency to established businesses (e.g.,

hospital systems) and educational centers, proximity to sources of business growth and other local demographic factors.

- Replace tenants and operators at the best available market terms and lowest possible transaction costs. We believe that we are well-positioned to attract new tenants and operators and achieve attractive rental rates and operating cash flow as a result of the location, design and maintenance of our properties, together with our reputation for high-quality building services and responsiveness to tenants, and our ability to offer space alternatives within our portfolio.

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- Extend and modify terms of existing leases prior to expiration. We structure lease extensions, early renewals or modifications, which reduce the cost associated with lease downtime or the re-investment risk resulting from the exercise of tenants' purchase options, while securing the tenancy and relationship of our high quality tenants and operators on a long-term basis.

Investment Strategies

The delivery of healthcare services requires real estate and, as a result, tenants and operators depend on real estate, in part, to maintain and grow their businesses. We believe that the healthcare real estate market provides investment opportunities due to the: (i) compelling long-term demographics driving the demand for healthcare services; (ii) specialized nature of healthcare real estate investing; and (iii) ongoing consolidation of the fragmented healthcare real estate sector.

While we emphasize healthcare real estate ownership, we may also provide real estate secured financing to, or invest in equity or debt securities of, healthcare operators or other entities engaged in healthcare real estate ownership. We may also acquire all or substantially all of the securities or assets of other REITs, operating companies or similar entities where such investments would be consistent with our investment strategies. We may co-invest alongside institutional or development investors through partnerships or limited liability companies.

We monitor, but do not limit, our investments based on the percentage of our total assets that may be invested in any one property type, investment vehicle or geographic location, the number of properties that may be leased to a single tenant or operator, or loans that may be made to a single borrower. In allocating capital, we target opportunities with the most attractive risk/reward profile for our portfolio as a whole. We may take additional measures to mitigate risk, including diversifying our investments (by sector, geography, tenant or operator), structuring transactions as master leases, requiring tenant or operator insurance and indemnifications, and obtaining credit enhancements in the form of guarantees, letters of credit or security deposits.

We believe we are well-positioned to achieve external growth through acquisitions, financing and development. Other factors that contribute to our competitive position include:

- our reputation gained through over 30 years of successful operations and the strength of our existing portfolio of properties;
- our relationships with leading healthcare operators and systems, investment banks and other market intermediaries, corporations, private equity firms, non-profits and public institutions seeking to monetize existing assets or develop new facilities;
- our relationships with institutional buyers and sellers of high-quality healthcare real estate;
- our track record and reputation for executing acquisitions responsively and efficiently, which provides confidence to domestic and foreign institutions and private investors who seek to sell healthcare real estate in our market areas;
- our relationships with nationally recognized financial institutions that provide capital to the healthcare and real estate industries; and
- our control of sites (including assets under contract with radius restrictions).

Financing Strategies

Our REIT qualification requires us to distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (excluding net capital gains); therefore, we don't retain a significant amount of capital. As a result, we regularly access the public equity and debt markets to raise the funds necessary to finance acquisitions and debt investments, develop and redevelop properties, and refinance maturing debt.

We may finance acquisitions and other investments through the following vehicles:

- borrowings under our credit facility;
- issuance or origination of debt, including unsecured notes, term loans and mortgage debt;

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- sale of ownership interests in properties or other investments; or
- issuance of common or preferred stock or equivalent.

We maintain a disciplined balance sheet by actively managing our debt to equity levels and maintaining multiple sources of liquidity. Our debt obligations are primarily long-term fixed rate with staggered maturities.

We finance our investments based on our evaluation of available sources of funding. For short-term purposes, we may utilize our revolving line of credit facility or arrange for other short-term borrowings from banks or other sources. We arrange for longer-term financing by offering debt and equity securities, placing mortgage debt and obtaining capital from institutional lenders and joint venture partners.

Segments

The following table summarizes our revenues by segment (in thousands):

Segment	Year Ended December 31,					
	2016	%	2015	%	2014	%
SH NNN	\$ 423,118	20	\$ 428,269	22	\$ 538,113	33
SHOP	686,822	32	518,264	27	243,612	15
Life science	358,537	17	342,984	18	314,114	19
Medical office	446,280	21	415,351	21	368,055	22
Other non-reportable segments	214,537	10	235,621	12	172,939	11
Total revenues	\$ 2,129,294	100	\$ 1,940,489	100	\$ 1,636,833	100

Senior housing (SH NNN and SHOP). Our senior housing facilities are managed utilizing triple-net leases and RIDEA structures, which are permitted by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (commonly referred to as “RIDEA”), and include independent living facilities (“ILFs”), assisted living facilities (“ALFs”), memory care facilities (“MCFs”), care homes, and continuing care retirement communities (“CCRCs”), which cater to different segments of the elderly population based upon their personal needs. Services provided by our tenants or operators in these facilities are primarily paid for by the residents directly or through private insurance and are less reliant on government reimbursement programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

We have entered into long-term agreements with operators, including Brookdale Senior Living, Inc. (“Brookdale”) to operate and manage properties that are operated under a RIDEA structure. Under the provisions of RIDEA, a REIT may lease a “qualified healthcare property” on an arm’s length basis to a taxable REIT subsidiary (“TRS”), if the property is managed on behalf of such subsidiary by a person who qualifies as an “eligible independent contractor.” RIDEA structures allow us to own the risks and rewards of the operations of healthcare facilities (as compared to leasing the property for contractual triple-net rents) in a tax efficient manner. We view RIDEA as a structure primarily to be used on properties that present attractive valuation entry points and/or growth profiles by: (i) transitioning the asset to a new operator that can bring scale, operating efficiencies, and/or ancillary services; or (ii) investing capital to reposition the asset. Brookdale provides comprehensive facility management and accounting services with respect to a majority of our senior housing RIDEA properties, for which we pay annual management fees pursuant to the aforementioned agreements. Most of the management agreements have terms ranging from 10 to 15 years, with three to four 5-year renewals. The base management fees are 4.5% to 5.0% of gross revenues (as defined) generated by the RIDEA facilities. In addition, there are incentive management fees payable to Brookdale if operating results of the RIDEA properties exceed pre-established EBITDAR (defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and rent) thresholds.

Our senior housing property types under both triple-net leases and RIDEA structures are further described below:

- Independent Living Facilities. ILFs are designed to meet the needs of seniors who choose to live in an environment surrounded socially by their peers with services such as housekeeping, meals and activities. Additionally, the programs and services may include transportation, social activities, exercise and fitness programs, beauty or barber shop access, hobby and craft activities, community excursions, meals in a dining room setting and other activities sought by residents. These residents generally do not need assistance with activities of daily living (“ADL”). However, in some of our facilities, residents have the option to contract for these services.

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- **Assisted Living Facilities.** ALFs are licensed care facilities that provide personal care services, support and housing for those who need help with ADL, such as bathing, eating, dressing and medication management, yet require limited medical care. These facilities are often in apartment-like buildings with private residences ranging from single rooms to large apartments. Certain ALFs may have a dedicated portion of a facility that offers higher levels of personal assistance for residents requiring memory care as a result of Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia. Levels of personal assistance are based in part on local regulations.
- **Memory Care Facilities.** MCFs address the unique challenges of our residents with Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia. Residents may live in semi-private apartments or private rooms and have structured activities delivered by staff members trained specifically on how to care for residents with memory impairment. These facilities offer programs that provide comfort and care in a secure environment.
- **Continuing Care Retirement Communities.** CCRCs offer several levels of assistance, including independent living, assisted living and nursing home care. CCRCs are different from other housing and care options for seniors because they usually provide written agreements or long-term contracts between residents and the communities (frequently lasting the term of the resident's lifetime), which offer a continuum of housing, services and healthcare on one campus or site. CCRCs are appealing as they allow residents to "age in place." CCRCs typically require the individual to be in relatively good health and independent upon entry.

The following table provides information about our SH NNN tenant concentration for the year ended December 31, 2016:

Tenant	Percentage of Segment Revenues	Percentage of Total Revenues
Brookdale(1)	59 %	12 %

(1) Excludes SHOP facilities operated by Brookdale in our SHOP segment, as discussed below. Includes revenues from 64 SH NNN facilities that were classified as held for sale at December 31, 2016.

As of December 31, 2016, Brookdale managed or operated, in our SHOP segment, approximately 18% of our real estate investments based on gross assets. Because an operator manages our facilities in exchange for the receipt of a management fee, we are not directly exposed to the credit risk of the operators in the same manner or to the same extent as our triple-net tenants. However, adverse developments in their business and affairs or financial condition could impair their ability to efficiently and effectively manage our facilities.

Life science. These properties contain laboratory and office space primarily for biotechnology, medical device and pharmaceutical companies, scientific research institutions, government agencies and other organizations involved in the life science industry. While these properties have characteristics similar to commercial office buildings, they generally contain more advanced electrical, mechanical, and heating, ventilating and air conditioning ("HVAC") systems. The facilities generally have specialty equipment including emergency generators, fume hoods, lab bench tops and related amenities. In many instances, life science tenants make significant investments to improve their leased space, in addition to landlord improvements, to accommodate biology, chemistry or medical device research initiatives.

Life science properties are primarily configured in business park or campus settings and include multiple buildings. The business park and campus settings allow us the opportunity to provide flexible, contiguous/adjacent expansion to accommodate the growth of existing tenants. Our properties are located in well-established geographical markets known for scientific research and drug discovery, including San Francisco and San Diego, California, and Durham, North Carolina. At December 31, 2016, 97% of our life science properties were triple-net leased (based on leased square feet).

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The following table provides information about our life science tenant concentration for the year ended December 31, 2016:

Tenants	Percentage of Segment Revenues		Percentage of Total Revenues	
Amgen, Inc.	15	%	2	%
Genentech, Inc.(1)	14	%	2	%

- (1) Pursuant to a purchase and sale agreement in January 2016, the tenant exercised its purchase options under its lease on eight facilities, of which four sold in November 2016, and four are expected to close in the third quarter of 2018. Accordingly, the percentage of segment revenues will decrease below 10% upon completion of these sales.

Medical office. Medical office buildings (“MOBs”) typically contain physicians’ offices and examination rooms, and may also include pharmacies, hospital ancillary service space and outpatient services such as diagnostic centers, rehabilitation clinics and day-surgery operating rooms. While these facilities are similar to commercial office buildings, they require additional plumbing, electrical and mechanical systems to accommodate multiple exam rooms that may require sinks in every room, and special equipment such as x-ray machines. In addition, MOBs are often built to accommodate higher structural loads for certain equipment and may contain vaults or other specialized construction. Our MOBs are typically multi-tenant properties leased to healthcare providers (hospitals and physician practices), with approximately 82% of our MOBs, based on square feet, located on hospital campuses and 95% are affiliated with hospital systems. Occasionally, we invest in MOBs located on hospital campuses which may be subject to ground leases. At December 31, 2016, approximately 53% of our medical office buildings were triple-net leased (based on leased square feet) with the remaining leased under gross or modified gross leases.

The following table provides information about our medical office tenant concentration for the year ended December 31, 2016:

Tenant	Percentage of Segment Revenues		Percentage of Total Revenues	
Hospital Corporation of America ("HCA")(1)	17	%	4	%

- (1) Percentage of total revenues from HCA includes revenues earned from both our medical office and other non-reportable segments.

Other non-reportable segments. At December 31, 2016, we had interests in and managed 15 hospitals, 61 care homes in the United Kingdom (“U.K.”), five post-acute/skilled nursing facilities (“SNFs”), 4 of which were owned by our unconsolidated joint ventures, and \$877 million of debt investments. Services provided by our tenants and operators in hospitals are paid for by private sources, third-party payors (e.g., insurance and HMOs) or through Medicare and Medicaid programs. Our hospital property types include acute care, long-term acute care, specialty and rehabilitation hospitals. Care homes offer personal care services, such as lodging, meal services, housekeeping and laundry services, medication management and assistance with ADL. Care homes are registered to provide different levels of services, ranging from personal care to nursing care. Some homes can be further registered for a specific care need, such as dementia or terminal illness. SNFs offer restorative, rehabilitative and custodial nursing care for people following a

hospital stay or not requiring the more extensive and complex treatment available at hospitals. All of our care homes in the U.K., hospitals and SNFs are triple-net leased.

Competition

Investing in real estate serving the healthcare industry is highly competitive. We face competition from other REITs, investment companies, pension funds, private equity and hedge fund investors, sovereign funds, healthcare operators, lenders, developers and other institutional investors, some of whom may have greater flexibility (e.g., non-REIT competitors), resources and lower costs of capital than we do. Increased competition makes it more challenging for us to identify and successfully capitalize on opportunities that meet our objectives. Our ability to compete may also be impacted by global, national and local economic trends, availability of investment alternatives, availability and cost of capital, construction and renovation costs, existing laws and regulations, new legislation and population trends.

Income from our investments depends on our tenants' and operators' ability to compete with other companies on multiple levels, including: the quality of care provided, reputation, success of product or drug development, the physical appearance

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of a facility, price and range of services offered, alternatives for healthcare delivery, the supply of competing properties, physicians, staff, referral sources, location, the size and demographics of the population in surrounding areas, and the financial condition of our tenants and operators. For a discussion of the risks associated with competitive conditions affecting our business, see “Item 1A, Risk Factors” in this report.

Government Regulation, Licensing and Enforcement

Overview

Our tenants and operators are typically subject to extensive and complex federal, state and local healthcare laws and regulations relating to quality of care, licensure and certificate of need, government reimbursement, fraud and abuse practices, and similar laws governing the operation of healthcare facilities, and we expect that the healthcare industry, in general, will continue to face increased regulation and pressure in the areas of fraud, waste and abuse, cost control, healthcare management and provision of services, among others. These regulations are wide ranging and can subject our tenants and operators to civil, criminal and administrative sanctions. Affected tenants and operators may find it increasingly difficult to comply with this complex and evolving regulatory environment because of a relative lack of guidance in many areas as certain of our healthcare properties are subject to oversight from several government agencies, and the laws may vary from one jurisdiction to another. Changes in laws, regulations, reimbursement enforcement activity and regulatory non-compliance by our tenants and operators can all have a significant effect on their operations and financial condition, which in turn may adversely impact us, as detailed below and set forth under “Item 1A, Risk Factors” in this report.

Based on information primarily provided by our tenants and operators, including our medical office segment, at December 31, 2016, we estimate that approximately 13% and 12% (15% and 14%, excluding our medical office segment) of the annualized base rental payments received from our tenants and operators were dependent on Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement, respectively.

The following is a discussion of certain laws and regulations generally applicable to our operators, and in certain cases, to us.

Fraud and Abuse Enforcement

There are various extremely complex U.S. federal and state laws and regulations (and in relation to our facilities located in the U.K., national laws and regulations of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales) governing healthcare providers’ relationships and arrangements and prohibiting fraudulent and abusive practices by such providers. These laws include: (i) U.S. federal, state false claims acts and U.K. anti-fraud legislation and regulation, which, among other things, prohibit providers from filing false claims or making false statements to receive payment from Medicare, Medicaid or other U.S. federal or state or U.K. healthcare programs; (ii) U.S. federal, state anti-kickback and fee-splitting statutes, including the Medicare and Medicaid anti-kickback statute, which prohibit or restrict the payment or receipt of remuneration to induce referrals or recommendations of healthcare items or services, and U.K. legislation and regulations on financial inducements and vested interests; (iii) U.S. federal and state physician self-referral laws (commonly referred to as the “Stark Law”), which generally prohibit referrals by physicians to entities with which the physician or an immediate family member has a financial relationship; (iv) the federal Civil Monetary Penalties Law, which prohibits, among other things, the knowing presentation of a false or fraudulent claim for certain healthcare services; and (v) U.S. federal, state and U.K. privacy laws, including the privacy and security rules contained in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (commonly referred to as “HIPAA”) and the U.K. Data Protection Act 1988, which provide for the privacy and security of personal health information.

Violations of U.S. and U.K. healthcare fraud and abuse laws carry civil, criminal and administrative sanctions, including punitive sanctions, monetary penalties, imprisonment, denial of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement and potential exclusion from Medicare, Medicaid or other federal or state healthcare programs. These laws are enforced by a variety of federal, state and local agencies and in the U.S. can also be enforced by private litigants through, among other things, federal and state false claims acts, which allow private litigants to bring qui tam or “whistleblower” actions. Many of our tenants and operators are subject to these laws, and may become the subject of governmental enforcement actions if they fail to comply with applicable laws.

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Reimbursement

Sources of revenue for many of our tenants and operators include, among others, governmental healthcare programs, such as the federal Medicare programs and state Medicaid programs and, in the U.K., the National Health Service (“NHS”) and local authority funding, and non-governmental third-party payors, such as insurance carriers and HMOs. As federal and state governments focus on healthcare reform initiatives, and as the federal government, many states, face significant current and future budget deficits, efforts to reduce costs by these payors will likely continue, which may result in reduced or slower growth in reimbursement for certain services provided by some of our tenants and operators. Similarly, in the U.K., the NHS and the local authorities are undertaking efforts to reduce costs, which may result in reduced or slower growth in reimbursement for certain services provided by our U.K. tenants and operators. Additionally, new and evolving payor and provider programs in the U.S., including but not limited to Medicare Advantage, Dual Eligible, Accountable Care Organizations (“ACO”), and Bundled Payments could adversely impact our tenants’ and operators’ liquidity, financial condition or results of operations.

Healthcare Licensure and Certificate of Need

Certain healthcare facilities in our portfolio (including our facilities located in the U.K.) are subject to extensive national, federal, state and local licensure, certification and inspection laws and regulations. In addition, various licenses and permits are required to handle controlled substances (including narcotics), operate pharmacies, handle radioactive materials and operate equipment. Many states in the U.S. require certain healthcare providers to obtain a certificate of need, which requires prior approval for the construction, expansion or closure of certain healthcare facilities. The approval process related to state certificate of need laws may impact some of our tenants’ and operators’ abilities to expand or change their businesses.

Life Science Facilities

While certain of our life science tenants include some well-established companies, other tenants are less established and, in some cases, may not yet have a product approved by the Food and Drug Administration, or other regulatory authorities, for commercial sale. Creating a new pharmaceutical product or medical device requires substantial investments of time and capital, in part because of the extensive regulation of the healthcare industry; it also entails considerable risk of failure in demonstrating that the product is safe and effective and in gaining regulatory approval and market acceptance.

Senior Housing Entrance Fee Communities

Certain of our senior housing facilities are operated as entrance fee communities. Generally, an entrance fee is an upfront fee or consideration paid by a resident, a portion of which may be refundable, in exchange for some form of long-term benefit. Some of the entrance fee communities are subject to significant state regulatory oversight, including, for example, oversight of each facility’s financial condition, establishment and monitoring of reserve requirements and other financial restrictions, the right of residents to cancel their contracts within a specified period of time, lien rights in favor of the residents, restrictions on change of ownership and similar matters.

Americans with Disabilities Act (the “ADA”)

Our properties must comply with the ADA and any similar state or local laws to the extent that such properties are “public accommodations” as defined in those statutes. The ADA may require removal of barriers to access by persons with disabilities in certain public areas of our properties where such removal is readily achievable. To date, we have not received any notices of noncompliance with the ADA that have caused us to incur substantial capital expenditures to address ADA concerns. Should barriers to access by persons with disabilities be discovered at any of our properties,

we may be directly or indirectly responsible for additional costs that may be required to make facilities ADA-compliant. Noncompliance with the ADA could result in the imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants. The obligation to make readily achievable accommodations pursuant to the ADA is an ongoing one, and we continue to assess our properties and make modifications as appropriate in this respect.

Environmental Matters

A wide variety of federal, state and local environmental and occupational health and safety laws and regulations affect healthcare facility operations. These complex federal and state statutes, and their enforcement, involve a myriad of regulations, many of which involve strict liability on the part of the potential offender. Some of these federal and state statutes may directly impact us. Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, an

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owner of real property or a secured lender, such as us, may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances at, under or disposed of in connection with such property, as well as other potential costs relating to hazardous or toxic substances (including government fines and damages for injuries to persons and adjacent property). The cost of any required remediation, removal, fines or personal or property damages and any related liability therefore could exceed or impair the value of the property and/or the assets. In addition, the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly dispose of or remediate such substances, may adversely affect the value of such property and the owner's ability to sell or rent such property or to borrow using such property as collateral which, in turn, could reduce our earnings. For a description of the risks associated with environmental matters, see "Item 1A, Risk Factors" in this report.

Insurance

We obtain various types of insurance to mitigate the impact of property, business interruption, liability, flood, windstorm, earthquake, environmental and terrorism related losses. We attempt to obtain appropriate policy terms, conditions, limits and deductibles considering the relative risk of loss, the cost of such coverage and current industry practice. There are, however, certain types of extraordinary losses, such as those due to acts of war or other events that may be either uninsurable or not economically insurable. In addition, we have a large number of properties that are exposed to earthquake, flood and windstorm occurrences which carry higher deductibles.

We maintain property insurance for all of our properties, and this insurance is primary for our SHOP (RIDEA), life science and medical office segments. Tenants under triple-net leases, primarily in our SH NNN segment, are required to provide primary property, business interruption and liability insurance. We maintain separate general and professional liability insurance for our SHOP (RIDEA) facilities. Additionally, our corporate general liability insurance program also extends coverage for all of our properties beyond the aforementioned. We periodically review whether we or our RIDEA operators will bear responsibility for maintaining the required insurance coverage for the applicable SHOP properties, but the costs of such insurance are facility expenses paid from the revenues of those properties, regardless of who maintains the insurance.

We also maintain directors and officers liability insurance which provides protection for claims against our directors and officers arising from their responsibilities as directors and officers. Such insurance also extends to us in certain situations.

Employees of HCP

At December 31, 2016, we had 188 full-time employees, none of whom were subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

Sustainability

We believe that sustainability initiatives are a vital part of corporate responsibility, which supports our primary goal of increasing stockholder value through profitable growth. We continue to advance our commitment to sustainability, with a focus on achieving goals in each of the Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") dimensions of sustainability.

Our environmental management programs strive to capture cost efficiencies that ultimately benefit our investors, tenants, operators, employees and other stakeholders, while providing a positive impact on the communities in which we operate. Our social responsibility team leads our local philanthropic and volunteer activities, and our transparent corporate governance initiatives incorporate sustainability as a critical component to achieving our business objectives and properly managing risks.

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Our 2016 sustainability achievements include being named the Healthcare Leader in the Light Award winner by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”) and constituency in the FTSE4Good Index series for the fifth consecutive year.

Additionally, we achieved constituency in the North America Dow Jones Sustainability Index (“DJSI”) for the fourth consecutive year, as well as the World DJSI for the second time. Accordingly, HCP was included in The Sustainability Yearbook, a listing of the world’s most sustainable companies which includes only those companies in the top 15% of their industry, as scored by the DJSI assessment. For additional information regarding our ESG sustainability initiatives and our approach to climate change, please visit our website at www.hcpi.com/sustainability.

Available Information

Our website address is www.hcpi.com. Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) are available on our website, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such materials with, or furnish them to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

Current copies of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Vendor Code of Business Conduct and Ethics are posted on our website at www.hcpi.com/codeofconduct. In addition, waivers from, and amendments to, our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that apply to our directors and executive officers, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or persons performing similar functions, will be timely posted on our website at www.hcpi.com/codeofconduct.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

The section below discusses the most significant risk factors that may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

As set forth below, we believe that the risks we face generally fall into the following categories:

- risks related to our business and operations;
- risks related to our capital structure and market conditions;
- risks related to other events; and
- risks related to tax, including REIT-related risks.

Risks Related to Our Business and Operations

We depend on one tenant and operator, Brookdale, for a significant percentage of our revenues and net operating income. Continuing adverse developments, including operational challenges, in Brookdale’s business and affairs or financial condition would likely have a materially adverse effect on us.

We manage our facilities utilizing RIDEA and triple-net lease (“lease arrangements”) structures. As of December 31, 2016, Brookdale leased or managed 212 senior housing facilities that we own and 16 SHOP facilities owned by our

unconsolidated joint venture pursuant to long-term lease and management agreements.

Properties managed by Brookdale under RIDEA structures as of December 31, 2016, accounted for 18% of our gross segment assets. Services provided by our managers in facilities managed under a RIDEA structure are primarily paid for by the residents directly or through private insurance and are less reliant on government reimbursement programs. We report the resident level fees and services revenues and corresponding operating expenses in our consolidated financial statements.

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In addition to our RIDEA structures with Brookdale, our leases with respect to Brookdale as a tenant accounted for 12% of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Although we have various rights as the property owner under our management agreements, we rely on Brookdale's personnel, expertise, technical resources and information systems, proprietary information, good faith and judgment to manage our related senior living operations efficiently and effectively. We also rely on Brookdale to set appropriate resident fees, manage occupancy, provide accurate and complete property-level financial results for these senior housing communities in a timely manner and otherwise operate them in compliance with the terms of our management agreements and all applicable laws and regulations.

In its capacity as a manager in the RIDEA structures, Brookdale does not lease our properties and, therefore, our exposure to its credit risk is in a different manner as compared to a triple-net tenant. Brookdale has experienced significant challenges in integrating its July 2014 acquisition of Emeritus Corp. and has been adversely affected by increased competition that has negatively impacted occupancy rates and, in certain cases, Brookdale has offered additional discounts and incentives to residents. Brookdale, as well as our other operators, has also experienced labor expense pressure and increased labor turnover.

In its capacity as a triple-net tenant, we depend on Brookdale to pay all insurance, tax, utilities, maintenance and repair expenses in connection with the leased properties. We depend on adequate maintenance and repair of the properties to remain competitive and attract and retain patients and residents. Adverse developments in Brookdale's business and related declining rent coverage ratios have increased its credit risk. If these adverse developments result in prolonged inadequate property maintenance or improvements, or impair Brookdale's access to capital necessary for maintenance or improvements, it could lead to a significant reduction in occupancy rates and market rents, which would likely have a materially adverse effect on us.

Brookdale's operational challenges and potential adverse developments in its business, affairs and financial results could significantly divert management's attention, increase employee turnover, and impair its ability to manage the properties or its operations efficiently and effectively. This could ultimately result in, among other adverse events, acceleration of Brookdale's indebtedness, impairment of its continued access to capital, the enforcement of default remedies by its counterparties or the commencement of insolvency proceedings by or against it under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

In addition, Brookdale depends on private sources for its revenues and the ability of its patients and residents to pay its fees. For example, costs associated with independent and assisted living services are not generally reimbursable under governmental reimbursement programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Accordingly, Brookdale depends on attracting seniors with appropriate levels of income and assets, which may be affected by many factors including prevailing economic and market trends, consumer confidence and demographics. Consequently, if Brookdale fails to effectively conduct its operations, or to maintain and improve our properties, it would adversely affect its business reputation and its ability to attract and retain patients and residents in our properties, which would have a materially

adverse effect on its and our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Brookdale also relies on reimbursements from governmental programs for a portion of its revenues. Changes in reimbursement policies and other governmental regulation, such as potential changes to, or repeal of, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, along with the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively, the “Affordable Care Act”) that may result from the new presidential administration, may result in reductions in Brookdale’s revenues, operations and cash flows and affect its ability to meet its obligations to us. For a further discussion of the legislation and regulation that are applicable to us and our tenants, operators and borrowers, see “—Legislation and Regulation—The requirements of, or changes to, governmental reimbursement programs such as Medicare or Medicaid, may adversely affect our tenants’, operators’ and borrowers’ ability to meet their financial and other contractual obligations to us.” While Brookdale generally has also agreed to indemnify us for various claims, litigation and liabilities arising in connection with its business, it may have insufficient assets, income, access to financing and/or insurance coverage to enable them to satisfy its indemnification obligations.

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The inability, unwillingness or other failure of Brookdale under its lease agreements and RIDEA structures to meet its obligations to us could materially reduce our cash flow, net operating income and results of operations and have other materially adverse effects on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The bankruptcy, insolvency or financial deterioration of one or more of our major tenants, operators or borrowers may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We lease our properties directly to operators in most cases, and in certain other cases, we lease to third party tenants who enter into long-term management agreements with operators to manage the properties. We are also a direct or indirect lender to various tenants and operators. We have very limited control over the success or failure of our tenants' and operators' businesses. Any of our tenants or operators may experience a downturn in its business that materially weakens its financial condition. As a result, they may fail to make payments when due. Although we generally have arrangements and other agreements that give us the right under specified circumstances to terminate a lease, evict a tenant or operator, or demand immediate repayment of certain obligations to us, we may determine not to do so if we believe that enforcement of our rights would be more detrimental to our business than seeking alternative approaches.

A downturn in any of our tenants' or operators' businesses could ultimately lead to bankruptcy if it is unable to timely resolve the underlying causes, which may be largely outside of its control. Bankruptcy and insolvency laws afford certain rights to a party that has filed for bankruptcy or reorganization that may render certain of these remedies unenforceable, or, at the least, delay our ability to pursue such remedies and realize any recoveries in connection therewith. For example, we cannot evict a tenant or operator solely because of its bankruptcy filing.

A debtor has the right to assume, or to assume and assign to a third party, or to reject its executory contracts and unexpired leases in a bankruptcy proceeding. If a debtor were to reject its leases with us, obligations under such rejected leases would cease. The claim against the rejecting debtor would be an unsecured claim, which would be limited by the statutory cap set forth in the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. This statutory cap may be substantially less than the remaining rent actually owed under the lease. In addition, a debtor may also assert in bankruptcy proceedings that leases should be re-characterized as financing agreements, which could result in our being deemed a lender instead of a landlord. A lender's rights and remedies, as compared to a landlord's, generally are materially more unfavorable.

Furthermore, the automatic stay provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code would preclude us from enforcing our remedies unless we first obtain relief from the court having jurisdiction over the bankruptcy case. This would effectively limit or delay our ability to collect unpaid rent, and we may ultimately not receive any payment at all. In addition, we would likely be required to fund certain expenses and obligations (e.g., real estate taxes, insurance, debt costs and maintenance expenses) to preserve the value of our properties, avoid the imposition of liens on our properties or transition our properties to a new tenant, operator or manager. Additionally, we lease many of our facilities to healthcare providers who provide long-term custodial care to the elderly. Evicting these operators for failure to pay rent while the facility is occupied may involve specific procedural or regulatory requirements and may not be successful. Even if eviction is possible, we may determine not to do so due to reputational or other risks.

Bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings may also result in increased costs to the operator and significant management distraction. If we are unable to transition affected properties, they could experience prolonged operational disruption, leading to lower occupancy rates and further depressed revenues. Publicity about the operator's financial condition and insolvency proceeds may also negatively impact their and our reputations, decreasing customer demand and revenues. Any or all of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our revenues, results of operations and cash flows. These risks would be magnified where we lease multiple properties to a single operator under a master lease, as an operator failure or default under a master lease would expose us to these risks across multiple properties.

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Additionally, the financial weakness or other inability of our tenants, operators or borrowers to make payments or comply with certain other lease obligations may affect our compliance with certain covenants contained in our debt securities, credit facilities and the mortgages on the properties leased or managed by such borrowers, tenants and operators, or otherwise adversely affect our results of operations. Under certain conditions, defaults under the underlying mortgages may result in cross default under our other indebtedness. Although we may be able to secure amendments under the applicable agreements in those circumstances, the bankruptcy of a borrower, tenant or operator may result in less favorable borrowing terms than currently available, delays in the availability of funding or other materially adverse consequences.

Increased competition and market and legislative changes have resulted and may further result in lower net revenues for some of our tenants, operators and borrowers and may affect their ability to meet their financial and other contractual obligations to us.

The healthcare industry is highly competitive. The occupancy levels at, and rental income from, our facilities are dependent on our ability and the ability of our tenants, operators and borrowers to compete with other tenants and operators on a number of different levels, including the quality of care provided, reputation, the physical appearance of a facility, price, the range of services offered, family preference, alternatives for healthcare delivery, the supply of competing properties, physicians, staff, referral sources, location, and the size and demographics of the population in the surrounding area. In addition, our tenants, operators and borrowers face an increasingly competitive labor market for skilled management personnel and nurses. An inability to attract and retain skilled management personnel and nurses and other trained personnel could negatively impact the ability of our tenants, operators and borrowers to meet their obligations to us. A shortage of nurses or other trained personnel or general inflationary pressures on wages may force tenants, operators and borrowers to enhance pay and benefits packages to compete effectively for skilled personnel, or to use more expensive contract personnel, but they be unable to offset these added costs by increasing the rates charged to residents. Any increase in labor costs and other property operating expenses or any failure by our tenants, operators or borrowers to attract and retain qualified personnel could adversely affect our cash flow and have a materially adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our tenants, operators and borrowers also compete with numerous other companies providing similar healthcare services or alternatives such as home health agencies, life care at home, community-based service programs, retirement communities and convalescent centers. This competition, which is due, in part, to over-development in some segments in which we invest, has caused the occupancy rate of newly constructed buildings to slow and the monthly rate that many newly built and previously existing facilities were able to obtain for their services to decrease. Our tenants, operators and borrowers may be unable to achieve occupancy and rate levels, and to manage their expenses, in a way that will enable them to meet all of their obligations to us. Further, many competing companies may have resources and attributes that are superior to those of our tenants, operators and borrowers. Our tenants, operators and borrowers may encounter increased competition that could limit their ability to maintain or attract residents or expand their businesses or to manage their expenses, either of which could materially adversely affect their ability to meet their financial and other contractual obligations to us, potentially decreasing our revenues and impairing our assets and/or increasing collection and dispute costs.

In addition, our operators' revenues are determined by a number of factors, including licensed bed capacity, occupancy, the healthcare needs of residents, the rate of reimbursement, and or a decrease the income or assets of seniors in the regions in which we operate. For example, due to generally increased vulnerability to illness, occupancy at our senior housing facilities could significantly decrease in the event of a severe flu season, an epidemic or any other widespread illness. Additionally, new and evolving payor and provider programs in the United States, including but not limited to Medicare Advantage, Dual Eligible, Accountable Care Organizations, and Bundled Payments, have resulted in reduced reimbursement rates, average length of stay and average daily census, particularly for higher acuity patients.

Furthermore, the new presidential administration and new Congress has introduced uncertainty in the direction of the healthcare regulatory landscape and we cannot predict the impact of any regulatory or legislative changes on the industry or our ability to compete effectively therein. See the risks described under “—Legislation and Regulation—The requirements of, or changes to, governmental reimbursement programs such as Medicare or Medicaid, may adversely affect our tenants’, operators’ and borrowers’ ability to meet their financial and other contractual obligations to us.”

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Competition may make it difficult to identify and purchase, or develop, suitable healthcare facilities to grow our investment portfolio, to finance acquisitions on favorable terms, or to retain or attract tenants and operators.

We face significant competition from other REITs, investment companies, private equity and hedge fund investors, sovereign funds, healthcare operators, lenders, developers and other institutional investors, some of whom may have greater resources and lower costs of capital than we do. Increased competition makes it more challenging for us to identify and successfully capitalize on opportunities that meet our business goals and could improve the bargaining power of property owners seeking to sell, thereby impeding our investment, acquisition and development activities. Similarly, our properties face competition for tenants and operators from other properties in the same market, which may affect our ability to attract and retain tenants and operators, or may reduce the rents we are able to charge. If we cannot capitalize on our development pipeline, identify and purchase a sufficient quantity of healthcare facilities at favorable prices, finance acquisitions on commercially favorable terms, or attract and retain profitable tenants and operators, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

We depend on investments in the healthcare property sector, making our profitability more vulnerable to a downturn or slowdown in that specific sector than if we were investing in multiple industries.

We concentrate our investments in the healthcare property sector. As a result, we are subject to risks inherent to investments in a single industry. A downturn or slowdown in the healthcare property sector would have a greater adverse impact on our business than if we had investments in multiple industries. Specifically, a downturn in the healthcare property sector could negatively impact the ability of our tenants, operators and borrowers to meet their obligations to us, as well as the ability to maintain rental and occupancy rates. This could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, a downturn in the healthcare property sector could adversely affect the value of our properties and our ability to sell properties at prices or on terms acceptable to us.

In addition, real estate investments are relatively illiquid. Our ability to quickly sell or exchange any of our properties in response to changes in the performance of our properties or economic and other conditions is limited. We may be unable to recognize full value for any property that we seek to sell for liquidity reasons. Our inability to respond rapidly to changes in the performance of our investments could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we are exposed to the risks inherent in concentrating investments in real estate, and in particular, health care industries.

Changes within the life science industry may adversely impact our revenues and results of operations.

Our life science investments could be adversely affected if the life science industry is impacted by an economic, financial, or banking crisis or if the life science industry migrates from the U.S. to other countries or to areas outside of primary markets in South San Francisco and San Diego. Also, some of our properties may be better suited for a particular life science industry client tenant and could require modification before we are able to re-lease vacant space to another life science industry client tenant. Generally, our properties may not be suitable for lease to traditional office client tenants without significant expenditures on renovations.

Our ability to negotiate contractual rent escalations on future leases and to achieve increases in rental rates will depend upon market conditions and the demand for life science properties at the time the leases are negotiated and the increases are proposed.

Many life science entities have completed mergers or consolidations. Mergers or consolidations of life science entities in the future could reduce the amount of rentable square footage requirements of our client tenants and prospective client tenants, which may adversely impact our revenues from lease payments and results of operations.

The hospitals on whose campuses our MOBs are located and their affiliated healthcare systems could fail to remain competitive or financially viable, which could adversely impact their ability to attract physicians and physician groups to our MOBs and our other facilities that serve the healthcare industry.

Our MOBs and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry depend on the viability of the hospitals on whose campuses our MOBs are located and their affiliated healthcare systems in order to attract physicians and other healthcare-related users. The viability of these hospitals, in turn, depends on factors such as the quality and mix of healthcare services provided, competition, demographic trends in the surrounding community, market position and growth potential, as well

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as the ability of the affiliated healthcare systems to provide economies of scale and access to capital. If a hospital whose campus is located on or near one of our MOB's is unable to meet its financial obligations, and if an affiliated healthcare system is unable to support that hospital, the hospital may not be able to compete successfully or could be forced to close or relocate, which could adversely impact its ability to attract physicians and other healthcare-related users. Because we rely on our proximity to and affiliations with these hospitals to create tenant demand for space in our MOB's, their inability to remain competitive or financially viable, or to attract physicians and physician groups, could adversely affect our MOB operations and have a materially adverse effect on us.

In addition, the potential repeal of the Affordable Care Act and related regulations and uncertainty regarding potential replacement legislation, could result in significant changes to the scope of insurance coverage and reimbursement policies, which could put negative pressure on the operations and revenues of our MOB's.

We may be unable to maintain or expand our relationships with our existing and future hospital and health system clients.

The success of our medical office portfolio depends, to a large extent, on past, current and future relationships with hospitals and their affiliated health systems. We invest significant amounts of time in developing relationships with both new and existing clients. If we fail to maintain these relationships, including through a lack of responsiveness, failure to adapt to the current market and employment of individuals with adequate experience, our reputation and relationships will be harmed and we may lose business to competitors. If our relationships with hospitals and their affiliated health systems deteriorate, it could have a materially adverse effect on us.

Economic and other conditions that negatively affect geographic areas from which a greater percentage of our revenues is recognized could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, 26% of our revenue was derived from properties located in California, which is also where substantially all of our life-science portfolio is located. As a result, we may be subject to increased exposure to adverse conditions affecting the state, including downturns in the local economies or changes in local real estate conditions, increased competition or decreased demand, changes in state-specific legislation and local climate events and natural disasters (such as earthquakes, wildfires and hurricanes), which could cause significant disruption in our businesses in the region, harm our ability to compete effectively, result in increased costs and divert more management attention, any or all of which could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

If we must replace any of our tenants or operators, we may have difficulty identifying replacements and we may be required to incur substantial renovation costs to make certain of our healthcare properties suitable for other tenants and operators.

We cannot predict whether our tenants will renew existing leases beyond their current term. If we or our tenants terminate or do not renew the leases for our properties, we would attempt to reposition those properties with another tenant or operator. Healthcare facilities are typically highly customized and may not be easily adapted to non-healthcare-related uses. The improvements generally required to conform a property to healthcare use, such as upgrading electrical, gas and plumbing infrastructure, are costly and at times tenant-specific and may be subject to regulatory requirements. A new or replacement tenant or operator may require different features in a property, depending on that tenant's or operator's particular business. In addition, infrastructure improvements for life science facilities typically are significantly more costly than improvements to other property types, and we may be unable to recover part or all of these higher costs. Therefore, if a current tenant or operator is unable to pay rent and/or vacates a property, we may incur substantial expenditures to modify a property and experience delays before we are able to secure another tenant or operator or to accommodate multiple tenants or operators. These expenditures or renovations and delays may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, we may fail to identify suitable replacements or enter into leases or other arrangements with new tenants or operators on a timely basis or on terms as favorable to us as our current leases, if at all. We may be required to fund certain expenses and obligations such as real estate taxes, debt costs and maintenance expenses, to preserve the value of, and avoid the imposition of liens on, our properties while they are being repositioned. In addition, we may incur certain obligations and liabilities, including obligations to indemnify the replacement tenant or operator, which could have a materially adverse

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effect on us.

We face additional risks associated with property development and redevelopment that can render a project less profitable or not profitable at all and, under certain circumstances, prevent completion of development activities once undertaken.

Property development is a component of our growth strategy. For example, in October 2016 we commenced the third phase of The Cove at Oyster Point, our newest life science development in South San Francisco. At December 31, 2016, our actual investment and estimated commitments under our development and redevelopment platforms, including land held for development, represented approximately \$673 million, or 4% of our total assets. Large-scale, ground-up development of healthcare properties presents additional risks for us, including risks that:

- a development opportunity may be abandoned after expending significant resources resulting in the loss of deposits or failure to recover expenses already incurred;
- the development and construction costs of a project may exceed original estimates due to increased interest rates and higher materials, transportation, labor, leasing or other costs, which could make the completion of the development project less profitable;
- the project may not be completed on schedule as a result of a variety of factors that are beyond our control, including natural disasters, labor conditions, material shortages, regulatory hurdles, civil unrest and acts of war, which can result in increases in construction costs and debt service expenses or provide tenants or operators with the right to terminate pre-construction leases; and
- occupancy rates and rents at a newly completed property may not meet expected levels and could be insufficient to make the property profitable.

Any of the foregoing risks could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our use of joint ventures may limit our flexibility with jointly owned investments.

We have and may continue in the future to develop and/or acquire properties in joint ventures with other persons or entities when circumstances warrant the use of these structures. Our participation in joint ventures is subject to risks that may not be present with other methods of ownership, including:

- we could experience an impasse on certain decisions because we do not have sole decision-making authority, which could require us to expend additional resources on resolving such impasses or potential disputes, including litigation or arbitration;
 - our joint venture partners could have investment and financing goals that are not consistent with our objectives, including the timing, terms and strategies for any investments, and what levels of debt to incur or carry;
 - our ability to transfer our interest in a joint venture to a third party may be restricted and the market for our interest may be limited;
 - our joint venture partners may be structured differently than us for tax purposes, and this could create conflicts of interest and risk to our REIT status;
 - our joint venture partners might become bankrupt, fail to fund their share of required capital contributions or fail to fulfill their obligations as a joint venture partner, which may require us to infuse our own capital into the venture on behalf of the partner despite other competing uses for such capital; and
 - our joint venture partners may have competing interests in our markets that could create conflict of interest issues.
- Any of the foregoing risks could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

From time to time, we acquire other companies, and if we are unable to successfully integrate these operations, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

Acquisitions require the integration of companies that have previously operated independently. Successful integration of

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the operations of these companies depends primarily on our ability to consolidate operations, systems, procedures, properties and personnel, and to eliminate redundancies and costs. We may encounter difficulties in these integrations. Potential difficulties associated with acquisitions include our ability to effectively monitor and manage our expanded portfolio of properties, the loss of key employees, the disruption of our ongoing business or that of the acquired entity, possible inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies, and the assumption of unexpected liabilities, including:

- liabilities relating to the cleanup or remediation of undisclosed environmental conditions;
- unasserted claims of vendors, residents, patients or other persons dealing with the seller;
- liabilities, claims and litigation, whether or not incurred in the ordinary course of business, relating to periods prior to our acquisition;
- claims for indemnification by general partners, directors, officers and others indemnified by the seller;
- claims for return of government reimbursement payments; and
- liabilities for taxes relating to periods prior to our acquisition.

In addition, the acquired companies and their properties may fail to perform as expected, including in respect of estimated cost savings. Inaccurate assumptions regarding future rental or occupancy rates could result in overly optimistic estimates of future revenues. Similarly, we may underestimate future operating expenses or the costs necessary to bring properties up to standards established for their intended use or for property improvements.

If we have difficulties with any of these areas, or if we later discover additional liabilities or experience unforeseen costs relating to our acquired companies, we might not achieve the economic benefits we expect from our acquisitions, and this may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

From time to time we have made, and we may seek to make, one or more material acquisitions, which may involve the expenditure of significant funds.

We regularly review potential transactions in order to maximize stockholder value. Our review process may require significant management attention and a potential transaction could be abandoned or rejected by us or the other parties involved after we expend significant resources and time. In addition, future acquisitions may require the issuance of securities, the incurrence of debt, assumption of contingent liabilities or incurrence of significant expenditures, each of which could materially adversely impact our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, the financing required for such acquisitions may not be available on commercially favorable terms or at all.

Our tenants, operators and borrowers face litigation and may experience rising liability and insurance costs.

In some states, advocacy groups have been created to monitor the quality of care at healthcare facilities, and these groups have brought litigation against the tenants and operators of such facilities. Also, in several instances, private litigation by patients, residents or “whistleblowers” has sought, and sometimes resulted in, large damage awards. See “—The requirements of, or changes to, governmental reimbursement programs such as Medicare or Medicaid, may adversely affect our tenants’, operators’ and borrowers’ ability to meet their financial and other contractual obligations to us.” The effect of this litigation and other potential litigation may materially increase the costs incurred by our tenants, operators and borrowers for monitoring and reporting quality of care compliance. In addition, their cost of liability and medical malpractice insurance can be significant and may increase or not be available at a reasonable cost so long as the present healthcare litigation environment continues. Cost increases could cause our tenants and operators to be unable to make their lease or mortgage payments or fail to purchase the appropriate liability and malpractice insurance, or cause our borrowers to be unable to meet their obligations to us, potentially decreasing our revenues and increasing our collection and litigation costs. In addition, as a result of our ownership of healthcare facilities, we may be named as a defendant in lawsuits arising from the alleged actions of our tenants or operators, for which claims such tenants and operators have agreed to indemnify us, but which may require unanticipated expenditures on our part.

Furthermore, although our leases and agreements provide us with certain information rights with respect to our tenants and operators, one or more of our tenants may be or become party to pending litigation or investigation to which we are unaware or do not have a right to participate or evaluate. In such cases, we would be unable to determine the potential impact of such litigation or

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investigation on our tenants or our business or results. Moreover, negative publicity of any of our operators' or tenants' litigation, other legal proceedings or investigations may also negatively impact their and our reputation, resulting in lower customer demand and revenues, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

We, through our subsidiaries, enter into management contracts with third party eligible independent contractors to manage some of our facilities whereby we assume additional operational risks and are subject to additional regulation and liability.

RIDEA structures at the year ended December 31, 2016, accounted for 24% of our gross segment assets. RIDEA permits REITs, such as us, to lease healthcare facilities that we own or partially own to a TRS, provided that our TRS hires an independent qualifying management company to operate the facility. Under the RIDEA lease structure, the independent qualifying management company receives a management fee from our TRS for operating the facility as an independent contractor. As the owner of the facility contracting out operational responsibility, we assume more of the operational risk relative to other structures because we lease our facility to our own partially- or wholly-owned subsidiary rather than a third party operator. Our resulting revenues therefore depend more on occupancy rates, the rates charged to residents and the ability to control operating expenses. Our TRS, and hence we, are responsible for any operating deficits incurred by the facility.

The operator, which would be our TRS when we use a RIDEA lease structure, of a healthcare facility is generally required to be the holder of the applicable healthcare license. This licensing requirement subjects our TRS and us (through our ownership interest in our TRS) to various regulatory laws, including those described above. Most states regulate and inspect healthcare facility operations, patient care, construction and the safety of the physical environment. If one or more of our healthcare real estate facilities fails to comply with applicable laws, our TRS, if it holds the healthcare license and is the entity enrolled in government health care programs, could be subject to penalties including loss or suspension of license, certification or accreditation, exclusion from government healthcare programs (i.e., Medicare, Medicaid), administrative sanctions, civil monetary penalties, and in certain instances, criminal penalties. Additionally, if our TRS holds the healthcare license, it could have exposure to professional liability claims arising out of an alleged breach of the applicable standard of care rules.

In addition, rents from this TRS structure are treated as qualifying rents from real property if (i) they are paid pursuant to an arms-length lease of a "qualified healthcare property" with the TRS and (ii) the manager qualifies as an "eligible independent contractor," as defined in the Code. If either of these conditions is not satisfied, then the rents will not be qualifying rents.

The requirements of, or changes to, governmental reimbursement programs such as Medicare or Medicaid, may adversely affect our tenants', operators' and borrowers' ability to meet their financial and other contractual obligations to us.

Certain of our tenants, operators and borrowers are affected, directly or indirectly, by an extremely complex set of federal, state and local laws and regulations pertaining to governmental reimbursement programs. These laws and regulations are subject to frequent and substantial changes that are sometimes applied retroactively. See "Item 1—Business—Government Regulation, Licensing and Enforcement" above. For example, to the extent that our tenants, operators or borrowers receive a significant portion of their revenues from governmental payors, primarily Medicare and Medicaid, they are generally subject to, among other things:

- statutory and regulatory changes;
- retroactive rate adjustments;
- recovery of program overpayments or set-offs;

- federal, state and local litigation and enforcement actions;
- administrative proceedings;
- policy interpretations;

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- payment or other delays by fiscal intermediaries or carriers;
- government funding restrictions (at a program level or with respect to specific facilities); and
- interruption or delays in payments due to any ongoing governmental investigations and audits at such properties.

The failure to comply with the extensive laws, regulations and other requirements applicable to their business and the operation of our properties could result in, among other challenges: (i) becoming ineligible to receive reimbursement from governmental reimbursement programs; (ii) bans on admissions of new patients or residents; (iii) civil or criminal penalties; and (iv) significant operational changes. These laws and regulations are enforced by a variety of federal, state and local agencies and can also be enforced by private litigants through, among other things, federal and state false claims acts, which allow private litigants to bring qui tam or “whistleblower” actions. For example, we have provided a loan to Tandem Health Care (“Tandem”), a property company with ownership interests in 69 facilities totaling 6,924 beds (see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information). The sole operator of Tandem’s facilities, Consulate Health Care (“Consulate”), is facing a qui tam or “whistleblower” action alleging that Consulate overbilled the federal government and the State of Florida (United States of America v. CMC II, LLC, et al, U.S. District Court, M.D. Florida). Trial commenced on January 17, 2017 and we are unable to assess a likely outcome. However, a negative outcome could have a materially adverse effect on Consulate, which in turn could have a resulting materially adverse effect on Tandem’s ability to meet its debt service obligations to us. Regardless of the ultimate outcome, our tenants, operators and borrowers could be adversely affected by the resources required to respond to an investigation or other enforcement action. In such event, the results of operations and financial condition of our tenants and the results of operations of our properties operated by those entities could be materially adversely affected, which, in turn, could have a materially adverse effect on us. We are unable to predict future federal, state and local regulations and legislation, including the Medicare and Medicaid statutes and regulations, or the intensity of enforcement efforts with respect to such regulations and legislation, and any changes in the regulatory framework could have a materially adverse effect on our tenants and operators, which, in turn, could have a materially adverse effect on us.

Sometimes, governmental payors freeze or reduce payments to healthcare providers, or provide annual reimbursement rate increases that are smaller than expected, due to budgetary and other pressures. Healthcare reimbursement will likely continue to be of significant importance to federal and state authorities. We cannot make any assessment as to the ultimate timing or the effect that any future legislative reforms may have on our tenants’, operators’ and borrowers’ costs of doing business and on the amount of reimbursement by government and other third-party payors. The failure of any of our tenants, operators or borrowers to comply with these laws and regulations, and significant limits on the scope of services reimbursed and on reimbursement rates and fees, could materially adversely affect their ability to meet their financial and contractual obligations to us.

Furthermore, executive orders and legislation may repeal the Affordable Care Act and related regulations in whole or in part. We also anticipate that Congress, state legislatures, and third-party payors may continue to review and assess alternative healthcare delivery and payment systems and may propose and adopt legislation or policy changes or implementations effecting additional fundamental changes in the healthcare system. We cannot quantify or predict the likely impact of these possible changes on our business model, prospects, financial condition or results of operations.

Legislation to address federal government operations and administration decisions affecting the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services could have a materially adverse effect on our tenants’, operators’ and borrowers’ liquidity, financial condition or results of operations.

Congressional consideration of legislation pertaining to the federal debt ceiling, the Affordable Care Act, tax reform and entitlement programs, including reimbursement rates for physicians, could have a materially adverse effect on our tenants’, operators’ and borrowers’ liquidity, financial condition or results of operations. In particular, reduced funding for entitlement programs such as Medicare and Medicaid may result in increased costs and fees for programs such as Medicare Advantage Plans and additional reductions in reimbursements to providers. Amendments to or repeal of the

Affordable Care Act and decisions by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services could impact the delivery of services and benefits under Medicare, Medicaid or Medicare Advantage Plans and could affect our tenants and operators and the manner in which they are reimbursed by such programs. Such changes could have a materially adverse effect on our tenants', operators' and borrowers' liquidity, financial condition or results of operations, which could adversely affect their ability to satisfy their obligations to us and could have a materially adverse effect on us.

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Tenants and operators that fail to comply with federal, state, local and international laws and regulations, including licensure, certification and inspection requirements, may cease to operate or be unable to meet their financial and other contractual obligations to us.

Our tenants, operators and borrowers are subject to or impacted by extensive, frequently changing federal, state, local and international laws and regulations. These laws and regulations include, among others: laws protecting consumers against deceptive practices; laws relating to the operation of our properties and how our tenants and operators conduct their business, such as fire, health and safety and privacy laws; federal and state laws affecting hospitals, clinics and other healthcare communities that participate in both Medicare and Medicaid that mandate allowable costs, pricing, reimbursement procedures and limitations, quality of services and care, food service and physical plants, and similar foreign laws regulating the healthcare industry; resident rights laws (including abuse and neglect laws) and fraud laws; anti-kickback and physician referral laws; the ADA and similar state and local laws; and safety and health standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration or similar foreign agencies. Certain of our properties may also require a license, registration and/or certificate of need to operate.

Our tenants', operators' or borrowers' failure to comply with any of these laws, regulations or requirements could result in loss of accreditation, denial of reimbursement, imposition of fines, suspension or decertification from government healthcare programs, loss of license or closure of the facility and/or the incurrence of considerable costs arising from an investigation or regulatory action, which may have an adverse effect on facilities owned by or mortgaged to us, and therefore may materially adversely impact us. See "Item 1—Business—Government Regulation, Licensing and Enforcement—Healthcare Licensure and Certificate of Need" above.

Our tenants in the life science industry face high levels of regulation, expense and uncertainty.

Life science tenants, particularly those involved in developing and marketing pharmaceutical products, are subject to certain unique risks, including the following:

- some of our tenants require significant outlays of funds for the research, development, clinical testing and manufacture of their products and technologies. If private investors, the government or other sources of funding are unavailable to support such activities, a tenant's business may be adversely affected or fail;
- the research, development, clinical testing, manufacture and marketing of some of our tenants' products require federal, state and foreign regulatory approvals which may be costly or difficult to obtain, may take several years and be subject to delay, require valuation through clinical trials and the use of substantial resources, and may often be unpredictable;
- even after a life science tenant gains regulatory approval and market acceptance, the product may still present significant regulatory and liability risks, including, among others, the possible later discovery of safety concerns and other defects and potential loss of approvals, competition from new products and the expiration of patent protection for the product;
- our tenants with marketable products may be adversely affected by healthcare reform and the reimbursement policies of government or private healthcare payors;
- dependence on the commercial success of certain products, which may be reliant on the efficacy of the products, acceptance of the products among doctors and patients, negative publicity and the negative results or safety signals from the clinical trials of competitors which may reduce demand or prompt regulatory actions; and
- our tenants may be unable to adapt to the rapid technological advances in the industry and to adequately protect their intellectual property under patent, copyright or trade secret laws and defend against third party claims of intellectual property violations.

If our tenants' businesses are adversely affected, they may have difficulty making payments to us, which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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We may be unable to successfully foreclose on the collateral securing our real estate-related loans, and even if we are successful in our foreclosure efforts, we may be unable to successfully operate, occupy or reposition the underlying real estate, which may adversely affect our ability to recover our investments.

If a tenant or operator defaults under one of our mortgages or mezzanine loans, we may have to foreclose on the loan or protect our interest by acquiring title to the collateral and thereafter making substantial improvements or repairs in order to maximize the property's investment potential. In some cases, the collateral consists of the equity interests in an entity that directly or indirectly owns the applicable real property or interests in operating facilities and, accordingly, we may not have full recourse to assets of that entity, or that entity may have incurred unexpected liabilities. Tenants, operators or borrowers may contest enforcement of foreclosure or other remedies, seek bankruptcy protection against our exercise of enforcement or other remedies and/or bring claims for lender liability in response to actions to enforce mortgage obligations. Foreclosure-related costs, high loan-to-value ratios or declines in the value of the facility may prevent us from realizing an amount equal to our mortgage or mezzanine loan upon foreclosure, and we may be required to record a valuation allowance for such losses. Even if we are able to successfully foreclose on the collateral securing our real estate-related loans, we may inherit properties for which we may be unable to expeditiously secure tenants or operators, if at all, or we may acquire equity interests that we are unable to immediately resell due to limitations under the securities laws, either of which would adversely affect our ability to fully recover our investment.

Required regulatory approvals can delay or prohibit transfers of our healthcare facilities.

Transfers of healthcare facilities to successor tenants or operators may be subject to regulatory approvals or ratifications, including, but not limited to, change of ownership approvals and Medicare and Medicaid provider arrangements that are not required for transfers of other types of commercial operations and other types of real estate. The replacement of any tenant or operator could be delayed by the regulatory approval process of any federal, state or local government agency necessary for the transfer of the facility or the replacement of the operator licensed to manage the facility. If we are unable to find a suitable replacement tenant or operator upon favorable terms, or at all, we may take possession of a facility, which might expose us to successor liability, require us to indemnify subsequent operators to whom we might transfer the operating rights and licenses, or require us to spend substantial time and funds to preserve the value of the property and adapt the facility to other uses, all of which may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Capital Structure and Market Conditions

We rely on external sources of capital to fund future capital needs, and if access to such capital is unavailable on acceptable terms or at all, it could have a materially adverse effect on our ability to meet commitments as they become due or make future investments necessary to grow our business.

We may not be able to fund all future capital needs, including capital expenditures, debt maturities and other commitments, from cash retained from operations. If we are unable to obtain enough internal capital, we may need to rely on external sources of capital (including debt and equity financing) to fulfill our capital requirements. Our access to capital depends upon a number of factors, some of which we have little or no control over, including but not limited to:

- general availability of capital, including less favorable terms, rising interest rates and increased borrowing costs;
- the market price of the shares of our equity securities and the credit ratings of our debt and any preferred securities we may issue;

- the market's perception of our growth potential and our current and potential future earnings and cash distributions;
- our degree of financial leverage and operational flexibility;
- the financial integrity of our lenders, which might impair their ability to meet their commitments to us or their willingness to make additional loans to us, and our inability to replace the financing commitment of any such lender on favorable terms, or at all;
- the stability of the market value of our properties;
- the financial performance and general market perception of our tenants and operators;

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- changes in the credit ratings on U.S. government debt securities or default or delay in payment by the United States of its obligations;
- issues facing the healthcare industry, including, but not limited to, healthcare reform and changes in government reimbursement policies; and
- the performance of the national and global economies generally.

If access to capital is unavailable on acceptable terms or at all, it could have a materially adverse impact on our ability to fund operations, repay or refinance our debt obligations, fund dividend payments, acquire properties and make the investments needed to grow our business.

Adverse changes in our credit ratings could impair our ability to obtain additional debt and equity financing on favorable terms, if at all, and negatively impact the market price of our securities, including our common stock.

Our credit ratings can affect the amount and type of capital we can access, as well as the terms of any financing we may obtain. We may be unable to maintain our current credit ratings, and in the event that our current credit ratings deteriorate, we would likely incur higher borrowing costs, and it may be more difficult or expensive to obtain additional financing or refinance existing obligations and commitments. Also, a downgrade in our credit ratings would trigger additional costs or other potentially negative consequences under our current and future credit facilities and debt instruments. The credit ratings of our senior unsecured debt are based on, among other things, our operating performance, liquidity and leverage ratios, overall financial position, level of indebtedness and pending or future changes in the regulatory framework applicable to our operators and our industry.

Our level of indebtedness may increase and materially adversely affect our future operations.

Our outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2016, was approximately \$9.2 billion. We may incur additional indebtedness in the future, including in connection with the development or acquisition of assets, which may be substantial. Any significant additional indebtedness could negatively affect the credit ratings of our debt and require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to interest and principal payments due on our indebtedness. Greater demands on our cash resources may reduce funds available to us to pay dividends, conduct development activities, make capital expenditures and acquisitions or carry out other aspects of our business strategy. Increased indebtedness can also make us more vulnerable to general adverse economic and industry conditions and create competitive disadvantages for us compared to other companies with relatively lower debt levels. Increased future debt service obligations may limit our operational flexibility, including our ability to finance or refinance our properties, contribute properties to joint ventures or sell properties as needed.

Covenants in our debt instruments limit our operational flexibility, and breaches of these covenants could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The terms of our current secured and unsecured debt instruments and other indebtedness that we may incur in the future, require or will require us to comply with a number of customary financial and other covenants, such as maintaining leverage ratios, minimum tangible net worth requirements, REIT status and certain levels of debt service coverage. Our continued ability to incur additional debt and to conduct business in general is subject to compliance with these financial and other covenants, which limit our operational flexibility. For example, mortgages on our properties contain customary covenants such as those that limit or restrict our ability, without the consent of the lender, to further encumber or sell the applicable properties, or to replace the applicable tenant or operator. Breaches of certain covenants may result in defaults under the mortgages on our properties and cross-defaults under certain of our other indebtedness, even if we satisfy our payment obligations to the respective obligee. Covenants that limit our operational flexibility as well as defaults resulting from the breach of any of these covenants could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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An increase in interest rates could increase interest cost on new debt and existing variable rate debt and could materially adversely impact our ability to refinance existing debt, sell assets and conduct acquisition, investment and development activities.

Since the most recent recession, the U.S. Federal Reserve has taken actions which have resulted in low interest rates prevailing in the marketplace for a historically long period of time. In December 2016, the U.S. Federal Reserve raised its benchmark interest rate by a quarter of a percentage point. At this point, it is uncertain what impact the December rate increase might have on us. Additionally, market interest rates may continue to increase, and the increase may materially and negatively affect us. If interest rates increase, so could our interest costs for any variable rate debt and for new debt. This increased cost could make the financing of any acquisition and development activity more costly. Rising interest rates could limit our ability to refinance existing debt when it matures, or cause us to pay higher interest rates upon refinancing and increase interest expense on refinanced indebtedness. In addition, an increase in interest rates could decrease the amount third parties are willing to pay for our assets, thereby limiting our ability to reposition our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions.

We manage a portion of our exposure to interest rate risk by accessing debt with staggered maturities and through the use of derivative instruments, primarily interest rate swap agreements. However, no amount of hedging activity can fully insulate us from the risks associated with changes in interest rates. Swap agreements involve risk, including that counterparties may fail to honor their obligations under these arrangements, that these arrangements may not be effective in reducing our exposure to interest rate changes, that the amount of income we earn from hedging transactions may be limited by federal tax provisions governing REITs and that these arrangements may cause us to pay higher interest rates on our debt obligations than would otherwise be the case. Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate risk, if we choose to engage in such activities, could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Volatility, disruption or uncertainty in the financial markets may impair our ability to raise capital, obtain new financing or refinance existing obligations and fund real estate and development activities.

The global financial markets have experienced and may continue to undergo periods of significant volatility, disruption and uncertainty. While economic conditions have improved since the economic downturn in 2008 and 2009, economic growth has at times been slow and uneven and the strength and sustainability of an economic recovery is challenging and uncertain. Increased or prolonged market disruption, volatility or uncertainty could materially adversely impact our ability to raise capital, obtain new financing or refinance our existing obligations as they mature and fund real estate and development activities.

Market volatility could also lead to significant uncertainty in the valuation of our investments and those of our joint ventures, which may result in a substantial decrease in the value of our properties and those of our joint ventures. As a result, we may be unable to recover the carrying amount of such investments and the associated goodwill, if any, which may require us to recognize impairment charges in earnings.

We may be adversely affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

We may pursue growth opportunities in international markets where the U.S. dollar is not the denominated currency. The ownership of investments located outside of the United States subjects us to risk from fluctuations in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. A significant change in the value of the British pound sterling ("GBP") may have a materially adverse effect on our financial position, debt covenant ratios, results of operations and cash flow.

We may attempt to manage the impact of foreign currency exchange rate changes through the use of derivative contracts or other methods. For example, we currently utilize GBP denominated liabilities as a natural hedge against our GBP denominated assets. Additionally, we executed currency swap contracts to hedge the risk related to a portion of the forecasted interest receipts on these investments. However, no amount of hedging activity can fully insulate us from the risks associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates, and the failure to hedge effectively against foreign currency exchange rate risk, if we choose to engage in such activities, could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, any international currency gain recognized with respect to changes in exchange rates may not qualify under the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test that we must satisfy annually in order to qualify and maintain our status as a REIT.

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Risks Related to Other Events

We are subject to certain provisions of Maryland law and our charter relating to business combinations which may prevent a transaction that may otherwise be in the interest of our stockholders.

The Maryland Business Combination Act provides that unless exempted, a Maryland corporation may not engage in business combinations, including a merger, consolidation, share exchange or, in circumstances specified in the statute, an asset transfer or issuance or reclassification of equity securities with an “interested stockholder” or an affiliate of an interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder, and thereafter unless specified criteria are met. An interested stockholder is generally a person owning or controlling, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting power of the outstanding voting stock of a Maryland corporation. Unless our Board of Directors takes action to exempt us, generally or with respect to certain transactions, from this statute in the future, the Maryland Business Combination Act will be applicable to business combinations between us and other persons.

In addition to the restrictions on business combinations contained in the Maryland Business Combination Act, our charter also contains restrictions on business combinations. Our charter requires that, except in certain circumstances, “business combinations,” including a merger or consolidation, and certain asset transfers and issuances of securities, with a “related person,” including a beneficial owner of 10% or more of our outstanding voting stock, be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 90% of our outstanding voting stock.

The restrictions on business combinations provided under Maryland law and contained in our charter may delay, defer or prevent a change of control or other transaction even if such transaction involves a premium price for our common stock or our stockholders believe that such transaction is otherwise in their best interests.

Unfavorable resolution of litigation matters and disputes could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

From time to time, we are involved in legal proceedings, lawsuits and other claims. We may also be named as defendants in lawsuits arising out of our alleged actions or the alleged actions of our tenants and operators for which such tenants and operators have agreed to indemnify, defend and hold us harmless. An unfavorable resolution of any such litigation may have a materially adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Regardless of the outcome, litigation or other legal proceedings may result in substantial costs, disruption of our normal business operations and the diversion of management attention. We may be unable to prevail in, or achieve a favorable settlement of, any pending or future legal action against us. See Item 3—Legal Proceedings of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Loss of our key personnel could temporarily disrupt our operations and adversely affect us.

We depend on the efforts of our executive officers, and competition for these individuals is intense. Although they are covered by our Executive Severance Plan and Change in Control Plan, which provide many of the benefits typically found in executive employment agreements, none of our executive chairman, chief executive officer or incoming chief financial officer have employment agreements with us. We cannot assure you that they, or our president who does have an employment agreement with us, will remain employed with us. The loss or limited availability of the services of any of our executive officers, or our inability to recruit and retain qualified personnel in the future, could, at least

temporarily, have a materially adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition and the value of our common stock.

We may experience uninsured or underinsured losses, which could result in a significant loss of the capital invested in a property, lower than expected future revenues or unanticipated expense.

We maintain comprehensive insurance coverage on our properties with terms, conditions, limits and deductibles that we believe are adequate and appropriate given the relative risk and costs of such coverage, and we regularly review our insurance coverage. However, a large number of our properties are located in areas exposed to earthquake, windstorm, flood and other natural disasters and may be subject to other losses. In particular, our life science portfolio is concentrated

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in areas known to be subject to earthquake activity. While we purchase insurance coverage for earthquake, windstorm, flood and other natural disasters that we believe is adequate in light of current industry practice and analyses prepared by outside consultants, such insurance may not fully cover such losses. These losses can result in decreased anticipated revenues from a property and the loss of all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a property. Following these events, we may remain liable for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the property. The insurance market for such exposures can be very volatile, and we may be unable to purchase the limits and terms we desire on a commercially reasonable basis in the future. In addition, there are certain exposures for which we do not purchase insurance because we do not believe it is economically feasible to do so or where there is no viable insurance market.

If one of our properties experiences a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy coverage limits, we could lose our investment in the damaged property as well as the anticipated future cash flows from such property. If the damaged property is subject to recourse indebtedness, we could continue to be liable for the indebtedness even if the property is irreparably damaged.

In addition, even if damage to our properties is covered by insurance, a disruption of business caused by a casualty event may result in loss of revenues for us. Any business interruption insurance may not fully compensate them or us for such loss of revenue.

Environmental compliance costs and liabilities associated with our real estate-related investments may be substantial and may materially impair the value of those investments.

Federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations may require us, as a current or previous owner of real estate, to investigate and clean up certain hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum released at a property. We may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage and for investigation and cleanup costs incurred by the third parties in connection with the contamination. The costs of cleanup and remediation could be substantial. In addition, some environmental laws create a lien on the contaminated site in favor of the government for damages and the costs it incurs in connection with the contamination.

Although we currently carry environmental insurance on our properties in an amount that we believe is commercially reasonable and generally require our tenants and operators to indemnify us for environmental liabilities they cause, such liabilities could exceed the amount of our insurance, the financial ability of the tenant or operator to indemnify us or the value of the contaminated property. As the owner of a site, we may also be held liable to third parties for damages and injuries resulting from environmental contamination emanating from the site. We may also experience environmental liabilities arising from conditions not known to us. The cost of defending against these claims, complying with environmental regulatory requirements, conducting remediation of any contaminated property, or paying personal injury or other claims or fines could be substantial and could have a materially adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination may materially adversely affect our ability to use, sell or lease the property or to borrow using the property as collateral.

We rely on information technology in our operations, and any material failure, inadequacy, interruption or security failure of that technology could harm our business.

We rely on information technology networks and systems, including the Internet, to process, transmit and store electronic information, and to manage or support a variety of business processes, including financial transactions and records, and maintaining personal identifying information and tenant and lease data. We purchase some of our information technology from vendors, on whom our systems depend. We rely on commercially available systems,

software, tools and monitoring to provide security for the processing, transmission and storage of confidential tenant and customer data, including individually identifiable information relating to financial accounts. Although we have taken steps to protect the security of our information systems and the data maintained in those systems, it is possible that our safety and security measures will not prevent the systems' improper functioning or damage, or the improper access or disclosure of personally identifiable information such as in the event of cyber-attacks. Security breaches, including physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses, attacks by hackers and similar breaches, can create system disruptions, shutdowns or unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. The risk of security breaches has generally increased as the number, intensity and sophistication

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of attacks have increased. In some cases, it may be difficult to anticipate or immediately detect such incidents and the damage they cause. Any failure to maintain proper function, security and availability of our information systems could interrupt our operations, damage our reputation, subject us to liability claims or regulatory penalties and could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risk Related to Tax, including REIT-Related Risks

Loss of our tax status as a REIT would substantially reduce our available funds and would have materially adverse consequences for us and the value of our common stock.

Qualification as a REIT involves the application of numerous highly technical and complex provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations, as well as the determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control. We intend to continue to operate in a manner that enables us to qualify as a REIT. However, our qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon our ability to meet, through actual annual operating results, asset diversification, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership, the various qualification tests imposed under the Code. For example, to qualify as a REIT, at least 95% of our gross income in any year must be derived from qualifying sources, and we must make distributions to our stockholders aggregating annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gains. In addition, new legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could change the tax laws or interpretations of the tax laws regarding qualification as a REIT, or the federal income tax consequences of that qualification, in a manner that is materially adverse to our stockholders. Accordingly, there is no assurance that we have operated or will continue to operate in a manner so as to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT.

If we lose our REIT status, we will face serious tax consequences that will substantially reduce the funds available to make payments of principal and interest on the debt securities we issue and to make distributions to stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT:

- we will not be allowed a deduction for distributions to stockholders in computing our taxable income;
- we will be subject to corporate-level income tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates;
- we could be subject to increased state and local income taxes; and
- unless we are entitled to relief under relevant statutory provisions, we will be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we fail to qualify as a REIT.

As a result of all these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT could also impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital and could materially adversely affect the value of our common stock.

The present federal income tax treatment of REITs may be modified, possibly with retroactive effect, by legislative, judicial or administrative action at any time, which could affect the federal income tax treatment of an investment in us. The federal income tax rules dealing with REITs constantly are under review by persons involved in the legislative process, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) and the U.S. Treasury Department, which results in statutory changes as well as frequent revisions to regulations and interpretations. Revisions in federal tax laws and interpretations thereof could affect or cause us to change our investments and commitments and affect the tax considerations of an investment in us.

We could have potential deferred and contingent tax liabilities from corporate acquisitions that could limit, delay or impede future sales of our properties.

If, during the five-year period beginning on the date we acquire certain companies, we recognize a gain on the disposition of any property acquired, then, to the extent of the excess of (i) the fair market value of such property as of the acquisition date over (ii) our adjusted income tax basis in such property as of that date, we will be required to pay a corporate-level federal income tax on this gain at the highest regular corporate rate. There can be no assurance that these triggering dispositions will not occur, and these requirements could limit, delay or impede future sales of our properties.

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In addition, the IRS may assert liabilities against us for corporate income taxes for taxable years prior to the time that we acquire certain companies, in which case we will owe these taxes plus interest and penalties, if any.

There are uncertainties relating to the calculation of non-REIT tax earnings and profits (“E&P”) in certain acquisitions, which may require us to distribute E&P.

In order to remain qualified as a REIT, we are required to distribute to our stockholders all of the accumulated non-REIT E&P of certain companies that we acquire, prior to the close of the first taxable year in which the acquisition occurs. Failure to make such E&P distributions would result in our disqualification as a REIT. The determination of the amount to be distributed in such E&P distributions is a complex factual and legal determination. We may have less than complete information at the time we undertake our analysis, or we may interpret the applicable law differently from the IRS. We currently believe that we have satisfied the requirements relating to such E&P distributions. There are, however, substantial uncertainties relating to the determination of E&P, including the possibility that the IRS could successfully assert that the taxable income of the companies acquired should be increased, which would increase our non-REIT E&P. Moreover, an audit of the acquired company following our acquisition could result in an increase in accumulated non-REIT E&P, which could require us to pay an additional taxable distribution to our then-existing stockholders, if we qualify under rules for curing this type of default, or could result in our disqualification as a REIT.

Thus, we might fail to satisfy the requirement that we distribute all of our non-REIT E&P by the close of the first taxable year in which the acquisition occurs. Moreover, although there are procedures available to cure a failure to distribute all of our E&P, we cannot now determine whether we will be able to take advantage of these procedures or the economic impact on us of doing so.

Recent tax legislation impacts certain U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs and could adversely affect our current tax positions.

The Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 (the “Act”) contains changes to certain aspects of the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to us. The Act is the most recent example of changes to the REIT rules, and additional legislative changes may occur that could adversely affect our current tax positions. The Act modifies various rules that apply to our ownership of, and business relationship with, our TRSs and reduces the maximum allowable value of our assets attributable to TRSs from 25% to 20% which could impact our ability to enter into future investments. The Act makes permanent the reduction of the recognition period (from ten years to five years) during which an entity that converted from a corporation to a REIT or was acquired by a REIT is subject to a corporate-level tax on built-in gains recognized during such period, which could influence the types of investments we enter into in the future. The Act also makes multiple changes related to the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, or FIRPTA, expands prohibited transaction safe harbors and qualifying hedges, and repeals the preferential dividend rule for public REITs previously applicable to us. Lastly, the Act adjusts the way we may calculate certain earnings and profits calculations to avoid double taxation at the stockholder level, and expands the types of qualifying assets and income for purposes of the REIT requirements. The provisions enacted by the Act could result in changes in our tax positions or investments, and future legislative changes related to those rules described above could have a materially adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our international investments and operations may result in additional tax-related risks.

We have investments and operations in the United Kingdom, and may further expand internationally. International expansion presents tax-related risks that are different from those we face with respect to our domestic properties and operations. These risks include, but are not limited to:

- international currency gain recognized with respect to changes in exchange rates may not always qualify under the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test that we must satisfy annually in order to qualify and maintain our status as a REIT;
- challenges with respect to the repatriation of foreign earnings and cash; and
- challenges of complying with foreign tax rules (including the possible revisions in tax treaties or other laws and regulations, including those governing the taxation of our international income).

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Our charter contains ownership limits with respect to our common stock and other classes of capital stock.

Our charter contains restrictions on the ownership and transfer of our common stock and preferred stock that are intended to assist us in preserving our qualification as a REIT. Under our charter, subject to certain exceptions, no person or entity may own, actually or constructively, more than 9.8% (by value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding shares of our common stock or any class or series of our preferred stock.

Additionally, our charter has a 9.9% ownership limitation on the direct or indirect ownership of our voting shares, which may include common stock or other classes of capital stock. Our Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, may exempt a proposed transferee from either ownership limit. The ownership limits may delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

ITEM 2. Properties

We are organized to invest in income-producing healthcare-related facilities. In evaluating potential investments, we consider a multitude of factors, including:

- location, construction quality, age, condition and design of the property;
- geographic area, proximity to other healthcare facilities, type of property and demographic profile, including new competitive supply;
- whether the expected risk-adjusted return exceeds the incremental cost of capital;
- whether the rent or operating income provides a competitive market return to our investors;
- duration, rental rates, tenant and operator quality and other attributes of in-place leases, including master lease structures and coverage;
- current and anticipated cash flow and its adequacy to meet our operational needs;
- availability of security such as letters of credit, security deposits and guarantees;
- potential for capital appreciation;
 - expertise and reputation of the tenant or operator;
- occupancy and demand for similar healthcare facilities in the same or nearby communities;
- the mix of revenues generated at healthcare facilities between privately paid and government reimbursed;
- availability of qualified operators or property managers and whether we can manage the property;
- potential alternative uses of the facilities;
 - the regulatory and reimbursement environment in which the properties operate;
- tax laws related to REITs;
- prospects for liquidity through financing or refinancing; and
- our access to and cost of capital.

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Property and Direct Financing Lease Investments

The following table summarizes our consolidated property and DFL investments as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 (square feet and dollars in thousands):

Facility Location	Number of Facilities	Capacity (Units)	Gross Asset Value(1)	Rental Revenues(2)	Operating Expenses
SH NNN—real estate:					
California	22	2,022	\$ 453,094	\$ 51,312	\$ (5,494)
Texas	16	1,761	216,536	46,071	(5)
Florida	14	1,776	275,825	38,041	—
Oregon	16	1,357	188,626	26,858	(317)
Virginia	10	1,228	270,132	21,705	—
Washington	17	1,199	212,047	17,178	—
Colorado	2	414	89,791	18,043	—
Other (28 States)	86	7,776	1,361,661	167,855	(948)
	183	17,533	3,067,712	387,063	(6,764)
Senior housing—DFLs(3):					
Other (12 States)	27	3,123	628,698	36,055	54
Total SH NNN	210	20,656	\$ 3,696,410	\$ 423,118	\$ (6,710)
SHOP:		(Units)			
Texas	27	4,385	\$ 623,258	\$ 137,818	\$ (91,514)
Florida	23	3,241	498,329	128,805	(85,267)
Colorado	7	1,123	342,301	54,052	(33,174)
Illinois	8	1,434	275,079	53,472	(42,337)
California	11	1,632	264,306	93,579	(72,231)
Other (21 States)	53	5,483	949,248	219,096	(156,347)
Total SHOP	129	17,298	\$ 2,952,521	\$ 686,822	\$ (480,870)

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Facility Location	Number of Facilities	Capacity (Sq. Ft.)	Gross Asset Value(1)	Rental Revenues(2)	Operating Expenses
Life science:					
California	108	6,432	\$ 3,176,224	\$ 331,525	\$ (67,940)
Other (2 States)	8	512	143,255	27,012	(4,538)
Total life science	116	6,944	\$ 3,319,479	\$ 358,537	\$ (72,478)
Medical office:		(Sq. Ft.)			
Texas	60	5,606	\$ 917,195	\$ 123,677	\$ (51,484)
California	17	993	308,853	30,958	(16,305)
Pennsylvania	4	1,282	285,232	33,166	(12,714)
Florida	24	1,328	235,819	26,203	(11,944)
Other (26 States)	133	8,901	1,601,306	232,276	(81,240)
Total medical office	238	18,110	\$ 3,348,405	\$ 446,280	\$ (173,687)
Other(4):		(Beds)			
Texas	4	1,035	\$ 231,512	\$ 34,138	\$ (4,592)
California	2	111	143,500	19,360	(15)
Other (9 States)	10	1,105	206,798	39,421	(47)
	16	2,251	\$ 581,810	\$ 92,919	\$ (4,654)
Other—U.K.:		(Units)			
Other (U.K.)	61	3,198	307,949	32,810	-
Total other non-reportable segments	77		\$ 889,759	\$ 125,729	\$ (4,654)
Total properties	770		\$ 14,206,574	\$ 2,040,486	\$ (738,399)

-
- (1) Represents gross real estate and the carrying value of DFLs, excluding development properties and assets held for sale. Gross real estate represents the carrying amount of real estate after adding back accumulated depreciation and amortization.
- (2) Represent the combined amount of rental and related revenues, tenant recoveries, resident fees and services and income from DFLs.
- (3) Represents leased properties that are classified as DFLs.
- (4) Represents hospitals and skilled nursing facilities, and includes leased properties that are classified as DFLs.

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Occupancy and Annual Rent Trends

The following table summarizes occupancy and average annual rent trends for our consolidated property and DFL investments for the years ended December 31, (square feet in thousands):

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
SH NNN(1):					
Average annual rent per unit(1)	\$ 14,604	\$ 14,544	\$ 13,907	\$ 13,361	\$ 13,593
Average capacity (available units)	28,455	28,777	33,917	35,932	27,235
SHOP:					
Average annual rent per unit(1)	\$ 42,851	\$ 41,435	\$ 38,017	\$ 32,070	\$ 30,294
Average capacity (available units)	16,028	12,704	6,408	4,620	4,626
Life science:					
Average occupancy percentage	98 %	97 %	93 %	92 %	90 %
Average annual rent per square foot(1)	\$ 48	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ 44	\$ 45
Average occupied square feet	7,332	7,179	6,637	6,480	6,250
Medical office:					
Average occupancy percentage	91 %	91 %	91 %	91 %	91 %
Average annual rent per square foot(1)	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 27	\$ 27
Average occupied square feet	15,697	14,677	13,136	12,767	12,147
Other non-reportable segments:					
Average annual rent per bed - Hospital(1)	\$ 39,076	\$ 39,834	\$ 38,756	\$ 38,089	\$ 37,294
Average capacity (available beds) - Hospital	2,271	2,187	2,184	2,138	2,050
Average annual rent per unit - U.K.(1)	9,200	10,048	11,240	—	—
Average capacity (available units) - U.K.	3,190	2,515	501	—	—
Average annual rent per bed - SNF(1)	10,803	8,292	8,062	7,537	7,308
Average capacity (available beds) - SNF	426	1,047	1,022	974	976

(1) Average annual rent is presented as a ratio of revenues comprised of rental and related revenues, tenant recoveries and income from DFLs divided by the average capacity or average occupied square feet of the facilities and annualized for mergers and acquisitions for the year in which they occurred. Average annual rent for leased properties (including DFLs) excludes termination fees and non-cash revenue adjustments (i.e., straight-line rents, amortization of market lease intangibles and DFL non-cash interest).

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Development Properties

The following table sets forth the properties in our consolidated property portfolio at December 31, 2016 that were under development or redevelopment (in thousands):

Name of Project	Location	Placed in Service	Investment to Date(1)	Estimated Total at Completion
Life science:				
The Cove at Oyster Point - Phase I	South San Francisco, CA	\$ 101,179	\$ 64,854	\$ 190,800
The Cove at Oyster Point - Phase II	South San Francisco, CA	—	112,152	220,486
The Cove at Oyster Point - Phase III	South San Francisco, CA	—	24,916	211,111
Ridgeview	San Diego, CA	—	31,207	62,000
Medical office:				
Pearland II	Pearland, TX	5,400	9,906	18,800
Sky Ridge	Lone Tree, CO	17,692	14,015	37,551
Cypress	Cypress, TX	15,968	13,861	40,206
Woodlands Plaza IV	Shenendoah, TX	—	19,550	37,050
Medical City Dallas Garage(2)	Dallas, TX	—	5,325	9,300
Yorktown(2)	Fairfax, VA	10	1,420	6,208
Aurora I and II(2)	Aurora, CO	658	1,068	8,888
Museum Medical Tower(2)	Houston, TX	161	1,381	10,048
Sunrise Tower IV(2)	Las Vegas, NV	308	1,666	6,500
One Fannin(2)	Houston, TX	720	1,737	8,000
		\$ 142,096	\$ 303,058	\$ 866,948

(1) Excludes the portion of the property that has been placed in service.

(2) Represents redevelopment projects.

At December 31, 2016, we also had \$252 million of land held for future development primarily in our life science segment.

Tenant Lease Expirations

The following table shows tenant lease expirations, including those related to DFLs, for the next 10 years and thereafter at our consolidated properties, assuming that none of the tenants exercise any of their renewal or purchase options, unless otherwise noted below (dollars and square feet in thousands), and excludes properties in our SHOP segment and assets held for sale. See “Tenant Purchase Options” section of Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on leases subject to purchase options.

Expiration Year										
Total	2017(1)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026

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210	26	7	5	22	6	1	24	12	5	7
\$ 311,203	\$ 12,035	\$ 25,114	\$ 9,470	\$ 38,574	\$ 9,872	\$ 1,476	\$ 43,368	\$ 13,674	\$ 9,388	\$ 5,599
100	4	8	3	12	3	—	14	4	3	2
6,686	671	1,196	570	508	778	599	880	65	499	121
\$ 273,121	\$ 28,922	\$ 60,540	\$ 18,222	\$ 16,331	\$ 44,326	\$ 18,631	\$ 41,204	\$ 3,111	\$ 17,273	\$ 5,439
100	11	22	7	6	16	7	15	1	6	2
16,666	2,905	2,285	1,984	2,144	1,397	951	594	531	1,821	749
\$ 376,515	\$ 69,771	\$ 53,416	\$ 47,655	\$ 51,569	\$ 34,879	\$ 23,195	\$ 13,621	\$ 14,014	\$ 28,323	\$ 18,692
100	19	14	13	14	9	6	4	4	8	5
77	1	—	5	1	1	4	—	2	1	—
\$ 110,022	\$ 7,815	\$ —	\$ 7,434	\$ 7,815	\$ 1,526	\$ 12,918	\$ —	\$ 15,073	\$ 21,857	\$ —
100	7	—	7	7	1	12	—	14	20	—
\$ 1,070,861	\$ 118,543	\$ 139,070	\$ 82,781	\$ 114,289	\$ 90,603	\$ 56,220	\$ 98,193	\$ 45,872	\$ 76,841	\$ 29,730
100	11	13	8	11	8	5	9	4	7	3

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- (1) Includes month-to-month leases.
- (2) The most recent month's (or subsequent month's if acquired in the most recent month) base rent including additional rent floors and cash income from DFLs annualized for 12 months. Base rent does not include tenant recoveries, additional rents in excess of floors and non-cash revenue adjustments (i.e., straight-line rents, amortization of market lease intangibles, DFL non-cash interest and deferred revenues).
- (3) Includes 337,000 sq. ft. and annualized rents of \$20 million expiring in 2018 related to the exercise of tenant purchase options in January 2016.
- (4) Includes a hospital with annualized rents of \$8 million expiring in 2017 related to the exercise of a tenant purchase option in February 2016.

See Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation, included in this report, which information is incorporated by reference in this Item 2.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

We believe that our existing legal proceedings will not have a material adverse impact on our business or financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We record a liability when a loss is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

See "Legal Proceedings" section of Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding legal proceedings, which information is incorporated by reference in this Item 3.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

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PART II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It has been our policy to declare quarterly dividends to common stockholders so as to comply with applicable provisions of the Code governing REITs. For the fiscal quarters indicated below are the reported high and low sales prices per share of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange and the cash dividends paid per common share:

	High	Low	Per Share Distribution
2016(1)			
Fourth Quarter	\$ 38.09	\$ 27.61	\$ 0.370
Third Quarter	40.43	34.56	0.575
Second Quarter	36.90	31.91	0.575
First Quarter	39.25	25.11	0.575
2015(1)			
Fourth Quarter	39.83	32.71	0.565
Third Quarter	40.90	35.37	0.565
Second Quarter	44.79	36.20	0.565
First Quarter	49.61	39.88	0.565

(1) Price as originally traded. Does not give effect to the stock dividend of \$6.17 per common share related to the Spin-Off (discussed below).

At January 31, 2017, we had 9,894 stockholders of record, and there were 218,367 beneficial holders of our common stock.

Dividends (Distributions)

Distributions with respect to our common stock can be characterized for federal income tax purposes as taxable ordinary dividends, capital gain dividends, nondividend distributions or a combination thereof. Following is the characterization of our annual common stock distributions per share:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Ordinary dividends	\$ 1.5561	\$ 2.1184	\$ 1.9992
Capital gain dividends	—	0.0316	0.0890
Nondividend distributions	6.7089	0.1100	0.0918
	\$ 8.2650(1)	\$ 2.2600	\$ 2.1800

(1) Consists of \$2.095 per common share of quarterly cash dividends and \$6.17 per common share of stock dividends related to the Spin-Off (discussed below).

HCP common stockholders on October 24, 2016, the record date for the Spin-Off (the "Record Date"), received upon the Spin-Off on October 31, 2016 one share of QCP common stock for every five shares of HCP common stock they held (the "Distributed Shares") and cash in lieu of fractional shares of QCP. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, HCP

reported the fair market value of the QCP common stock distributed per each share of HCP common stock outstanding on the Record Date was \$6.17, or \$30.85 for each share of QCP common stock. Accordingly, every HCP common stockholder who received a Distributed Share has a tax cost basis of \$30.85 per Distributed Share.

On February 2, 2017, we announced that our Board of Directors declared a quarterly common stock cash dividend of \$0.37 per share. The common stock dividend will be paid on March 2, 2017 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 15, 2017.

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Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The table below sets forth the information with respect to purchases of our common stock made by or on our behalf during the quarter ended December 31, 2016.

Period Covered	Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1-31, 2016	30	\$ 35.91	—	—
November 1-30, 2016	—	—	—	—
December 1-31, 2016	590	30.30	—	—
Total	620	30.57	—	—

(1) Represents restricted shares withheld under our equity incentive plans to offset tax withholding obligations that occur upon vesting of restricted shares. The value of the shares withheld is based on the closing price of our common stock on the last trading day prior to the date the relevant transaction occurred.

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Performance Graph

The graph below compares the cumulative total return of HCP, the S&P 500 Index and the Equity REIT Index of NAREIT, from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2016. Total cumulative return is based on a \$100 investment in HCP common stock and in each of the indices on January 1, 2012 and assumes quarterly reinvestment of dividends before consideration of income taxes. Stockholder returns over the indicated periods should not be considered indicative of future stock prices or stockholder returns.

COMPARISON OF FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN

AMONG S&P 500, EQUITY REITS AND HCP, INC.

RATE OF RETURN TREND COMPARISON

JANUARY 1, 2012–DECEMBER 31, 2016

(JANUARY 1, 2012 = \$100)

Performance Graph Total Stockholder Return

	December 31,				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT Index	\$ 119.70	\$ 123.12	\$ 157.63	\$ 162.08	\$ 176.07
S&P 500	115.98	153.51	174.47	176.88	197.98
HCP, Inc.	114.21	96.33	122.96	113.24	103.02

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ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

Set forth below is our selected financial data as of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Statement of operations data:					
Total revenues	\$ 2,129,294	\$ 1,940,489	\$ 1,636,833	\$ 1,488,786	\$ 1,281,861
Income from continuing operations	374,171	152,668	271,315	253,526	156,213
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	626,549	(560,552)	919,796	969,103	812,289
Basic earnings per common share					
Continuing operations	0.77	0.30	0.56	0.52	0.29
Discontinued operations	0.57	(1.51)	1.45	1.61	1.61
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	1.34	(1.21)	2.01	2.13	1.90
Diluted earnings per common share					
Continuing operations	0.77	0.30	0.56	0.52	0.29
Discontinued operations	0.57	(1.51)	1.44	1.61	1.61
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	1.34	(1.21)	2.00	2.13	1.90
Balance sheet data:					
Total assets	15,759,265	21,449,849	21,331,436	20,040,310	19,879,697
Debt obligations(1)	9,189,495	11,069,003	9,721,269	8,626,067	8,659,691
Total equity	5,941,308	9,746,317	10,997,099	10,931,134	10,753,777
Other data:					
Dividends paid	979,542	1,046,638	1,001,559	956,685	865,306
Dividends paid per common share(2)	2.095	2.260	2.180	2.100	2.000
Funds from operations ("FFO")(3)	1,119,153	(10,841)	1,381,634	1,349,264	1,166,508
Diluted FFO per common share(3)	2.39	(0.02)	3.00	2.95	2.72
FFO as adjusted(3)	1,282,390	1,470,167	1,398,691	1,382,699	1,195,799
Diluted FFO as adjusted per common share(3)	2.74	3.16	3.04	3.02	2.79
Funds available for distribution ("FAD")(3)	1,215,696	1,261,849	1,178,822	1,158,082	954,645

(1) Includes bank line of credit, bridge and term loans, senior unsecured notes, mortgage and other secured debt, and other debt.

(2) Represents cash dividends. Additionally, in October 2016 we issued \$6.17 of stock dividends related to the Spin-Off.

(3)

For a more detailed discussion and reconciliation of FFO, FFO as adjusted and FAD, see “Non-GAAP Financial Measure Reconciliations” in Item 7.

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ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The information set forth in this Item 7 is intended to provide readers with an understanding of our financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations. We will discuss and provide our analysis in the following order:

- 2016 Transaction Overview
- Dividends
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Contractual Obligations
- Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements
- Inflation
- Non-GAAP Financial Measure Reconciliations
- Critical Accounting Policies
- Recent Accounting Pronouncements

2016 Transaction Overview

Spin-Off of Real Estate Portfolio

On October 31, 2016, we completed our previously announced Spin-Off of QCP. QCP's assets include 338 properties, primarily comprised of the HCRMC DFL investments and an equity investment in HCRMC. Following the completion of the Spin-Off on October 31, 2016, QCP is an independent, publicly-traded, self-managed and self-administrated REIT. As a result of the Spin-Off, the operations of QCP are now classified as discontinued operations in all periods presented herein. We entered into a Separation and Distribution Agreement (the "Separation and Distribution Agreement") with QCP in connection with the Spin-Off. The Separation and Distribution Agreement divides and allocates the assets and liabilities of HCP prior to the Spin-Off between QCP and HCP, governs the rights and obligations of the parties regarding the Spin-Off, and contains other key provisions relating to the separation of QCP's business from HCP.

In connection with the Spin-Off, we entered into a Transition Services Agreement ("TSA") with QCP. Per the terms of the TSA, we agreed to provide certain administrative and support services to QCP on a transitional basis for established fees, which are expected to approximate the actual cost incurred by us in providing the transition services to QCP for the relevant period. The TSA will terminate on the expiration of the term of the last service provided under the agreement, which will be on or prior to October 30, 2017. The TSA provides that QCP generally has the right to terminate a transition service upon thirty days' notice to us. The TSA contains provisions under which we will, subject to certain limitations, be obligated to indemnify QCP for losses incurred by QCP resulting from our breach of the TSA.

See Notes 1 and 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Spin-Off.

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Investment Transactions

In January 2016, we acquired a portfolio of five private pay senior housing communities with 364 units and a skilled nursing facility with 120 beds for \$95 million. All of the communities were developed within the past two years and are triple-net leased to four regional operators.

In July 2016, we acquired two Class A life science buildings totaling 136,000 square feet and a four-acre parcel of land in San Diego, California for \$49 million.

In September 2016, we acquired a portfolio of seven private pay senior housing communities for \$186 million, including the assumption of \$74 million of debt, at a 4.0% interest rate, maturing in 2044. Consisting of 526 assisted living and memory care units, the portfolio is managed by Senior Lifestyle Corporation in a 100% owned RIDEA structure.

In November 2016, we entered into agreements with Maria Mallaband Care Group (“Maria Mallaband”) to acquire a portfolio of predominantly private pay prime care homes located in London/South-East England for \$131 million (£105 million). In mid-2017, through the exercise of a call option, subject to certain contingencies, we intend to convert our bridge loan provided to Maria Mallaband in November into fee ownership and enter into a Master Lease with Maria Mallaband.

In December 2016, we acquired a portfolio of 10 MOBs, including nine on-campus MOBs, located throughout the U.S. in a sale-leaseback transaction with Community Health Systems for \$163 million. The MOBs have an initial lease term of 15 years.

Developments

Through February 13, 2017, we have leased 73% of The Cove Phase I, which consists of two Class A buildings totaling 247,000 square feet and was delivered in the third quarter of 2016. In response to Phase I leasing success and continued strong demand from life science users in South San Francisco, in February 2016, we commenced a \$220 million development, The Cove Phase II, which adds two Class A buildings totaling 230,000 square feet and is expected to be delivered by the third quarter of 2017. Through February 13, 2017, we have leased 100% of The Cove Phase II. In response to The Cove Phase I and Phase II leasing success, in October 2016, we commenced the \$211 million development of The Cove Phase III, which adds two Class A buildings representing up to 336,000 square feet.

In June 2016, we commenced a \$62 million multi-building development project encompassing 301,000 square feet at our Ridgeview Business Park in Poway, California, which is 50% leased. The project includes a \$32 million build-to-suit project with an existing tenant for 152,000 square feet and is expected to be completed in 2018 as part of a larger leasing transaction.

Disposition Transactions

In January 2017, we sold four life science facilities in Salt Lake City, Utah for \$76 million.

In May 2016, we entered into a master contribution agreement with Brookdale to contribute our ownership interest in RIDEA II to an unconsolidated JV owned by HCP and an investor group led by Columbia Pacific Advisors, LLC (“CPA”) (the “HCP/CPA JV”). The members agreed to recapitalize RIDEA II with \$602 million of debt, of which \$360 million was provided by a third-party and \$242 million was provided by HCP. In return, we received \$480 million in cash proceeds from the HCP/CPA JV and \$242 million in note receivables and retained an approximate 40% beneficial interest in RIDEA II (the note receivable and 40% beneficial interest are herein referred to as the “RIDEA II Investments”). This transaction resulted in HCP deconsolidating the net assets of RIDEA II because it will no longer direct the activities that most significantly impact the venture. The closing of these transactions occurred in January 2017.

In October 2016, we entered into definitive agreements to sell 64 SH NNN assets, currently under triple-net leases with Brookdale, for \$1.125 billion to affiliates of Blackstone Real Estate Partners VIII, L.P. The closing of this transaction is expected to occur during 2017 and remains subject to regulatory and third party approvals and other customary closing conditions. Additionally, in October 2016, we entered into definitive agreements for a multi-element transaction with

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Brookdale to: (i) sell or transition 25 assets currently triple-net leased to Brookdale, for which Brookdale will receive a \$10.5 million annual rent reduction upon lease termination, (ii) re-allocate annual rent of \$9.6 million from those 25 assets to the remaining Brookdale triple-net lease portfolio (occurred on November 1, 2016) and (iii) transition eight triple-net leased assets into RIDEA structures (seven of which closed in December 2016 and one of which closed in January 2017). The closing of the sale or transition of the 25 assets and corresponding rent reduction is expected to occur throughout 2017 and remain subject to regulatory and third party approvals and other customary closing conditions.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we sold: (i) a portfolio of five post-acute/skilled nursing and two SH NNN facilities for \$130 million, (ii) five life science facilities for \$386 million, (iii) seven SH NNN facilities for \$88 million, (iv) three MOBs for \$20 million and (v) three SHOP facilities for \$41 million and recognized total gain on sales of \$165 million.

In January 2016, we entered into a definitive agreement for purchase options that were exercised on eight life science facilities in South San Francisco, California, to be sold in two tranches for \$311 million (sold in November 2016 and discussed above) and \$269 million, respectively. The second tranche is expected to close in the third quarter of 2018.

In June 2016 and September 2016, we received \$51 million and \$19 million, respectively, from the monetization of three senior housing development loans, recognizing \$15 million and \$4 million of incremental interest income, respectively, which represents our participation in the appreciation of the underlying real estate assets.

Financing Activities

In January 2017, we paid down \$440 million on our revolving line of credit facility, primarily using proceeds from our RIDEA II joint venture disposition.

During 2016, we repaid \$2.0 billion of senior unsecured notes, \$1.1 billion of which was prepaid using proceeds from the Spin-Off. In addition, we settled \$388 million of mortgage debt, \$108 million of which was prepaid using proceeds from the Spin-Off. As a result of the prepayment of debt using proceeds from the Spin-Off, we incurred aggregate loss on debt extinguishments of \$46 million, primarily related to prepayment penalties.

In July 2016, we exercised a one-year extension option on our £137 million (\$169 million at December 31, 2016), four-year unsecured term loan that was entered into on July 30, 2012 (the “2012 Term Loan”). Based on our credit ratings at December 31, 2016, the 2012 Term Loan accrues interest at a rate of GBP LIBOR plus 1.40%.

Dividends

Quarterly cash dividends paid during 2016 aggregated to \$2.095 per share. On February 2, 2017, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.37 per common share. The dividend will be paid on March 2, 2017 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 15, 2017.

Results of Operations

We evaluate our business and allocate resources among our reportable business segments: (i) senior housing triple-net (SH NNN), (ii) senior housing operating portfolio (SHOP), (iii) life science and (iv) medical office. Under the medical office segment, we invest through the acquisition and development of MOBs, which generally require a greater level of property management. Otherwise, we primarily invest, through the acquisition and development of real estate, in

single tenant and operator properties. We have other non-reportable segments that are comprised primarily of our U.K. care homes, debt investments and hospitals. We evaluate performance based upon: (i) property net operating income from continuing operations (“NOI”) and (ii) adjusted NOI (cash NOI) of the combined consolidated and unconsolidated investments in each segment. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies (see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

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Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Net Operating Income

NOI and adjusted NOI are non-U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) supplemental financial measures used to evaluate the operating performance of real estate. We include properties from our consolidated portfolio, as well as our pro-rata share of properties owned by our unconsolidated joint ventures in our NOI and adjusted NOI. We believe providing this information assists investors and analysts in estimating the economic interest in our total portfolio of real estate. Our pro-rata share information is prepared on a basis consistent with the comparable consolidated amounts, is intended to reflect our proportionate economic interest in the operating results of properties in our portfolio and is calculated by applying our actual ownership percentage for the period. We do not control the unconsolidated joint ventures, and the pro-rata presentations of revenues and expenses included in NOI (see below) do not represent our legal claim to such items. The joint venture members or partners are entitled to profit or loss allocations and distributions of cash flows according to the joint venture agreements, which provide for such allocations generally according to their invested capital.

The presentation of pro-rata information has limitations, which include, but are not limited to, the following (i) the amounts shown on the individual line items were derived by applying our overall economic ownership interest percentage determined when applying the equity method of accounting and do not necessarily represent our legal claim to the assets and liabilities, or the revenues and expenses and (ii) other companies in our industry may calculate their pro-rata interest differently, limiting the usefulness as a comparative measure. Because of these limitations, the pro-rata financial information should not be considered independently or as a substitute for our financial statements as reported under GAAP. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP financial statements, using the pro-rata financial information as a supplement.

NOI is defined as rental and related revenues, including tenant recoveries, resident fees and services, and income from DFLs, less property level operating expenses; NOI excludes all other financial statement amounts included in net income (loss) as presented in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Management believes NOI provides relevant and useful information because it reflects only income and operating expense items that are incurred at the property level and presents them on an unleveraged basis. Adjusted NOI is calculated as NOI after eliminating the effects of straight-line rents, DFL non-cash interest, amortization of market lease intangibles, non-refundable entrance fees and lease termination fees (“non-cash adjustments”). Adjusted NOI is oftentimes referred to as “cash NOI.” We use NOI and adjusted NOI to make decisions about resource allocations, to assess and compare property level performance, and to evaluate our same property portfolio (“SPP”), as described below. We believe that net income (loss) is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to NOI. NOI should not be viewed as an alternative measure of operating performance to net income (loss) as defined by GAAP since it does not reflect various excluded items. Further, our definition of NOI may not be comparable to the definition used by other REITs or real estate companies, as they may use different methodologies for calculating NOI. For a reconciliation of NOI and Adjusted NOI to net income (loss) by segment, refer to Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Operating expenses generally relate to leased medical office and life science properties and senior housing RIDEA properties. We generally recover all or a portion of our leased medical office and life science property expenses through tenant recoveries. We present expenses as operating or general and administrative based on the underlying nature of the expense. Periodically, we review the classification of expenses between categories and make revisions based on changes in the underlying nature of the expenses.

Same Property Portfolio

SPP NOI and adjusted NOI information allows us to evaluate the performance of our property portfolio under a consistent population by eliminating changes in the composition of our portfolio of properties. We include properties from our consolidated portfolio, as well as properties owned by our unconsolidated joint ventures in our SPP NOI and adjusted NOI (see NOI above for further discussion regarding our use of pro-rata share information and its limitations). We identify our SPP as stabilized properties that remained in operations and were consistently reported as leased properties or RIDEA properties for the duration of the year-over-year comparison periods presented, excluding assets held for sale. Accordingly, it takes a stabilized property a minimum of 12 months in operations under a consistent reporting structure to be included in our SPP. Newly acquired operating assets are generally considered stabilized at the earlier of lease-up (typically when the tenant(s) control(s) the physical use of at least 80% of the space) or 12 months from the acquisition date. Newly

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completed developments and redevelopments are considered stabilized at the earlier of lease-up or 24 months from the date the property is placed in service. SPP NOI excludes (i) certain non-property specific operating expenses that are allocated to each operating segment on a consolidated basis and (ii) entrance fees and related activity such as deferred expenses, reserves and management fees related to entrance fees. A property is removed from our SPP when it is sold, placed into redevelopment or changes its reporting structure. For a reconciliation of SPP to total portfolio adjusted NOI and other relevant disclosures by segment, refer to our Segment Analysis below.

Funds From Operations

We believe FFO applicable to common shares, diluted FFO applicable to common shares, and diluted FFO per common share are important supplemental non-GAAP measures of operating performance for a REIT. Because the historical cost accounting convention used for real estate assets utilizes straight-line depreciation (except on land), such accounting presentation implies that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values instead have historically risen and fallen with market conditions, presentations of operating results for a REIT that use historical cost accounting for depreciation could be less informative. The term FFO was designed by the REIT industry to address this issue.

FFO, as defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”), is net income (loss) applicable to common shares (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains or losses from sales of depreciable property, including any current and deferred taxes directly associated with sales of depreciable property, impairments of, or related to, depreciable real estate, plus real estate and other depreciation and amortization, and adjustments to compute our share of FFO and FFO as adjusted (see below) from joint ventures. Adjustments for joint ventures are calculated to reflect our pro-rata share of both our consolidated and unconsolidated joint ventures. We reflect our share of FFO for unconsolidated joint ventures by applying our actual ownership percentage for the period to the applicable reconciling items on an entity by entity basis. We reflect our share for consolidated joint ventures in which we do not own 100% of the equity by adjusting our FFO to remove the third party ownership share of the applicable reconciling items based on actual ownership percentage for the applicable periods. Our pro-rata share information is prepared on a basis consistent with the comparable consolidated amounts, is intended to reflect our proportionate economic interest in the operating results of properties in our portfolio and is calculated by applying our actual ownership percentage for the period. We do not control the unconsolidated joint ventures, and the pro-rata presentations of reconciling items included in FFO (see above) do not represent our legal claim to such items. The joint venture members or partners are entitled to profit or loss allocations and distributions of cash flows according to the joint venture agreements, which provide for such allocations generally according to their invested capital.

The presentation of pro-rata information has limitations which include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) the amounts shown on the individual line items were derived by applying our overall economic ownership interest percentage determined when applying the equity method of accounting or allocating noncontrolling interests, and do not necessarily represent our legal claim to the assets and liabilities, or the revenues and expenses; and (ii) other companies in our industry may calculate their pro-rata interest differently, limiting the usefulness as a comparative measure. Because of these limitations, the pro-rata financial information should not be considered independently or as a substitute for our financial statements as reported under GAAP. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP financial statements, using the pro-rata financial information as a supplement. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP, is not necessarily indicative of cash available to fund cash needs and should not be considered an alternative to net income (loss). We compute FFO in accordance with the current NAREIT definition; however, other REITs may report FFO differently or have a different interpretation of the current NAREIT definition from ours.

In addition, we present FFO before the impact of non-comparable items including, but not limited to, severance-related charges, litigation provisions, preferred stock redemption charges, impairments (recoveries) of

non-depreciable assets, prepayment costs (benefits) associated with early retirement or payment of debt, foreign currency remeasurement losses (gains) and transaction-related items ("FFO as adjusted"). Prepayment costs (benefits) associated with early retirement of debt include the write-off of unamortized deferred financing fees, or additional costs, expenses, discounts, make-whole payments, penalties or premiums incurred as a result of early retirement or payment of debt. Transaction-related items include acquisition and pursuit costs (e.g., due diligence and closing) and gains/charges incurred as a result of mergers and acquisitions and lease amendment or termination activities. Management believes that FFO as adjusted provides a meaningful supplemental measurement of our FFO run-rate and is frequently used by analysts, investors and other

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interested parties in the evaluation of our performance as a REIT. At the same time that NAREIT created and defined its FFO measure for the REIT industry, it also recognized that “management of each of its member companies has the responsibility and authority to publish financial information that it regards as useful to the financial community.” We believe stockholders, potential investors and financial analysts who review our operating performance are best served by an FFO run-rate earnings measure that includes, in addition to adjustments made to arrive at the NAREIT defined measure of FFO, other adjustments to net income (loss). FFO as adjusted is used by management in analyzing our business and the performance of our properties, and we believe it is important that stockholders, potential investors and financial analysts understand this measure used by management. We use FFO as adjusted to: (i) evaluate our performance in comparison with expected results and results of previous periods, relative to resource allocation decisions, (ii) evaluate the performance of our management, (iii) budget and forecast future results to assist in the allocation of resources, (iv) assess our performance as compared with similar real estate companies and the industry in general and (v) evaluate how a specific potential investment will impact our future results. Other REITs or real estate companies may use different methodologies for calculating an adjusted FFO measure, and accordingly, our FFO as adjusted may not be comparable to those reported by other REITs. For a reconciliation of net income (loss) to FFO and FFO as adjusted and other relevant disclosure, refer to “Non-GAAP Financial Measure Reconciliations” below.

Funds Available for Distribution

FAD is defined as FFO as adjusted after excluding the impact of the following: (i) amortization of acquired market lease intangibles, net, (ii) amortization of deferred compensation expense, (iii) amortization of deferred financing costs, net, (iv) straight-line rents, (v) non-cash interest and depreciation related to DFLs and lease incentive amortization (reduction of straight-line rents) and (vi) deferred revenues, excluding amounts amortized into rental income that are associated with tenant funded improvements owned/recognized by us and up-front cash payments made by tenants to reduce their contractual rents. Also, FAD: (i) is computed after deducting recurring capital expenditures, including leasing costs and second generation tenant and capital improvements, and (ii) includes lease restructure payments and adjustments to compute our share of FAD from our unconsolidated joint ventures and those related to CCRC non-refundable entrance fees. Adjustments for joint ventures are calculated to reflect our pro-rata share of both our consolidated and unconsolidated joint ventures. We reflect our share of FAD for unconsolidated joint ventures by applying our actual ownership percentage for the period to the applicable reconciling items on an entity by entity basis. We reflect our share for consolidated joint ventures in which we do not own 100% of the equity by adjusting our FAD to remove the third party ownership share of the applicable reconciling items based on actual ownership percentage for the applicable periods (see FFO above for further disclosure regarding our use of pro-rata share information and its limitations). Other REITs or real estate companies may use different methodologies for calculating FAD, and accordingly, our FAD may not be comparable to those reported by other REITs. Although our FAD computation may not be comparable to that of other REITs, management believes FAD provides a meaningful supplemental measure of our performance and is frequently used by analysts, investors, and other interested parties in the evaluation of our performance as a REIT. We believe FAD is an alternative run-rate earnings measure that improves the understanding of our operating results among investors and makes comparisons with: (i) expected results, (ii) results of previous periods and (iii) results among REITs, more meaningful. FAD does not represent cash generated from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP and is not necessarily indicative of cash available to fund cash needs as it excludes the following items which generally flow through our cash flows from operating activities: (i) adjustments for changes in working capital or the actual timing of the payment of income or expense items that are accrued in the period, (ii) transaction-related costs, (iii) litigation provision, (iv) severance-related expenses and (v) actual cash receipts from interest income recognized on loans receivable (in contrast to our FAD adjustment to exclude non-cash interest and depreciation related to our investments in direct financing leases). Furthermore, FAD is adjusted for recurring capital expenditures, which are generally not considered when determining cash flows from operations or liquidity. FAD is a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) determined in accordance with GAAP. For a reconciliation of net income (loss) to FAD and other relevant disclosure, refer to “Non-GAAP Financial Measure

Reconciliations” below.

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Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2016 to the Year Ended December 31, 2015 and the Year Ended December 31, 2015 to the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Overview(1)

2016 and 2015

Results for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31, 2016		Year Ended December 31, 2015		Per Share
	Amount	Per Diluted Share	Amount	Per Diluted Share	Change
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 626,549	\$ 1.34	\$ (560,552)	\$ (1.21)	\$ 2.55
FFO applicable to common shares	1,119,153	2.39	(10,841)	(0.02)	2.41
FFO as adjusted applicable to common shares	1,282,390	2.74	1,470,167	3.16	(0.42)
FAD applicable to common shares	1,215,696		1,261,849		

(1) For the reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures, see “Non-GAAP Financial Measure Reconciliations” section below.

Earnings per share (“EPS”) increased primarily as a result of the following:

- impairment charges during 2015 not repeated in 2016;
- increased NOI from: (i) our 2015 and 2016 acquisitions, (ii) annual rent escalations and (iii) developments placed in service;
- increased gains on sales of real estate due to a higher volume of disposition activity during 2016;
- a reduction in interest expense as a result of debt repayments during 2015 and 2016; and
- a net termination fee expense recognized in 2015 not repeated in 2016.

The increase in EPS was partially offset by the following:

- a reduction in income from our HCRMC investments as a result of: (i) the HCRMC lease amendment effective April 1, 2015, (ii) the sale of non-strategic assets during the second half of 2015 and 2016, and (iii) a change in income recognition to a cash basis method beginning in January 2016;
- the impact from the Spin-Off of QCP resulting in: (i) increased transaction costs and (ii) loss on debt extinguishment, representing penalties on the prepayment of debt using proceeds from the Spin-Off;
- increased income tax expense related to our estimated exposure to state built-in gain tax;
- a reduction in interest income from placing our Four Seasons senior notes (“Four Seasons Notes”) on cost recovery status in the third quarter of 2015 and loan repayments during 2015 and 2016;
- increased severance-related charges during 2016 primarily related to the departure of our former President and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) in July 2016;
- increased depreciation and amortization from our 2015 and 2016 acquisitions; and
- a reduction of foreign currency remeasurement gains recognized as a result of effective hedges designated in September 2015.

FFO increased primarily as a result of the aforementioned events impacting EPS, excluding depreciation and amortization and gains on sales of real estate, both of which are adjustments to our calculation of FFO.

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FFO as adjusted decreased primarily as a result of the following:

- a reduction in income from our HCRMC investments as a result of: (i) the HCRMC lease amendment effective April 1, 2015, (ii) the sale of non-strategic assets during the second half of 2015 and 2016 and (iii) a change in income recognition to a cash basis method beginning in January 2016;
- decreased income from the QCP assets included in the Spin-Off; and
 - a reduction in interest income from placing our Four Seasons Notes on cost recovery status in the third quarter of 2015 and loan repayments during 2015 and 2016.

The decrease in FFO as adjusted was partially offset by the following:

- increased NOI from: (i) our 2015 and 2016 consolidated acquisitions, (ii) annual rent escalations and (iii) developments placed in service; and
- a reduction in interest expense as a result of debt repayments during 2015 and 2016.

FAD increased primarily as a result of the following:

- increased NOI from: (i) our 2015 and 2016 consolidated acquisitions, (ii) annual rent escalations and (iii) developments placed in service; and
- increased incremental interest income from the payoff of participating development loans.

The increase in FAD was partially offset by the following:

- decreased income from our HCRMC investments as a result of the HCRMC lease amendment effective April 1, 2015 and the sale of non-strategic assets during the second half of 2015 and the first half of 2016;
- decreased income from the QCP assets included in the Spin-Off;
- decreased interest income from placing our Four Seasons Notes on cost recovery status in the third quarter of 2015 and loan repayments during 2015 and 2016; and
- increased leasing costs and second generation capital expenditures.

2015 and 2014

Results for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31, 2015		Year Ended December 31, 2014		Per Share
	Amount	Per Diluted Share	Amount	Per Diluted Share	Change
Net (loss) income applicable to common shares	\$ (560,552)	\$ (1.21)	\$ 919,796	\$ 2.00	\$ (3.21)
FFO applicable to common shares	(10,841)	(0.02)	1,381,634	3.00	(3.02)
FFO as adjusted applicable to common shares	1,470,167	3.16	1,398,691	3.04	0.12
FAD applicable to common shares	1,261,849		1,178,822		

EPS and FFO decreased primarily as a result of the following:

- impairments related to our: (i) HCRMC DFL investments, (ii) investment in Four Seasons Notes and (iii) equity investment in HCRMC;
- net fees recognized in 2014 for terminating the leases on 49 senior housing properties in a transaction with Brookdale not repeated in 2015;
- increased transaction-related items as a result of higher levels of transactional activity in 2015; and

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- a severance-related charge related to the departure of our former Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer in June 2015.

The decreases were partially offset by following:

- increased NOI from our 2014 and 2015 acquisitions;
- incremental interest income from the repayments of three development loans resulting from our share in the appreciation of the underlying real estate assets;
- impairment recovery from a repayment of a loan receivable; and
- increased foreign currency remeasurement gains.

Additionally, EPS decreased as a result of: (i) decreased gain on sales of real estate and (ii) increased depreciation expense, partially offset by increased equity income from unconsolidated joint venture as a result of gain on sales of real estate from HCP Ventures III, LLC and HCP Ventures IV, LLC.

FFO as adjusted and FAD increased primarily as a result of increased NOI from: (i) our 2014 and 2015 acquisitions and (ii) incremental interest income from the repayments of three development loans resulting from our share in the appreciation of the underlying real estate assets. The increases were partially offset by: (i) the decrease in income from DFLs as a result of the HCRMC Lease Amendment and (ii) placing our Four Seasons Notes on cost recovery status in the third quarter of 2015.

Segment Analysis

The tables below provide selected operating information for our SPP and total property portfolio for each of our business segments. For the year ended December 31, 2016, our consolidated SPP consists of 644 properties representing properties acquired or placed in service and stabilized on or prior to January 1, 2015 and that remained in operations under a consistent reporting structure. For the year ended December 31, 2015, our consolidated SPP consisted of 653 properties acquired or placed in service and stabilized on or prior to January 1, 2014 and that remained in operations under a consistent reporting structure. Our total property portfolio consists of 802, 1,205 and 1,196 properties at December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and excludes properties classified as held for sale and discontinued operations.

Senior Housing Triple-Net

2016 and 2015

Results as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands except per unit data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Rental revenues(1)	\$ 302,976	\$ 304,442	\$ (1,466)	\$ 423,118	\$ 428,269	\$ (5,151)
Operating expenses	(237)	(637)	400	(6,710)	(3,427)	(3,283)
NOI	302,739	303,805	(1,066)	416,408	424,842	(8,434)
Non-cash adjustments to NOI	(5,282)	(7,550)	2,268	(7,566)	(9,716)	2,150
Adjusted NOI	\$ 297,457	\$ 296,255	\$ 1,202	408,842	415,126	(6,284)
Non-SPP adjusted NOI				(111,385)	(118,871)	7,486

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SPP adjusted NOI			\$ 297,457	\$ 296,255	\$ 1,202
Adjusted NOI % change		0.4	%		
Property count(2)	205	205	210	295	
Average capacity (units)(3)	20,269	20,268	28,455	28,777	
Average annual rent per unit	\$ 14,684	\$ 14,645	\$ 14,604	\$ 14,544	

(1) Represents rental and related revenues and income from DFLs.

(2) From our 2015 presentation of SPP, we removed nine SH NNN properties from SPP that were sold, 17 SH NNN properties that were transitioned

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to a RIDEA structure in our SHOP segment and 64 SH NNN properties that were classified as held for sale.

(3) Represents average capacity as reported by the respective tenants or operators for the 12-month period and a quarter in arrears from the periods presented.

SPP. SPP NOI decreased primarily as a result of lower rents in our portfolio of assets leased to Sunrise Senior Living (the “Sunrise Portfolio”). SPP adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of annual rent escalations, partially offset by lower cash rent received from our Sunrise portfolio.

Non-SPP. Non-SPP NOI and adjusted NOI decreased primarily as a result of: (i) nine SH NNN facilities sold in 2016 and (ii) the transition of 17 SH NNN facilities to a RIDEA structure (reported in our SHOP segment), partially offset by five SH NNN facilities acquired in the first quarter of 2016.

Total Portfolio. NOI and adjusted NOI decreased based on the combined decrease to non-SPP, partially offset by the increase to SPP adjusted NOI discussed above.

2015 and 2014

Results as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands except per unit data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Rental revenues(1)	\$ 423,719	\$ 426,045	\$ (2,326)	\$ 428,269	\$ 538,113	\$ (109,844)
Operating expenses	(1,500)	(1,586)	86	(3,427)	(3,629)	202
NOI	422,219	424,459	(2,240)	424,842	534,484	(109,642)
Non-cash adjustments to NOI	(10,773)	(24,169)	13,396	(9,716)	(66,474)	56,758
Adjusted NOI	\$ 411,446	\$ 400,290	\$ 11,156	415,126	468,010	(52,884)
Non-SPP adjusted NOI				(3,680)	(67,720)	64,040
SPP adjusted NOI				\$ 411,446	\$ 400,290	\$ 11,156
Adjusted NOI % change			2.8 %			
Property count(2)	293	293		295	296	
Average capacity (units)(3)	28,556	28,626		28,777	33,917	
Average annual rent per unit	\$ 10,207	\$ 9,955		\$ 14,544	\$ 13,907	

(1) Represents rental and related revenues and income from DFLs.

(2) From our 2014 presentation of SPP, we removed 12 senior housing properties that were sold.

(3) Represents average capacity as reported by the respective tenants or operators for the 12-month period and a quarter in arrears from the periods presented.

SPP. SPP NOI decreased primarily as a result of lower rents in our Sunrise Portfolio. SPP adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of annual rent escalations.

Non-SPP. Non-SPP NOI and adjusted NOI decreased primarily as a result of \$38 million of net revenues recognized from a 2014 transaction with Brookdale and the transition of RIDEA II properties from SH NNN to SHOP.

Total Portfolio. NOI and adjusted NOI decreased based on the combined decrease to non-SPP, partially offset by the increase to SPP adjusted NOI discussed above.

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Senior Housing Operating Portfolio

2016 and 2015

Results as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands, except per unit data):

	SPP 2016	2015	Change	Total Portfolio 2016	2015	Change
Resident fees and services	\$ 439,607	\$ 419,217	\$ 20,390	\$ 686,822	\$ 518,264	\$ 168,558
HCP share of unconsolidated JV revenues	174,366	167,593	6,773	204,591	181,410	23,181
Operating expenses	(311,278)	(298,648)	(12,630)	(480,870)	(371,016)	(109,854)
HCP share of unconsolidated JV share of operating expenses	(150,544)	(145,448)	(5,096)	(166,791)	(151,962)	(14,829)
NOI	152,151	142,714	9,437	243,752	176,696	67,056
Non-cash adjustments to NOI	—	—	—	20,076	34,045	(13,969)
Adjusted NOI	\$ 152,151	\$ 142,714	\$ 9,437	263,828	210,741	53,087
Non-SPP adjusted NOI				(111,677)	(68,027)	(43,650)
SPP adjusted NOI				\$ 152,151	\$ 142,714	\$ 9,437
Adjusted NOI % change			6.6 %			
Property count(1)	83	83		152	130	
Average capacity (units)	16,915	16,824		24,728	20,354	
Average annual rent per unit	\$ 11,489	\$ 11,010		\$ 11,111	\$ 10,558	

(1) From our 2015 presentation of SPP, we removed two SHOP properties from SPP that were sold and a SHOP property that was classified as held for sale.

SPP. SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of increased occupancy and rates for resident fees and services.

Non-SPP. Non-SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased as a result of 2015 acquisitions, primarily our RIDEA III acquisition. The increase to non-SPP NOI was partially offset by an \$8 million net termination fee related to our RIDEA III acquisition, which was not repeated in 2016.

Total Portfolio. NOI and adjusted NOI increased based on the combined increases to SPP and non-SPP discussed above.

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2015 and 2014

Results as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands, except per unit data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Rental revenues	\$ 160,053	\$ 152,841	\$ 7,212	\$ 518,264	\$ 243,612	\$ 274,652
HCP share of unconsolidated JV revenues	—	—	—	181,410	57,740	123,670
Operating expenses	(99,815)	(96,450)	(3,365)	(371,016)	(163,650)	(207,366)
HCP share of unconsolidated JV share of operating expenses	—	—	—	(151,962)	(49,571)	(102,391)
NOI	60,238	56,391	3,847	176,696	88,131	88,565
Non-cash adjustments to NOI	—	—	—	34,045	10,160	23,885
Adjusted NOI	\$ 60,238	\$ 56,391	\$ 3,847	210,741	98,291	112,450
Non-SPP adjusted NOI				(150,503)	(41,900)	(108,603)
SPP adjusted NOI				\$ 60,238	\$ 56,391	\$ 3,847
Adjusted NOI % change			6.8	%		
Property count(1)	20	20		130	85	
Average capacity (units)	4,612	4,613		16,724	12,177	
Average annual rent per unit	\$ 8,676	\$ 8,283		\$ 13,227	\$ 6,848	

SPP. SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of increased occupancy and rates for resident fees and services.

Non-SPP. Non-SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased as a result of: (i) acquisitions, primarily the CCRC JV in 2014 and RIDEA III in 2015, (ii) the transition of RIDEA II properties from SH NNN to SHOP and (iii) an \$8 million net termination fee related to our RIDEA III acquisition in 2015.

Total Portfolio. NOI and adjusted NOI increased based on the combined increases to SPP and non-SPP discussed above.

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Life Science

2016 and 2015

Results as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars and sq. ft. in thousands, except per sq. ft. data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Rental revenues(1)	\$ 306,317	\$ 295,515	\$ 10,802	\$ 358,537	\$ 342,984	\$ 15,553
HCP share of unconsolidated JV revenues	7,485	7,030	455	7,599	7,106	493
Operating expenses	(58,812)	(58,779)	(33)	(72,478)	(70,217)	(2,261)
HCP share of unconsolidated JV share of operating expenses	(1,601)	(1,612)	11	(1,601)	(1,612)	11
NOI	253,389	242,154	11,235	292,057	278,261	13,796
Non-cash adjustments to NOI	505	(6,630)	7,135	(3,003)	(10,392)	7,389
Adjusted NOI	\$ 253,894	\$ 235,524	\$ 18,370	289,054	267,869	21,185
Non-SPP adjusted NOI				(35,160)	(32,345)	(2,815)
SPP adjusted NOI				\$ 253,894	\$ 235,524	\$ 18,370
Adjusted NOI % change			7.8 %			
Property count(2)	111	111		120	122	
Average occupancy	97.6 %	96.5 %		97.4 %	96.8 %	
Average occupied sq. ft.	6,639	6,559		7,594	7,423	
Average annual total revenues per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 47	\$ 45		\$ 48	\$ 46	
Average annual rental revenues per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 39	\$ 38		\$ 40	\$ 38	

(1) Represents rental and related revenues and tenant recoveries.

(2) From our 2015 presentation of SPP, we removed five life science facilities that were sold and four life science facilities that were classified as held for sale.

SPP. SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of mark-to-market lease renewals, new leasing activity and increased occupancy. Additionally, SPP adjusted NOI increased as a result of annual rent escalations and a decline in rent abatements.

Non-SPP. Non-SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of life science acquisitions in 2015 and 2016 and increased occupancy in a development placed in operation in 2016, partially offset by five life science facilities sold in 2016.

Total Portfolio. NOI and adjusted NOI increased based on the combined increases to SPP and non-SPP discussed above.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, 1.4 million square feet of new and renewal leases commenced at an average annual base rent of \$32.70 per square foot, including 114,000 square feet related to a development placed in service at an average annual base rent of \$55.80 per square foot, compared to 1.3 million square feet of expired and terminated leases with an average annual base rent of \$26.25 per square foot. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we classified 324,000 square feet as real estate and related assets held for sale, net with an average annual base rent of \$18.81 per square foot, acquired properties with 61,000 occupied square feet with an average annual base rent of \$47.79 per square foot and disposed of 535,000 square feet with an average annual base rent of \$53.46 per square foot.

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2015 and 2014

Results as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars and sq. ft. in thousands, except per sq. ft. data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Rental revenues(1)	\$ 317,937	\$ 298,720	\$ 19,217	\$ 342,984	\$ 314,114	\$ 28,870
HCP share of unconsolidated JV revenues	7,030	6,888	142	7,106	6,888	218
Operating expenses	(59,053)	(54,554)	(4,499)	(70,217)	(63,080)	(7,137)
HCP share of unconsolidated JV share of operating expenses	(1,612)	(1,749)	137	(1,612)	(1,749)	137
NOI	264,302	249,305	14,997	278,261	256,173	22,088
Non-cash adjustments to NOI	(8,892)	(9,423)	531	(10,392)	(10,375)	(17)
Adjusted NOI	\$ 255,410	\$ 239,882	\$ 15,528	267,869	245,798	22,071
Non-SPP adjusted NOI				(12,459)	(5,916)	(6,543)
SPP adjusted NOI				\$ 255,410	\$ 239,882	\$ 15,528
Adjusted NOI % change			6.5 %			
Property count(2)	111	111		122	115	
Average occupancy	96.9 %	92.3 %		96.8 %	92.5 %	
Average occupied sq. ft.	6,980	6,646		7,423	6,888	
Average annual total revenues per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 45	\$ 45		\$ 46	\$ 45	
Average annual rental revenues per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 37	\$ 37		\$ 38	\$ 38	

(1) Represents rental and related revenues and tenant recoveries.

(2) From our 2014 presentation of SPP, we removed a life science facility that was placed into land held for development, which no longer meets our criteria for SPP as of the date placed into development.

SPP. SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of increased occupancy. Additionally, SPP adjusted NOI increased as a result of annual rent escalations.

Non-SPP. Non-SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of our life science development projects placed into service during 2014 and life science acquisitions in 2014 and 2015.

Total Portfolio. NOI and adjusted NOI increased based on the combined increases to SPP and non-SPP discussed above.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, 694,000 square feet of new and renewal leases commenced at an average annual base rent of \$33.52 per square foot compared to 412,000 square feet of expired and terminated leases with an average annual base rent of \$33.47 per square foot. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we acquired properties with 158,000 occupied square feet with an average annual base rent of \$38.80 per square foot.

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Medical Office

2016 and 2015

Results as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars and sq. ft. in thousands, except per sq. ft. data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Rental revenues(1)	\$ 376,346	\$ 367,804	\$ 8,542	\$ 446,280	\$ 415,351	\$ 30,929
HCP share of unconsolidated JV revenues	1,876	1,834	42	1,996	1,870	126
Operating expenses	(141,897)	(138,130)	(3,767)	(173,687)	(162,054)	(11,633)
HCP share of unconsolidated JV share of operating expenses	(595)	(612)	17	(595)	(612)	17
NOI	235,730	230,896	4,834	273,994	254,555	19,439
Non-cash adjustments to NOI	(463)	(2,381)	1,918	(3,557)	(4,933)	1,376
Adjusted NOI	\$ 235,267	\$ 228,515	\$ 6,752	270,437	249,622	20,815
Non-SPP adjusted NOI				(35,170)	(21,107)	(14,063)
SPP adjusted NOI				\$ 235,267	\$ 228,515	\$ 6,752
Adjusted NOI % change			3.0 %			
Property count(2)	203	203		239	227	
Average occupancy	91.9 %	91.6 %		91.5 %	90.7 %	
Average occupied sq. ft.	13,079	13,008		15,800	14,778	
Average annual total revenues per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 29	\$ 28		\$ 28	\$ 28	
Average annual rental revenues per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 24	\$ 23		\$ 24	\$ 23	

(1) Represents rental and related revenues and tenant recoveries.

(2) From our 2015 presentation of SPP, we removed three MOBs that were sold and six MOBs that were placed into redevelopment.

SPP. SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of increased occupancy. Additionally, SPP adjusted NOI increased as a result of annual rent escalations.

Non-SPP. Non-SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of increased occupancy in former redevelopment and development properties that have been placed into operations and additional NOI from our MOB acquisitions in 2015 and 2016, partially offset by the sale of three MOBs.

Total Portfolio. NOI and adjusted NOI increased based on the combined increases to SPP and non-SPP discussed above.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, 2.4 million square feet of new and renewal leases commenced at an average annual base rent of \$22.96 per square foot, including 211,000 square feet related to developments and redevelopments placed into service at an average annual base rent of \$24.62, compared to 2.1 million square feet of expiring and terminated leases with an average annual base rent of \$23.19 per square foot. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we acquired properties with 897,000 square feet with an average annual base rent of \$14.70 per square foot, including 756,000 square feet with a triple-net annual base rent of \$13.00 per square foot, and disposed of 82,000 square feet with an average annual base rent of \$23.94 per square foot.

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2015 and 2014

Results as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (dollars and sq. ft. in thousands, except per sq. ft. data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
Rental revenues(1)	\$ 358,769	\$ 352,442	\$ 6,327	\$ 415,351	\$ 368,055	\$ 47,296
HCP share of unconsolidated JV revenues	1,834	1,789	45	1,870	1,825	45
Operating expenses HCP share of unconsolidated JV share of operating expenses	(137,411)	(135,375)	(2,036)	(162,054)	(147,144)	(14,910)
NOI	222,580	218,285	4,295	254,555	222,165	32,390
Non-cash adjustments to NOI	(663)	(846)	183	(4,933)	(1,291)	(3,642)
Adjusted NOI	\$ 221,917	\$ 217,439	\$ 4,478	249,622	220,874	28,748
Non-SPP adjusted NOI				(27,705)	(3,435)	(24,270)
SPP adjusted NOI				\$ 221,917	\$ 217,439	\$ 4,478
Adjusted NOI % change			2.1 %			
Property count(2)	205	205		227	215	
Average occupancy	90.5 %	91.2 %		90.7 %	90.8 %	
Average occupied sq. ft.	12,667	12,750		14,778	13,237	
Average annual total revenues per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 28	\$ 28		\$ 28	\$ 28	
Average annual rental revenues per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 24	\$ 23		\$ 23	\$ 23	

(1) Represents rental and related revenues and tenant recoveries.

(2) From our 2014 presentation of SPP, we removed a MOB that was sold.

SPP. SPP adjusted NOI increased as a result of annual rent escalations.

Non-SPP. Non-SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of our MOB acquisitions in 2014 and 2015.

Total Portfolio. NOI and adjusted NOI increased based on the combined increases to SPP and non-SPP discussed above.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, 2.4 million square feet of new and renewal leases commenced at an average annual base rent of \$23.82 per square foot compared to 2.4 million square feet of expiring and terminated leases with an average annual base rent of \$24.15 per square foot. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we acquired properties with 1.9 million occupied square feet with an average annual base rent of \$16.19 per square foot,

including 1.2 million square feet with a triple-net annual base rent of \$10.74 per square foot, and disposed of 17,000 square feet with an average annual base rent of \$17.50 per square foot.

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Other Income and Expense Items

Results for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			2016 vs.	2015 vs.
	2016	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest income	\$ 88,808	\$ 112,184	\$ 73,623	\$ (23,376)	\$ 38,561
Interest expense	464,403	479,596	439,742	(15,193)	39,854
Depreciation and amortization	568,108	504,905	455,016	63,203	49,889
General and administrative	103,611	95,965	81,765	7,646	14,200
Acquisition and pursuit costs	9,821	27,309	17,142	(17,488)	10,167
Impairments, net	—	108,349	—	(108,349)	108,349
Gain on sales of real estate, net	164,698	6,377	3,288	158,321	3,089
Loss on debt extinguishments	(46,020)	—	—	(46,020)	—
Other income, net	3,654	16,208	9,252	(12,554)	6,956
Income tax (expense) benefit	(4,473)	9,807	506	(14,280)	9,301
Equity income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures	11,360	6,590	(3,605)	4,770	10,195
Total discontinued operations	265,755	(699,086)	665,276	964,841	(1,364,362)
Noncontrolling interests' share in earnings	(12,179)	(12,817)	(14,358)	638	1,541

Interest income. The decrease in interest income for the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily the result of: (i) placing our Four Seasons Notes on cost recovery status in the third quarter of 2015 and (ii) paydowns in our loan portfolio. The decrease in interest income was partially offset by additional interest income from: (i) the Four Seasons senior secured term loan purchased in the fourth quarter of 2015 and (ii) additional fundings in our loan portfolio, including our £105 million (\$131 million) loan to Maria Mallaband in November 2016.

The increase in interest income for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily the result of: (i) fundings through our U.K. loan facility to HC-One in November 2014 and February 2015, (ii) incremental interest income from the repayments of three development loans resulting from the appreciation of the underlying real estate assets and (iii) additional fundings under our mezzanine loan facility with Tandem in May 2015. The increase in interest income was partially offset by the impact of placing our Four Seasons Notes on cost recovery status in the third quarter of 2015.

Interest expense. The decrease in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily the result of: (i) mortgage debt repayments during 2015 and 2016, primarily from mortgage debt secured by properties in our SH NNN, life science and medical office segments, (ii) senior unsecured notes payoffs during 2015 and 2016 and higher capitalized interest. The decrease in interest expense was partially offset by: (i) senior unsecured notes issued during 2015 and (ii) increased borrowings under our line of credit facility.

The increase in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily the result of: (i) senior unsecured notes issued during 2014 and 2015, (ii) increased borrowings from our term loan originated in 2015, (iii) increased borrowings under our line of credit facility and (iv) lower capitalized interest. The increase in interest expense was partially offset by: (i) repayments of senior unsecured notes and (ii) mortgage debt that matured during 2014 and 2015. The increased borrowings were used to fund our investment activities and to refinance our debt maturities.

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The table below sets forth information with respect to our debt, excluding premiums, discounts and debt issuance costs (dollars in thousands):

	As of December 31,(1)					
	2016		2015		2014	
Balance:						
Fixed rate	\$	7,614,473	\$	10,659,378	\$	8,841,676
Variable rate		1,545,366		397,432		847,016
Total	\$	9,159,839	\$	11,056,810	\$	9,688,692
Percentage of total debt:						
Fixed rate	83.1	%	96.4	%	91.3	%
Variable rate	16.9		3.6		8.7	
Total	100	%	100	%	100	%
Weighted average interest rate at end of period:						
Fixed rate	4.26	%	4.68	%	5.01	%
Variable rate	2.23	%	1.72	%	1.59	%
Total weighted average rate	3.91	%	4.57	%	4.71	%

(1) At December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, excludes \$92 million, \$94 million and \$97 million of other debt, respectively, that represents non-interest bearing life care bonds and occupancy fee deposits at certain of our senior housing facilities and demand notes that have no scheduled maturities. At December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, principal balances of \$46 million, \$71 million and \$71 million of variable-rate mortgages, respectively, are presented as fixed-rate debt as the interest payments were swapped from variable to fixed. At December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, principal balances of £220 million (\$272 million), £357 million (\$526 million) and £137 million (\$214 million) term loans, respectively, are presented as fixed-rate debt as the interest payments were swapped from variable to fixed.

Depreciation and amortization. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily the result of the impact of acquisitions primarily in our SHOP and medical office segments.

The increase in depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily the result of the impact of our acquisitions primarily in our SHOP, life science and medical office segments and redevelopment projects placed in service during 2014 and 2015 primarily in our life science and medical office segments. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense was partially offset by additional depreciation expense recognized in 2014 as a result of a change in estimate of the depreciable life and residual value of certain properties in our SN NNN and medical office segments.

General and administrative expenses. The increase in general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily the result of: (i) higher severance-related charges primarily resulting from the departure of our former President and CEO in July 2016 and (ii) higher professional fees in 2016, partially offset by lower compensation related expenses.

The increase in general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily the result of: (i) a severance-related charge resulting from the resignation of our former Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer in June 2015 and (ii) higher compensation related expenses.

Acquisition and pursuit costs. The decrease in acquisition and pursuit costs for the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily a result of lower levels of transactional activity in 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

The increase in acquisition and pursuit costs for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily due to higher levels of transactional activity in 2015, including transactional costs related to the U.K. and RIDEA III investments.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2017, upon the Company's planned adoption of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-01, Clarifying the Definition of a Business, the Company expects a decrease in acquisition and pursuit costs recognized within its consolidated statements of operations. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

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Impairments, net. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we recognized the following impairment charges: (i) \$112 million related to our investment in Four Seasons Notes and (ii) \$3 million related to a MOB. The impairment charges were partially offset by a \$6 million impairment recovery related to the repayment of a loan.

Gain on sales of real estate, net. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we sold a portfolio of five facilities in one of our non-reportable segments and two SH NNN facilities for \$130 million, five life science facilities for \$386 million, seven SH NNN facilities for \$88 million, three MOBs for \$20 million and three SHOP facilities for \$41 million, recognizing total gain on sales of \$165 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, we sold the following assets: (i) nine SH NNN facilities for \$60 million, resulting from Brookdale's exercise of its purchase option, (ii) two parcels of land in our life science segment for \$51 million and (iii) a MOB for \$0.4 million, recognizing total gain on sales of \$6 million.

Loss on debt extinguishments. During the fourth quarter of 2016, using proceeds from the Spin-Off, we repaid \$1.1 billion of senior unsecured notes that were due to mature in January 2017 and January 2018 and repaid \$108 million of mortgage debt; incurring aggregate loss on debt extinguishments of \$46 million, primarily related to prepayment penalties.

Other income, net. The decrease in other income, net for the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily the result of a reduction of foreign currency remeasurement gains from remeasuring assets and liabilities denominated in GBP to U.S. dollars ("USD") as a result of effective hedges designated in September 2015.

The increase in other income, net for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily the result of the impact from remeasuring assets and liabilities denominated in GBP to USD.

Income tax (expense) benefit. The increase in income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily the result of recognizing tax liabilities representing our estimated exposure to state built-in gain tax.

The decrease in income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily the result of the tax benefit related to our share of operating losses from our RIDEA joint ventures formed as part of the 2014 Brookdale transaction and related to our U.K. real estate investments in 2015.

Equity income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures. The increase in equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures for the year ended December 31, 2016 was primarily the result of increased income from our share of gains on sales of real estate.

The increase in equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures for the year ended December 31, 2015 was primarily the result of our share of gains on sales of real estate from HCP Ventures III, LLC and HCP Ventures IV, LLC, partially offset by our share of operating losses recognized from the CCRC JV.

Total discontinued operations. Discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 resulted in income of \$266 million, loss of \$699 million and income of \$665 million, respectively. Income and loss from discontinued operations primarily relates to the operations of QCP. Income from discontinued operations increased during the year ended December 31, 2016 as a result of impairment charges during 2015 not repeated in 2016. The increase in discontinued operations was partially offset by the following: (i) a reduction in income from our HCRMC investments as a result of the HCRMC lease amendment effective April 1, 2015, the sale of non-strategic assets during the second half of 2015 and the first half of 2016, and a change in income recognition to a cash basis method beginning in January 2016, (ii) transaction costs of \$87 million related to the Spin-Off and (iii) increased income tax expense related to our estimated exposure to state built-in gain tax. During the years ended December 31,

2015 and 2014, we recognized impairments of \$1.3 billion and \$36 million, respectively, related to our HCRMC portfolio.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

We anticipate: (i) funding recurring operating expenses, (ii) meeting debt service requirements including principal payments and maturities, and (iii) satisfying our distributions to our stockholders and non-controlling interest members, for the next 12 months primarily by using cash flow from operations, available cash balances and cash from our various sources of financing.

Our principal investing liquidity needs for the next 12 months are to:

- fund capital expenditures, including tenant improvements and leasing costs; and
- fund future acquisition, transactional and development activities.

We anticipate satisfying these future investing needs using one or more of the following:

- issuance of common or preferred stock;
- issuance of additional debt, including unsecured notes and mortgage debt;
- draws on our credit facilities; and/or
- sale or exchange of ownership interests in properties.

Access to capital markets impacts our cost of capital and ability to refinance maturing indebtedness, as well as our ability to fund future acquisitions and development through the issuance of additional securities or secured debt.

Credit ratings impact our ability to access capital and directly impact our cost of capital as well. For example, as noted below, our revolving line of credit facility accrues interest at a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus a margin that depends upon our credit ratings. We also pay a facility fee on the entire revolving commitment that depends upon our credit ratings. As of January 31, 2017, we had a credit rating of BBB from Fitch, Baa2 from Moody's and BBB from S&P Global on our senior unsecured debt securities.

Cash Flow Summary

The following summary discussion of our cash flows is based on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and is not meant to be an all-inclusive discussion of the changes in our cash flows for the periods presented below.

Cash and cash equivalents were \$95 million and \$340 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, reflecting a decrease of \$245 million. The following table sets forth changes in cash flows (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	Change
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,214,131	\$ 1,222,145	\$ (8,014)
Net cash used in investing activities	(410,617)	(1,672,005)	1,261,388
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,054,265)	614,087	(1,668,352)

The decrease in operating cash flow is primarily the result of increased transaction costs and decreased income related to the Spin-Off, partially offset by our 2015 and 2016 acquisitions, annual rent increases and increased working capital. Our cash flow from operations is dependent upon the occupancy levels of our buildings, rental rates on leases, our tenants' performance on their lease obligations, the level of operating expenses and other factors.

The following are significant investing and financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2016:

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made investments of \$1.3 billion (development, leasing and acquisition of real estate, investments in unconsolidated joint ventures and loans, and purchases of securities) and received proceeds of \$908 million primarily from real estate and DFL sales;

- paid cash dividends on common stock of \$980 million, which were generally funded by cash provided by our operating activities and cash on hand; and
- received net proceeds of \$1.7 billion from the Spin-Off of QCP, raised proceeds of \$1.2 billion primarily from our net

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borrowings under our bank line of credit, and repaid \$2.9 billion under our bank line of credit, senior unsecured notes and mortgage debt.

Debt

Bank line of credit and Term Loans. Our \$2.0 billion unsecured revolving line of credit facility (the “Facility”) matures on March 31, 2018 and contains a one-year extension option. Borrowings under the Facility accrue interest at LIBOR plus a margin that depends on our credit ratings. We pay a facility fee on the entire revolving commitment that depends on our credit ratings. Based on our credit ratings at January 31, 2017, the margin on the Facility was 1.05%, and the facility fee was 0.20%. The Facility also includes a feature that allows us to increase the borrowing capacity by an aggregate amount of up to \$500 million, subject to securing additional commitments from existing lenders or new lending institutions. At December 31, 2016, we had \$900 million, including £372 million (\$460 million), outstanding under the Facility with a weighted average effective interest rate of 1.821%. In January 2017, we paid down \$440 million on the Facility primarily using proceeds from our RIDEA II transaction.

On July 30, 2012, we entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of banks for a £137 million (\$169 million at December 31, 2016) unsecured term loan, which matures in 2017. Based on our credit ratings at January 31, 2017, the 2012 Term Loan accrues interest at a rate of GBP LIBOR plus 1.40%.

On January 12, 2015, we entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of banks for a £220 million (\$272 million at December 31, 2016) four-year unsecured term loan (the “2015 Term Loan”) that accrues interest at a rate of GBP LIBOR plus 1.15%, subject to adjustments based on our credit ratings (the 2012 and 2015 Term Loans are collectively, the “Term Loans”). Proceeds from the 2015 Term Loan were used to repay a £220 million draw on the Facility that partially funded the November 2014 HC-One Facility (see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Concurrently, we entered into a three-year interest rate swap agreement that effectively fixes the interest rate of the 2015 Term Loan (1.97% at December 31, 2016). The 2015 Term Loan contains a one-year committed extension option.

The Facility and Term Loans contain certain financial restrictions and other customary requirements, including cross-default provisions to other indebtedness. Among other things, these covenants, using terms defined in the agreements, (i) limit the ratio of Consolidated Total Indebtedness to Consolidated Total Asset Value to 60%, (ii) limit the ratio of Secured Debt to Consolidated Total Asset Value to 30%, (iii) limit the ratio of Unsecured Debt to Consolidated Unencumbered Asset Value to 60% and (iv) require a minimum Fixed Charge Coverage ratio of 1.5 times. The Facility and Term Loans also require a Minimum Consolidated Tangible Net Worth of \$6.5 billion at December 31, 2016, which requirement was reduced, via an amendment to the Facility, effective upon the completion of the Spin-Off of QCP on October 31, 2016. At December 31, 2016, we were in compliance with each of these restrictions and requirements of the Facility and Term Loans.

Senior unsecured notes. At December 31, 2016, we had senior unsecured notes outstanding with an aggregate principal balance of \$7.2 billion. Interest rates on the notes ranged from 2.79% to 6.88%, with a weighted average effective interest rate of 4.34% and a weighted average maturity of six years at December 31, 2016. The senior unsecured notes contain certain covenants including limitations on debt, maintenance of unencumbered assets, cross-acceleration provisions and other customary terms. At December 31, 2016, we believe we were in compliance with these covenants.

Mortgage debt. At December 31, 2016, we had \$619 million in aggregate principal amount of mortgage debt outstanding that is secured by 36 healthcare facilities (including redevelopment properties) with a carrying value of \$899 million. Interest rates on the mortgage debt ranged from 3.02% to 7.50%, with a weighted average effective

interest rate of 3.40% and a weighted average maturity of six years at December 31, 2016.

Mortgage debt generally requires monthly principal and interest payments, is collateralized by real estate assets and is generally non-recourse. Mortgage debt typically restricts transfer of the encumbered assets, prohibits additional liens, restricts prepayment, requires payment of real estate taxes, requires maintenance of the assets in good condition, requires maintenance of insurance on the assets, and includes conditions to obtain lender consent to enter into or terminate material leases. Some of the mortgage debt is also cross-collateralized by multiple assets and may require tenants or operators to maintain compliance with the applicable leases or operating agreements of such real estate assets.

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Equity

At December 31, 2016, we had 468 million shares of common stock outstanding, equity totaled \$5.9 billion, and our equity securities had a market value of \$14.1 billion.

At December 31, 2016, non-managing members held an aggregate of 4 million units in five limited liability companies (“DownREITs”) for which we are the managing member. The DownREIT units are exchangeable for an amount of cash approximating the then-current market value of shares of our common stock or, at our option, shares of our common stock (subject to certain adjustments, such as stock splits and reclassifications).

At-The-Market Program. In June 2015, we established an at-the-market program, in connection with the renewal of our Shelf Registration Statement. Under this program, we may sell shares of our common stock from time to time having an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$750 million through a consortium of banks acting as sales agents or directly to the banks acting as principals. There was no activity during the year ended December 31, 2016 and, as of December 31, 2016, shares of our common stock having an aggregate gross sales price of \$676 million were available for sale under the at-the-market program. Actual future sales will depend upon a variety of factors, including but not limited to market conditions, the trading price of our common stock and our capital needs. We have no obligation to sell the remaining shares available for sale under our program.

Shelf Registration

We filed a prospectus with the SEC as part of a registration statement on Form S-3ASR, using a shelf registration process, which expires in June 2018. Under the “shelf” process, we may sell any combination of the securities described in the prospectus through one or more offerings. The securities described in the prospectus include common stock, preferred stock, depositary shares, debt securities and warrants.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our material contractual payment obligations and commitments at December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

	Total(1)	2017	2018-2019	2020-2021	More than Five Years
Bank line of credit(2)	\$ 899,718	\$ —	\$ 899,718	\$ —	\$ —
Term loans(3)	441,181	169,305	271,876	—	—
Senior unsecured notes	7,200,000	250,000	450,000	2,000,000	4,500,000
Mortgage debt	618,940	479,795	7,480	15,184	116,481
U.K. loan commitments(4)	43,107	39,946	3,161	—	—
Construction loan commitments(5)	124	124	—	—	—
Development commitments(6)	117,019	114,229	2,790	—	—
Ground and other operating leases	412,055	7,294	14,751	13,706	376,304
Interest(7)	2,265,501	337,433	584,054	485,911	858,103

Total	\$ 11,997,645	\$ 1,398,126	\$ 2,233,830	\$ 2,514,801	\$ 5,850,888
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- (1) Excludes \$92 million of other debt that represents life care bonds and demand notes that have no scheduled maturities. Additionally, excludes a \$100 million unsecured revolving credit facility commitment to QCP, which is available to be drawn upon by QCP through the fourth quarter of 2017 and matures in the fourth quarter of 2018. The unsecured revolving credit facility will automatically and permanently decrease each calendar month by an amount equal to 50% of QCP's and its restricted subsidiaries' retained cash flow for the prior calendar month. All borrowings under the unsecured revolving credit facility will be subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions (see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).
- (2) Includes £372 million (\$460 million) translated into USD.
- (3) Represents £357 million translated into USD.
- (4) Represents £35 million translated into USD for commitments to fund our U.K. loan facilities.
- (5) Represents commitments to finance development projects and related working capital financings.
- (6) Represents construction and other commitments for developments in progress.
- (7) Interest on variable-rate debt is calculated using rates in effect at December 31, 2016.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We own interests in certain unconsolidated joint ventures as described under Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Except in limited circumstances, our risk of loss is limited to our investment in the joint venture and any outstanding loans receivable. In addition, we have certain properties which serve as collateral for debt that is owed by a previous owner of certain of our facilities, as described under Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Our risk of loss for these certain properties is limited to the outstanding debt balance plus penalties, if any. We have no other material off-balance sheet arrangements that we expect would materially affect our liquidity and capital resources except those described above under “Contractual Obligations”.

Inflation

Our leases often provide for either fixed increases in base rents or indexed escalators, based on the Consumer Price Index or other measures, and/or additional rent based on increases in the tenants’ operating revenues. Most of our MOB leases require the tenant to pay a share of property operating costs such as real estate taxes, insurance and utilities. Substantially all of our senior housing, life science, and remaining other leases require the tenant or operator to pay all of the property operating costs or reimburse us for all such costs. We believe that inflationary increases in expenses will be offset, in part, by the tenant or operator expense reimbursements and contractual rent increases described above.

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Non-GAAP Financial Measure Reconciliations

Funds From Operations and Funds Available for Distribution

The following is a reconciliation from net income (loss) applicable to common shares, the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, to FFO, FFO as adjusted and FAD (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 626,549	\$ (560,552)	\$ 919,796	\$ 969,103	\$ 812,289
Depreciation and amortization of real estate, in-place lease and other intangibles	572,998	510,785	459,995	429,174	366,512
Other depreciation and amortization	11,919	22,223	18,864	14,326	12,756
Gain on sales of real estate, net	(164,698)	(6,377)	(31,298)	(69,866)	(31,454)
Taxes associated with real estate dispositions	60,451	—	—	—	—
Impairments of real estate	—	2,948	—	1,372	—
Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	(11,360)	(57,313)	(49,570)	(64,433)	(54,455)
FFO from unconsolidated joint ventures	44,071	90,498	70,873	74,324	64,933
Noncontrolling interests' and participating securities' share in earnings	13,377	14,134	16,795	15,903	17,547
Noncontrolling interests' and participating securities' share in FFO	(34,154)	(27,187)	(23,821)	(20,639)	(21,620)
FFO applicable to common shares	\$ 1,119,153	\$ (10,841)	\$ 1,381,634	\$ 1,349,264	\$ 1,166,508
Distributions on dilutive convertible units	8,732	—	13,799	13,276	13,028
Diluted FFO applicable to common shares	\$ 1,127,885	\$ (10,841)	\$ 1,395,433	\$ 1,362,540	\$ 1,179,536
Weighted average shares used to calculate diluted FFO per common share	471,566	462,795	464,845	461,710	434,328
Impact of adjustments to FFO:					
Transaction-related items(1)	\$ 96,586	\$ 32,932	\$ (18,856)	\$ 6,191	\$ 5,339
Other impairments, net(2)	—	1,446,800	35,913	—	7,878
Loss on debt extinguishment(3)	46,020	—	—	—	—
Severance-related charges(4)	16,965	6,713	—	27,244	5,642
Foreign currency remeasurement losses (gains)	585	(5,437)	—	—	—
Litigation provision	3,081	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock redemption charge	—	—	—	—	10,432
	\$ 163,237	\$ 1,481,008	\$ 17,057	\$ 33,435	\$ 29,291

FFO as adjusted applicable to common shares	\$ 1,282,390	\$ 1,470,167	\$ 1,398,691	\$ 1,382,699	\$ 1,195,799
Distributions on dilutive convertible units and other	12,849	13,597	13,766	13,220	12,957
Diluted FFO as adjusted applicable to common shares	\$ 1,295,239	\$ 1,483,764	\$ 1,412,457	\$ 1,395,919	\$ 1,208,756
Weighted average shares used to calculate diluted FFO as adjusted per common share(5)	473,340	469,064	464,845	461,710	433,607
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.34	\$ (1.21)	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.90
Depreciation and amortization	1.21	1.10	1.00	0.93	0.85
Impairments on real estate and DFL depreciation	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03
Taxes related to real estate dispositions and gain on sales of real estate, net	(0.22)	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.15)	(0.07)
Joint venture and participating securities FFO adjustments	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
Diluted FFO per common share	\$ 2.39	\$ (0.02)	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.95	\$ 2.72
Transaction-related items(1)	0.20	0.07	(0.04)	0.01	0.01
Other impairments, net(2)	—	3.11	0.08	—	0.02
Loss on debt extinguishment(3)	0.10	—	—	—	—
Severance-related charges(4)	0.04	0.01	—	0.06	0.01
Foreign currency remeasurement losses (gains)	—	(0.01)	—	—	—
Litigation provision	0.01	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock redemption charge	—	—	—	—	0.03
FFO as adjusted applicable to common shares	\$ 2.74	\$ 3.16	\$ 3.04	\$ 3.02	\$ 2.79

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
FFO as adjusted applicable to common shares	\$ 1,282,390	\$ 1,470,167	\$ 1,398,691	\$ 1,382,699	\$ 1,195,799
Amortization of market lease intangibles, net	(1,197)	(1,295)	(949)	(6,646)	(2,232)
Amortization of deferred compensation(6)	15,581	23,233	21,885	23,327	23,277
Amortization of deferred financing costs	20,014	20,222	19,260	18,541	16,501
Straight-line rents	(18,003)	(28,859)	(41,032)	(39,587)	(47,311)
DFL non-cash interest(7)	2,600	(87,861)	(77,568)	(86,055)	(94,240)
Other depreciation and amortization	(11,919)	(22,223)	(18,864)	(14,326)	(12,756)
Deferred revenues – tenant improvement related	(1,883)	(2,594)	(2,306)	(2,906)	(1,570)
Deferred revenues – additional rents	(76)	(219)	422	63	(85)
Leasing costs and tenant and capital improvements	(88,953)	(82,072)	(74,464)	(64,557)	(61,440)
Lease restructure payments	16,604	22,657	9,425	—	—
Joint venture adjustments – CCRC entrance fees	29,998	30,918	11,443	—	—
Joint venture and other FAD adjustments(7)	(29,460)	(80,225)	(67,121)	(52,471)	(61,298)
FAD applicable to common shares	\$ 1,215,696	\$ 1,261,849	\$ 1,178,822	\$ 1,158,082	\$ 954,645
Distributions on dilutive convertible units	13,088	14,230	13,799	13,276	7,714
Diluted FAD applicable to common shares	\$ 1,228,784	\$ 1,276,079	\$ 1,192,621	\$ 1,171,358	\$ 962,359

- (1) For the year ended December 31, 2016, transaction-related items primarily relate to the Spin-Off. For the year ended December 31, 2015, transaction-related items primarily relate to acquisition and pursuit costs. For the year ended December 31, 2014, transaction-related items include a net benefit from the 2014 Brookdale transaction, partially offset by acquisition and pursuit costs. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, transaction-related items primarily relate to acquisition and pursuit costs.
- (2) For the year ended December 31, 2015, other impairments, net include impairment charges of: (i) \$1.3 billion related to our HCRMC DFL investments, (ii) \$112 million related to our Four Seasons Notes and (iii) \$46 million related to our equity investment in HCRMC, partially offset by an impairment recovery of \$6 million related to a loan payoff. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the other impairment relates to our equity investment in HCRMC.
- (3) Represents penalties of \$46 million from the prepayment of \$1.1 billion of senior unsecured notes and \$108 million of mortgage debt using proceeds from the Spin-Off.
- (4) For the year ended December 31, 2016, severance-related charges primarily relate to the departure of our former President and CEO. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the severance-related charge relates to the departure of our former Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the severance-related charge relates to the departure of our former Chairman, CEO and President.
- (5) Our weighted average shares for the year ended December 31, 2012 used to calculate diluted FFO as adjusted eliminate the impact of 22 million shares from our common stock offering completed on October 19, 2012;

proceeds from this offering were used to fund the Blackstone JV acquisition.

- (6) Excludes \$7 million primarily related to the acceleration of deferred compensation for restricted stock units that vested upon the departure of our former President and CEO, which is included in the severance-related charges for the year ended December 31, 2016. Excludes \$3 million related to the acceleration of deferred compensation for restricted stock units and stock options that vested upon the departure of our former Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, which is included in the severance-related charge for year ended December 31, 2015. Excludes \$17 million related to the acceleration of deferred compensation for restricted stock units and options that vested upon the departure of our former CEO, which is included in severance-related charges for the year ended December 31, 2013.
- (7) Our equity investment in HCRMC was accounted for using the equity method, which required an elimination of DFL income that is proportional to our ownership in HCRMC. Further, our share of earnings from HCRMC (equity income) increased for the corresponding elimination of related lease expense recognized at the HCRMC entity level, which we presented as a non-cash joint venture FAD adjustment. Beginning in January 2016, as a result of placing our equity investment in HCRMC on a cash basis method of accounting, we no longer eliminated our proportional ownership share of income from DFLs to equity income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion.

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Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires our management to use judgment in the application of accounting policies, including making estimates and assumptions. We base estimates on the best information available to us at the time, our experience and on various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. If our judgment or interpretation of the facts and circumstances relating to various transactions or other matters had been different, it is possible that different accounting would have been applied, resulting in a different presentation of our consolidated financial statements. From time to time, we re-evaluate our estimates and assumptions. In the event estimates or assumptions prove to be different from actual results, adjustments are made in subsequent periods to reflect more current estimates and assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. For a more detailed discussion of our significant accounting policies, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Below is a discussion of accounting policies that we consider critical in that they may require complex judgment in their application or require estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of HCP, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiaries and joint ventures that we control, through voting rights or other means. We consolidate investments in variable interest entities (“VIEs”) when we are the primary beneficiary of the VIE. A variable interest holder is considered to be the primary beneficiary of a VIE if it has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity’s economic performance and has the obligation to absorb losses of, or the right to receive benefits from, the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

We make judgments about which entities are VIEs based on an assessment of whether: (i) the equity investors as a group, do not have a controlling financial interest, (ii) the equity investment at risk is insufficient to finance that entity’s activities without additional subordinated financial support, or (iii) substantially all of the entity’s activities involve or are performed on behalf of an equity investor that holds disproportionately few voting rights. We make judgments with respect to our level of influence or control over an entity and whether we are (or are not) the primary beneficiary of a VIE. Consideration of various factors includes, but is not limited to, our ability to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity’s economic performance, our form of ownership interest, our representation on the entity’s governing body, the size and seniority of our investment, and our ability and the rights of other investors to participate in policy making decisions, replace the manager and/or liquidate the entity, if applicable. Our ability to correctly assess our influence or control over an entity when determining the primary beneficiary of a VIE affects the presentation of these entities in our consolidated financial statements. When we perform a re-analysis of the primary beneficiary at a date other than at inception of the VIE, our assumptions may be different and may result in the identification of a different primary beneficiary.

If we determine that we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE, our consolidated financial statements would include the operating results of the VIE rather than the results of the variable interest in the VIE. We would require the VIE to provide us timely financial information and would review the internal controls of the VIE to determine if we could rely on the financial information it provides. If the VIE has deficiencies in its internal controls over financial reporting, or does not provide us with timely financial information, this may adversely impact the quality and/or timing of our financial reporting and our internal controls over financial reporting.

Revenue Recognition

At the inception of a new lease arrangement, including new leases that arise from amendments, we assess the terms and conditions to determine the proper lease classification. A lease arrangement is classified as an operating lease if none of the following criteria are met: (i) transfer of ownership to the lessee prior to or shortly after the end of the lease term, (ii) lessee has a bargain purchase option during or at the end of the lease term, (iii) the lease term is equal to 75% or more of the underlying property's economic life, or (iv) the present value of future minimum lease payments (excluding executory costs) is equal to 90% or more of the excess estimated fair value (over retained tax credits) of the leased asset. If one of the four criteria is met and the minimum lease payments are determined to be reasonably predictable and collectible, the lease arrangement is generally accounted for as a direct financing lease. If the assumptions utilized in the above classifications assessments were different, our lease classification for accounting purposes may have been different; thus

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the timing and amount of our revenue recognized would have been impacted, which may be material to our consolidated financial statements.

We recognize rental revenue for operating leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term when collectibility of all minimum lease payments is reasonably assured and the tenant has taken possession or controls the physical use of a leased asset. If the lease provides for tenant improvements, we determine whether the tenant improvements are owned by the tenant or us. When we are the owner of the tenant improvements, the tenant is not considered to have taken physical possession or have control of the leased asset until the tenant improvements are substantially complete. When the tenant is the owner of the tenant improvements, any tenant improvement allowance funded is treated as a lease incentive and amortized as a reduction of revenue over the lease term. The determination of ownership of a tenant improvement is subject to significant judgment. If our assessment of the owner of the tenant improvements was different, the timing and amount of our revenue recognized would be impacted.

Certain leases provide for additional rents that are contingent upon a percentage of the facility's revenue in excess of specified base amounts or other thresholds. Such revenue is recognized when actual results reported by the tenant, or estimates of tenant results, exceed the base amount or other thresholds. The recognition of additional rents requires us to make estimates of amounts owed and, to a certain extent, is dependent on the accuracy of the facility results reported to us. Our estimates may differ from actual results, which could be material to our consolidated financial statements.

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts, including an allowance for operating lease straight-line rent receivables, for estimated losses resulting from tenant defaults or the inability of tenants to make contractual rent and tenant recovery payments. We monitor the liquidity and creditworthiness of our tenants and operators on a continuous basis. This evaluation considers industry and economic conditions, property performance, credit enhancements and other factors. For straight-line rent receivable amounts, our assessment is based on income recoverable over the term of the lease. We exercise judgment in establishing allowances and consider payment history and current credit status in developing these estimates. These estimates may differ from actual results, which could be material to our consolidated financial statements.

We use the direct finance method of accounting to record income from DFLs. For leases accounted for as DFLs, the net investment in the DFL represents receivables for the sum of future minimum lease payments receivable and the estimated residual values of the leased properties, less the unamortized unearned income. Unearned income is deferred and amortized to income over the lease terms to provide a constant yield when collectibility of the lease payments is reasonably assured. The determination of estimated useful lives and residual values are subject to significant judgment. If these assessments were to change, the timing and amount of our revenue recognized would be impacted.

Loans receivable are classified as held-for-investment based on management's intent and ability to hold the loans for the foreseeable future or to maturity. We recognize interest income on loans, including the amortization of discounts and premiums, using the interest method applied on a loan-by-loan basis when collectibility of the future payments is reasonably assured. Premiums, discounts and related costs are recognized as yield adjustments over the term of the related loans. If management determined that certain loans should no longer be classified as held-for-investment, the timing and amount of our interest income recognized would be impacted.

Loans receivable and DFLs (collectively, "Finance Receivables"), are reviewed and assigned an internal rating of Performing, Watch List or Workout. Finance Receivables that are deemed Performing meet all present contractual obligations, and collection and timing, of all amounts owed is reasonably assured. Watch List Finance Receivables are defined as Finance Receivables that do not meet the definition of Performing or Workout. Workout Finance Receivables are defined as Finance Receivables in which we have determined, based on current information and events, that: (i) it is probable we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the

agreement, (ii) the tenant, operator, or borrower is delinquent on making payments under the contractual terms of the agreement (iii) and we have commenced action or anticipate pursuing action in the near term to seek recovery of our investment.

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Finance Receivables are placed on nonaccrual status when management determines that the collectibility of contractual amounts is not reasonably assured (the asset will have an internal rating of either Watch List or Workout). Further, we perform a credit analysis to support the tenant's, operator's, borrower's and/or guarantor's repayment capacity and the underlying collateral values. We use the cash basis method of accounting for Finance Receivables placed on nonaccrual status unless one of the following conditions exist whereby we utilize the cost recovery method of accounting: (i) if we determine that it is probable that we will only recover the recorded investment in the Finance Receivable, net of associated allowances or charge-offs (if any), or (ii) we cannot reasonably estimate the amount of an impaired Finance Receivable. For cash basis method of accounting we apply payments received, excluding principal paydowns, to interest income so long as that amount does not exceed the amount that would have been earned under the original contractual terms. For cost recovery method of accounting any payment received is applied to reduce the recorded investment. Generally, we return a Finance Receivable to accrual status when all delinquent payments become current under the terms of the loan or lease agreements and collectibility of the remaining contractual loan or lease payments is reasonably assured.

Allowances are established for Finance Receivables on an individual basis utilizing an estimate of probable losses, if they are determined to be impaired. Finance Receivables are impaired when it is deemed probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan or lease. An allowance is based upon our assessment of the lessee's or borrower's overall financial condition, economic resources, payment record, the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantors and, if appropriate, the net realizable value of any collateral. These estimates consider all available evidence, including the expected future cash flows discounted at the Finance Receivable's effective interest rate, fair value of collateral, general economic conditions and trends, historical and industry loss experience, and other relevant factors, as appropriate. Should a Finance Receivable be deemed partially or wholly uncollectible, the uncollectible balance is charged off against the allowance in the period in which the uncollectible determination has been made.

Real Estate

We make estimates as part of our process for allocating a purchase price to the various identifiable assets of an acquisition based upon the relative fair value of each asset. The most significant components of our allocations are typically buildings as-if-vacant, land and in-place leases. In the case of allocating fair value to buildings and intangibles, our fair value estimates will affect the amount of depreciation and amortization we record over the estimated useful life of each asset acquired or the remaining lease term. In the case of allocating fair value to in-place leases, we make our best estimates based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease. Factors considered include estimates of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods, market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. Our assumptions affect the amount of future revenue that we will recognize over the remaining lease term for the acquired in-place leases.

A variety of costs are incurred in the development and leasing of properties. After determination is made to capitalize a cost, it is allocated to the specific component of a project that is benefited. Determination of when a development project is substantially complete and capitalization must cease involves a degree of judgment. The costs of land and buildings under development include specifically identifiable costs. The capitalized costs include pre-construction costs essential to the development of the property, development costs, construction costs, interest costs, real estate taxes and other costs incurred during the period of development. We consider a construction project to be considered substantially complete and available for occupancy and cease capitalization of costs upon the completion of the related tenant improvements.

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Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We assess the carrying value of our real estate assets and related intangibles (“real estate assets”) when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the real estate assets may not be recoverable, but at least annually. Recoverability of real estate assets is measured by comparing the carrying amount of the real estate assets to the respective estimated future undiscounted cash flows. The estimated future undiscounted cash flows are calculated utilizing the lowest level of identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. In order to review our real estate assets for recoverability, we consider market conditions, as well as our intent with respect to holding or disposing of the asset. If our analysis indicates that the carrying value of the real estate assets is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, we recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the real estate asset.

The determination of the fair value of real estate assets involves significant judgment. This judgment is based on our analysis and estimates of fair value of real estate assets, future operating results and resulting cash flows of each real estate asset whose carrying amount may not be recoverable. Our ability to accurately predict future operating results, resulting cash flows and estimate and allocate fair values impacts the timing and recognition of impairments. While we believe our assumptions are reasonable, changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on our financial results.

Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

The initial carrying value of investments in unconsolidated joint ventures is based on the amount paid to purchase the joint venture interest or the carrying value of the assets prior to the sale or contribution of the interests to the joint venture. We evaluate our equity method investments for impairment indicators based upon a comparison of the fair value of the equity method investment to our carrying value. If we determine there is a decline in the fair value of our investment in an unconsolidated joint venture below its carrying value and it is other-than-temporary, an impairment is recorded. The determination of the fair value of investments in unconsolidated joint ventures and as to whether a deficiency in fair value is “other-than-temporary” involves significant judgment. Our estimates consider all available evidence including, as appropriate, the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at market rates, general economic conditions and trends, severity and duration of a fair value deficiency, and other relevant factors. Capitalization rates, discount rates and credit spreads utilized in our valuation models are based upon rates that we believe to be within a reasonable range of current market rates for the respective investments. While we believe our assumptions are reasonable, changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on our financial results.

Income Taxes

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, significant management judgment is required to evaluate our compliance with REIT requirements. Our determinations are based on interpretation of tax laws, and our conclusions may have an impact on the income tax expense recognized. Adjustments to income tax expense may be required as a result of: (i) audits conducted by federal, state and local tax authorities, (ii) our ability to qualify as a REIT, (iii) the potential for built-in gain recognition, and (iv) changes in tax laws. Adjustments required in any given period are included within the income tax provision.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the impact of new accounting standards.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to various market risks, including the potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates, specifically the GBP. We use derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business to mitigate interest rate and foreign currency risk. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. Derivatives are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value (see Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

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To illustrate the effect of movements in the interest rate and foreign currency markets, we performed a market sensitivity analysis on our hedging instruments. We applied various basis point spreads to the underlying interest rate curves and foreign currency exchange rates of the derivative portfolio in order to determine the change in fair value. Assuming a one percentage point change in the underlying interest rate curve and foreign currency exchange rates, the estimated change in fair value of each of the underlying derivative instruments would not exceed \$3 million.

Interest Rate Risk

At December 31, 2016, we are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates primarily on variable rate debt. As of December 31, 2016, \$317 million of our variable-rate debt was hedged by interest rate swap transactions. The interest rate swaps are designated as cash flow hedges, with the objective of managing the exposure to interest rate risk by converting the interest rates on our variable-rate debt to fixed interest rates.

Interest rate fluctuations will generally not affect our future earnings or cash flows on our fixed rate debt and assets until their maturity or earlier prepayment and refinancing. If interest rates have risen at the time we seek to refinance our fixed rate debt, whether at maturity or otherwise, our future earnings and cash flows could adversely be affected by additional borrowing costs. Conversely, lower interest rates at the time of refinancing may reduce our overall borrowing costs. However, interest rate changes will affect the fair value of our fixed rate instruments. Assuming a one percentage point change in interest rates would change the fair value of our fixed rate debt and investments by approximately \$56 million and \$8 million, respectively, and would not materially impact earnings or cash flows. Conversely, changes in interest rates on variable rate debt and investments would change our future earnings and cash flows, but not materially impact the fair value of those instruments. Assuming a one percentage point change in the interest rate related to our variable-rate debt and variable-rate investments, and assuming no other changes in the outstanding balance as of December 31, 2016, our annual interest expense and interest income would change by approximately \$15 million and \$1 million, respectively.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

At December 31, 2016, our exposure to foreign currencies primarily relates to U.K. investments in leased real estate, senior notes and related GBP denominated cash flows. Our foreign currency exposure is partially mitigated through the use of GBP denominated borrowings and foreign currency swap contracts. Based solely on our operating results for the year ended December 31, 2016, including the impact of existing hedging arrangements, if the value of the GBP relative to the U.S. dollar were to increase or decrease by 10% compared to the average exchange rate during the year ended December 31, 2016, our cash flows would have decreased or increased, as applicable, by less than \$1 million.

Market Risk

We have investments in marketable debt securities classified as held-to-maturity because we have the positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity. Held-to-maturity securities are recorded at amortized cost and adjusted for the amortization of premiums and discounts through maturity. We consider a variety of factors in evaluating an other-than-temporary decline in value, such as: the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been

less than our current adjusted carrying value; the issuer's financial condition, capital strength and near-term prospects; any recent events specific to that issuer and economic conditions of its industry; and our investment horizon in relationship to an anticipated near-term recovery in the market value, if any. At December 31, 2016, both the fair value and carrying value of marketable debt securities were \$69 million.

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ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

HCP, Inc.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of HCP, Inc.

Irvine, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of HCP, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of HCP, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 13, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Los Angeles, California

February 13, 2017

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HCP, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share data)

	December 31, 2016	2015
ASSETS		
Real estate:		
Buildings and improvements	\$ 11,692,654	\$ 12,007,071
Development costs and construction in progress	400,619	388,576
Land	1,881,487	1,934,610
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,648,930)	(2,476,015)
Net real estate	11,325,830	11,854,242
Net investment in direct financing leases	752,589	750,693
Loans receivable, net	807,954	768,743
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures	571,491	605,244
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$4,459 and \$3,261, respectively	45,116	48,929
Cash and cash equivalents	94,730	340,442
Restricted cash	42,260	46,090
Intangible assets, net	479,805	586,657
Assets held for sale and discontinued operations, net	927,866	5,654,326
Other assets, net	711,624	794,483
Total assets(1)	\$ 15,759,265	\$ 21,449,849
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Bank line of credit	\$ 899,718	\$ 397,432
Term loans	440,062	524,807
Senior unsecured notes	7,133,538	9,120,107
Mortgage debt	623,792	932,212
Other debt	92,385	94,445
Intangible liabilities, net	58,145	56,147
Liabilities of assets held for sale and discontinued operations, net	3,776	25,266
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	417,360	430,786
Deferred revenue	149,181	122,330
Total liabilities(1)	9,817,957	11,703,532
Commitments and contingencies		
Common stock, \$1.00 par value: 750,000,000 shares authorized; 468,081,489 and 465,488,492 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	468,081	465,488
Additional paid-in capital	8,198,890	11,647,039
Cumulative dividends in excess of earnings	(3,089,734)	(2,738,414)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(29,642)	(30,470)
Total stockholders' equity	5,547,595	9,343,643
Joint venture partners	214,377	217,066
Non-managing member unitholders	179,336	185,608
Total noncontrolling interests	393,713	402,674
Total equity	5,941,308	9,746,317
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 15,759,265	\$ 21,449,849

(1) The Company's consolidated total assets and total liabilities at December 31, 2016 and 2015 include certain assets of variable interest entities ("VIEs") that can only be used to settle the liabilities of the related VIE. The VIE creditors do not have recourse to HCP, Inc. Total assets at December 31, 2016 include VIE assets as follows: buildings and improvements \$3.5 billion; developments in process \$32 million; land \$327 million; accumulated depreciation and amortization \$676 million; accounts receivable, net \$20 million; cash \$36 million; restricted cash \$23 million; intangible assets, net \$169 million; and other assets, net \$70 million. Total assets at December 31, 2015 include VIE assets as follows: buildings and improvements \$791 million; land \$125 million; accumulated depreciation and amortization \$135 million; accounts receivable, net \$16 million; cash \$35 million; restricted cash \$18 million; and other assets, net of \$20 million. Total liabilities at December 31, 2016 include mortgage debt of \$521 million; intangible liabilities, net of \$9 million; accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$121 million and deferred revenue of \$23 million from VIEs. Total liabilities at December 31, 2015 include accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$60 million and deferred revenue of \$14 million of from VIEs. See Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenues:			
Rental and related revenues	\$ 1,159,791	\$ 1,116,830	\$ 1,147,145
Tenant recoveries	134,280	125,022	109,659
Resident fees and services	686,835	525,453	241,965
Income from direct financing leases	59,580	61,000	64,441
Interest income	88,808	112,184	73,623
Total revenues	2,129,294	1,940,489	1,636,833
Costs and expenses:			
Interest expense	464,403	479,596	439,742
Depreciation and amortization	568,108	504,905	455,016
Operating	738,399	610,679	381,294
General and administrative	103,611	95,965	81,765
Acquisition and pursuit costs	9,821	27,309	17,142
Impairments, net	—	108,349	—
Total costs and expenses	1,884,342	1,826,803	1,374,959
Other income (expense):			
Gain on sales of real estate, net	164,698	6,377	3,288
Loss on debt extinguishments	(46,020)	—	—
Other income, net	3,654	16,208	9,252
Total other income, net	122,332	22,585	12,540
Income before income taxes and equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	367,284	136,271	274,414
Income tax (expense) benefit	(4,473)	9,807	506
Equity income (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures	11,360	6,590	(3,605)
Income from continuing operations	374,171	152,668	271,315
Discontinued operations:			
Income before impairments, transaction costs, gain on sales of real estate and income taxes	400,701	643,109	673,935
Impairments, net	—	(1,341,399)	(35,913)
Transaction costs	(86,765)	—	—
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	—	—	28,010
Income tax expense	(48,181)	(796)	(756)
Total discontinued operations	265,755	(699,086)	665,276
Net income (loss)	639,926	(546,418)	936,591
Noncontrolling interests' share in earnings	(12,179)	(12,817)	(14,358)
Net income (loss) attributable to HCP, Inc.	627,747	(559,235)	922,233
Participating securities' share in earnings	(1,198)	(1,317)	(2,437)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 626,549	\$ (560,552)	\$ 919,796
Basic earnings per common share:			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.56

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Discontinued operations	0.57	(1.51)	1.45
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 1.34	\$ (1.21)	\$ 2.01
Diluted earnings per common share:			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.56
Discontinued operations	0.57	(1.51)	1.44
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 1.34	\$ (1.21)	\$ 2.00
Weighted average shares used to calculate earnings per common share:			
Basic	467,195	462,795	458,425
Diluted	467,403	462,795	458,796

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	\$ 639,926	\$ (546,418)	\$ 936,591
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Change in net unrealized (losses) gains on securities:			
Unrealized (losses) gains	(62)	(5)	13
Change in net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges:			
Unrealized gains	3,233	1,894	2,258
Reclassification adjustment realized in net income	707	148	(1,085)
Change in Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan obligation	282	126	(627)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(3,332)	(8,738)	(9,967)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	828	(6,575)	(9,408)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	640,754	(552,993)	927,183
Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(12,179)	(12,817)	(14,358)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to HCP, Inc.	\$ 628,575	\$ (565,810)	\$ 912,825

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Cumulative Dividends In Excess Of Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
January 1, 2014	456,961	\$ 456,961	\$ 11,334,041	\$ (1,053,215)	\$ (14,487)	\$ 10,723,300	\$ 207,834	\$ 10,931,1
Income	—	—	—	922,233	—	922,233	14,358	936,591
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	—	(9,408)	(9,408)	—	(9,408)
Issuance of common stock,	2,939	2,939	89,749	—	—	92,688	(557)	92,131
Repurchase of common stock	(323)	(323)	(12,380)	—	—	(12,703)	—	(12,703)
Exercise of stock options	169	169	4,292	—	—	4,461	—	4,461
Authorization of restricted stock	—	—	21,885	—	—	21,885	—	21,885
Compensation expense	—	—	—	(1,001,559)	—	(1,001,559)	—	(1,001,559)
Dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15,611)	(15,611)
Dividends of \$0.08 per share	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,746	57,746
Contributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(5,600)	—	—	(5,600)	(1,968)	(7,568)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December 31,	459,746	459,746	11,431,987	(1,132,541)	(23,895)	10,735,297	261,802	10,997,0
Net (loss) income	—	—	—	(559,235)	—	(559,235)	12,817	(546,418)
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	—	—	(6,575)	(6,575)	—	(6,575)
Issuance of common stock,	5,117	5,117	176,950	—	—	182,067	(3,183)	178,884

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Purchase of common stock	(198)	(198)	(8,540)	—	—	(8,738)	—	(8,738)
Exercise of stock options	823	823	26,764	—	—	27,587	—	27,587
Amortization of deferred compensation	—	—	26,127	—	—	26,127	—	26,127
Common dividends	—	—	—	(1,046,638)	—	(1,046,638)	—	(1,046,638)
Net income	465,488	\$ 465,488	\$ 11,647,039	\$ (2,738,414)	\$ (30,470)	\$ 9,343,643	\$ 402,674	\$ 9,746,317
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	627,747	—	627,747	12,179	639,926
Net change in comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	828	828	—	828
Balance of common stock, end of period	2,552	2,552	61,625	—	—	64,177	—	64,177
Conversion of common stock to common stock	145	145	5,948	—	—	6,093	(6,093)	—
Purchase of common stock	(237)	(237)	(8,448)	—	—	(8,685)	—	(8,685)
Exercise of stock options	133	133	3,340	—	—	3,473	—	3,473
Amortization of deferred compensation	—	—	22,884	—	—	22,884	—	22,884
Common dividends	—	—	—	(979,542)	—	(979,542)	—	(979,542)
Net income	—	—	(3,532,763)	—	—	(3,532,763)	—	(3,532,763)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net change in comprehensive income	—	—	(36)	—	—	(36)	(26,311)	(26,347)
Balance of common stock, end of period	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,834	11,834

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—	—	(36)	475	—	439	67	506
—	—	(663)	—	—	(663)	(637)	(1,300)
468,081	\$ 468,081	\$ 8,198,890	\$ (3,089,734)	\$ (29,642)	\$ 5,547,595	\$ 393,713	\$ 5,941,30

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 639,926	\$ (546,418)	\$ 936,591
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization of real estate, in-place lease and other intangibles:			
Continuing operations	568,108	504,905	455,016
Discontinued operations	4,890	5,880	4,979
Amortization of market lease intangibles, net	(1,197)	(1,295)	(949)
Amortization of deferred compensation	22,884	26,127	21,885
Amortization of deferred financing costs	20,014	20,222	19,260
Straight-line rents	(18,003)	(28,859)	(41,032)
Loan and direct financing lease non-cash interest:			
Continuing operations	599	(5,648)	1,063
Discontinued operations	—	(90,065)	(79,349)
Deferred rental revenues	(1,959)	(2,813)	(1,884)
Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	(11,360)	(57,313)	(49,570)
Distributions of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	26,492	15,111	5,045
Lease termination income, net	—	(1,103)	(38,001)
Gain on sales of real estate, net	(164,698)	(6,377)	(31,298)
Deferred income tax expense	47,195	—	—
Loss on debt extinguishment	46,020	—	—
Foreign exchange and other losses (gains), net	188	(7,178)	(2,270)
Impairments, net	—	1,449,748	35,913
Changes in:			
Accounts receivable, net	3,813	(9,569)	(8,845)
Other assets, net	(10,805)	(19,453)	(6,287)
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	42,024	(23,757)	28,354
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,214,131	1,222,145	1,248,621
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of RIDEA III, net	—	(770,325)	—
Acquisition of the CCRC unconsolidated joint venture interest, net	—	—	(370,186)
Acquisitions of other real estate	(467,162)	(613,252)	(503,470)
Development of real estate	(421,322)	(281,017)	(178,513)
Leasing costs and tenant and capital improvements	(91,442)	(84,282)	(71,734)
Proceeds from sales of real estate, net	647,754	58,623	104,557
Contributions to unconsolidated joint ventures	(10,186)	(69,936)	(2,935)
Distributions in excess of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	28,366	30,989	2,657

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Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	—	2,348	—
Principal repayments on loans receivable, direct financing leases and other	231,990	625,701	119,511
Investments in loans receivable and other	(273,693)	(575,652)	(600,019)
Purchase of securities for debt defeasance	(73,278)	—	—
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	18,356	4,798	(11,747)
Net cash used in investing activities	(410,617)	(1,672,005)	(1,511,879)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net borrowings under bank line of credit	1,108,417	98,743	845,190
Repayments under bank line of credit	(540,000)	(511,521)	—
Proceeds related to QCP Spin-Off, net	1,691,268	—	—
Cash impact of QCP Spin-Off	(6,096)	—	—
Borrowings under term loan	—	333,014	—
Issuance of senior unsecured notes	—	1,936,017	1,150,000
Repayments of senior unsecured notes	(2,000,000)	(400,000)	(487,000)
Issuance of mortgage and other debt	—	—	35,445
Debt extinguishment costs	(45,406)	—	—
Repayments of mortgage and other debt	(316,774)	(57,845)	(447,784)
Deferred financing costs	(9,450)	(19,995)	(16,550)
Issuance of common stock and exercise of options	67,650	206,471	96,592
Repurchase of common stock	(8,685)	(8,738)	(12,703)
Dividends paid on common stock	(979,542)	(1,046,638)	(1,001,559)
Issuance of noncontrolling interests	11,834	110,775	4,674
Purchase of noncontrolling interests	(1,300)	(7,049)	(5,897)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(26,181)	(19,147)	(15,611)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,054,265)	614,087	144,797
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	(1,019)	(1,537)	1,715
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(251,770)	162,690	(116,746)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	346,500	183,810	300,556
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 94,730	\$ 346,500	\$ 183,810
Less: cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations	—	(6,058)	(1,894)
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations, end of year	\$ 94,730	\$ 340,442	\$ 181,916
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.			

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. Business

Overview

HCP, Inc., an S&P 500 company, is a Maryland corporation that is organized to qualify as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) which, together with its consolidated entities (collectively, “HCP” or the “Company”), invests primarily in real estate serving the healthcare industry in the United States (“U.S.”). The Company acquires, develops, leases, manages and disposes of healthcare real estate and provides financing to healthcare providers. The Company’s diverse portfolio is comprised of investments in the following reportable healthcare segments: (i) senior housing triple-net (“SH NNN”), (ii) senior housing operating portfolio (“SHOP”), (iii) life science and (iv) medical office.

Quality Care Properties, Inc.

On October 31, 2016, the Company completed the spin-off (the “Spin-Off”) of its subsidiary, Quality Care Properties, Inc. (“QCP”) (NYSE:QCP). The Spin-Off assets included 338 properties, primarily comprised of the HCR ManorCare, Inc. (“HCRMC”) direct financing lease (“DFL”) investments and an equity investment in HCRMC. QCP is an independent, publicly-traded, self-managed and self-administrated REIT. As a result of the Spin-Off, the operations of QCP are now classified as discontinued operations in all periods presented herein. See Note 5 for further information on the Spin-Off.

On October 17, 2016, subsidiaries of QCP issued \$750 million in aggregate principal amount of senior secured notes due 2023 (the “QCP Notes”), the gross proceeds of which were deposited in escrow until they were released in connection with the consummation of the Spin-Off on October 31, 2016. The QCP Notes bear interest at a rate of 8.125% per annum, payable semiannually. From October 17, 2016 until the completion of the Spin-Off, QCP (a then wholly-owned subsidiary of HCP) incurred \$2 million in interest expense. In addition, immediately prior to the effectiveness of the Spin-Off, subsidiaries of QCP received \$1.0 billion of proceeds from their borrowings under a senior secured term loan, bearing interest at a rate at QCP’s option of either: (i) LIBOR plus 5.25%, subject to a 1% floor or (ii) a base rate specified in the first lien credit and guaranty agreement plus 4.25%, bringing the total gross proceeds raised by QCP and its subsidiaries under those financings to \$1.75 billion. In connection with the consummation of the Spin-Off, QCP and its subsidiaries transferred \$1.69 billion in cash and 94 million shares of QCP common stock to HCP and certain of its other subsidiaries, and HCP and its applicable subsidiaries transferred the assets comprising the QCP portfolio to QCP and its subsidiaries. HCP then distributed substantially all of the outstanding shares of QCP common stock to its stockholders, based on the distribution ratio of one share of QCP common stock for every five shares of HCP common stock held by HCP stockholders as of the October 24, 2016 record date for the distribution. The Company recorded the distribution of the assets and liabilities of QCP from its consolidated balance sheet on a historical cost basis as a dividend from stockholders’ equity of \$3.5 billion, and no gain or loss was recognized. The Company primarily used the \$1.69 billion proceeds of the cash distribution it received from QCP upon consummation of the Spin-Off to pay down certain of the Company’s existing debt obligations.

The Company entered into a Separation and Distribution Agreement (the "Separation and Distribution Agreement") with QCP in connection with the Spin-Off. The Separation and Distribution Agreement divides and allocates the assets and liabilities of the Company prior to the Spin-Off between QCP and HCP, governs the rights and obligations of the parties regarding the Spin-Off, and contains other key provisions relating to the separation of QCP's business from HCP.

In connection with the Spin-Off, the Company entered into a Transition Services Agreement ("TSA") with QCP. Per the terms of the TSA, the Company agreed to provide certain administrative and support services to QCP on a transitional basis for established fees. The TSA will terminate on the expiration of the term of the last service provided under the agreement, which will be on or prior to October 30, 2017. The TSA provides that QCP generally has the right to terminate a transition service upon thirty days' notice to the Company. The TSA contains provisions under which the Company will, subject to certain limitations, be obligated to indemnify QCP for losses incurred by QCP resulting from the Company's breach of the TSA.

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Following completion of the Spin-Off, which occurred on October 31, 2016, HCP is the sole lender to QCP of a \$100 million unsecured revolving credit facility maturing in 2018 (the "Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility"). Commitments under the Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility will automatically and permanently decrease each calendar month by an amount equal to 50% of QCP's and its restricted subsidiaries' retained cash flow for the prior calendar month. All borrowings under the Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility will be subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including (i) QCP's senior secured revolving credit facility being unavailable, (ii) the failure of HCRMC to pay rent and (iii) other customary conditions, including the absence of a default and the accuracy of representations and warranties. QCP may only draw on the Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility prior to the one-year anniversary of the completion of the Spin-Off. Borrowings under the Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR, subject to a 1.00% floor, plus an applicable margin of 6.25%. In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under the Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility, QCP is required to pay a facility fee equal to 0.50% per annum of the unused capacity under the Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility to HCP, payable quarterly. At December 31, 2016, no amounts were drawn on the Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility.

NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

Management is required to make estimates and assumptions in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of HCP, Inc., its wholly-owned subsidiaries, joint ventures and variable interest entities that it controls through voting rights or other means. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

The Company is required to continually evaluate its VIE relationships and consolidate these entities when it is determined to be the primary beneficiary of their operations. A VIE is broadly defined as an entity where either: (i) the equity investment at risk is insufficient to finance that entity's activities without additional subordinated financial support, (ii) substantially all of an entity's activities either involve or are conducted on behalf of an investor that has disproportionately few voting rights, or (iii) the equity investors as a group lack any of the following: (a) the power through voting or similar rights to direct the activities of an entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, (b) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of an entity, or (c) the right to receive the expected residual returns of an entity.

A variable interest holder is considered to be the primary beneficiary of a VIE if it has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and has the obligation to absorb losses of, or the right to receive benefits from, the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The Company qualitatively assesses whether it is (or is not) the primary beneficiary of a VIE. Consideration of various factors includes, but is not limited to, its form of ownership interest, its representation on the VIE's governing body, the size and seniority of its investment, its ability and the rights of other investors to participate in

policy making decisions and its ability to replace the VIE manager and/or liquidate the entity.

For its investments in joint ventures that are not considered to be VIEs, the Company evaluates the type of ownership rights held by the limited partner(s) that may preclude consolidation in circumstances in which the sole general partner would otherwise consolidate the limited partnership. The assessment of limited partners' rights and their impact on the presumption of control over a limited partnership by the sole general partner should be made when an investor becomes the sole general partner and should be reassessed if (i) there is a change to the terms or in the exercisability of the limited partner rights, (ii) the sole general partner increases or decreases its ownership interest in the limited partnership, or (iii) there is an increase or decrease in the number of outstanding limited partnership interests. The Company similarly evaluates the rights of managing members of limited liability companies.

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Revenue Recognition

At the inception of a new lease arrangement, including new leases that arise from amendments, the Company assesses its terms and conditions to determine the proper lease classification. A lease arrangement is classified as an operating lease if none of the following criteria are met: (i) transfer of ownership to the lessee prior to or shortly after the end of the lease term, (ii) lessee has a bargain purchase option during or at the end of the lease term, (iii) the lease term is equal to 75% or more of the underlying property's economic life, or (iv) the present value of future minimum lease payments (excluding executory costs) is equal to 90% or more of the excess fair value (over retained tax credits) of the leased property. If one of the four criteria is met and the minimum lease payments are determined to be reasonably predictable and collectible, the lease arrangement is generally accounted for as a direct financing lease ("DFL").

The Company utilizes the direct finance method of accounting to record DFL income. For a lease accounted for as a DFL, the net investment in the DFL represents receivables for the sum of future minimum lease payments and the estimated residual value of the leased property, less the unamortized unearned income. Unearned income is deferred and amortized to income over the lease term to provide a constant yield when collectibility of the lease payments is reasonably assured.

The Company commences recognition of rental revenue for operating lease arrangements when the tenant has taken possession or controls the physical use of a leased asset; the tenant is not considered to have taken physical possession or have control of the leased asset until the Company-owned tenant improvements are substantially completed. If a lease arrangement provides for tenant improvements, the Company determines whether the tenant improvements are owned by the tenant or the Company. When the Company is the owner of the tenant improvements, any tenant improvements funded by the tenant are treated as lease payments which are deferred and amortized into income over the lease term. When the tenant is the owner of the tenant improvements, any tenant improvement allowance that is funded by the Company is treated as a lease incentive and amortized as a reduction of revenue over the lease term. Ownership of tenant improvements is determined based on various factors including, but not limited to, the following criteria:

- lease stipulations of how and on what a tenant improvement allowance may be spent;
 - which party to the arrangement retains legal title to the tenant improvements upon lease expiration;
- whether the tenant improvements are unique to the tenant or general purpose in nature; and
 - if the tenant improvements are expected to have significant residual value at the end of the lease term.

Certain leases provide for additional rents that are contingent upon a percentage of the facility's revenue in excess of specified base amounts or other thresholds. Such revenue is recognized when actual results reported by the tenant, or estimates of tenant results, exceed the base amount or other thresholds, and only after any contingency has been removed (when the related thresholds are achieved). This may result in the recognition of rental revenue in periods subsequent to when such payments are received.

Tenant recoveries subject to operating leases generally relate to the reimbursement of real estate taxes, insurance and repairs and maintenance expense. These expenses are recognized as revenue in the period they are incurred. The reimbursements of these expenses are recognized and presented gross, as the Company is generally the primary obligor and, with respect to purchasing goods and services from third party suppliers, has discretion in selecting the supplier and bears the associated credit risk.

For operating leases with minimum scheduled rent increases, the Company recognizes income on a straight line basis over the lease term when collectibility is reasonably assured. Recognizing rental income on a straight line basis results in a difference in the timing of revenue amounts from what is contractually due from tenants. If the Company

determines that collectibility of straight line rents is not reasonably assured, future revenue recognition is limited to amounts contractually owed and paid, and, when appropriate, an allowance for estimated losses is established.

Resident fee revenue is recorded when services are rendered and includes resident room and care charges, community fees and other resident charges. Residency agreements are generally for a term of 30 days to one year, with resident fees billed monthly. Revenue for certain care related services is recognized as services are provided and is billed monthly in arrears.

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Loans receivable are classified as held-for-investment based on management's intent and ability to hold the loans for the foreseeable future or to maturity. Loans held-for-investment are carried at amortized cost and are reduced by a valuation allowance for estimated credit losses as necessary. The Company recognizes interest income on loans, including the amortization of discounts and premiums, loan fees paid and received, using the interest method. The interest method is applied on a loan-by-loan basis when collectibility of the future payments is reasonably assured. Premiums and discounts are recognized as yield adjustments over the term of the related loans. Loans are transferred from held-for-investment to held-for-sale when management's intent is to no longer hold the loans for the foreseeable future. Loans held-for-sale are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value.

The Company recognizes a gain on sales of real estate upon the closing of a transaction with the purchaser. Gains on real estate sold are recognized using the full accrual method when collectibility of the sales price is reasonably assured, the Company is not obligated to perform additional activities that may be considered significant, the initial investment from the buyer is sufficient and other profit recognition criteria have been satisfied. Gain on sales of real estate may be deferred in whole or in part until the requirements for gain recognition have been met.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company evaluates the liquidity and creditworthiness of its tenants, operators and borrowers on a monthly and quarterly basis. The Company's evaluation considers industry and economic conditions, individual and portfolio property performance, credit enhancements, liquidity and other factors. The Company's tenants, borrowers and operators furnish property, portfolio and guarantor/operator-level financial statements, among other information, on a monthly or quarterly basis; the Company utilizes this financial information to calculate the lease or debt service coverages that it uses as a primary credit quality indicator. Lease and debt service coverage information is evaluated together with other property, portfolio and operator performance information, including revenue, expense, net operating income, occupancy, rental rate, reimbursement trends, capital expenditures and EBITDA (defined as earnings before interest, tax, and depreciation and amortization), along with other liquidity measures. The Company evaluates, on a monthly basis or immediately upon a significant change in circumstance, its tenants', operators' and borrowers' ability to service their obligations with the Company.

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for straight-line rent receivables resulting from tenants' inability to make contractual rent and tenant recovery payments or lease defaults. For straight-line rent receivables, the Company's assessment is based on amounts estimated to be recoverable over the lease term.

In connection with the Company's quarterly review process or upon the occurrence of a significant event, loans receivable and DFLs (collectively, "Finance Receivables"), are reviewed and assigned an internal rating of Performing, Watch List or Workout. Finance Receivables that are deemed Performing meet all present contractual obligations, and collection and timing, of all amounts owed is reasonably assured. Watch List Finance Receivables are defined as Finance Receivables that do not meet the definition of Performing or Workout. Workout Finance Receivables are defined as Finance Receivables in which the Company has determined, based on current information and events, that: (i) it is probable it will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the agreement, (ii) the tenant, operator, or borrower is delinquent on making payments under the contractual terms of the agreement and (iii) the Company has commenced action or anticipates pursuing action in the near term to seek recovery of its investment.

Finance Receivables are placed on nonaccrual status when management determines that the collectibility of contractual amounts is not reasonably assured (the asset will have an internal rating of either Watch List or Workout). Further, the Company performs a credit analysis to support the tenant's, operator's, borrower's and/or guarantor's repayment capacity and the underlying collateral values. The Company uses the cash basis method of accounting for Finance Receivables placed on nonaccrual status unless one of the following conditions exist whereby it utilizes the

cost recovery method of accounting: (i) if the Company determines that it is probable that it will only recover the recorded investment in the Finance Receivable, net of associated allowances or charge-offs (if any), or (ii) the Company cannot reasonably estimate the amount of an impaired Finance Receivable. For cash basis method of accounting the Company applies payments received, excluding principal paydowns, to interest income so long as that amount does not exceed the amount that would have been earned under the original contractual terms. For cost recovery method of accounting any payment received is applied to reduce the recorded investment. Generally, the Company returns a Finance Receivable to accrual status when all delinquent payments become current under the terms of the loan or lease agreements and collectibility of the remaining contractual loan or lease payments is reasonably assured.

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Allowances are established for Finance Receivables on an individual basis utilizing an estimate of probable losses, if they are determined to be impaired. Finance Receivables are impaired when it is deemed probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan or lease. An allowance is based upon the Company's assessment of the lessee's or borrower's overall financial condition, economic resources, payment record, the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantors and, if appropriate, the net realizable value of any collateral. These estimates consider all available evidence, including the expected future cash flows discounted at the Finance Receivable's effective interest rate, fair value of collateral, general economic conditions and trends, historical and industry loss experience, and other relevant factors, as appropriate. Should a Finance Receivable be deemed partially or wholly uncollectible, the uncollectible balance is charged off against the allowance in the period in which the uncollectible determination has been made.

Real Estate

The Company's real estate assets, consisting of land, buildings and improvements are recorded at fair value upon acquisition and/or consolidation. Any assumed liabilities, other acquired tangible assets or identifiable intangibles are also recorded at fair value upon acquisition and/or consolidation. The Company assesses fair value based on available market information, such as capitalization and discount rates, comparable sale transactions and relevant per square foot or unit cost information. A real estate asset's fair value may be determined utilizing cash flow projections that incorporate appropriate discount and/or capitalization rates or other available market information. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including historical operating results, known and anticipated trends, as well as market and economic conditions. The fair value of tangible assets of an acquired property is based on the value of the property as if it is vacant. Transaction costs related to acquisitions of businesses, including properties, are expensed as incurred.

The Company records acquired "above and below market" leases at fair value using discount rates which reflect the risks associated with the leases acquired. The amount recorded is based on the present value of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts paid pursuant to each in-place lease and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for each in-place lease, measured over a period equal to the remaining term of the lease for above market leases and the initial term plus the extended term for any leases with bargain renewal options. Other intangible assets acquired include amounts for in-place lease values that are based on an evaluation of the specific characteristics of each property and the acquired tenant lease(s). Factors considered include estimates of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods, market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, the Company includes estimates of lost rents at market rates during the hypothetical expected lease-up periods, which are dependent on local market conditions and expected trends. In estimating costs to execute similar leases, the Company considers leasing commissions, legal and other related costs.

The Company capitalizes direct construction and development costs, including predevelopment costs, interest, property taxes, insurance and other costs directly related and essential to the development or construction of a real estate asset. The Company capitalizes construction and development costs while substantive activities are ongoing to prepare an asset for its intended use. The Company considers a construction project as substantially complete and held available for occupancy upon the completion of Company-owned tenant improvements, but no later than one year from cessation of significant construction activity. Costs incurred after a project is substantially complete and ready for its intended use, or after development activities have ceased, are expensed as incurred. For redevelopment of existing operating properties, the Company capitalizes the cost for the construction and improvement incurred in connection with the redevelopment.

Costs previously capitalized related to abandoned developments/redevelopments are charged to earnings. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The Company considers costs incurred in conjunction with re-leasing properties, including tenant improvements and lease commissions, to represent the

acquisition of productive assets and, accordingly, such costs are reflected as investing activities in the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows.

The Company computes depreciation on properties using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. Depreciation is discontinued when a property is identified as held for sale. Buildings and improvements are depreciated over useful lives ranging up to 60 years. Market lease intangibles are amortized primarily to revenue over the remaining noncancellable lease terms and bargain renewal periods, if any. In-place lease intangibles are amortized to expense over the remaining noncancellable lease term and bargain renewal periods, if any.

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Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Goodwill

The Company assesses the carrying value of real estate assets and related intangibles (“real estate assets”) when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company tests its real estate assets for impairment by comparing the sum of the expected future undiscounted cash flows to the carrying value of the real estate assets. The expected future undiscounted cash flows are calculated utilizing the lowest level of identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If the carrying value exceeds the expected future undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss will be recognized to the extent that the carrying value of the real estate assets is greater than their fair value. If an asset is classified as held for sale, it is reported at the lower of its carrying value or fair value less costs to sell and no longer depreciated.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually based on certain qualitative factors to determine if it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. Potential impairment indicators include a significant decline in real estate values, significant restructuring plans, current macroeconomic conditions, state of the equity and capital markets or a significant decline in the Company’s market capitalization. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, the Company applies the required two-step quantitative approach. The quantitative procedures of the two-step approach (i) compare the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying value, including goodwill, and, if necessary, (ii) compare the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill with the carrying value as if it had been acquired in a business combination at the date of the impairment test. The excess fair value of the reporting unit over the fair value of assets and liabilities, excluding goodwill, is the implied value of goodwill and is used to determine the impairment amount, if any. The Company has selected the fourth quarter of each fiscal year to perform its annual impairment test.

Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Prior to the Company’s adoption of Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-08, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity (“ASU 2014-08”), a discontinued operation was a component of an entity that had either been disposed of or was deemed to be held for sale and, (i) the operations and cash flows of the component had been or was to be eliminated from ongoing operations as a result of the disposal transaction, and (ii) the entity was not to have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the component after the disposal transaction. Subsequent to the Company’s adoption of ASU 2014-08 on April 1, 2014, a discontinued operation must further represent that a disposal is a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on the Company’s operations and financial results.

Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

Investments in entities which the Company does not consolidate, but has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of, are reported under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, the Company’s share of the investee’s earnings or losses is included in the Company’s consolidated results of operations.

The initial carrying value of investments in unconsolidated joint ventures is based on the amount paid to purchase the joint venture interest or the fair value of the assets prior to the sale of interests in the joint venture. To the extent that the Company’s cost basis is different from the basis reflected at the joint venture level, the basis difference is generally amortized over the lives of the related assets and liabilities, and such amortization is included in the Company’s share of equity in earnings of the joint venture. The Company evaluates its equity method investments for impairment based upon a comparison of the fair value of the equity method investment to its carrying value. When the Company determines a decline in the fair value of an investment in an unconsolidated joint venture below its carrying value is other-than-temporary, an impairment is recorded. The Company recognizes gains on the sale of interests in joint

ventures to the extent the economic substance of the transaction is a sale.

The Company's fair values of its equity method investments are determined based on discounted cash flow models that include all estimated cash inflows and outflows over a specified holding period and, where applicable, any estimated debt premiums or discounts. Capitalization rates, discount rates and credit spreads utilized in these valuation models are based upon assumptions that the Company believes to be within a reasonable range of current market rates for the respective investments.

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Share-Based Compensation

Compensation expense for share-based awards granted to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations based on their grant date fair market value. Compensation expense for awards with graded vesting schedules is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Forfeitures of share-based awards are recognized as they occur.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash primarily consists of amounts held by mortgage lenders to provide for (i) real estate tax expenditures, tenant improvements and capital expenditures, (ii) security deposits, and (iii) net proceeds from property sales that were executed as tax-deferred dispositions.

Derivatives and Hedging

During its normal course of business, the Company uses certain types of derivative instruments for the purpose of managing interest rate and foreign currency risk. To qualify for hedge accounting, derivative instruments used for risk management purposes must effectively reduce the risk exposure that they are designed to hedge. In addition, at inception of a qualifying cash flow hedging relationship, the underlying transaction or transactions, must be, and are expected to remain, probable of occurring in accordance with the Company's related assertions.

The Company recognizes all derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives that are required to be bifurcated, as assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value. Changes in fair value of derivative instruments that are not designated in hedging relationships or that do not meet the criteria of hedge accounting are recognized in earnings. For derivative instruments designated in qualifying cash flow hedging relationships, changes in fair value related to the effective portion of the derivative instruments are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), whereas changes in fair value of the ineffective portion are recognized in earnings.

Using certain of its British pound sterling ("GBP") denominated debt, the Company applies net investment hedge accounting to hedge the foreign currency exposure from its net investment in GBP-functional subsidiaries. The variability of the GBP-denominated debt due to changes in the GBP to U.S. dollar ("USD") exchange rate ("remeasurement value") is recognized as part of the cumulative translation adjustment component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk-management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes designating all derivative instruments that are part of a hedging relationship to specific forecasted transactions as well as recognized obligations or assets in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company also assesses and documents, both at inception of the hedging relationship and on a quarterly basis thereafter, whether the derivative instruments are highly effective in offsetting the designated risks associated with the respective hedged items. If it is determined that a derivative instrument ceases to be highly effective as a hedge, or that it is probable the underlying forecasted transaction will not occur, the Company discontinues its cash flow hedge accounting prospectively and records the appropriate adjustment to earnings based on the current fair value of the derivative instrument. For net investment hedge accounting, upon sale or liquidation of the hedged investment, the cumulative balance of the remeasurement

value is reclassified to earnings.

Income Taxes

HCP, Inc. elected REIT status and believes it has always operated so as to continue to qualify as a REIT under Sections 856 to 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). Accordingly, HCP, Inc. will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax, provided that it continues to qualify as a REIT and makes distributions to stockholders equal to or in excess of its taxable income. In addition, the Company has formed several consolidated subsidiaries, which have elected REIT status. HCP, Inc. and its consolidated REIT subsidiaries are each subject to the REIT qualification requirements under the Code. If any REIT fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, it will be subject to federal income taxes at regular corporate rates and may be ineligible to qualify as a REIT for four subsequent tax years.

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HCP, Inc. and its consolidated REIT subsidiaries are subject to state, local and foreign income taxes in some jurisdictions, and in certain circumstances each REIT may also be subject to federal excise taxes on undistributed income. In addition, certain activities that the Company undertakes may be conducted by entities which have elected to be treated as taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRSs”). TRSs are subject to both federal and state income taxes. The Company recognizes tax penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits as additional income tax expense. Interest relating to unrecognized tax benefits is recognized as interest expense.

Marketable Securities

The Company classifies its marketable equity securities as available for sale. These securities are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in stockholders’ equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Gains or losses on securities sold are determined based on the specific identification method. The Company classifies its marketable debt securities as held to maturity, because the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity. Held to maturity securities are recorded at amortized cost and adjusted for the amortization of premiums and discounts through maturity. When the Company determines declines in fair value of marketable securities are other-than-temporary, a loss is recognized in earnings.

Capital Raising Issuance Costs

Costs incurred in connection with the issuance of common shares are recorded as a reduction of additional paid-in capital. Debt issuance costs related to debt instruments excluding line of credit arrangements are deferred, recorded as a reduction of the related debt liability, and amortized to interest expense over the remaining term of the related debt liability utilizing the interest method. Debt issuance costs related to line of credit arrangements are deferred, included in other assets, and amortized to interest expense over the remaining term of the related line of credit arrangement utilizing the interest method.

Penalties incurred to extinguish debt and any remaining unamortized debt issuance costs, discounts and premiums are recognized as income or expense in the consolidated statements of operations at the time of extinguishment.

Segment Reporting

The Company’s reportable segments, based on how it evaluates its business and allocates resources, are as follows: (i) SH NNN, (ii) SHOP, (iii) life science and (iv) medical office.

Prior to the third quarter of 2016, the Company operated through five reportable segments: (i) senior housing, (ii) post-acute/skilled nursing, (iii) life science, (iv) medical office and (v) hospital. During the third quarter of 2016, primarily as a result of the planned spin-off of QCP, the Company revised its operating analysis structure. The Company believes the change to its reportable segments is appropriate and consistent with how its chief operating decision makers review the Company’s operating results and determine resource allocations. Accordingly, all prior period segment information has been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Noncontrolling Interests

Arrangements with noncontrolling interest holders are reported as a component of equity separate from the Company’s equity. Net income attributable to a noncontrolling interest is included in net income on the consolidated statements of operations and, upon a gain or loss of control, the interest purchased or sold, and any interest retained, is recorded at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in earnings. The Company accounts for purchases or sales of equity interests that do not result in a change in control as equity transactions.

The Company consolidates non-managing member limited liability companies (“DownREITs”) because it exercises control, and the noncontrolling interests in these entities are carried at cost. The non-managing member limited liability company (“LLC”) units (“DownREIT units”) are exchangeable for an amount of cash approximating the then-current market value of shares of the Company’s common stock or, at the Company’s option, shares of the Company’s common stock (subject to certain adjustments, such as stock splits and reclassifications). Upon exchange of DownREIT units for the Company’s common stock, the carrying amount of the DownREIT units is reclassified to stockholders’ equity.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are translated into U.S. dollars use exchange rates in effect at the end of the period, and revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies that are translated into U.S. dollars

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use average rates of exchange in effect during the related period. Gains or losses resulting from translation are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a component of stockholders' equity on the consolidated balance sheets. Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are translated into U.S. dollars at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The effects of transaction gains or losses are included in other income, net in the consolidated statements of operations.

Life Care Bonds Payable

Certain of the Company's continuing care retirement communities ("CCRCs") issue non-interest bearing life care bonds payable to certain residents of the CCRCs. Generally, the bonds are refundable to the resident or to the resident's estate upon termination or cancellation of the CCRC agreement or upon the successful resale of the unit. Proceeds from the issuance of new bonds are used to retire existing bonds, and since the maturity of the obligations for the facilities is not determinable, no interest is imputed. These amounts are included in other debt in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures and discloses the fair value of nonfinancial and financial assets and liabilities utilizing a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to a fair value measurement are considered to be observable or unobservable in a marketplace. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. These inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1—quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets;
- Level 2—quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets; and
- Level 3—fair value measurements derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

The Company measures fair value using a set of standardized procedures that are outlined herein for all assets and liabilities which are required to be measured at fair value. When available, the Company utilizes quoted market prices from an independent third party source to determine fair value and classifies such items in Level 1. In instances where a market price is available, but the instrument is in an inactive or over-the-counter market, the Company consistently applies the dealer (market maker) pricing estimate and classifies the asset or liability in Level 2.

If quoted market prices or inputs are not available, fair value measurements are based upon valuation models that utilize current market or independently sourced market inputs, such as interest rates, option volatilities, credit spreads and/or market capitalization rates. Items valued using such internally-generated valuation techniques are classified according to the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. As a result, the asset or liability could be classified in either Level 2 or Level 3 even though there may be some significant inputs that are readily observable. Internal fair value models and techniques used by the Company include discounted cash flow and Black-Scholes valuation models. The Company also considers its counterparty's and own credit risk for derivative instruments and other liabilities measured at fair value. The Company has elected the mid-market pricing expedient when determining fair value.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. The Company accounts for unvested

share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable dividend rights or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) as participating securities, which are included in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by including the effect of dilutive securities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (“ASU 2016-09”). ASU 2016-09 is intended

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to simplify accounting for share-based payment transactions. The areas for simplification in this update involve several aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities and classification on the statements of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The transition method required by ASU 2016-09 varies based on the specific amendment being adopted. The Company adopted ASU 2016-09 on October 1, 2016; the adoption of which did not have a material impact to its consolidated financial position, results of operations or statements of cash flows. As a result of the new guidance, the Company formally disclosed its policy regarding the treatment of forfeitures of stock compensation awards (see Share-Based Compensation above).

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-16, Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments (“ASU 2015-16”). ASU 2015-16 simplifies the accounting for adjustments made to provisional amounts recognized in a business combination by requiring the acquirer to (i) recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amount is determined, (ii) record, in the same period, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date and (iii) present separately or disclose the portion of the amount recorded in current-period earnings by line item that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustment to the provisional amounts had been recognized as of the acquisition date. ASU 2015-16 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2015-16 on January 1, 2016; the adoption of which did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-02, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis (“ASU 2015-02”). ASU 2015-02 requires amendments to both the VIE and voting consolidation accounting models. The amendments (i) rescind the indefinite deferral of certain aspects of accounting standards relating to consolidations and provide a permanent scope exception for registered money market funds and similar unregistered money market funds, (ii) modify (a) the identification of variable interests (fees paid to a decision maker or service provider), (b) the VIE characteristics for a limited partnership or similar entity and (c) the primary beneficiary determination under the VIE model and (iii) eliminate the presumption within the current voting model that a general partner controls a limited partnership or similar entity. ASU 2015-02 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. A reporting entity may apply the amendments in ASU 2015-02 using either a modified retrospective or retrospective approach by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The Company adopted ASU 2015-02 on January 1, 2016; the adoption of which did not have a material impact to its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment (“ASU 2017-04”). The amendments in ASU 2017-04 eliminate the current two-step approach used to test goodwill for impairment and require an entity to apply a one-step quantitative test and record the amount of goodwill impairment as the excess of a reporting unit's carrying amount over its fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. ASU 2017-04 is effective for fiscal years, including interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2019 (upon the first goodwill impairment test performed during that fiscal year). Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. A reporting entity must apply the amendments in ASU 2017-04 using a prospective approach. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-04 to have a material impact to its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, Clarifying the Definition of a Business (“ASU 2017-01”). The amendments in ASU 2017-01 provide an initial screen to determine if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, in

which case, the transaction would be accounted for as an asset acquisition. In addition, ASU 2017-01 clarifies the requirements for a set of activities to be considered a business and narrows the definition of an output. ASU 2017-01 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. A reporting entity must apply the amendments in ASU 2017-01 using a prospective approach. The Company plans to adopt ASU 2017-01 during the first quarter of 2017. Upon adoption of ASU 2017-01, the Company expects to recognize a majority of its real estate acquisitions and dispositions as asset transactions rather than business combinations which will result in the capitalization of related third party transaction costs.

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In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, Restricted Cash (“ASU 2016-18”). The amendments in ASU 2016-18 require an entity to reconcile and explain the period-over-period change in total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash within its statements of cash flows. ASU 2016-18 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. A reporting entity must apply the amendments in ASU 2016-18 using a full retrospective approach. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-18 to have a material impact to its consolidated statements of cash flows as the Company does not have material restricted cash activity.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (“ASU 2016-15”). The amendments in ASU 2016-15 are intended to clarify current guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. A reporting entity must apply the amendments in ASU 2016-15 using a full retrospective approach. The Company is currently in compliance with substantially all of the clarifications in ASU 2016-15 and as such, the Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-15 to have a material impact to its consolidated statements of cash flows.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (“ASU 2016-01”). ASU 2016-01 requires equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. This update also simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment at each reporting period. ASU 2016-01 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted only for updates to certain disclosure requirements. A reporting entity is required to apply the amendments in ASU 2016-01 using a modified retrospective approach by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The Company does not have any material equity investments, other than those that are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, and as such, does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-01 to have a material impact to its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16, Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory (“ASU 2016-16”). The amendments in ASU 2016-16 require an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory at the time that the transfer occurs. Current guidance does not require recognition of tax consequences until the asset is eventually sold to a third party. ASU 2016-16 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted as of the first interim period presented in a year. A reporting entity must apply the amendments in ASU 2016-16 using a modified retrospective approach by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-16 on January 1, 2018 to its consolidated financial position and results of operations. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-16 to have a material impact to its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments (“ASU 2016-13”). ASU 2016-13 is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring timelier recognition of credit losses on loans and other financial instruments held by financial institutions and other organizations. The amendments in ASU 2016-13 eliminate the “probable” initial threshold for recognition of credit losses in current accounting guidance and, instead, reflect an entity’s current estimate of all expected credit losses. Previously, when credit losses were measured under current accounting guidance, an entity generally only considered past events and current conditions in measuring the incurred loss. The amendments in ASU 2016-13 broaden the information that an entity must consider in developing its expected credit loss estimate for assets measured either collectively or individually. The use of forecasted information incorporates more timely information in the estimate of expected credit loss. ASU 2016-13 is

effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2018. A reporting entity is required to apply the amendments in ASU 2016-13 using a modified retrospective approach by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. A prospective transition approach is required for debt securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment had been recognized before the effective date. Upon adoption of ASU 2016-13, the Company is required to reassess its financing receivables, including direct finance leases and loans receivable, and expects that application of ASU 2016-13 may result in the Company recognizing credit losses at an earlier date than would otherwise be recognized under

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current accounting guidance. As such, the Company is still evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-13 on January 1, 2020 to its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (“ASU 2016-02”). ASU 2016-02 amends the current accounting for leases to (i) require lessees to put most leases on their balance sheets, but continue recognizing expenses on their income statements in a manner similar to requirements under current accounting guidance, (ii) eliminate current real estate specific lease provisions and (iii) modify the classification criteria and accounting for sales-type leases for lessors. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The transition method required by ASU 2016-02 varies based on the specific amendment being adopted. As a result of adopting ASU 2016-02, the Company will recognize all of its operating leases for which it is the lessee, including corporate office leases and ground leases, on its consolidated balance sheets and will capitalize fewer legal costs related to the drafting and execution of its lease agreements. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-02 on January 1, 2019 to its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Between May 2014 and May 2016, the FASB issued three ASUs changing the requirements for recognizing and reporting revenue (together, herein referred to as the “Revenue ASUs”): (i) ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASU 2014-09”), (ii) ASU No. 2016-08, Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net) (“ASU 2016-08”) and (iii) ASU No. 2016-12, Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients (“ASU 2016-12”). ASU 2014-09 provides guidance for revenue recognition to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2016-08 is intended to improve the operability and understandability of the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations. ASU 2016-12 provides practical expedients and improvements on the previously narrow scope of ASU 2014-09. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date (“ASU 2015-14”). ASU 2015-14 defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year to fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2017. All subsequent ASUs related to ASU 2014-09, including ASU 2016-08 and ASU 2016-12, assumed the deferred effective date enforced by ASU 2015-14. Early adoption of the Revenue ASUs is permitted for annual periods, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2016. A reporting entity may apply the amendments in the Revenue ASUs using either a modified retrospective approach, by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption or full retrospective approach. The Company is evaluating the complete impact of the adoption of the Revenue ASUs on January 1, 2018 to its consolidated financial position and results of operations. As the primary source of revenue for the Company is generated through leasing arrangements, which are excluded from the Revenue ASUs, the Company expects that it will be impacted in its recognition of non-lease revenue, such as certain resident fees in its RIDEA structures (a portion of which are not generated through leasing arrangements) and its recognition of real estate sale transactions. Under ASU 2014-09, revenue recognition for real estate sales is largely based on the transfer of control versus continuing involvement under current guidance. As a result, the Company generally expects that the new guidance will result in more transactions qualifying as sales of real estate and revenue being recognized at an earlier date than under current accounting guidance.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the Company’s consolidated financial statements have been reclassified for prior periods to conform to the current period presentation. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified on the consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of operations for discontinued operations (see Note 5). See Segment Reporting above for additional reclassifications.

NOTE 3. Brookdale Lease Amendments and Terminations and the Formation of Two RIDEA Joint Ventures (“Brookdale Transaction”)

On July 31, 2014, Brookdale Senior Living (“Brookdale”) completed its acquisition of Emeritus Corporation (“Emeritus”). On August 29, 2014, the Company and Brookdale completed a multiple-element transaction with three major components:

- amended existing lease agreements on 153 HCP-owned senior housing communities previously leased and operated by Emeritus, that included the termination of embedded purchase options in the leases relating to 30 properties and future rent reductions;

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- terminated existing lease agreements on 49 HCP-owned senior housing properties previously leased and operated by Emeritus, that included the termination of embedded purchase options in these leases relating to 19 properties. At closing, the Company contributed 48 of these properties to newly formed consolidated partnerships that are operated under a structure permitted by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (commonly referred to as “RIDEA”) (“RIDEA II”); the 49th property was contributed on January 1, 2015. Brookdale owns a 20% noncontrolling equity interest in the RIDEA II entities (“SH PropCo” and “SH OpCo”) and manages the facilities on behalf of the partnership (see Note 5 for the disposition of a portion of our interest in RIDEA II in January 2017); and
 - entered into new unconsolidated joint ventures that own 14 campuses of continuing care retirement communities (“CCRC”) in a RIDEA structure (collectively, the “CCRC JV”) with the Company owning a 49% equity interest and Brookdale owning a 51% equity interest. Brookdale manages these communities on behalf of this partnership.
- Leases Amended on 153 Properties (“NNN Lease Restructuring”)

Effectively, the Company paid consideration of \$129 million to terminate the existing purchase options and received consideration of: (i) \$76 million for lower rent payments and escalators and (ii) \$53 million to settle the amount that the Company owed to Brookdale for the RIDEA II transaction.

The Company amortizes the \$53 million of net consideration paid to Brookdale for the NNN Lease Restructuring as a reduction in rental income on a straight-line basis over the term of the new leases. Additionally, the lease-related intangibles, initial direct costs and straight-line rent receivables associated with the previous leases will be amortized prospectively over the new (or amended) lease terms.

Lease Terminations of 49 Properties that were contributed to a RIDEA Structure (RIDEA II)

The net value of the terminated leases and forfeited purchase options was \$108 million (\$131 million for the value of the terminated leases, less \$23 million for the value of the forfeited purchase options).

As consideration for the net value of \$108 million for the terminated leases and the \$47 million sale to Brookdale of the 20% noncontrolling interest in RIDEA II, the Company received the following: (i) a \$34 million short-term receivable recorded in other assets (repaid in June 2016); (ii) a \$68 million note from Brookdale (the “Brookdale Receivable”) recorded in loans receivable that was repaid in November 2014; and (iii) an effective offset for the \$53 million associated with the additional consideration owed by the Company to Brookdale for the NNN Lease Restructuring transaction discussed above. The fair values of the short-term receivable and Brookdale Receivable were estimated based on similar instruments available in the marketplace and are considered to be Level 2 measurements within the fair value hierarchy.

As a result of terminating these leases, the Company recognized a net gain of \$38 million consisting of: (i) \$108 million gain based on the fair value of the net consideration received; less (ii) \$70 million to write-off the direct leasing costs and straight-line rent receivables related to the former in-place leases.

Fair Value Measurement Techniques and Quantitative Information

The fair values of the forfeited rental payments and purchase option rights related to the NNN Lease Restructuring and the RIDEA II were based on the income approach and are considered Level 3 measurements within the fair value hierarchy. The Company utilized discounted cash flow models with observable and unobservable valuation inputs. These fair value measurements, or valuation techniques, were based on current market participant expectations and information available as of the close of the transaction on August 29, 2014.

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The following table summarizes the quantitative information about fair value measurements for the NNN Lease Restructuring and RIDEA II transactions (dollars in thousands):

	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Valuation Inputs	Input Average or Range
NNN Lease Restructuring Rental payment concessions by HCP (benefiting Brookdale)	\$ 76,000	Discounted Cash Flow	NNN Rent Coverage Ratio	1.20x
			NNN Rent Growth Rate	3.0%
			Discount Rate	8.00%-8.50%
Forfeited purchase options by Brookdale (benefiting HCP)	\$ (129,000)	Discounted Cash Flow	Capitalization Rates	7.50%-9.25%
			Discount Rate	10.50%-11.00%
			Exercise Probability	100.00%
RIDEA II Forfeited rental payments by HCP (benefiting Brookdale)	\$ 131,000	Discounted Cash Flow	NNN Rent Coverage Ratio	1.20x
			NNN Rent Growth Rate	3.0%
			EBITDAR Growth Rate	5.5%
			Discount Rate	8.00%-11.00%
Forfeited purchase options by Brookdale (benefiting HCP)	\$ (23,000)	Discounted Cash Flow	Capitalization Rates	7.50%-9.25%
			Discount Rate	10.50%-11.00%
			Exercise Probability	100.00%

In determining which valuation technique would be utilized to calculate fair value for the multiple elements of this transaction, the Company considered the market approach, obtaining published investor survey and sales transaction data, where available. The information obtained was consistent with the valuation inputs and assumptions utilized by the selected income approach that was applied to this transaction. Investor survey and sales transaction data reviewed for similar transactions in similar marketplaces, included, but were not limited to, sales price per unit, rent coverage ratios, rental rate growth as well as capitalization and discount rates.

Rental Payment Concessions. The fair value of the rental payment concessions related to the NNN Lease Restructuring Transaction was determined as the present value of the difference between (i) the remaining contractual rental payments of the in-place leases, limited to the first purchase option date (where available) and market rents to

complete the initial lease term of the amended Brookdale leases thereafter and (ii) the contractual rental payments under the amended Brookdale leases.

Forfeited Rental Payments. The fair value of the forfeited rental payments related to the RIDEA II transaction was calculated as the present value of the difference between (i) the remaining contractual rental payments of the terminated in-place leases, limited to first purchase option date, where available and (ii) the forecasted cash flows of the facility-level operating results of the RIDEA II.

Forfeited Purchase Option Rights. The fair value of the forfeited purchase option rights was determined as the present value of the difference between (i) the fair value of the underlying property as of the initial exercise date and (ii) the exercise price for purchase option rights as defined in the lease agreement. To determine the fair value of the underlying property as of the initial exercise date, the Company utilized a cash flow model that incorporated growth rates to forecast the underlying property's operating results and applied capitalization rates to establish its expected fair value. The Company utilized an appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate to estimate the present value as of the closing date of the transaction.

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NOTE 4. Other Real Estate Property Investments

2016 Real Estate Acquisitions

The following table summarizes real estate acquisitions for the year ended December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

Segment	Consideration		Assets Acquired(1)	
	Cash Paid	Liabilities Assumed	Real Estate	Net Intangibles
SH NNN	\$ 76,362	\$ 1,200	\$ 71,875	\$ 5,687
SHOP	113,971	76,931	177,551	13,351
Life science	49,000	—	47,400	1,600
Medical office	209,920	4,854	209,178	5,596
Other	17,909	—	16,596	1,313
	\$ 467,162	\$ 82,985	\$ 522,600	\$ 27,547

- (1) The purchase price allocations are preliminary and may be subject to change. Revenues and earnings since the acquisition dates, as well as the supplementary pro forma information, assuming these acquisitions occurred as of the beginning of the prior periods, were not material.

2015 Acquisition of Private Pay Senior Housing Portfolio (“RIDEA III”)

On June 30, 2015, the Company and Brookdale acquired a portfolio of 35 private pay senior housing communities from Chartwell Retirement Residences, including two leasehold interests, representing 5,025 units. The portfolio was acquired in a RIDEA structure (“RIDEA III”), with Brookdale owning a 10% noncontrolling interest. Brookdale has operated these communities since 2011 and continues to manage the communities under a long-term management agreement, which is cancellable under certain conditions (subject to a fee if terminated within seven years from the acquisition date). The Company paid \$770 million in cash consideration, net of cash assumed, and assumed \$32 million of net liabilities and \$29 million of noncontrolling interests to acquire: (i) real estate with a fair value of \$771 million, (ii) lease-up intangible assets with a fair value of \$53 million and (iii) working capital of \$7 million. As a result of the acquisition, the Company recognized a net termination fee of \$8 million in rental and related revenues, which represents the termination value of the two leasehold interests. The lease-up intangible assets recognized were attributable to the value of the acquired underlying operating resident leases of the senior housing communities that were stabilized or nearly stabilized (i.e., resident occupancy above 80%). From the acquisition date to December 31, 2015, the Company recognized revenues and earnings of \$94 million and \$1 million, respectively, from RIDEA III. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized revenues and earnings of \$187 million and \$3 million, respectively, from RIDEA III.

Pro Forma Results of Operations (Unaudited)

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations assume that the RIDEA III acquisition was completed as of January 1, 2014 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Revenues	\$ 2,034,369	\$ 1,824,593

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Net (loss) income	(531,464)	954,540
Net (loss) income applicable to HCP, Inc.	(545,776)	938,387
Basic earnings per common share	\$ (1.18)	\$ 2.04
Diluted earnings per common share	(1.18)	2.04

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2015 Other Real Estate Acquisitions

In addition to the RIDEA III acquisition discussed above, the following table summarizes other real estate acquisitions for the year ended December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

Segment	Consideration		Noncontrolling	Assets Acquired(1)	
	Cash Paid/ Debt Settled	Liabilities Assumed		Net Real Estate	Intangibles
SH NNN	\$ 208	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 208	\$ —
SHOP	151,054	1,443	4,255	147,296	9,456
Life science	80,946	2,054	—	68,988	14,012
Medical office(2)	384,114	12,866	—	305,091	91,889
Other(3)	296,227	6,855	—	248,826	54,256
	\$ 912,549	\$ 23,218	\$ 4,255	\$ 770,409	\$ 169,613

(1) Revenues and earnings since the acquisition dates, as well as the supplementary pro forma information, assuming these acquisitions occurred as of the beginning of the prior periods, were not material.

(2) Includes \$225 million for a medical office building (“MOB”) portfolio acquisition completed in June 2015 and placed in HCP Ventures V, LLC (“HCP Ventures V”), of which in October 2015 the Company issued a 49% noncontrolling interest in HCP Ventures V for \$110 million (see Note 13).

(3) Includes £174 million (\$254 million) of the Company’s HC-One Facility (see Note 7) converted to fee ownership in a portfolio of 36 care homes located throughout the United Kingdom (“U.K.”) and includes £27 million (\$42 million) of a loan originated in May 2015 converted to fee ownership in two U.K. care homes.

Construction, Tenant and Other Capital Improvements

The following table summarizes the Company’s funding for construction, tenant and other capital improvements (in thousands):

Segment	Year Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
SH NNN	\$ 49,109	\$ 53,980
SHOP	74,158	77,425
Life science	200,122	122,319
Medical office	128,308	131,021
Other	7,203	37
	\$ 458,900	\$ 384,782

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NOTE 5. Discontinued Operations and Dispositions of Real Estate

Discontinued Operations - Quality Care Properties, Inc.

On October 31, 2016, the Company completed the Spin-Off of its subsidiary, QCP.

The following is a summary of the assets and liabilities transferred to QCP at the Spin-Off date (in thousands):

	October 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Real estate:		
Buildings and improvements	\$ 191,633	\$ 191,633
Land	14,147	14,147
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(71,845)	(65,319)
Net real estate	133,935	140,461
Net investment in direct financing leases	5,107,180	5,154,316
Cash and cash equivalents	6,096	6,058
Restricted cash	—	14,526
Intangible assets, net	18,517	17,049
Other assets, net	6,620	7,790
Total assets	\$ 5,272,348	\$ 5,340,200
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 46,925	\$ 5,453
Deferred revenue	667	687
Total liabilities	47,592	6,140
Net assets	\$ 5,224,756	\$ 5,334,060

The results of discontinued operations through October 31, 2016, the Spin-Off date, are included in the consolidated results for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. Summarized financial information for discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenues:			
Rental and related revenues	\$ 22,971	\$ 27,651	\$ 27,111
Tenant recoveries	1,233	1,464	1,029
Income from direct financing leases	384,752	572,835	598,629
Interest income	—	—	868
Total revenues	408,956	601,950	627,637
Costs and expenses:			
Depreciation and amortization	(4,892)	(5,880)	(4,979)
Operating	(3,367)	(3,697)	(3,309)

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General and administrative	(67)	(57)	(410)
Transaction costs	(86,765)	—	—
Impairments	—	(1,295,504)	—
Other income, net	71	70	85
Income (loss) before income taxes and income from and impairments of equity method investment	313,936	(703,118)	619,024
Income tax expense	(48,181)	(796)	(756)
Income from equity method investment	—	50,723	53,175
Impairments of equity method investment	—	(45,895)	(35,913)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 265,755	\$ (699,086)	\$ 635,530

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During the fourth quarter of 2016, using proceeds from the Spin-Off, the Company repaid \$500 million of 6.0% senior unsecured notes that were due to mature in January 2017, \$600 million of 6.7% senior unsecured notes that were due to mature in January 2018 and \$108 million of mortgage debt; incurring aggregate loss on debt extinguishments of \$46 million.

HCR ManorCare, Inc.

Discontinued operations is primarily comprised of QCP's HCRMC DFL investments and equity investment in HCRMC. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized DFL income of \$385 million, \$573 million and \$599 million, respectively, and received cash payments of \$385 million, \$483 million and \$519 million, respectively, from the HCRMC DFL investments. The carrying value of the HCRMC DFL investments was \$5.2 billion at December 31, 2015.

The following summarizes the significant transactions and impairments related to HCRMC:

2014

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company concluded that its equity investment in HCRMC was other-than-temporarily impaired and recorded an impairment charge of \$36 million. The impairment charge reduced the carrying amount of the Company's equity investment in HCRMC from \$75 million to its fair value of \$39 million. The fair value of the Company's equity investment was based on an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation model and inputs were considered to be Level 3 measurements within the fair value hierarchy.

The following is a summary of the quantitative information about fair value measurements for the impairment related to the Company's equity ownership interest in HCRMC using a discounted cash flow valuation model:

Description of Input(s) to the Valuation	Valuation Inputs
Range of revenue growth rates(1)	(0.2%)-3.5%
Range of occupancy growth rates(1)	(0.3%)-0.2%
Range of operating expense growth rates(1)	0.6%-2.8%
Discount rate	13.7%
Range of earnings multiples	6.0x-7.0x

(1) For growth rates, the value ranges provided represent the highest and lowest input utilized in the valuation model for any forecasted period.

2015

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company and HCRMC agreed to market for sale the real estate and operations associated with 50 non-strategic facilities that were under the Master Lease. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company completed sales of 22 non-strategic HCRMC facilities for \$219 million. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company sold an additional 11 facilities for \$62 million, bringing the total facilities sold to 33 at the time of the Spin-Off.

On March 29, 2015, certain subsidiaries of the Company entered into an amendment to the Master Lease (the "HCRMC Lease Amendment") effective April 1, 2015. The HCRMC Lease Amendment reduced initial annual rent by a net \$68 million and reset the minimum rent escalation to 3.0% for each lease year through the expiration of the initial

term. The initial term was extended five years to an average of 16 years. As consideration for the rent reduction, the Company received a Deferred Rent Obligation (“DRO”) from the Lessee equal to an aggregate amount of \$525 million. As a result of the HCRMC Lease Amendment, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$478 million related to its HCRMC DFL investments. The impairment charge reduced the carrying value of the HCRMC DFL investments from \$6.6 billion to \$6.1 billion, based on the present value of the future lease payments effective April 1, 2015 under the Amended Master Lease discounted at the original DFL investments’ effective lease rate. Additionally, HCRMC agreed to sell, and HCP agreed to purchase, nine post-acute facilities for an aggregate purchase price of \$275 million. Through December 31, 2015, HCRMC and HCP completed seven of the nine facility purchases for \$184 million. Through Spin-Off, HCRMC and HCP completed the remaining two facility purchases for \$91 million, bringing the nine facility purchases to an aggregate \$275 million, the proceeds of which were used to settle a portion of the DRO discussed above.

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As of September 30, 2015, the Company concluded that its equity investment in HCRMC was other-than-temporarily impaired and recorded an impairment charge of \$27 million. The impairment charge reduced the carrying amount of the Company's equity investment in HCRMC from \$48 million to its fair value of \$21 million.

The fair value of the Company's equity investment in HCRMC was based on a discounted cash flow valuation model and inputs were considered to be Level 3 measurements within the fair value hierarchy. The following is a summary of the quantitative information about fair value measurements for the impairment related to the Company's equity ownership interest in HCRMC using a discounted cash flow valuation model:

Description of Input(s) to the Valuation	Valuation Inputs
Range of revenue growth rates(1)	(1.8%)-3.0%
Range of occupancy growth rates(1)	(0.8%)-0.2%
Range of operating expense growth rates(1)	(1.1%)-3.1%
Discount rate	15.20%
Range of earnings multiples	6.0x-7.0x

- (1) For growth rates, the value ranges provided represent the highest and lowest input utilized in the valuation model for any forecasted period.

As part of the Company's fourth quarter 2015 review process, including its internal rating evaluation, it assessed the collectibility of all contractual rent payments under the Amended Master Lease, as discussed below and assigned an internal rating of "Watch List" as of December 31, 2015. Further, the Company placed the HCRMC DFL investments on nonaccrual status and began utilizing a cash basis method of accounting in accordance with its policies (see Note 2).

As a result of assigning an internal rating of "Watch List" to its HCRMC DFL investments during the quarterly review process, the Company further evaluated the carrying amount of its HCRMC DFL investments and determined that it was probable that its HCRMC DFL investments were impaired. As a result of the significant decline in HCRMC's fixed charge coverage ratio in the fourth quarter of 2015, combined with a lower growth outlook for the post-acute/skilled nursing business, the Company determined that it was probable that its HCRMC DFL investments were impaired. In the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company recorded an allowance for DFL losses (impairment charge) of \$817 million, reducing the carrying amount of its HCRMC DFL investments from \$6.0 billion to \$5.2 billion. The allowance for credit losses was determined as the present value of expected future (i) in-place lease payments under the HCRMC Amended Master Lease and (ii) estimated market rate lease payments, each discounted at the original HCRMC DFL investments' effective lease rate. Impairments related to an allowance for credit losses are included in impairments, net.

The market rate lease payments were based on an income approach utilizing a discounted cash flow valuation model. The significant inputs to this valuation model included forecasted EBITDAR (defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and rent), rent coverage ratios and real estate capitalization rates and are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

Description of Input(s) to the Valuation	Senior Housing DFL Valuation Inputs	Post-acute/ Skilled nursing DFL Valuation Inputs
Range of EBITDAR	\$75,000-\$85,000	\$385,000-\$435,000

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Range of rent coverage ratio	1.05x-1.15x	1.25x-1.35x
Range of real estate capitalization rate	6.25%-7.25%	7.50%-8.50%

In December 2015, the Company concluded that its equity investment in HCRMC was other-than-temporarily impaired and recorded an impairment charge of \$19 million, reducing its carrying value to zero. Beginning in January 2016, income was recognized only if cash distributions were received from HCRMC.

2016

The Company's acquisition of the HCRMC DFL investments in 2011 was subject to federal and state built-in gain tax of up to \$2 billion if all the assets were sold within 10 years. At the time of acquisition, the Company intended to hold the assets for at least 10 years, at which time the assets would no longer be subject to the built-in gain tax. In December 2015, the U.S. Federal Government passed legislation which permanently reduced the holding period, for federal tax purposes,

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to five years. The Company satisfied the five year holding period requirement in April 2016. This legislation was not extended to certain states, which maintain a 10 year requirement.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company determined that it may sell assets during the next five years and, therefore, recorded a deferred tax liability of \$47 million, representing its estimated exposure to state built-in gain tax.

Dispositions of Real Estate

Held for Sale

At December 31, 2016, 64 SH NNN facilities, four life science facilities and a SHOP facility were classified as held for sale, with an aggregate carrying value of \$928 million, primarily comprised of real estate assets of \$809 million. At December 31, 2015, four life science facilities were classified as held for sale, with an aggregate carrying value of \$314 million, primarily comprised of real estate assets of \$288 million. Liabilities of assets held for sale is primarily comprised of intangible liabilities at both December 31, 2016 and 2015.

2016 Dispositions

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company sold the following: (i) a portfolio of five post-acute/skilled nursing facilities and two SH NNN facilities for \$130 million, (ii) five life science facilities for \$386 million, (iii) seven SH NNN facilities for \$88 million, (iv) three MOBs for \$20 million and (v) three SHOP facilities for \$41 million.

2015 Dispositions

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company sold the following: (i) nine SH NNN facilities for \$60 million resulting from Brookdale's exercise of its purchase option received as part of the Brookdale Transaction, (ii) two parcels of land in its life science segment for \$51 million and (iii) a MOB for \$400,000.

2014 Dispositions

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company sold the following: (i) two post-acute/skilled nursing facilities for \$22 million, (ii) a hospital for \$17 million, (iii) a senior housing facility for \$16 million and (iv) a MOB for \$145,000.

On August 29, 2014, in conjunction with the Brookdale Transaction, the Company contributed three senior housing facilities with a carrying value of \$92 million into the CCRC JV (an unconsolidated joint venture with Brookdale discussed in Note 3). The Company recorded its investment in the CCRC JV for the contribution of these properties at their carrying value (carryover basis) and therefore did not recognize either a gain or loss upon the contribution.

Pending Dispositions

In October 2016, the Company entered into definitive agreements to sell 64 SH NNN assets (classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2016), currently under triple-net leases with Brookdale, for \$1.125 billion to affiliates of Blackstone Real Estate Partners VIII L.P. The closing of this transaction is expected to occur in the first quarter of 2017 and remains subject to regulatory and third party approvals and other customary closing conditions.

Additionally, in October 2016, the Company entered into definitive agreements for a multi-element transaction with Brookdale to: (i) sell or transition 25 assets currently triple-net leased to Brookdale, for which Brookdale will receive a \$10.5 million annual rent reduction upon lease termination, (ii) re-allocate annual rent of \$9.6 million from those 25 assets to the remaining Brookdale triple-net lease portfolio (occurred on November 1, 2016) and (iii) transition eight triple-net leased assets into RIDEA structures (seven of which closed in December 2016 and one of which closed in January 2017). The closing of the sale or transition of the 25 assets and corresponding rent reduction is expected to occur throughout 2017 and remains subject to regulatory and third party approvals and other customary closing conditions.

In January 2016, the Company entered into a definitive agreement for purchase options that were exercised on eight life science facilities in South San Francisco, California, to be sold in two tranches for \$311 million (sold in November 2016 and discussed above) and \$269 million, respectively. The second tranche is expected to close in the third quarter of 2018.

Subsequent Events

In January 2017, the Company sold four life science facilities in Salt Lake City, Utah for \$76 million.

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In May 2016, the Company entered into a master contribution agreement with Brookdale to contribute its ownership interest in RIDEA II to an unconsolidated JV owned by HCP and an investor group led by Columbia Pacific Advisors, LLC (“CPA”) (the “HCP/CPA JV”). The members agreed to recapitalize RIDEA II with \$602 million of debt, of which \$360 million was provided by a third-party and \$242 million was provided by HCP. In return, the Company received \$480 million in cash proceeds from the HCP/CPA JV and \$242 million in note receivables and retained an approximately 40% beneficial interest in RIDEA II (the note receivable and 40% beneficial interest are herein referred to as the “RIDEA II Investments”). The Company’s RIDEA II Investments are recognized and accounted for as equity method investments. This transaction resulted in the Company deconsolidating the net assets of RIDEA II because it will not direct the activities that most significantly impact the venture. These transactions closed in January 2017.

NOTE 6. Net Investment in Direct Financing Leases

The components of net investment in DFLs consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 1,108,237	\$ 1,155,215
Estimated residual values	539,656	535,161
Less unearned income	(895,304)	(939,683)
Net investment in direct financing leases	\$ 752,589	\$ 750,693
Properties subject to direct financing leases	30	30

Certain DFLs contain provisions that allow the tenants to elect to purchase the properties during or at the end of the lease terms for the aggregate initial investment amount plus adjustments, if any, as defined in the lease agreements. Certain leases also permit the Company to require the tenants to purchase the properties at the end of the lease terms.

The following table summarizes future minimum lease payments contractually due under DFLs at December 31, 2016 (in thousands):

Year	Amount
2017	\$ 91,770
2018	66,121
2019	67,526
2020	62,234
2021	62,641
Thereafter	757,945
	\$ 1,108,237

Direct Financing Lease Internal Ratings

The following table summarizes the Company’s internal ratings for net investment in DFLs at December 31, 2016 (dollars in thousands):

Segment	Carrying Amount	Percentage of DFL Portfolio	Internal Ratings		
			Performing DFLs	Watch List DFLs	Workout DFLs
SH NNN	\$ 628,698	84	\$ 267,897	\$ 360,801	\$ —
Other	123,891	16	123,891	—	—
	\$ 752,589	100	\$ 391,788	\$ 360,801	\$ —

Beginning September 30, 2013, the Company placed a 14 property senior housing DFL (the “DFL Portfolio”) on nonaccrual status and classified the DFL Portfolio on “Watch List” status. The Company determined that the collection of all rental payments was and continues to be no longer reasonably assured; therefore, rental revenue for the DFL Portfolio has been recognized on a cash basis. The Company re-assessed the DFL Portfolio for impairment on December 31, 2016 and determined that the DFL Portfolio was not impaired based on its belief that: (i) it was not probable that it will not collect all of the rental payments under the terms of the lease; and (ii) the fair value of the underlying collateral exceeded

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the DFL Portfolio's carrying amount. The fair value of the DFL Portfolio was estimated based on a discounted cash flow model, the inputs to which are considered to be a Level 3 measurement within the fair value hierarchy. Inputs to this valuation model include real estate capitalization rates, industry growth rates and operating margins, some of which influence the Company's expectation of future cash flows from the DFL Portfolio and, accordingly, the fair value of its investment. During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized DFL income of \$13 million, \$15 million and \$19 million, respectively, and received cash payments of \$18 million, \$20 million and \$24 million, respectively, from the DFL Portfolio. The carrying value of the DFL Portfolio was \$361 million and \$366 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

NOTE 7. Loans Receivable

The following table summarizes the Company's loans receivable (in thousands):

	December 31, 2016			2015		
	Real Estate Secured	Other Secured	Total	Real Estate Secured	Other Secured	Total
Mezzanine(1)(2)	\$ —	\$ 615,188	\$ 615,188	\$ —	\$ 660,138	\$ 660,138
Other	195,946	—	195,946	114,322	—	114,322
Unamortized premiums (discounts), fees and costs, net	413	(3,593)	(3,180)	961	(6,678)	(5,717)
Allowance for loan losses	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$ 196,359	\$ 611,595	\$ 807,954	\$ 115,283	\$ 653,460	\$ 768,743

- (1) At December 31, 2016, included £282 million (\$348 million) outstanding and £2 million (\$3 million) of associated unamortized discounts, fees and costs both related to the HC-One Facility. At December 31, 2015, included £273 million (\$403 million) outstanding and £4 million (\$5 million) of associated unamortized discounts, fees and costs both related to the HC-One Facility.
- (2) At December 31, 2016, the Company had £35 million (\$43 million) remaining under its commitments to fund development projects and capital expenditures under its U.K. development projects.

The following table summarizes the Company's internal ratings for loans receivable at December 31, 2016 (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Loan Portfolio	Internal Ratings		
			Performing Loans	Watch List Loans	Workout Loans
Real estate secured	\$ 196,359	24	\$ 196,359	\$ —	\$ —

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Other secured	611,595	76	355,130	256,465	—
	\$ 807,954	100	\$ 551,489	\$ 256,465	\$ —

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Real Estate Secured Loans

The following table summarizes the Company's loans receivable secured by real estate at December 31, 2016 (dollars in thousands):

Final Maturity Date	Number of Loans	Payment Terms	Principal Amount(1)	Carrying Amount
2017	1	monthly interest-only payments, accrues interest at LIBOR plus 6.0%, and secured by, among other things, the issuer's real estate assets	\$ 34,602	\$ 35,015
2018	1	monthly interest-only payments, accrues interest at 8.0% and secured by a senior housing facility in Pennsylvania(2)	21,473	21,566
2021	2	aggregate monthly interest-only payments, accrues interest at 8.0% and 9.75% and secured by two senior housing facility in the U.K.(3)	9,008	9,339
2023	1	monthly interest-only payments, accrues interest at 7.0% and secured by seven senior housing facilities in the U.K.	130,439	130,439
	5		\$ 195,522	\$ 196,359

(1) Represents future contractual principal payments to be received on loans receivable secured by real estate.

(2) Represents commitments to fund an aggregate of \$0.1 million for a development project that is at or near completion as of December 31, 2016.

(3) Represents commitments to fund an aggregate of £12 million (\$15 million) for two development projects as of December 31, 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized \$26 million in interest income related to loans secured by real estate.

In December 2015, the Company purchased £28 million (\$42 million) of Four Seasons Health Care's ("Four Seasons") £40 million senior secured term loan. The loan is secured by, among other things, the real estate assets of Four Seasons, and represents the most senior debt tranche. The loan bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 6.0% per annum and matures in December 2017.

Other Secured Loans

HC-One Facility

In November 2014, the Company was the lead investor in the financing for Formation Capital and Safanad's acquisition of NHP, a company that, at closing, owned 273 nursing and residential care homes representing over 12,500 beds in the U.K. principally operated by HC-One. The Company provided a loan facility (the "HC-One Facility"), secured by substantially all of NHP's assets, totaling £395 million, with £363 million (\$574 million) drawn at closing. The HC-One Facility has a five-year term and was funded by a £355 million draw on the Company's revolving line of credit facility that is discussed in Note 11. In February 2015, the Company increased the HC-One Facility by £108 million (\$164 million) to £502 million (\$795 million), in conjunction with HC-One's acquisition of Meridian Healthcare. In April 2015, the Company converted £174 million of the HC-One Facility into a sale-leaseback transaction for 36 nursing and residential care homes located throughout the U.K. (see Note 4). In

September 2015, the Company amended and increased its commitment under the HC-One Facility by £11 million primarily for the funding of capital expenditures and a development project. As part of the amendments, the Company shortened the non-call period by 17 months and provided consent for (i) the pay down of £34 million from disposition proceeds without a prepayment premium and (ii) the spin-off of 36 properties into a separate joint venture. In return, the Company retained security over the spin-off properties for a period of two years. Through the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company received paydowns of £34 million (\$52 million). At December 31, 2016, the HC-One Facility had an outstanding balance of \$345 million.

Tandem Health Care Loan

On July 31, 2012, the Company closed a mezzanine loan facility to lend up to \$205 million to Tandem Health Care (“Tandem”), as part of the recapitalization of a post-acute/skilled nursing portfolio. The Company funded \$100 million (the “First Tranche”) at closing and funded an additional \$102 million (the “Second Tranche”) in June 2013. In May 2015, the Company increased and extended the mezzanine loan facility with Tandem to (i) fund \$50 million (the “Third Tranche”) and \$5 million (the “Fourth Tranche”), which proceeds were used to repay a portion of Tandem’s existing senior

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and mortgage debt, respectively; (ii) extend its maturity to October 2018; and (iii) extend the prepayment penalty period to January 2017. The loans bear interest at fixed rates of 12%, 14%, 6% and 6% per annum for the First, Second, Third and Fourth Tranches, respectively.

Due to a decline in Tandem's operating performance, as of September 30, 2016, the Company assigned an internal rating of "Watch List" to its Tandem Health Care Loan. Although Tandem continues to remain current on its payment obligations, the collection and timing of all future amounts owed is no longer reasonably assured. During the year ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized interest income of \$31 million, \$29 million and \$27 million, respectively, and received cash payments of \$30 million, \$29 million and \$27 million, respectively, from Tandem. At December 31, 2016, the facility had an outstanding balance of \$256 million at an 11.5% blended interest rate and was subordinate to \$374 million of senior mortgage debt.

NOTE 8. Investments in and Advances to Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

The Company owns interests in the following entities that are accounted for under the equity method (dollars in thousands):

Entity(1)	Segment	Ownership %	Carrying Amount December 31,	
			2016	2015
CCRC JV(2)	SHOP	49	\$ 439,449	\$ 465,179
MBK JV(3)	SHOP	50	38,909	34,131
HCP Ventures III, LLC	Medical office	30	1,533	9,241
HCP Ventures IV, LLC	Medical office	20	7,277	11,884
HCP Life Science(4)	Life science	50-63	67,879	68,582
Vintage Park	SHOP	85	7,486	8,729
MBK Development JV(3)	SHOP	50	2,463	2,224
Suburban Properties, LLC	Medical office	67	4,628	4,621
K&Y(5)	Other	80	1,342	—
Advances to unconsolidated joint ventures, net and other			525	653
			\$ 571,491	\$ 605,244

- (1) These entities are not consolidated because the Company does not control, through voting rights or other means, the joint ventures.
- (2) Includes two unconsolidated joint ventures in a RIDEA structure (CCRC PropCo and CCRC OpCo).
- (3) Includes two unconsolidated joint ventures in a RIDEA structure (PropCo and OpCo).
- (4) Includes three unconsolidated joint ventures between the Company and an institutional capital partner for which the Company is the managing member. HCP Life Science includes the following partnerships (and the Company's ownership percentage): (i) Torrey Pines Science Center, LP (50%); (ii) Britannia Biotech Gateway, LP (55%); and (iii) LASDK, LP (63%).

(5) Includes three unconsolidated joint ventures.

MBK JV

On March 30, 2015, the Company and MBK Senior Living (“MBK”), a subsidiary of Mitsui & Co. Ltd, formed a new RIDEA joint venture (“MBK JV”) that owns three senior housing facilities with the Company and MBK each owning a 50% equity interest. MBK manages these communities on behalf of the joint venture. The Company contributed \$27 million of cash and MBK contributed the three senior housing facilities with a fair value of \$126 million, which were encumbered by \$78 million of mortgage debt at closing.

HCP Ventures III, LLC and HCP Ventures IV, LLC

On December 30, 2015, HCP Ventures III, LLC (“HCP Ventures III”) and HCP Ventures IV, LLC (“HCP Ventures IV”) sold 61 MOBs, three hospitals and a re-development property for total proceeds of \$634 million, recognizing gains on sales of real estate of \$59 million, of which the Company’s share was \$15 million. As part of these sales, the Company received aggregate distributions of \$45 million, including repayment of its loan receivable. During the quarter ended December 31, 2016, HCP Ventures III sold the remaining three assets in its portfolio for \$31 million, recognizing gains on sales of real estate of \$4.9 million, of which the Company’s share was \$1.3 million. As part of this sale, the Company received aggregate distributions of \$8 million.

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NOTE 9. Intangibles

The following table summarizes the Company's intangible lease assets (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Intangible lease assets		
Lease-up intangibles	\$ 719,788	\$ 765,861
Above market tenant lease intangibles	147,409	154,928
Below market ground lease intangibles	44,500	44,051
Gross intangible lease assets	911,697	964,840
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(431,892)	(378,183)
Net intangible lease assets	\$ 479,805	\$ 586,657

The remaining weighted average amortization period of intangible lease assets was 13 years at both December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The following table summarizes the Company's intangible lease liabilities (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Intangible lease liabilities		
Below market lease intangibles	\$ 161,595	\$ 149,762
Above market ground lease intangibles	2,329	6,121
Gross intangible lease liabilities	163,924	155,883
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(105,779)	(99,736)
Net intangible lease liabilities	\$ 58,145	\$ 56,147

The remaining weighted average amortization period of intangible lease liabilities was 11 and 10 years at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, rental income includes additional revenues of \$4 million, \$4 million and \$3 million, respectively, from the amortization of net below market lease intangibles. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, operating expenses include additional expense of \$1 million each year from the amortization of net below market ground lease intangibles. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, depreciation and amortization expense includes additional expense of \$85 million, \$76 million and \$60 million, respectively, from the amortization of lease-up and non-compete agreement intangibles.

The following table summarizes the estimated aggregate amortization of intangible assets and liabilities for each of the five succeeding fiscal years and thereafter (in thousands):

	Intangible Assets	Intangible Liabilities
2017	\$ 86,113	\$ 11,686
2018	69,805	9,018
2019	51,710	6,558
2020	43,763	5,142
2021	37,255	3,636
Thereafter	191,159	22,105
	\$ 479,805	\$ 58,145

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NOTE 10. Other Assets

The following table summarizes the Company's other assets (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Straight-line rent receivables, net of allowance of \$25,059 and \$32,918, respectively	\$ 311,776	\$ 366,951
Marketable debt securities, net	68,630	102,958
Leasing costs and inducements, net	156,820	158,708
Goodwill	42,386	47,019
Other	132,012	118,847
Total other assets	\$ 711,624	\$ 794,483

Four Seasons Health Care Senior Unsecured Notes

Marketable debt securities, net are classified as held-to-maturity debt securities and primarily represent senior notes issued by Elli Investments Limited ("Elli"), a company beneficially owned by funds or limited partnerships managed by Terra Firma, as part of the financing for Elli's acquisition of Four Seasons Health Care (the "Four Seasons Notes"). The Four Seasons Notes mature in June 2020, are non-callable through June 2016 and bear interest on their par value at a fixed rate of 12.25% per annum. The Company purchased an aggregate par value of £138.5 million of the Four Seasons Notes at a discount for £136.8 million (\$215 million) in June 2012, representing 79% of the total £175 million issued and outstanding Four Seasons Notes. In June 2015 and September 2015, the Company determined that the Four Seasons Notes were other-than-temporarily impaired (see Note 17).

Elli remains obligated to repay the aggregate par value at maturity and interest payments due June 15 and December 15 each year. When the remaining semi-annual interest payments are received, the Company expects to reduce the carrying value of the Four Seasons Notes during the related fiscal period. Accordingly, the Company applied the contractual interest payments received in December 2015 (£8 million or \$13 million), June 2016 (£8 million or \$13 million) and December 2016 (£8 million or \$11 million) against the principal balance. This treatment reduced the carrying value of the Four Seasons Notes to £58 million (\$85 million) and £42 million (\$50 million) at December 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

NOTE 11. Debt

Bank Line of Credit and Term Loans

The Company's \$2.0 billion unsecured revolving line of credit facility (the "Facility") matures on March 31, 2018 and contains a one-year extension option. Borrowings under the Facility accrue interest at LIBOR plus a margin that depends upon the Company's credit ratings. The Company pays a facility fee on the entire revolving commitment that depends on its credit ratings. Based on the Company's credit ratings at December 31, 2016, the margin on the Facility was 1.05%, and the facility fee was 0.20%. The Facility also includes a feature that allows the Company to increase

the borrowing capacity by an aggregate amount of up to \$500 million, subject to securing additional commitments from existing lenders or new lending institutions. At December 31, 2016, the Company had \$900 million, including £372 million (\$460 million), outstanding under the Facility with a weighted average effective interest rate of 1.82%.

On July 30, 2012, the Company entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of banks for a £137 million (\$169 million at December 31, 2016) four-year unsecured term loan (the “2012 Term Loan”). In July 2016, the Company exercised a one-year extension option on the 2012 Term Loan. Based on the Company’s credit ratings at December 31, 2016, the 2012 Term Loan accrues interest at a rate of GBP LIBOR plus 1.40%.

On January 12, 2015, the Company entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of banks for a £220 million (\$272 million at December 31, 2016) four-year unsecured term loan (the “2015 Term Loan”) that accrues interest at a rate of GBP LIBOR plus 1.15%, subject to adjustments based on the Company’s credit ratings (the 2012 and 2015 Term Loans are collectively, the “Term Loans”). Concurrently, the Company entered into a three-year interest rate swap contract that fixes the interest rate of the 2015 Term Loan (1.97% at December 31, 2016). Proceeds from the 2015 Term Loan were used to repay £220 million that partially funded the November 2014 HC-One Facility (see Note 7). The 2015 Term Loan contains a one-year committed extension option.

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The Facility and Term Loans contain certain financial restrictions and other customary requirements, including cross-default provisions to other indebtedness. Among other things, these covenants, using terms defined in the agreements, (i) limit the ratio of Consolidated Total Indebtedness to Consolidated Total Asset Value to 60%, (ii) limit the ratio of Secured Debt to Consolidated Total Asset Value to 30%, (iii) limit the ratio of Unsecured Debt to Consolidated Unencumbered Asset Value to 60% and (iv) require a minimum Fixed Charge Coverage ratio of 1.5 times. The Facility and Term Loans also require a Minimum Consolidated Tangible Net Worth of \$6.5 billion at December 31, 2016, which requirement was reduced, via an amendment to the Facility, effective upon the completion of the Spin-Off of QCP on October 31, 2016. At December 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with each of these restrictions and requirements of the Facility and Term Loans.

Senior Unsecured Notes

At December 31, 2016, the Company had senior unsecured notes outstanding with an aggregate principal balance of \$7.2 billion. The senior unsecured notes contain certain covenants including limitations on debt, maintenance of unencumbered assets, cross-acceleration provisions and other customary terms. The Company believes it was in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2016.

The following table summarizes the Company's senior unsecured notes issuances for the periods presented (dollars in thousands):

Period	Issuance			
	Amount	Coupon Rate	Maturity Date	Net Proceeds
Year ended December 31, 2015:				
January 21, 2015	\$ 600,000	3.400 %	2025	\$ 591,000
May 20, 2015	\$ 750,000	4.000 %	2025	\$ 739,000
December 1, 2015	\$ 600,000	4.000 %	2022	\$ 594,000

The following table summarizes the Company's senior unsecured notes payoffs for the periods presented (dollars in thousands):

Period	Amount	Coupon Rate
Year ended December 31, 2016:		
February 1, 2016	\$ 500,000	3.750 %
September 15, 2016	\$ 400,000	6.300 %
November 30, 2016	\$ 500,000	6.000 %
November 30, 2016	\$ 600,000	6.700 %
Year ended December 31, 2015:		
March 1, 2015	\$ 200,000	6.000 %
June 8, 2015	\$ 200,000	7.072 %

Mortgage Debt

At December 31, 2016, the Company had \$619 million in aggregate principal of mortgage debt outstanding, which is secured by 36 healthcare facilities (including redevelopment properties) with a carrying value of \$899 million.

Mortgage debt generally requires monthly principal and interest payments, is collateralized by real estate assets and is generally non-recourse. Mortgage debt typically restricts transfer of the encumbered assets, prohibits additional liens, restricts prepayment, requires payment of real estate taxes, requires maintenance of the assets in good condition, requires maintenance of insurance on the assets and includes conditions to obtain lender consent to enter into or terminate material leases. Some of the mortgage debt is also cross-collateralized by multiple assets and may require tenants or operators to maintain compliance with the applicable leases or operating agreements of such real estate assets.

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Debt Maturities

The following table summarizes the Company's stated debt maturities and scheduled principal repayments at December 31, 2016 (dollars in thousands):

Year	Line of Credit(1)	Term Loans(2)	Senior Unsecured Notes(3)	Mortgage Debt(4)
			Interest Rate	Interest