

HCP, INC.
Form 10-K
February 11, 2014

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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, 2013

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
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

**3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 300
Long Beach, California**

(Address of principal executive offices)

33-0091377
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

90806
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(562) 733-5100**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
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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: \$18.2 billion.

As of January 31, 2014 there were 457,169,700 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders have been incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

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PART I

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.

ITEM 1. Business

Business Overview

HCP, an S&P 500 company, invests primarily in real estate serving the healthcare industry in the United States. We are a Maryland corporation organized in 1985 to qualify as a self-administered real estate investment trust ("REIT"). We are headquartered in Long Beach, California, with offices in Nashville, Tennessee and San Francisco, California. We acquire, develop, lease, manage and dispose of healthcare real estate, and provide financing to healthcare providers. Our portfolio is comprised of investments in the following five healthcare segments: (i) senior housing, (ii) post-acute/skilled nursing, (iii) life science, (iv) medical office and (v) hospital. We make investments in our healthcare segments using the following five investment products: (i) properties under lease, (ii) debt investments, (iii) developments and redevelopments, (iv) investment management and (v) investments in senior housing operations utilizing the structure permitted by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, which is commonly referred to as "RIDEA."

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 following:

Compelling demographics driving the demand for healthcare services;

Specialized nature of healthcare real estate investing; and

Ongoing consolidation of a fragmented healthcare real estate sector.

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 United States ("U.S.") Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

Healthcare Industry

Healthcare is the single largest industry in the U.S. based on Gross Domestic Product ("GDP"). According to the National Health Expenditures report by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS"): (i) national health expenditures are projected to grow 6.1% in 2014 and 5.8% in 2015; (ii) the average compounded annual growth rate for national health expenditures, over the projection period of 2015 through 2022, is anticipated to be 6.2%; and (iii) the healthcare industry is projected to represent 18.3% of U.S. GDP in 2014.

Senior citizens are the largest consumers of healthcare services. According to CMS, on a per capita basis, the 75-year and older segment of the population spends 76% more on healthcare than the 65 to 74-year-old segment and over 200% more than the population average.

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U.S. Population Over 65 Years Old

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, the Statistical Abstract of the United States.

Business Strategy

Our primary goal is to increase stockholder value through profitable growth, which allows us to maintain or increase dividends per share to our stockholders. Our investment strategy to achieve this goal is based on three principles: (i) opportunistic investing, (ii) portfolio diversification and (iii) conservative financing.

Opportunistic Investing

We make investment decisions that are expected to drive profitable growth and create stockholder value. We position ourselves to create and take advantage of opportunities that will allow us to meet our goals and investment criteria.

Portfolio Diversification

We believe in maintaining a portfolio of healthcare investments diversified by segment, geography, operator, tenant and investment product. 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 product or geographic location, the number of properties that may be leased to a single operator or tenant, or loans that may be made to a single borrower. With investments in multiple segments and investment products, we can focus on opportunities with the most attractive risk/reward profile for the portfolio as a whole. We may structure transactions as master leases, require operator or tenant insurance and indemnifications, obtain credit enhancements in the form of guarantees, letters of credit or security deposits, and take other measures to mitigate risk.

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Conservative Financing

We believe a conservative balance sheet is important to our ability to execute our opportunistic investing approach. We maintain a conservative balance sheet by actively managing our debt-to-equity levels and maintaining multiple sources of liquidity, such as our revolving line of credit facility (the "Facility"), access to capital markets and secured debt lenders, relationships with current and prospective institutional joint venture partners, and our ability to divest of assets. Our debt obligations are primarily fixed rate with staggered maturities, which reduces the impact of rising interest rates on our operations.

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

We specifically incorporate by reference into this section the information set forth in Item 7, "2013 Transaction Overview," of this report.

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 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 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 facilities is dependent on the ability of our operators and tenants to compete with other companies on a number of different levels, including: the quality of care provided, reputation, the physical appearance 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. Private, federal and state payment programs, as well as the effect of laws and regulations, may also have a significant influence on the profitability of our tenants and operators. For a discussion of the risks associated with competitive conditions affecting our business, see "Risk Factors" in Item 1A.

Healthcare Segments

Senior housing. At December 31, 2013, we had interests in 444 senior housing facilities, 20 of which are in a RIDEA structure. Excluding RIDEA properties, all of our senior housing facilities are triple-net leased to single tenants. Senior housing facilities include assisted living facilities ("ALFs"), independent living facilities ("ILFs") and continuing care retirement communities ("CCRCs"), which cater to different segments of the elderly population based upon their personal needs. Services provided by our operators or tenants 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 Medicaid and Medicare. Our senior housing property types are further described below:

Assisted Living Facilities. ALFs are licensed care facilities that provide personal care services, support and housing for those who need help with activities of daily living ("ADL"), such as bathing, eating and dressing, yet require limited medical care. The programs and services may include transportation, social activities, exercise and fitness programs, beauty or barber shop

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access, hobby and craft activities, community excursions, meals in a dining room setting and other activities sought by residents. These facilities are often in apartment-like buildings with private residences ranging from single rooms to large apartments. Certain ALFs may offer 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. At December 31, 2013, we had interests in 366 ALFs.

Independent Living Facilities. ILFs are designed to meet the needs of seniors who choose to live in an environment surrounded by their peers with services such as housekeeping, meals and activities. These residents generally do not need assistance with ADL. However, in some of our facilities, residents have the option to contract for these services. At December 31, 2013, we had interests in 64 ILFs.

Continuing Care Retirement Communities. CCRCs provide housing and health-related services under long-term contracts. This alternative is appealing to residents as it eliminates the need for relocating when health and medical needs change, thus allowing residents to "age in place." Some CCRCs require a substantial entry or buy-in fee, and most also charge monthly maintenance fees in exchange for a living unit, meals and some health services. CCRCs typically require the individual to be in relatively good health and independent upon entry. At December 31, 2013, we had interests in 14 CCRCs.

Our senior housing segment accounted for approximately 36%, 33% and 30% of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The following table provides information about our senior housing operator concentration for the year ended December 31, 2013:

Tenants/Operators	Percentage of Segment Revenues	Percentage of Total Revenues
HCR ManorCare, Inc. ("HCR ManorCare")	10	28 ⁽¹⁾
Emeritus Corporation ("Emeritus")	35	13
Sunrise Senior Living Inc. ("Sunrise") ⁽²⁾	13	5
Brookdale Senior Living, Inc. ("Brookdale")	12	4

(1) Percentage of total revenues includes revenues earned from both senior housing and post-acute/skilled nursing facilities leased to HCR ManorCare.

(2) These concentrations include properties that are leased to tenants who have entered into management contracts with Sunrise to operate the respective property on their behalf.

Post-acute/skilled nursing. At December 31, 2013, we had interests in 302 post-acute/skilled nursing facilities ("SNFs"). SNFs offer restorative, rehabilitative and custodial nursing care for people not requiring the more extensive and complex treatment available at hospitals. Ancillary revenues and revenues from sub-acute care services are derived from providing services to residents beyond room and board and include occupational, physical, speech, respiratory and intravenous therapy, wound care, oncology treatment, brain injury care and orthopedic therapy, as well as sales of pharmaceutical products and other services. Certain SNFs provide some of the foregoing services on an out-patient basis. Post-acute/skilled nursing services provided by our operators and tenants in these facilities are primarily paid for by private sources or through the Medicare and Medicaid programs. All of our SNFs are triple-net leased to single tenants.

Our post-acute/skilled nursing segment accounted for approximately 29% of total revenues for each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. During the year ended December 31, 2013, HCR ManorCare, as our tenant/operator, contributed 83% of our post-acute/skilled nursing segment revenues.

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Life science. At December 31, 2013, we had interests in 115 life science properties, including four facilities owned by our Investment Management Platform. 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 contain similar characteristics 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, including San Francisco, San Diego and Salt Lake City. At December 31, 2013, 96% of our life science properties were triple-net leased (based on leased square feet).

Our life science segment accounted for approximately 14%, 15% and 17% of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The following table provides information about our life science tenant concentration for the year ended December 31, 2013:

Tenants	Percentage of Segment Revenues	Percentage of Total Revenues
Amgen, Inc.	18	3
Genentech, Inc.	18	3

Medical office. At December 31, 2013, we had interests in 272 medical office buildings ("MOBs"), including 66 facilities owned by our Investment Management Platform. These facilities 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 77% of our MOBs, based on square feet, located on hospital campuses and 94% are affiliated with hospital systems. At December 31, 2013, 47% of our medical office buildings were triple-net leased (based on leased square feet).

Our medical office segment accounted for approximately 17%, 18% and 19% of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2013, HCA, Inc. ("HCA"), as our tenant, contributed 14% of our medical office segment revenues.

Hospital. At December 31, 2013, we had interests in 20 hospitals, including four facilities owned by our Investment Management Platform. Services provided by our operators and tenants in these facilities are paid for by private sources, third-party payors (e.g., insurance and Health Maintenance Organizations or "HMOs"), or through the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Our hospital property types include acute care, long-term acute care, specialty and rehabilitation hospitals. Our hospitals are generally leased to single tenants or operators under triple-net lease structures.

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Our hospital segment accounted for approximately 4%, 5% and 5% of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The following table provides information about our hospital tenant/operator concentration for the year ended December 31, 2013:

Tenants/Operators	Percentage of Segment Revenues	Percentage of Total Revenues
HCA ⁽¹⁾	17	3
Tenet Healthcare Corporation	32	1

(1) Percentage of total revenues from HCA includes revenues earned from both our medical office and hospital segments.

Investment Products

Properties under lease. We primarily generate revenue from properties under long-term leases. Most of our rents and other earned income from leases are received under triple-net leases or leases that provide for a substantial recovery of property operating expenses, such as real estate taxes, repairs and maintenance, property management fees, utilities and insurance. However, some of our MOB and life science facility rents are structured under gross or modified gross leases. Accordingly, for such gross or modified gross leases, we incur the property operating expenses.

Our ability to grow income from leased properties depends, in part, on our ability to (i) increase rental income and other earned income by increasing rental rates and occupancy levels, (ii) maximize tenant recoveries and (iii) control non-recoverable operating expenses. Most of our leases include contractual annual base rent escalation clauses that are either predetermined fixed increases or are a function of an inflation index, which may include minimum and/or maximum percentage increases.

Debt investments. Our mezzanine loans are generally secured by a pledge of ownership interests of an entity or entities, which directly or indirectly own properties, and are subordinate to other debt, including mortgages and other mezzanine loans. Our mortgage and construction loans are typically made to healthcare providers, and healthcare real estate generally secures these loans.

Developments and redevelopments. We generally commit to development projects that are at least 50% pre-leased or when we believe that market conditions will support speculative construction. We work closely with our local real estate service providers, including brokerage, property management, project management and construction management companies to assist us in evaluating development proposals and completing developments. Our development and redevelopment investments are primarily in our life science and medical office segments. Redevelopments are properties that require significant capital expenditures (generally more than 25% of acquisition cost or existing basis) to renovate, achieve stabilization or to change the primary use of the property.

Investment management. We co-invest in real estate properties with institutional investors through joint ventures structured as partnerships or limited liability companies. We target institutional investors with long-term investment horizons who seek to benefit from our expertise in healthcare real estate. Predominantly, we retain noncontrolling interests in the joint ventures ranging from 20% to 30% and serve as the managing member. These ventures generally allow us to earn acquisition and asset management fees, and have the potential for promoted interests or incentive distributions based on performance of the joint venture.

Our Investment Management Platform represents the following unconsolidated joint ventures: (i) HCP Ventures III, LLC, and HCP Ventures IV, LLC, which consists of MOB portfolios, and (ii) the HCP Life Science ventures. For a more detailed description of these unconsolidated joint ventures, see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Operating properties ("RIDEA"). We may enter into contracts with healthcare operators to manage communities that are placed in a structure permitted by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (commonly referred to as "RIDEA"). Under the provisions of RIDEA, a REIT may lease "qualified healthcare properties" on an arm's length basis to a taxable REIT subsidiary ("TRS") if the property is operated on behalf of such subsidiary by a person who qualifies as an "eligible independent contractor." We view RIDEA as a structure primarily to be used on properties that present attractive valuation entry points and to drive growth 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.

Portfolio Summary

At December 31, 2013, we managed \$21.7 billion of investments in our Owned Portfolio and Investment Management Platform. At December 31, 2013, we also owned \$517 million of assets under development, redevelopment, and land held for future development.

Owned Portfolio

As of December 31, 2013, our leases, operating properties and debt investments in our Owned Portfolio consisted of the following (square feet and dollars in thousands):

Segment	Number of Properties ⁽¹⁾	Capacity ⁽²⁾	Investment ⁽³⁾		Total Investment	NOI ⁽⁴⁾	Interest Income ⁽⁵⁾
			Properties ⁽¹⁾	Debt			
		45,582					
Senior housing	444	Units	\$ 7,654,129	\$ 164,663	\$ 7,818,792	\$ 653,191	\$ 11,621
Post-acute/skilled	302	38,566 Beds	5,755,824	427,356	6,183,180	539,320	73,595
Life science	111	7,080 Sq. ft.	3,439,319		3,439,319	239,923	
		14,094					
Medical office	206	Sq. ft.	2,663,101		2,663,101	212,958	
Hospital	16	2,221 Beds	592,360	18,071	610,431	68,198	943
Total	1,079		\$ 20,104,733	\$ 610,090	\$ 20,714,823	\$ 1,713,590	\$ 86,159

(1) Represents 1,059 properties under lease with an investment value of \$19.3 billion and 20 operating properties under a RIDEA structure with an investment value of \$768 million.

(2) Senior housing facilities are measured in available units (e.g., studio, one or two bedroom units). Life science facilities and medical office buildings are measured in square feet. SNFs and hospitals are measured in available bed count.

(3) Property investment represents: (i) the carrying amount of real estate and intangibles, after adding back accumulated depreciation and amortization; and (ii) the carrying amount of direct financing leases. Debt investment represents the carrying amount of mezzanine, mortgage and other secured loan investments.

(4) Net Operating Income from Continuing Operations ("NOI") is a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure used to evaluate the operating performance of real estate properties. For the reconciliation of NOI to net income for 2013, refer to Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(5) Interest income represents interest earned from our debt investments.

See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our business segments.

Developments and Redevelopments

At December 31, 2013, in addition to our investments in leased properties and debt investments, we had an aggregate investment of \$517 million in assets under development, redevelopment, and land held for future development, primarily in our life science and medical office segments.

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As of December 31, 2013, our Investment Management Platform consisted of the following properties under lease (square feet and dollars in thousands):

Segment	Number of Properties	Capacity	HCP's Ownership Interest	Joint Venture Investment ⁽¹⁾	Total Revenues	Total Operating Expenses
Medical office	66	3,389 Sq. ft.	20 - 30%	\$ 739,493	\$ 71,755	\$ 31,250
Life science	4	278 Sq. ft.	50 - 63%	145,410	10,867	1,889
Hospital	4	149 Beds	20%	77,610	7,550	986
Total	74			\$ 962,513	\$ 90,172	\$ 34,125

(1) Represents the joint ventures' carrying amount of real estate and intangibles, after adding back accumulated depreciation and amortization.

Employees of HCP

At December 31, 2013, we had 154 full-time employees, none of whom are subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

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 fraud and abuse practices, government reimbursement, licensure and certificate of need 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 and regulations and 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 "Risk Factors" in Item 1A.

Based on information primarily provided by our tenants and operators, excluding our medical office segment, at December 31, 2013 we estimate that approximately 17% and 14% 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 federal and state laws and regulations governing healthcare providers' relationships and arrangements and prohibiting fraudulent and abusive practices by such providers. These laws include (i) federal and state false claims acts, which, among other things, prohibit providers from filing false claims or making false statements to receive payment from Medicare, Medicaid or other federal or state healthcare programs, (ii) federal and state anti-kickback and

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fee-splitting statutes, including the Medicare and Medicaid anti-kickback statute, which prohibit the payment or receipt of remuneration to induce referrals or recommendations of healthcare items or services, (iii) 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) federal and state privacy laws, including the privacy and security rules contained in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, which provide for the privacy and security of personal health information. Violations of 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 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 operators and tenants are subject to these laws, and may become the subject of governmental enforcement actions if they fail to comply with applicable laws.

Reimbursement

Sources of revenue for many of our tenants and operators include, among others, governmental healthcare programs, such as the federal Medicare program and state Medicaid programs, and non-governmental payors, such as insurance carriers and HMOs. As federal and state governments focus on healthcare reform initiatives, and as the federal government and many states face significant 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.

Healthcare Licensure and Certificate of Need

Certain healthcare facilities in our portfolio are subject to extensive federal, state and local licensure, certification and inspection laws and regulations. In addition, various licenses and permits are required to dispense narcotics, operate pharmacies, handle radioactive materials and operate equipment. Many states require certain healthcare providers to obtain a certificate of need, which requires prior approval for the construction, expansion and 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 such 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 money, 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.

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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 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 the owner's or secured lender's liability therefore could exceed or impair the value of the property and/or the assets of the owner or secured lender. In addition, the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly dispose of or remediate such substances, may adversely affect 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 "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this report.

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 facing our company generally fall into the following categories:

Risks related to our business; and

Risks related to tax matters, including REIT-related risks.

Risks Related to Our Business

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 pervasive and fundamental disruptions. While these conditions have stabilized since the first quarter of 2009 and the capital markets continue to show signs of improvement, the strength and sustainability of an economic recovery is uncertain. Additional levels of 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.

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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 not be able 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 rely on external sources of capital to fund future capital needs, and limitations on our access to such capital 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 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. If we cannot access these external sources of capital, we may not be able to make the investments needed to grow our business and to meet our obligations and commitments as they mature. 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 credit and market conditions, including rising interest rates and increased borrowing cost;

the market price of the shares of our equity securities and the credit ratings of our debt and preferred securities;

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 operators, tenants and borrowers;

changes in the credit ratings on U.S. government debt securities or default or delay in payment by the United States of its obligations; and

issues facing the healthcare industry, including, but not limited to, healthcare reform and changes in government reimbursement policies.

If our access to capital is limited by these factors or other factors, it could have a material adverse impact on our ability to fund operations, refinance our debt obligations, fund dividend payments, acquire properties and development activities.

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.

The credit ratings of our senior unsecured debt are based on our operating performance, liquidity and leverage ratios, overall financial position and other factors employed by the credit rating agencies in their rating analyses of us. Our credit ratings can affect the amount and type of capital we can access, as well as the terms of any financings we may obtain. There can be no assurance that we will be able 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

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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.

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

Our outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2013 was approximately \$8.7 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 limit our ability to adjust rapidly to changing market conditions, 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 related to our indebtedness limit our operational flexibility, and breaches of these covenants could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our unsecured credit facilities, unsecured debt securities and secured debt 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 certain levels of debt service coverage and leverage ratio, tangible net worth requirements and maintaining REIT status. 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. Additionally, defaults under the leases or operating agreements related to mortgaged properties, including defaults associated with the bankruptcy of the applicable tenant or operator, may result in a default under the underlying mortgage and cross-defaults under certain of our other indebtedness. Covenants that limit our operational flexibility as well as defaults under our debt instruments could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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

If interest rates increase, so could our interest costs for any 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

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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.

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

We continue to 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 foreign currency of one or more countries where we have a significant investment may have a material 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 have a £137 million GBP investment (\$227 million at December 31, 2013) and maintain a £137 million unsecured GBP term loan as a natural hedge. Additionally, we executed a currency swap contract to hedge the risk related to a portion of the forecasted interest receipts on this investment. 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.

We depend on a limited number of operators and tenants that account for a large percentage of our revenues.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, approximately 50% of our revenues were generated by our leasing or financial arrangements with the following four companies: HCR ManorCare (28%); Emeritus (13%); Sunrise (5%); and Brookdale (4%). The failure, inability or unwillingness of these operators or tenants to meet their obligations to us could materially reduce our cash flow as well as our results of operations, which could in turn reduce the amount of dividends we pay, cause our stock price to decline and have other material adverse effects on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, any failure by these operators or tenants to effectively conduct their operations or to maintain and improve our properties could adversely affect their business reputation and their ability to attract and retain patients and residents in our properties, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. These operators and tenants generally have also agreed to indemnify, defend and hold us harmless from and against various claims, litigation and liabilities arising in connection with their respective businesses, and we cannot provide any assurance that they will have sufficient assets, income, access to financing and insurance coverage to enable it to satisfy its indemnification obligations.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2013, approximately 41% of our revenue was derived from properties located in California (21%), Texas (11%) and Florida (9%). As a result, we are subject to increased exposure to adverse conditions affecting these regions, including downturns in the local

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economies or changes in local real estate conditions, increased competition or decreased demand, and changes in state-specific legislation, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The bankruptcy, insolvency or financial deterioration of one or more of our major operators or tenants 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. Although our leases, financing arrangements and other agreements with our tenants and operators generally provide us the right under specified circumstances to terminate a lease, evict an operator or tenant, or demand immediate repayment of certain obligations to us, the 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. 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 unexpired contracts in a bankruptcy proceeding. If a debtor were to reject its leases with us, our claim against the debtor for unpaid and future rents would be limited by the statutory cap set forth in the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, which may be substantially less than the remaining rent actually owed under the lease. In addition, the inability of our tenants or operators 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 tenants and operators. In addition, under certain conditions, defaults under the underlying mortgages may result in cross-default under our other indebtedness. Although we believe that we would be able to secure amendments under the applicable agreements in those circumstances, the bankruptcy of an applicable operator or tenant may potentially result in less favorable borrowing terms than currently available, delays in the availability of funding or other material adverse consequences. In addition, many of our facilities are leased to healthcare providers who provide long-term custodial care to the elderly; evicting such operators for failure to pay rent while the facility is occupied may be a difficult and slow process and may not be successful.

Our operators and tenants may not procure the necessary insurance to adequately insure against losses.

Our leases generally require our tenants and operators to secure and maintain comprehensive liability and property insurance that covers us, as well as the tenants and operators. Certain losses may not be adequately insured by our tenants and operators. Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occur, we could incur liability or lose all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a property, as well as the anticipated future revenues from the property. In such an event, we might nevertheless remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the property. We continually review the insurance maintained by our tenants and operators and believe the coverage provided to be customary for similarly situated companies in our industry. However, we cannot provide any assurances that we will continue to require the same level of insurance coverage of our tenants and operators, or that such insurance will be available at a reasonable cost in the future. Also, we cannot assure you that material uninsured losses, or losses in excess of insurance proceeds, will not occur in the future.

Our operators and tenants are faced with 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 operators and tenants of such facilities. Also, in several instances, private litigation by patients has succeeded in winning large damage awards for alleged abuses. The effect of this litigation and other potential litigation may materially increase the costs incurred by our operators and tenants for monitoring and reporting quality of care compliance. In

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addition, their cost of liability and medical malpractice insurance can be significant and may increase or even not be available at a reasonable cost so long as the present healthcare litigation environment continues. Cost increases could cause our operators to be unable to make their lease or mortgage payments or fail to purchase the appropriate liability and malpractice insurance, 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 allegedly arising from the actions of our operators or tenants, for which claims such operators and tenants have agreed to indemnify, defend and hold us harmless from and against, but which may require unanticipated expenditures on our part.

Operators and tenants that fail to comply with the requirements of, or changes to, governmental reimbursement programs such as Medicare or Medicaid, may cease to operate or be unable to meet their financial and other contractual obligations to us.

Certain of our operators and tenants are affected by an extremely complex set of federal, state and local laws and regulations that are subject to frequent and substantial changes (sometimes applied retroactively) resulting from legislation, adoption of rules and regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations of existing law. See "Item 1 Business Government Regulation, Licensing and Enforcement" above. For example, to the extent that any of our operators or tenants receive a significant portion of their revenues from governmental payors, primarily Medicare and Medicaid, such revenues may be subject to:

statutory and regulatory changes;

retroactive rate adjustments;

recovery of program overpayments or set-offs;

administrative rulings;

policy interpretations;

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 property.

In recent years, governmental payors have frozen or reduced payments to healthcare providers due to budgetary 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 operators' and tenants' costs of doing business and on the amount of reimbursement by government and other third-party payors. The failure of any of our operators or tenants to comply with these laws, requirements and regulations could materially adversely affect their ability to meet their financial and contractual obligations to us.

Legislation to address federal government operations and Administration decisions affecting the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services could have a material adverse effect on our operators' liquidity, financial condition or results of operations.

Enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 and 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 material adverse effect on our operators' liquidity, financial condition or results of operations. In particular, funding for entitlement programs such as Medicare and Medicaid may result in increased costs and fees for programs such as

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Medicare Advantage Plans and reductions in reimbursements to providers; Congressional action related to the federal debt ceiling may have an impact on credit markets; tax reform may impact corporate and individual tax rates as well as impact retirement plans. Additionally, amendments to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, along with the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively, the "Affordable Care Act"), implementation of the Affordable Care Act by the Administration, 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. Such changes could have a material adverse effect on our operators' liquidity, financial condition or results of operations, which could adversely affect their ability to satisfy their obligations to us and could have a material adverse effect on us.

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

Certain of our operators and tenants are subject to extensive federal, state, local and industry-related licensure, certification and inspection laws, regulations and standards. Our operators' or tenants' failure to comply with any of these laws, regulations or standards could result in loss of accreditation, denial of reimbursement, imposition of fines, suspension or decertification from federal and state healthcare programs, loss of license or closure of the facility and/or the incurrence of considerable costs arising from an investigation or regulatory action. For example, certain of our properties may require a license, registration and/or certificate of need to operate. Failure of any operator or tenant to obtain a license, registration or certificate of need, or loss of a required license, registration or certificate of need, would prevent a facility from operating in the manner intended by such operator or tenant. Additionally, failure of our operators and tenants to generally comply with applicable laws and regulations 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.

Increased competition, as well as an inability to grow revenues as originally forecast, has resulted and may further result in lower net revenues for some of our operators and tenants and may affect their ability to meet their financial and other contractual obligations to us.

The healthcare industry is highly competitive and can become more competitive in the future. The occupancy levels at, and rental income from, our facilities is dependent on our ability and the ability of our operators and tenants to maintain and increase such levels and income and to compete with entities that have substantial capital resources. These entities compete with other operators and tenants 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. Private, federal and state payment programs and the effect of laws and regulations may also have a significant influence on the profitability of the properties and their tenants. Our operators and tenants 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. Such competition, which is due, in part, to historical 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. We cannot be certain that the operators and tenants of all of our facilities will be able to achieve occupancy and rate levels 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 operators and tenants. Thus, our operators and tenants may encounter increased competition in the future that could

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limit their ability to maintain or attract residents or expand their businesses which could materially adversely affect their ability to meet their financial and other contractual obligations to us, potentially decreasing our revenues, impairing our assets, and increasing our collection and dispute costs.

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, as follows:

some of our tenants require significant outlays of funds for the research, development and clinical testing 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;

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, competition from new products, and ultimately 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; and

our tenants may be unable to adequately protect their intellectual property under patent, copyright or trade secret laws.

We cannot assure you that our life science tenants will be successful in their businesses. 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.

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 an operator or tenant 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, as noted above, 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. Operators, tenants 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 seek tenants or operators, if at all, or 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.

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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 under certificate of need laws 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 spend substantial time and funds to adapt the facility to other uses, all of which may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Competition may make it difficult to identify and purchase, or develop, suitable healthcare facilities to grow our investment portfolio.

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. If we cannot capitalize on our development pipeline, identify and purchase a sufficient quantity of healthcare facilities at favorable prices or if we are unable to finance acquisitions on commercially favorable terms, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

We may be required to incur substantial renovation costs to make certain of our healthcare properties suitable for other operators and tenants.

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. A new or replacement operator or tenant may require different features in a property, depending on that operator's or tenant's particular business. If a current operator or tenant is unable to pay rent and/or vacates a property, we may incur substantial expenditures to modify a property before we are able to secure another operator or tenant. Also, if the property needs to be renovated to accommodate multiple operators or tenants, we may incur substantial expenditures before we are able to re-lease the space. These expenditures or renovations may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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

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;

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construction and/or permanent financing may not be available on favorable terms or at all;

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.

These risks could result in substantial unanticipated delays or expenses and, under certain circumstances, could prevent completion of development activities once undertaken, any of which could have a material adverse effect on 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 goals that are not consistent with our investment objectives, including the timing, terms and strategies for any investments;

our ability to transfer our interest in a joint venture to a third party may be restricted;

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.

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 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 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 clean-up or remediation of undisclosed environmental conditions;

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unasserted claims of vendors 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; and

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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. 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 in the future 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 and believe that currently there are available a number of acquisition opportunities that would be complementary to our business, given the recent industry consolidation trend. In connection with our review of such transactions, we regularly engage in discussions with potential acquisition candidates, some of which are material. Any future acquisitions could require the issuance of securities, the incurrence of debt, assumption of contingent liabilities or incurrence of significant expenditures, any 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.

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

We are dependent on the efforts of our executive officers, and competition for these individuals is intense. Although our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief investment officer and general counsel have employment agreements with us, we cannot assure you that they 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 material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition and the value of our common stock.

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 allegedly arising out of our actions or the actions of our operators and tenants in which such operators and tenants have agreed to indemnify, defend and hold us harmless from and against various claims, litigation and liabilities arising in connection with their respective businesses. An unfavorable resolution of litigation may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Regardless of its outcome, litigation may result in substantial costs and expenses and significantly divert the attention of management. There can be no assurance that we will be able to prevail in, or achieve a favorable settlement of, litigation. In addition, litigation, government proceedings or environmental matters could lead to increased costs or interruption of our normal business operations.

We may experience uninsured or underinsured losses, which could result in a significant loss of the capital we have invested in a property, decrease anticipated future revenues or cause us to incur 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

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coverage, and we continually review the insurance maintained by us. 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 in areas known to be subject to earthquake activity. While we purchase insurance 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, there is no assurance that such insurance will fully cover such losses. These losses can decrease our anticipated revenues from a property and result in the loss of all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a property. Following these events, we may remain obligated 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 where insurance is not purchased as we do not believe it is economically feasible to do so or where there is no viable insurance market.

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

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, as a current or previous owner of real estate, we may be required to investigate and clean up certain hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum released at a property, and 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. 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 (i) currently carry environmental insurance on our properties in an amount and subject to deductibles that we believe are commercially reasonable, and (ii) generally require our operators and tenants to undertake 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. The presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination may materially adversely affect our ability to sell or lease the real estate or to borrow using the real estate as collateral. 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. Although we are generally indemnified by the current operators or tenants of our properties for contamination caused by them, these indemnities may not adequately cover all environmental costs. We may also experience environmental liabilities arising from conditions not known to us.

The impact of the comprehensive healthcare regulation enacted in 2010 on us and operators and tenants cannot accurately be predicted.

Legislative proposals are introduced or proposed in Congress and in some state legislatures each year that would affect major changes in the healthcare system, either nationally or at the state level. Notably, in March 2010, President Obama signed into law the Affordable Care Act. The passage of the Affordable Care Act has resulted in comprehensive reform legislation that is expanding healthcare coverage to millions of currently uninsured people beginning in 2014 and that provides for significant changes to the U.S. healthcare system over the next ten years. To help fund this expansion, the Affordable Care Act outlines certain reductions in Medicare reimbursements for various healthcare providers, including long-term acute care hospitals and skilled nursing facilities, as well as certain other changes to Medicare payment methodologies. This comprehensive healthcare legislation provides for extensive future rulemaking by regulatory authorities, and also may be altered or amended. We cannot accurately predict whether any pending legislative proposals will be adopted or, if adopted, what effect, if any, these proposals would have on our operators and tenants and, thus, our business. Similarly, while we can anticipate that some of the rulemaking that will be promulgated by regulatory authorities

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will affect our operators and tenants and the manner in which they are reimbursed by the federal healthcare programs, we cannot accurately predict today the impact of those regulations on our operators and tenants and thus on our business.

The Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of the individual mandate while striking down the provisions linking federal funding of state Medicaid programs with a federally mandated expansion of those programs has not reduced the uncertain impact that the law will have on healthcare delivery systems over the next decade. We can expect that the federal authorities will continue to implement the law, but, because of the Supreme Court's mixed ruling, the implementation will take longer than originally expected, with a commensurate increase in the period of uncertainty regarding the law's full long-term financial impact on the delivery of and payment for healthcare.

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, 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 processing, transmission and storage of confidential tenant and other customer information, such as individually identifiable information, including 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 be able to 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. 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 material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to certain provisions of Maryland law and our charter relating to business combinations.

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.

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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.

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 material 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 also could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital and could materially adversely affect the value of our common stock.

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 ten-year period beginning on the date we acquire certain companies, we recognize 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.

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;

Whether the expected risk-adjusted return exceeds our cost of capital;

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Whether the rent or operating income provides a competitive market return to our investors;

Duration, rental rates, operator and tenant quality and other attributes of in-place leases, including master lease structures;

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 operator or tenant;

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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The following summarizes our property and direct financing lease ("DFL") investments as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 (square feet and dollars in thousands).

Facility Location	Number of Facilities	Capacity	Gross Asset Value ⁽¹⁾	Rental Revenues ⁽²⁾	Operating Expenses
<i>Senior housing real estate:</i>		<i>(Units)</i>			
California	34	3,670	\$ 632,647	\$ 69,314	\$ 1,977
Texas	34	4,266	535,010	58,116	
Florida	28	3,570	473,799	45,414	
Oregon	31	2,430	356,955	30,030	276
Virginia	11	1,419	285,770	22,888	51
Washington	20	1,433	235,838	19,075	1
Colorado	7	1,069	212,622	20,069	
Illinois	11	999	194,419	17,582	
New Jersey	8	802	176,332	12,832	62
Georgia	19	1,108	162,435	12,624	3
Other (31 States)	128	12,271	1,821,104	176,335	1,041
	331	33,037	5,086,931	484,279	3,411
<i>Senior housing RIDEA:</i>					
Other (6 States)	20	4,618	701,478	145,938	91,879
<i>Senior housing DFL⁽³⁾:</i>					
Maryland	13	1,089	252,037	20,603	2
New Jersey	8	676	189,252	14,784	121
Illinois	10	938	176,654	14,440	
Florida	14	1,203	160,446	13,195	63
Pennsylvania	10	725	145,997	12,365	
Ohio	11	961	141,031	11,100	25
Other (12 States)	27	2,335	414,767	32,090	102
	93	7,927	1,480,184	118,577	313
<i>Total senior housing</i>	444	45,582	\$ 7,268,593	\$ 748,794	\$ 95,603
<i>Post-acute/skilled nursing real estate:</i>		<i>(Beds)</i>			
Virginia	9	932	\$ 58,377	\$ 6,853	\$
Indiana ⁽⁴⁾	8	873	46,964	8,326	
Ohio	6	577	30,863	4,952	11
Nevada	2	303	16,363	3,050	
Colorado	2	216	13,800	1,800	
Other (6 States)	7	717	25,314	4,201	2,002
	34	3,618	191,681	29,182	2,013
<i>Post-acute/skilled nursing DFL⁽³⁾:</i>					
Pennsylvania	43	6,916	1,235,099	116,981	
Illinois	26	3,244	716,196	65,492	
Ohio	44	5,005	653,493	60,958	133
Michigan	27	3,159	590,477	53,193	
Florida	27	3,491	557,271	51,683	10

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Other (24 States)	101	13,133	1,796,788	164,316	329
	268	34,948	5,549,324	512,623	472
<i>Total post-acute/skilled nursing</i>	302	38,566	\$ 5,741,005	\$ 541,805	\$ 2,485

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Facility Location	Number of Facilities	Capacity (Sq. Ft.)	Gross Asset Value ⁽¹⁾	Rental Revenues ⁽²⁾	Operating Expenses
<i>Life science:</i>					
California	100	6,326	\$ 3,071,261	\$ 279,378	\$ 54,005
Utah	10	669	114,480	15,658	1,924
Other (2 States) ⁽⁴⁾	1	85	38,720	1,843	1,027
<i>Total life science</i>	111	7,080	\$ 3,224,461	\$ 296,879	\$ 56,956
<i>Medical office:</i>					
		(Sq. Ft.)			
Texas	48	4,280	\$ 686,752	\$ 98,876	\$ 44,851
California	15	871	224,462	26,301	12,349
Utah	28	1,292	194,044	26,780	7,842
Colorado	16	1,080	191,322	27,897	11,351
Washington	6	651	156,622	28,798	10,664
Tennessee	16	1,373	148,759	26,371	11,307
Other (21 States and Mexico) ⁽⁴⁾	77	4,547	807,710	117,311	41,012
<i>Total medical office</i>	206	14,094	\$ 2,409,671	\$ 352,334	\$ 139,376
<i>Hospital:</i>					
		(Beds)			
Texas	4	906	\$ 230,019	\$ 17,027	\$ 3,683
California	2	111	143,500	18,654	
Louisiana	2	79	31,616	2,699	121
Other (5 States)	5	369	57,125	10,677	
	13	1,465	\$ 462,260	\$ 49,057	\$ 3,804
<i>Hospital DFL⁽³⁾:</i>					
Other (3 States)	3	756	123,891	23,003	58
<i>Total hospital</i>	16	2,221	\$ 586,151	\$ 72,060	\$ 3,862
Total properties	1,079		\$ 19,229,881	\$ 2,011,872	\$ 298,282

(1)

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Represents gross real estate and the carrying value of DFLs. Gross real estate represents the carrying amount of real estate after adding back accumulated depreciation and amortization.

- (2) Rental revenues represent the combined amount of rental and related revenues, tenant recoveries, resident fees and services and income from direct financing leases.
- (3) Represents leased properties that are classified as DFLs.
- (4) Includes properties with a portion that has been taken out of redevelopment and placed into service.

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

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
<i>Senior housing</i> ⁽¹⁾ :					
Average annual rent per unit ⁽²⁾	\$ 13,174	\$ 13,140	\$ 14,431	\$ 12,675	\$ 11,936
Average capacity (units) ⁽³⁾	45,400	36,694	30,167	24,356	24,112
<i>Post-acute/skilled nursing</i> ⁽¹⁾ :					
Average annual rent per bed ⁽²⁾	\$ 12,218	\$ 11,802	\$ 12,669	\$ 7,118	\$ 7,063
Average capacity (beds) ⁽³⁾	38,464	38,459	26,167	3,675	3,644
<i>Life science</i> :					
Average occupancy percentage	92%	90%	90%	89%	91%
Average annual rent per square foot ⁽²⁾	\$ 44	\$ 45	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 43
Average occupied square feet ⁽³⁾	6,480	6,250	6,076	5,740	5,554
<i>Medical office</i> :					
Average occupancy percentage	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%
Average annual rent per square foot ⁽²⁾	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 26	\$ 26
Average occupied square feet ⁽³⁾	12,767	12,147	11,721	11,437	11,431
<i>Hospital</i> ⁽¹⁾ :					
Average annual rent per bed ⁽²⁾	\$ 38,437	\$ 37,679	\$ 36,974	\$ 36,273	\$ 32,984
Average capacity (beds) ⁽³⁾	2,175	2,087	2,084	2,064	2,041

- (1) Senior housing includes average units of 4,620, 4,626 and 1,545 for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, that are in a RIDEA structure in which resident occupancy impacts our annual revenue. The average resident occupancy for these units was 88%, 86% and 86% for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. All other senior housing, post-acute/skilled nursing and hospital facilities are generally triple-net leased to single tenants, which were substantially 100% leased.
- (2) Average annual rent is presented as a ratio of revenues comprised of rental and related revenues, tenant recoveries and income from direct financing leases 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 above and below market lease intangibles and DFL interest accretion). Average annual rent for properties operated under a RIDEA structure is calculated based on NOI divided by the average capacity of the facilities.
- (3) Capacity for senior housing facilities is measured in available units (e.g., studio, one or two bedroom units). Capacity for post-acute/skilled nursing and hospitals is measured in available bed count. Capacity for life science facilities and MOBs is measured in square feet. Average capacity for senior housing, post-acute/skilled nursing and hospitals is as reported by the respective tenants or operators for the twelve month period and one quarter in arrears from the periods presented.

Table of Contents**Development Properties**

The following table sets forth the properties owned by us in our life science, medical office and hospital segments as of December 31, 2013 that are currently under development or redevelopment (dollars and square feet in thousands):

Name of Project	Location	Estimated Completion Date ⁽¹⁾	Estimated Rentable Sq. Ft.	Investment To Date	Estimated Total Investment
<i>Life science:</i>					
Durham Research Lab ⁽²⁾	Durham, NC	1Q 2014	28	\$ 14,236	\$ 17,072
Ridgeview	Poway, CA	2Q 2014	115	14,457	22,937
Carmichael II ⁽²⁾	Durham, NC	4Q 2014	77	9,447	29,733
1030 Massachusetts Avenue ⁽²⁾	Cambridge, MA	1Q 2015	53	26,041	29,013
<i>Medical office:</i>					
Alaska ⁽²⁾	Anchorage, AK	1Q 2014	32	8,046	9,561
Folsom	Sacramento, CA	1Q 2014	92	37,005	39,251
Bayfront ⁽²⁾	St. Petersburg, FL	4Q 2014	135	12,493	21,850
Delta Point ⁽²⁾	Las Vegas, NV	4Q 2014	60	18,111	23,111
<i>Post-acute/skilled nursing:</i>					
Anderson II	Anderson, IN	1Q 2014	N/A	7,185	9,090
				\$ 147,021	\$ 201,618

(1) For development projects, management's estimate of the date the core and shell structure improvements are expected to be completed. For redevelopment projects, management's estimate of the time in which major construction activity in relation to the scope of the project has been substantially completed. There are no assurances that any of these projects will be completed on schedule or within estimated amounts.

(2) Represents a portion of the facility.

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Tenant Lease Expirations

The following table shows tenant lease expirations, including those related to DFLs, for the next 10 years and thereafter at our leased properties, assuming that none of the tenants exercise any of their renewal options (dollars and square feet in thousands). See "Tenant Purchase Options" section of Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on leases subject to purchase options.

Segment	Total	Expiration Year										
		2014 ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Thereafter
Senior housing⁽²⁾:												
Properties	424		1	14	8	37	10	43	16	3	8	284
Base rent ⁽³⁾	\$ 551,615	\$	\$ 214	\$ 16,838	\$ 10,574	\$ 79,050	\$ 14,884	\$ 68,823	\$ 18,224	\$ 3,221	\$ 22,991	\$ 316,796
% of segment base rent	100			3	2	14	3	12	3	1	4	58
Post-acute/skilled:												
Properties	302		1	1		2	21	5		4		268
Base rent ⁽³⁾	\$ 473,686	\$	\$ 462	\$ 330	\$	\$ 1,139	\$ 18,415	\$ 5,513	\$	\$ 3,179	\$	\$ 444,648
% of segment base rent	100						4	1		1		94
Life science:												
Square feet	6,545	420	714	382	852	613	259	974	557	280	769	725
Base rent ⁽³⁾	\$ 241,193	\$ 9,489	\$ 24,352	\$ 9,872	\$ 28,901	\$ 28,182	\$ 7,916	\$ 44,928	\$ 31,633	\$ 8,618	\$ 32,969	\$ 14,333
% of segment base rent	100	4	10	4	12	12	3	19	13	3	14	6
Medical office:												
Square feet	12,921	2,516	1,654	1,547	1,626	1,667	903	1,113	436	553	335	571
Base rent ⁽³⁾	\$ 288,780	\$ 56,917	\$ 38,014	\$ 34,238	\$ 37,165	\$ 35,904	\$ 19,701	\$ 23,172	\$ 10,442	\$ 12,831	\$ 7,159	\$ 13,237
% of segment base rent	100	20	13	12	13	12	7	8	4	4	2	5
Hospital:												
Properties	17				3		5	1	1	2		5
Base rent ⁽³⁾	\$ 66,842	\$	\$	\$	\$ 10,153	\$	\$ 7,194	\$ 5,471	\$ 1,118	\$ 8,906	\$	\$ 34,000
% of segment base rent	100				15		11	8	2	13		51
Total:												
Base rent ⁽³⁾	\$ 1,622,116	\$ 66,406	\$ 63,042	\$ 61,278	\$ 86,793	\$ 144,275	\$ 68,110	\$ 147,907	\$ 61,417	\$ 36,755	\$ 63,119	\$ 823,014
% of total base rent	100	4	4	4	5	9	4	9	4	2	4	51

(1) Includes month-to-month leases.

(2) Excludes RIDEA facilities with annualized NOI of \$53.3 million.

(3) 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 direct financing leases 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 above and below market lease intangibles, DFL interest accretion and deferred revenues).

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The following is a graphical presentation of our total tenant lease expirations (as presented above) for the next 10 years and thereafter at our leased properties, assuming that none of the tenants exercise any of their renewal options (dollars in millions):

We specifically incorporate by reference into this section the information set forth in Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation, included in this report.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

We are involved from time-to-time in legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business, including, but not limited to commercial disputes, environmental matters, and litigation in connection with transactions including acquisitions and divestitures. We believe that such existing legal proceedings will not have a material adverse impact on our financial position or our results of operations. We record a liability when a loss is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

See litigation matter under the heading "Legal Proceedings" 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.

Table of Contents**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. Set forth below for the fiscal quarters indicated are the reported high and low sales prices per share of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

	2013		2012		2011	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 49.91	\$ 45.22	\$ 42.75	\$ 38.72	\$ 38.29	\$ 35.81
Second Quarter	56.06	41.50	44.15	37.81	40.75	35.00
Third Quarter	47.45	38.93	47.75	43.59	38.23	28.76
Fourth Quarter	43.29	35.50	46.15	43.31	41.98	32.66

At January 31, 2014, we had approximately 10,516 stockholders of record and there were approximately 235,324 beneficial holders of our common stock.

Dividends (Distributions)

It has been our policy to declare quarterly dividends to common stockholders so as to comply with applicable provisions of the Code governing REITs. The cash dividends per share paid on common stock are set forth below:

	2013	2012	2011
First Quarter	\$ 0.525	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.48
Second Quarter	0.525	0.50	0.48
Third Quarter	0.525	0.50	0.48
Fourth Quarter	0.525	0.50	0.48
Total	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.92

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,		
	2013	2012	2011
Ordinary dividends	\$ 1.8127	\$ 1.4618	\$ 0.9259
Capital gain dividends	0.1516	0.0495	0.2448
Nondividend distributions	0.1357	0.4887	0.7493
	\$ 2.1000	\$ 2.0000	\$ 1.9200

On January 30, 2014, we announced that our Board of Directors declared a quarterly common stock cash dividend of \$0.545 per share. The annualized distribution rate per share for 2014 increased 3.8% to \$2.18, compared to \$2.10 for 2013. The common stock dividend will be paid

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on February 25, 2014 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 10, 2014.

Distributions with respect to our preferred stock can be characterized for federal income tax purposes as taxable ordinary dividends, capital gain dividends, nondividend distributions or a

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combination thereof. We redeemed all of our outstanding preferred stock on April 23, 2012. Following is the characterization of our annual preferred stock distributions per share:

	Series E		Series F	
	December 31,			
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Ordinary dividends	\$ 0.4383	\$ 1.4335	\$ 0.4292	\$ 1.4038
Capital gain dividends	0.0148	0.3790	0.0145	0.3712
	\$ 0.4531	\$ 1.8125	\$ 0.4437	\$ 1.7750

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, 2013.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

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, 2013	184,375	\$ 41.77		
November 1-30, 2013	106	41.71		
December 1-31, 2013	6,247	36.60		
Total	190,728	41.60		

(1) Represents restricted shares withheld under our 2006 Performance Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (the "2006 Incentive Plan"), to offset tax withholding obligations that occur upon vesting of restricted shares. Our 2006 Incentive Plan provides that the value of the shares withheld shall be the closing price of our common stock on the date the relevant transaction occurs.

Stock Price Performance Graph

The graph below compares the cumulative total return of HCP, the S&P 500 Index and the Equity REIT Index of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc. ("NAREIT"), from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2013. Total cumulative return is based on a \$100 investment in HCP common stock and in each of the indices on January 1, 2009 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.

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COMPARISON OF FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN

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

RATE OF RETURN TREND COMPARISON

JANUARY 1, 2009 DECEMBER 31, 2013

(JANUARY 1, 2009 = 100)

Stock Price Performance Graph Total Return

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Set forth below is our selected financial data as of and for each of the years in the five year period ended December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31, ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾				
	2013	2012	2011 ⁽³⁾	2010	2009 ⁽³⁾
Income statement data:					
Total revenues	\$ 2,099,878	\$ 1,879,970	\$ 1,694,418	\$ 1,224,717	\$ 1,118,513
Income from continuing operations	910,633	801,190	536,130	303,869	87,378
Net income applicable to common shares	969,103	812,289	515,302	307,498	109,069
Income from continuing operations applicable to common shares:					
Basic earnings per common share	1.97	1.80	1.25	0.87	0.18
Diluted earnings per common share	1.97	1.80	1.25	0.87	0.18
Net income applicable to common shares:					
Basic earnings per common share	2.13	1.90	1.29	1.01	0.40
Diluted earnings per common share	2.13	1.90	1.29	1.00	0.40
Balance sheet data:					
Total assets	20,075,870	19,915,555	17,408,475	13,331,923	12,209,735
Debt obligations ⁽⁴⁾	8,661,627	8,695,549	7,731,137	4,656,241	5,667,417
Total equity	10,931,134	10,753,777	9,220,622	8,146,047	5,958,609
Other data:					
Dividends paid	956,685	865,306	787,689	590,735	517,072
Dividends paid per common share	2.10	2.00	1.92	1.86	1.84

(1) Reclassification, presentation and certain computational changes have been made for the results of properties sold or held-for-sale reclassified to discontinued operations.

(2) The following are acquisitions that had a meaningful impact on our financial position and results of operations in the years in which they closed and thereafter:

During the fourth quarter of 2012, we acquired 129 senior housing communities, from a joint venture between Emeritus Corporation and Blackstone Real Estate Partners VI, an affiliate of Blackstone (the "Blackstone JV").

On April 7, 2011, we completed our acquisition of substantially all of the real estate assets of HCR ManorCare, which includes the settlement of our HCR ManorCare debt investments discussed below.

On January 14, 2011, we acquired our partner's 65% interest in HCP Ventures II, a joint venture that owned 25 senior housing facilities, becoming the sole owner of the portfolio.

(3) On November 9, 2011, we entered into an agreement with Ventas, Inc. ("Ventas") to settle all remaining claims relating to Ventas's litigation against HCP arising out of Ventas's 2007 acquisition of Sunrise Senior Living REIT. We paid \$125 million to Ventas, which was recorded as litigation settlement expense for the year ended December 31, 2011. On September 4, 2009, a jury returned a verdict in favor of Ventas in an action brought against us. The jury awarded Ventas approximately \$102 million in compensatory damages, which we recorded as a litigation provision expense during the year ended December 31, 2009.

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

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

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 expectations as identified by the use of words such as "may," "will," "project," "expect," "believe," "intend," "anticipate," "seek," "forecast," "plan," "estimate," "could," "would," "should" and other comparable and derivative terms or the negatives thereof. In addition, we, through our officers, from time to time, make forward-looking oral and written public statements concerning our expected future operations, strategies, securities offerings, growth and investment opportunities, dispositions, capital structure changes, budgets and other developments. Readers are cautioned that, while forward-looking statements reflect our good faith belief and reasonable assumptions based upon current information, we can give no assurance that our expectations or forecasts will be attained. Therefore, readers should be mindful that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that they are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. As more fully set forth in Part I, Item 1A., "Risk Factors" in this report, factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations contained in the forward-looking statements include:

- (a) Changes in global, national and local economic conditions, including a prolonged period of weak economic growth;
- (b) Volatility or uncertainty in the capital markets, including changes in the availability and cost of capital (impacted by changes in interest rates and the value of our common stock); which may adversely impact our ability to consummate transactions or reduce the earnings from potential transactions;
- (c) Our ability to manage our indebtedness level and changes in the terms of such indebtedness;
- (d) The effect on healthcare providers of recently enacted and pending Congressional legislation addressing entitlement programs and related services, including Medicare and Medicaid, which may, result in future reductions in reimbursements;
- (e) The ability of our operators, tenants 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;
- (f) The financial weakness of some operators and tenants, including potential bankruptcies and downturns in their businesses, which results in uncertainties regarding our ability to continue to realize the full benefit of such operators' and/or tenants' leases;
- (g) 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 operators, tenants and borrowers;
- (h) The potential impact of future litigation matters, including the possibility of larger than expected litigation costs, adverse results and related developments;
- (i) Competition for tenants and borrowers, including with respect to new leases and mortgages and the renewal or rollover of existing leases;

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- (j) 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 replace an existing operator or tenant upon default;
- (k) Availability of suitable properties to acquire at favorable prices and the competition for the acquisition and financing of those properties;
- (l) The financial, legal, regulatory and reputational difficulties of significant operators of our properties;
- (m) The risk that we may not be able to achieve the benefits of investments within expected time-frames or at all, or within expected cost projections;
- (n) The ability to obtain financing necessary to consummate acquisitions on favorable terms;
- (o) 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 joint venture partners' financial condition and continued cooperation; and
- (p) Changes in the credit ratings on U.S. government debt securities or default or delay in payment by the U.S. of its obligations.

Except as required by law, we undertake no, and hereby disclaim any, obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, changed circumstances or otherwise.

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:

Executive Summary

2013 Transaction Overview

Dividends

Critical Accounting Policies

Results of Operations

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Non-GAAP Financial Measure Funds from Operations

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Contractual Obligations

Inflation

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Executive Summary

We are a self-administered REIT that, together with our unconsolidated joint ventures, invests primarily in real estate serving the healthcare industry in the U.S. We acquire, develop, lease, manage and dispose of healthcare real estate and provide financing to healthcare providers. At December 31, 2013, our portfolio of investments, including properties owned by our Investment Management Platform, consisted of interests in 1,153 facilities.

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Our business strategy is based on three principles: (i) opportunistic investing, (ii) portfolio diversification and (iii) conservative financing. We actively redeploy capital from investments with lower return potential or shorter investment horizons into assets representing longer term investments with attractive risk-adjusted return potential. We make investments where the expected risk-adjusted return exceeds our cost of capital and strive to capitalize on our operator, tenant and other business relationships to grow our business.

Our strategy contemplates acquiring and developing properties on terms that are favorable to us. Generally, we prefer larger, more complex private transactions that leverage our management team's experience and our infrastructure. We follow a disciplined approach to enhancing the value of our existing portfolio, including ongoing evaluation of potential disposition of properties that no longer fit our strategy.

We primarily generate revenue by leasing healthcare properties under long-term leases with fixed and/or inflation indexed escalators. Most of our rents and other earned income from leases are received under triple-net leases or leases that provide for substantial recovery of operating expenses; however, some of our medical office and life science leases are structured as gross or modified gross leases. Operating expenses are generally related to MOBs and life science leased properties and senior housing properties managed by eligible independent contractors on our behalf ("RIDEA properties"). Accordingly, for such MOBs, life science facilities and RIDEA properties, we incur certain property operating expenses, such as real estate taxes, repairs and maintenance, property management fees, utilities, employee costs for resident care and insurance. Our growth for these assets depends, in part, on our ability to (i) increase rental income and other earned income from leases by increasing rental rates and occupancy levels; (ii) maximize tenant recoveries given underlying lease structures; and (iii) control operating and other expenses. Our operations are impacted by property specific, market specific, general economic and other conditions. At December 31, 2013, the contractual maturities in our portfolio of leased assets were 17% through 2017 (measured in dollars of expiring base rents).

Access to capital markets impacts our cost of capital and ability to refinance maturing indebtedness, as well as to fund future acquisitions and development through the issuance of additional securities or secured debt. Access to external capital on favorable terms is critical to the success of our strategy.

2013 Transaction Overview

Investment Transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we made investments of \$598 million, which included the following:

On May 2, 2013, we acquired £121 million (\$188 million) of Barchester Healthcare ("Barchester") debt investments at a discount for £109 million (\$170 million). On August 23, 2013, we acquired an additional investment in this loan of £9 million (\$14 million) at a discount for £5 million (\$8 million). On September 6, 2013, we received £129 million (\$202 million) from the par payoff of our Barchester debt investments; resulting in interest income of \$24 million primarily from the unamortized discounts.

On June 25, 2013, we funded the \$102 million second tranche of our 2012 mezzanine loan facility to Tandem Health Care, an affiliate of Formation Capital, as part of the recapitalization of a post-acute/skilled nursing portfolio. The funds from the second tranche were used to repay debt senior to our loan. The loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 12% and 14% per annum for the first and second transactions, respectively. The facility will have a total term of up to 63 months from the initial closing in July 2012. The mezzanine loan facility is subordinate to \$443 million of senior mortgage debt.

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In March 2013, we acquired the four remaining senior housing facilities from our previously announced 2012 Blackstone JV Acquisition for \$38 million.

We funded \$249 million to acquire a senior housing facility and marketable debt securities, and to fund construction and other capital projects, primarily in our life science, medical office and senior housing segments.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we sold 12 properties for \$96 million. In addition, in September 2013, we exchanged a 62-bed hospital located in Greenfield, Wisconsin for a 60-bed hospital located in Webster, Texas.

Financing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we repaid \$810 million of aggregate senior unsecured and mortgage debt notes with a weighted average interest rate of 5.7%.

On November 12, 2013, we issued \$800 million of 4.25% senior unsecured notes due in 2023. The notes were priced at 99.54% of the principal amount with an effective yield-to-maturity of 4.307%; net proceeds from this offering were \$789 million.

Dividends

Quarterly dividends paid during 2013 aggregated \$2.10 per share, which represents a 5% increase from 2012. On January 30, 2014, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.545 per common share. The annualized distribution rate per share for 2014 increased 3.8% to \$2.18, compared to \$2.10 for 2013. The dividend will be paid on February 25, 2014 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 10, 2014.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("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 of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic

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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 with respect to our level of influence or control of 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, 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 primary beneficiary analysis at a date other than at inception of the variable interest entity, 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 (either tenant or borrower) 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 control of the VIE to determine if we could rely on the financial information they provide. If the VIE has deficiencies in its internal control 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 control 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, (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 future minimum lease payments (excluding executory costs) are equal to 90% or more of the excess estimated fair value (over retained tax credits) of the leased building. 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 classification assessments were different, our lease classification for accounting purposes may have been different; thus 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 is reasonably assured and the tenant has taken possession or controls the physical use of a leased asset. For assets acquired subject to leases, we recognize revenue upon acquisition of the asset provided the tenant has taken possession or control of the physical use of the leased asset. If the lease provides for tenant improvements, we determine whether the tenant improvements, for accounting purposes, 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 physical leased asset until the tenant improvements are substantially completed. 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 the tenant improvements is subject to significant judgment. If our assessment of the owner of the tenant improvements for accounting purposes were 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

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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 are 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 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, future minimum lease payments are recorded as a receivable. For leases accounted for as DFLs, the net investment in the DFL represents receivables for the sum of minimum lease payments receivable and the estimated residual values of the leased properties, less the 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. Investments in DFLs are presented net of unamortized unearned income. The determination of estimated useful lives and residual values are subject to significant judgment. If these assessments for accounting purposes 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.

Loans and DFLs are placed on non-accrual status at such time as management determines that collectibility of contractual amounts is not reasonably assured. While on non-accrual status, loans and DFLs are either accounted for on a cash basis, in which income is recognized only upon receipt of cash, or on a cost-recovery basis, where cash receipts reduce the carrying value of the loan or DFL, based on management's judgment of collectibility.

Allowances are established for loans and DFLs based upon an estimate of probable losses on an individual basis if they are determined to be impaired. Loans and DFLs are impaired when it is deemed probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due on a timely basis in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan or lease. Determining the adequacy of the allowance is complex and requires significant judgment by us about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. The allowance is based upon our assessment of the borrower's or lessee's overall financial condition, resources and 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, as appropriate, the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's or DFL's effective interest rate, the fair value of collateral, general economic conditions and trends, historical and industry loss experience, and other relevant factors. While our assumptions are based in part upon historical data, our estimates may differ from actual results, which could be material to our consolidated financial statements.

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Real Estate

We make estimates as part of our allocation of the purchase price of acquisitions to the various components of the acquisition based upon the relative fair value of each component. The most significant components of our allocations are typically the allocation of fair value to the buildings as-if-vacant, land and in-place leases. In the case of the fair value of buildings and the allocation of value to land and other intangibles, our estimates of the values of these components will affect the amount of depreciation and amortization we record over the estimated useful life of the property acquired or the remaining lease term. In the case of the value of 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 as substantially completed and held available for occupancy and cease capitalization of costs upon the completion of the related tenant improvements.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Goodwill

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. Recoverability of real estate assets is measured by comparison of 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.

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 amount. Potential impairment indicators and qualitative factors include a significant decline in real estate valuations, restructuring plans, current macroeconomic conditions, state of the equity and capital markets or a significant decline in the value of our market capitalization. If we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, we apply the required two-step quantitative approach. The quantitative procedures of the two-step approach (i) compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill and, if necessary, (ii) compares the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill 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 is the implied value of goodwill and is used to determine the amount of impairment, if any. We estimate the fair value of the assets and liabilities in the reporting unit through various valuation techniques, including applying capitalization rates to segment net operating income, quoted market values and third-party appraisals, as necessary. The fair value of the reporting unit may also include an allocation of an enterprise value premium that we estimate a third party would be willing to pay for the company.

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The determination of the fair value of real estate assets and goodwill involves significant judgment. This judgment is based on our analysis and estimates of fair value of real estate assets and reporting units, 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

Investments in entities which we do not consolidate but have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies are reported under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, our share of the investee's earnings or losses is included in our 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 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 and as to whether a deficiency in fair value is "other-than-temporary" of investments in unconsolidated joint ventures 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 the 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) recognition of built-in gain associated with prior tax-free acquisitions of C corporations, and (iv) changes in tax laws. Adjustments required in any given period are included within the income tax provision.

Results of Operations

We evaluate our business and allocate resources among our five business segments: (i) senior housing, (ii) post-acute/skilled nursing, (iii) life science, (iv) medical office and (v) hospital. Under the senior housing, life science, post-acute/skilled nursing and hospital segments, we invest or co-invest primarily in single operator or tenant properties, through the acquisition and development of real estate, management of operations ("RIDEA") and by debt issued by operators in these sectors. Under the medical office segment, we invest or co-invest through the acquisition and development of MOBs that are leased under gross, modified gross or triple-net leases, generally to multiple tenants, and which generally require a greater level of property management. 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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We use net operating income from continuing operations ("NOI") and adjusted NOI to assess and compare property level performance, including our same property portfolio ("SPP"), and to make decisions about resource allocations and to assess and compare property level performance. We believe these measures provide investors relevant and useful information because they reflect only income and operating expense items that are incurred at the property level and present them on an unleveraged basis. We believe that net income is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to NOI. NOI should not be viewed as an alternative measure of operating performance to net income as defined by GAAP since NOI excludes certain components from net income. Further, NOI may not be comparable to that of other REITs or real estate companies, as they may use different methodologies for calculating NOI. See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional segment information and the relevant reconciliations from net income to NOI and adjusted NOI.

Operating expenses are generally related to MOB and life science leased properties and senior housing properties managed by eligible independent contractors on our behalf (RIDEA properties). We generally recover all or a portion of MOB and life science expenses from the tenants (tenant recoveries). The presentation of expenses as operating or general and administrative is 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.

Our evaluation of results of operations by each business segment includes an analysis of our SPP and our total property portfolio. SPP information allows us to evaluate the performance of our leased property portfolio under a consistent population by eliminating changes in the composition of our portfolio of properties. 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. 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) controls the physical use of at least 80% of the space) or 12 months from the acquisition date. Newly 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 certain non-property specific operating expenses that are allocated to each operating segment on a consolidated basis.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2013 to the Year Ended December 31, 2012

During the fourth quarter of 2012 and first quarter of 2013, we acquired a portfolio of 133 senior housing communities from the Blackstone JV (see additional information in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). The transaction closed in two stages: (i) 129 senior housing facilities during the fourth quarter of 2012 for \$1.7 billion; and (ii) four senior housing facilities during the first quarter of 2013 for \$38 million. The results of operations from the acquisitions are reflected in our consolidated financial statements from those respective dates.

Segment NOI and Adjusted NOI

The tables below provide selected operating information for our SPP and total property portfolio for each of our five business segments. Our consolidated SPP consists of 909 properties representing properties acquired or placed in service and stabilized on or prior to January 1, 2012 and that remained in operations under a consistent reporting structure through December 31, 2013. Our consolidated total property portfolio represents 1,079 and 1,071 properties at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and excludes properties classified as discontinued operations.

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Senior Housing

Results are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in thousands except per unit data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2013	2012 ⁽²⁾	Change	2013	2012 ⁽²⁾	Change
Rental revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 465,254	\$ 459,058	\$ 6,196	\$ 602,506	\$ 481,559	\$ 120,947
Resident fees and services	146,288	139,073	7,215	146,288	139,073	7,215
Total revenues	\$ 611,542	\$ 598,131	\$ 13,411	\$ 748,794	\$ 620,632	\$ 128,162
Operating expenses	(92,674)	(88,575)	(4,099)	(95,603)	(91,423)	(4,180)
NOI	\$ 518,868	\$ 509,556	\$ 9,312	\$ 653,191	\$ 529,209	\$ 123,982
Straight-line rents	(15,413)	(25,662)	10,249	(43,268)	(30,406)	(12,862)
DFL accretion	(14,750)	(18,812)	4,062	(14,750)	(18,812)	4,062
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	(1,196)	(1,432)	236	(681)	(1,320)	639
Adjusted NOI	\$ 487,509	\$ 463,650	\$ 23,859	\$ 594,492	\$ 478,671	\$ 115,821

Adjusted NOI % change 5.1%

Property count	310	310	444	439
Average capacity (units) ⁽³⁾	35,038	35,034	45,400	36,694
Average annual rent per unit ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 13,932	\$ 13,252	\$ 13,174	\$ 13,140

- (1) Represents rental and related revenues and income from DFLs.
- (2) From our past presentation of SPP for the year ended December 31, 2012, we removed two senior housing properties from SPP that were sold or classified as held for sale.
- (3) Represents average capacity as reported by the respective tenants or operators for the twelve-month period and a quarter in arrears from the periods presented.
- (4) Average annual rent per unit for operating properties under a RIDEA structure is based on NOI.

SPP NOI and Adjusted NOI. SPP NOI increased primarily as a result of rent increases related to new leases or leases recognized on a cash basis and increased NOI from RIDEA properties. SPP adjusted NOI improved primarily as a result of annual rent increases including increases from properties that were previously transitioned from Sunrise to other operators and increased NOI from RIDEA properties.

Total Portfolio NOI and Adjusted NOI. In addition to the impact of our SPP, our total portfolio NOI and adjusted NOI primarily increased as a result of our Blackstone JV Acquisition.

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Post-Acute/Skilled Nursing

Results are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in thousands, except per bed data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2013	2012 ⁽²⁾	Change	2013	2012 ⁽²⁾	Change
Rental revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 541,805	\$ 530,037	\$ 11,768	\$ 541,805	\$ 530,037	\$ 11,768
Operating expenses	(485)	(475)	(10)	(2,485)	(475)	(2,010)
NOI	\$ 541,320	\$ 529,562	\$ 11,758	\$ 539,320	\$ 529,562	\$ 9,758
Straight-line rents	(553)	(724)	171	(553)	(724)	171
DFL accretion	(71,305)	(75,428)	4,123	(71,305)	(75,428)	4,123
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	46	46		46	46	
Adjusted NOI	\$ 469,508	\$ 453,456	\$ 16,052	\$ 467,508	\$ 453,456	\$ 14,052

Adjusted NOI % change 3.5%

Property count	302	302	302	302
Average capacity (beds) ⁽³⁾	38,464	38,459	38,464	38,459
Average annual rent per bed	\$ 12,218	\$ 11,802	\$ 12,218	\$ 11,802

- (1) Represents rental and related revenues and income from DFLs.
- (2) From our past presentation of SPP for the year ended December 31, 2012, we removed 10 post-acute/skilled nursing properties from SPP that were sold or classified as held for sale.
- (3) Represents average capacity as reported by the respective tenants or operators for the twelve-month period and a quarter in arrears from the periods presented.

NOI and Adjusted NOI. SPP and total portfolio NOI and adjusted NOI primarily increased as a result of annual rent increases.

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Results are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (dollars and square feet in thousands, except per sq. ft. data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change
Rental and related revenues	\$ 240,777	\$ 240,145	\$ 632	\$ 251,919	\$ 246,811	\$ 5,108
Tenant recoveries	42,975	42,164	811	44,960	42,853	2,107
Total revenues	\$ 283,752	\$ 282,309	\$ 1,443	\$ 296,879	\$ 289,664	\$ 7,215
Operating expenses	(49,636)	(47,914)	(1,722)	(56,956)	(53,173)	(3,783)
NOI	\$ 234,116	\$ 234,395	\$ (279)	\$ 239,923	\$ 236,491	\$ 3,432
Straight-line rents	(11,604)	(8,590)	(3,014)	(11,347)	(9,730)	(1,617)
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	112	462	(350)	93	411	(318)
Lease termination fees	(194)	(175)	(19)	(194)	(175)	(19)
Adjusted NOI	\$ 222,430	\$ 226,092	\$ (3,662)	\$ 228,475	\$ 226,997	\$ 1,478

Adjusted NOI % change (1.6)%

Property count	102	102	111	109
Average occupancy	93.0%	91.4%	91.8%	89.6%
Average occupied square feet	6,219	6,108	6,480	6,250
Average annual rent per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 44	\$ 45	\$ 44	\$ 45

SPP NOI and Adjusted NOI. SPP NOI decreased primarily as a result of mark-to-market rent reductions on renewed leases. SPP adjusted NOI decreased primarily as a result of a \$4 million rent payment received in February 2012 in connection with a lease amendment and mark-to-market rent reductions, partially offset by annual rent escalations.

Total Portfolio NOI and Adjusted NOI. In addition to the impact of our SPP, our total portfolio NOI increased primarily as a result of rents on recent development projects placed in service during 2013 and 2012.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, 545,000 square feet of new and renewal leases commenced at an average annual base rent of \$27.43 per square foot compared to 392,000 square feet of expiring and terminated leases with an average annual base rent of \$32.83 per square foot.

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Medical Office

Results are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (dollars and square feet in thousands, except per sq. ft. data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2013	2012 ⁽¹⁾	Change	2013	2012 ⁽¹⁾	Change
Rental and related revenues	\$ 265,176	\$ 263,726	\$ 1,450	\$ 299,102	\$ 283,561	\$ 15,541
Tenant recoveries	46,719	46,615	104	53,232	49,447	3,785
Total revenues	\$ 311,895	\$ 310,341	\$ 1,554	\$ 352,334	\$ 333,008	\$ 19,326
Operating expenses	(118,643)	(117,901)	(742)	(139,376)	(132,132)	(7,244)
NOI	\$ 193,252	\$ 192,440	\$ 812	\$ 212,958	\$ 200,876	\$ 12,082
Straight-line rents	(1,472)	(4,381)	2,909	(3,161)	(5,258)	2,097
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	510	290	220	1,037	457	580
Lease termination fees	(23)	(314)	291	(23)	(314)	291
Adjusted NOI	\$ 192,267	\$ 188,035	\$ 4,232	\$ 210,811	\$ 195,761	\$ 15,050

Adjusted NOI % change 2.3%

Property count	181	181	206	206
Average occupancy	91.6%	91.3%	90.7%	91.2%
Average occupied square feet	11,395	11,351	12,767	12,147
Average annual rent per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 27

- (1) From our past presentation of SPP for the year ended December 31, 2012, we removed two MOB's that were placed into redevelopment in 2013, which no longer meet our criteria for SPP as of the date they were placed into redevelopment.

Total Portfolio NOI and Adjusted NOI. Total portfolio NOI and adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of the impact of our MOB acquisitions during 2012.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, 2.1 million square feet of new and renewal leases commenced at an average annual base rent of \$21.54 per square foot compared to 2.2 million square feet of expiring and terminated leases with an average annual base rent of \$22.06 per square foot.

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Hospital

Results are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in thousands, except per bed data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2013	2012 ⁽²⁾	Change	2013	2012 ⁽²⁾	Change
Rental revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 64,249	\$ 74,815	\$ (10,566)	\$ 69,603	\$ 77,872	\$ (8,269)
Tenant recoveries	2,457	2,326	131	2,457	2,326	131
Total revenues	\$ 66,706	\$ 77,141	\$ (10,435)	\$ 72,060	\$ 80,198	\$ (8,138)
Operating expenses	(3,812)	(3,506)	(306)	(3,862)	(3,513)	(349)
NOI	\$ 62,894	\$ 73,635	\$ (10,741)	\$ 68,198	\$ 76,685	\$ (8,487)
Straight-line rents	19,238	(554)	19,792	18,378	(1,134)	19,512
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	(6,725)	(347)	(6,378)	(6,824)	(447)	(6,377)
 Adjusted NOI	 \$ 75,407	 \$ 72,734	 \$ 2,673	 \$ 79,752	 \$ 75,104	 \$ 4,648

Adjusted NOI % change	3.7%
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Property count	14	14	16	15
Average capacity (beds) ⁽³⁾	2,132	2,056	2,175	2,087
Average annual rent per bed	\$ 37,151	\$ 37,091	\$ 38,437	\$ 37,679

- (1) Represents rental and related revenues and income from DFLs.
- (2) From our past presentation of SPP for the year ended December 31, 2012, we removed two hospitals from SPP that were sold or classified as held for sale.
- (3) Represents average capacity as reported by the respective tenants or operators for the twelve month period and a quarter in arrears from the periods presented. Certain operators in our hospital portfolio are not required under their respective leases to provide operational data.

SPP and Total Portfolio NOI and Adjusted NOI. SPP and total portfolio NOI primarily decreased due to a net \$12 million correction of an error that reduced previously recognized straight-line rents and to increasing amortization of below market lease intangibles related to our Medical City Dallas hospital. SPP and total portfolio adjusted NOI increased due to annual rent increases, a new lease on our Plano hospital and rents on our Fresno hospital that was placed in service in January 2013.

Other Income and Expense Items

Interest income. Interest income increased \$62 million to \$86 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase was primarily the result of interest income from the repayment of our Barchester loan in September 2013 (acquired earlier in 2013 at a discount), additional interest income earned from the second tranche of our mezzanine loan facility to Tandem Health Care in June 2013 and interest earned from our

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Four Seasons senior unsecured notes purchased in 2012 (see Notes 10 and 7, respectively, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information).

Interest expense. For the year ended December 31, 2013, interest expense increased \$19 million to \$435 million. The increase was primarily the result of increases in the average outstanding indebtedness during 2013 compared to 2012 and a decrease of capitalized interest in 2013 related to assets that were under development in our life science and medical office segments and were placed in service during 2013 and 2012. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in interest rates.

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Our exposure to expense fluctuations related to our variable rate indebtedness is mitigated by our interest rate swap contracts. For a more detailed discussion of our interest rate risk, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in Item 7A.

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

	As of December 31, ⁽¹⁾	
	2013	2012
Balance:		
Fixed rate	\$ 8,581,889	\$ 8,606,075
Variable rate	33,955	40,385
Total	\$ 8,615,844	\$ 8,646,460
Percent of total debt:		
Fixed rate	99.6%	99.5%
Variable rate	0.4	0.5
Total	100%	100%
Weighted average interest rate at end of period:		
Fixed rate	5.10%	5.23%
Variable rate	1.13%	1.49%
Total weighted average rate	5.08%	5.22%

- (1) Excludes \$75 million and \$82 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, of other debt that represents non-interest bearing life care bonds and occupancy fee deposits at certain of our senior housing facilities, which have no scheduled maturities. At December 31, 2013, \$72 million of variable-rate mortgages and £137 million (\$227 million) term loan are presented as fixed-rate debt as the interest payments under such debt have been swapped (pay fixed and receive float). At December 31, 2012, \$86 million of variable-rate mortgages and £137 million (\$223 million) term loan are presented as fixed-rate debt as the interest payments under such debt have been swapped (pay fixed and receive float); the interest rates for swapped debt are presented at the swapped rates.

Depreciation and amortization expense. Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$70 million to \$423 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase was primarily the result of the impact of our senior housing facility and MOB acquisitions during 2012.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased \$30 million to \$109 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The year ended December 31, 2013 included \$27.2 million of severance-related charges resulting from the termination of our former Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President (see Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information). The year ended December 31, 2012 included \$7 million related to an insurance recovery for previously incurred legal expenses.

Impairments. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we recognized impairments of \$1 million, included in discontinued operations, as a result of the reclassification of two MOBs to held for sale (see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information). During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized an impairment of \$8 million as a result of the planned disposition of a life science land parcel (see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information).

Other income, net. For the year ended December 31, 2013, other income, net increased \$15 million to \$18 million. The increase was primarily the result of gains from the sale of marketable equity securities during 2013 of \$11 million.

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Income taxes. For the year ended December 31, 2013, income taxes increased by \$7 million to \$6 million. The increase in income taxes was primarily due to the increase in taxable income of our TRS entities during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures. For the year ended December 31, 2013, equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures increased \$10 million to \$64 million. The increase was primarily the result of: (i) a one-time distribution received from a senior housing development joint venture that exceeded our investment balance and (ii) the improved operating performance from our HCR ManorCare equity investment.

Discontinued operations. Income from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$74 million, compared to \$46 million for the comparable period in 2012. The increase is primarily due to an increase in gains on real estate dispositions of \$38 million, partially offset by a decline in operating income from discontinued operations of \$8 million and impairment charges in discontinued operations of \$1 million.

Preferred stock dividends. On March 22, 2012, we announced the redemption of all outstanding shares of preferred stock. On April 23, 2012, we redeemed all outstanding shares of our preferred stock and paid all accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we incurred a redemption charge of \$10 million related to the original issuance costs of the preferred stock (this charge is presented as an additional preferred stock dividend in our consolidated income statements).

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2012 to the Year Ended December 31, 2011

During the fourth quarter of 2012, we acquired 129 senior housing communities from the Blackstone JV (see additional information in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). The results of operations from the acquisitions are reflected in our consolidated financial statements from those respective dates.

On April 7, 2011, we completed our acquisition of substantially all of HCR ManorCare's real estate assets; additionally, we purchased a noncontrolling equity interest in the operations of HCR ManorCare. On January 14, 2011, we acquired our partner's 65% interest in HCP Ventures II that resulted in the consolidation of HCP Ventures II. On September 1, 2011, we entered into management contracts with Brookdale with respect to 21 senior living communities (these 21 communities were acquired in January 2011 as part of our purchase of HCP Ventures II). For the communities that are in a RIDEA structure, the respective resident level revenues and related operating expenses are reported in our consolidated financial statements. See additional information regarding the HCR ManorCare Acquisition, HCP Ventures II purchase and the Brookdale RIDEA transaction in Notes 3, 8 and 12, respectively, to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The results of operations from our HCR ManorCare, HCP Ventures II and properties managed under a RIDEA structure are reflected in our financial statements from those respective dates.

Segment NOI and Adjusted NOI

The tables below provide selected operating information for our SPP and total property portfolio for each of our five business segments. Our consolidated SPP consists of 551 properties representing properties acquired or placed in service and stabilized on or prior to January 1, 2011 and that remained in operations under a consistent reporting structure through December 31, 2012. Our consolidated total property portfolio represents 1,071 and 917 properties at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and excludes properties classified as discontinued operations.

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Senior Housing

Results are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (dollars in thousands except per unit data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2012	2011 ⁽²⁾	Change	2012	2011 ⁽²⁾	Change
Rental revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 379,636	\$ 377,784	\$ 1,852	\$ 481,559	\$ 469,251	\$ 12,308
Resident fees and services	1,054	3,542	(2,488)	139,073	49,091	89,982
Total revenues	\$ 380,690	\$ 381,326	\$ (636)	\$ 620,632	\$ 518,342	\$ 102,290
Operating expenses	(613)	(1,052)	439	(91,423)	(33,372)	(58,051)
NOI	\$ 380,077	\$ 380,274	\$ (197)	\$ 529,209	\$ 484,970	\$ 44,239
Straight-line rents	(24,731)	(34,556)	9,825	(30,406)	(34,889)	4,483
DFL accretion	(6,863)	(9,052)	2,189	(18,812)	(17,918)	(894)
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	(1,569)	(1,569)		(1,320)	(1,466)	146
Lease termination fees					1,350	(1,350)
Adjusted NOI	\$ 346,914	\$ 335,097	\$ 11,817	\$ 478,671	\$ 432,047	\$ 46,624

Adjusted NOI % change	3.5%
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Property count	220	220	439	310
Average capacity (units) ⁽³⁾	25,091	24,988	36,694	30,167
Average annual rent per unit ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 13,850	\$ 13,452	\$ 13,140	\$ 14,431

- (1) Represents rental and related revenues and income from DFLs.
- (2) From our past presentation of SPP for the year ended December 31, 2011, we removed four senior housing properties from SPP that were sold or classified as held for sale.
- (3) Represents average capacity as reported by the respective tenants or operators for the twelve month period and a quarter in arrears from the periods presented.
- (4) Total portfolio average annual rent per unit for operating properties under a RIDEA structure is based on NOI.

SPP Adjusted NOI. SPP adjusted NOI improved primarily as a result of annual rent escalations and an increase in rental revenues from properties that were previously transitioned from Sunrise to other operators, partially offset by a decrease in additional rents.

Total Portfolio NOI and Adjusted NOI. Including the impact of our SPP, our total portfolio NOI and adjusted NOI for the year ended December 31, 2012 primarily increased as a result of 66 senior housing leased properties classified as DFLs that were acquired on April 7, 2011

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from HCR ManorCare and 127 senior housing communities acquired on October 31, 2012 and two senior housing communities acquired on December 4, 2012 from the Blackstone JV (see Notes 3, 4 and 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the HCR ManorCare Acquisition, the Blackstone JV acquisition and Net Investments in DFLs, respectively).

Additionally, HCP Ventures II was consolidated on January 14, 2011 (see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information), resulting in us recognizing rental and related revenues for the 25 leased properties commencing on that date. On September 1, 2011, for 21 of these 25 properties, we entered into management contracts in a structure permitted by RIDEA (see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information), resulting in the termination of the properties' leases. For these properties that are in a RIDEA structure, the resident-level revenues and related operating expenses are reported in our consolidated financial statements beginning on that date.

Table of Contents**Post-Acute/Skilled Nursing**

Results are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (dollars in thousands, except per bed data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2012	2011 ⁽²⁾	Change	2012	2011 ⁽²⁾	Change
Rental revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 28,182	\$ 27,825	\$ 357	\$ 530,037	\$ 388,633	\$ 141,404
Operating expenses	(14)	(14)		(475)	(419)	(56)
NOI	\$ 28,168	\$ 27,811	\$ 357	\$ 529,562	\$ 388,214	\$ 141,348
Straight-line rents	(724)	(1,025)	301	(724)	(1,025)	301
DFL accretion				(75,428)	(56,089)	(19,339)
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net				46	34	12
Adjusted NOI	\$ 27,444	\$ 26,786	\$ 658	\$ 453,456	\$ 331,134	\$ 122,322

Adjusted NOI % change 2.5%

Property count	34	34	302	302
Average capacity (beds) ⁽³⁾	3,634	3,664	38,459	26,167
Average annual rent per bed	\$ 7,557	\$ 7,314	\$ 11,802	\$ 12,669

- (1) Represents rental and related revenues and income from DFLs.
- (2) From our past presentation of SPP for the year ended December 31, 2011, we removed 11 post-acute/skilled nursing properties from SPP that were sold or classified as held for sale.
- (3) Represents average capacity as reported by the respective tenants or operators for the twelve month period and a quarter in arrears from the periods presented.

SPP NOI and Adjusted NOI. SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased year-over-year primarily as a result of rent escalations.

Total Portfolio NOI and Adjusted NOI. Including the impact of our SPP, our total portfolio NOI and adjusted NOI for the year ended December 31, 2012 primarily increased as a result of 268 post-acute/skilled nursing leased properties classified as DFLs that were acquired on April 7, 2011 from HCR ManorCare (see Notes 3 and 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the HCR ManorCare Acquisition and Net Investments in DFLs, respectively, and discussion regarding our share in the earnings of our interest in HCR ManorCare below under the caption "Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures").

Table of Contents**Life Science**

Results are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (dollars and square feet in thousands, except per sq. ft. data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2012	2011	Change	2012	2011	Change
Rental and related revenues	\$ 243,469	\$ 244,401	\$ (932)	\$ 246,811	\$ 245,942	\$ 869
Tenant recoveries	42,164	41,882	282	42,853	42,209	644
Total revenues	\$ 285,633	\$ 286,283	\$ (650)	\$ 289,664	\$ 288,151	\$ 1,513
Operating expenses	(47,913)	(49,123)	1,210	(53,173)	(52,796)	(377)
NOI	\$ 237,720	\$ 237,160	\$ 560	\$ 236,491	\$ 235,355	\$ 1,136
Straight-line rents	(8,590)	(14,685)	6,095	(9,730)	(14,971)	5,241
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	462	(1,066)	1,528	411	(1,123)	1,534
Lease termination fees	(175)	(7,011)	6,836	(175)	(7,011)	6,836
Adjusted NOI	\$ 229,417	\$ 214,398	\$ 15,019	\$ 226,997	\$ 212,250	\$ 14,747

Adjusted NOI % change 7.0%

Property count	101	101	109	104
Average occupancy	91.4%	90.5%	89.6%	89.6%
Average occupied square feet	6,108	6,050	6,250	6,076
Average annual rent per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 45	\$ 44	\$ 45	\$ 44

SPP and Total Portfolio NOI and Adjusted NOI. NOI increased primarily as a result of lease expansions and extensions and a decline in non-reimbursable operating expenses, partially offset by a decline in lease termination fees. Adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of a \$4 million rent payment in connection with a February 2012 amendment to a lease, annual rent escalations, lease expansions and extensions, and a decline in non-reimbursable operating expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, 978,000 square feet of new and renewal leases commenced at an average annual base rent of \$21.71 per square foot compared to 776,000 square feet of expiring and terminated leases with an average annual base rent of \$24.23 per square foot. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we acquired 77,000 square feet with an average annual base rent of \$9.79 per square foot.

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Medical Office

Results are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (dollars and square feet in thousands, except per sq. ft. data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2012	2011 ⁽¹⁾	Change	2012	2011 ⁽¹⁾	Change
Rental and related revenues	\$ 269,230	\$ 264,108	\$ 5,122	\$ 283,561	\$ 270,619	\$ 12,942
Tenant recoveries	45,478	46,183	(705)	49,447	47,749	1,698
Total revenues	\$ 314,708	\$ 310,291	\$ 4,417	\$ 333,008	\$ 318,368	\$ 14,640
Operating expenses	(119,316)	(118,776)	(540)	(132,132)	(127,784)	(4,348)
NOI	\$ 195,392	\$ 191,515	\$ 3,877	\$ 200,876	\$ 190,584	\$ 10,292
Straight-line rents	(4,206)	(5,615)	1,409	(5,258)	(5,834)	576
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	358	384	(26)	457	(130)	587
Lease termination fees	(314)		(314)	(314)	(212)	(102)
Adjusted NOI	\$ 191,230	\$ 186,284	\$ 4,946	\$ 195,761	\$ 184,408	\$ 11,353

Adjusted NOI % change 2.7%

Property count	182	182	206	186
Average occupancy	91.3%	90.8%	91.2%	90.9%
Average occupied square feet	11,494	11,411	12,147	11,721
Average annual rent per occupied sq. ft.	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 27

- (1) From our past presentation of SPP for the year ended December 31, 2011, we removed (i) three MOBs that were sold or classified as held for sale; and (ii) three MOBs that were placed into redevelopment in 2012, which no longer meet our criteria for SPP as of the date they were placed into redevelopment.

SPP NOI and Adjusted NOI. SPP NOI and adjusted NOI increased year-over-year primarily as a result of rent escalations and an increase in medical office occupancy.

Total Portfolio NOI and Adjusted NOI. Including the impact of our SPP, our total portfolio NOI and adjusted NOI increased primarily as a result of the additive effect of our MOB acquisitions during 2012.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, 2.2 million square feet of new and renewal leases commenced at an average annual base rent of \$21.94 per square foot compared to 2.1 million square feet of expiring and terminated leases with an average annual base rent of \$22.43 per square foot. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we acquired 1.1 million square feet with an average annual base rent of \$22.19 per square foot.

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Hospital

Results are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (dollars in thousands, except per bed data):

	SPP			Total Portfolio		
	2012	2011 ⁽¹⁾	Change	2012	2011 ⁽¹⁾	Change
Rental and related revenues	\$ 74,815	\$ 73,534	\$ 1,281	\$ 77,872	\$ 76,691	\$ 1,181
Tenant recoveries	2,326	2,297	29	2,326	2,296	30
Total revenues	\$ 77,141	\$ 75,831	\$ 1,310	\$ 80,198	\$ 78,987	\$ 1,211
Operating expenses	(3,506)	(4,328)	822	(3,513)	(4,330)	817
NOI	\$ 73,635	\$ 71,503	\$ 2,132	\$ 76,685	\$ 74,657	\$ 2,028
Straight-line rents	(554)	(882)	328	(1,134)	(1,503)	369
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	(347)	(347)		(447)	(447)	
 Adjusted NOI	 \$ 72,734	 \$ 70,274	 \$ 2,460	 \$ 75,104	 \$ 72,707	 \$ 2,397

Adjusted NOI % change	3.5%
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Property count	14	14	15	15
Average capacity (beds) ⁽²⁾	2,056	2,053	2,087	2,084
Average annual rent per bed	\$ 37,091	\$ 36,347	\$ 37,679	\$ 36,974

(1) From our past presentation of SPP for the year ended December 31, 2011, we removed two hospital properties from SPP that were sold or classified as held for sale.

(2) Represents average capacity as reported by the respective tenants or operators for the twelve month period and a quarter in arrears from the periods presented. Certain operators in our hospital portfolio are not required under their respective leases to provide operational data.

SPP and Total Portfolio NOI and Adjusted NOI. NOI and adjusted NOI increased for the year ended December 31, 2012 primarily as a result of rent escalations and the new leases that commenced in 2012 for two of our hospitals.

Other Income and Expense Items

Interest income. Interest income decreased \$75 million to \$25 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease was primarily the result of the following: (i) a decrease of \$54 million in income earned from and due to the settlement of our HCR ManorCare debt investments in 2011 and (ii) a decrease of \$43 million in income earned from and as a result of prepayment premiums and unamortized discounts recognized in April 2011 upon the early repayment of our loans to Genesis HealthCare. The decreases in interest income were partially offset by \$19 million of interest earned from our loan and senior unsecured notes investments in 2012 (see Notes 7 and 10, respectively, to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information).

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Interest expense. For the year ended December 31, 2012, interest expense increased \$717,000 to \$416 million. The increase was primarily due to an increase of \$13 million resulting from our senior unsecured notes offerings, net of related maturities of certain senior unsecured notes during 2011 and 2012. The increase was offset by the \$11 million write-off of unamortized loan fees related to a terminated bridge loan commitment in 2011 and a decrease resulting from the payoff of certain mortgage debt during 2011.

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Our exposure to expense fluctuations related to our variable rate indebtedness is substantially mitigated by our interest rate swap contracts. For a more detailed discussion of our interest rate risk, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in Item 7A.

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

	As of December 31, ⁽¹⁾	
	2012	2011
Balance:		
Fixed rate	\$ 8,606,075	\$ 7,166,349
Variable rate	40,385	502,919
Total	\$ 8,646,460	\$ 7,669,268
Percent of total debt:		
Fixed rate	99.5%	93.4%
Variable rate	0.5	6.6
Total	100%	100%
Weighted average interest rate at end of period:		
Fixed rate	5.23%	5.83%
Variable rate	1.49%	2.19%
Total weighted average rate	5.22%	5.59%

(1) Excludes \$82 million and \$88 million at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, of other debt that represents non-interest bearing life care bonds and occupancy fee deposits at certain of our senior housing facilities, which have no scheduled maturities. At December 31, 2012, \$86 million of variable-rate mortgages and £137 million (\$223 million) term loan are presented as fixed-rate debt as the interest payments under such debt have been swapped (pay fixed and receive float). At December 31, 2011, \$88 million of variable-rate mortgages are presented as fixed-rate debt as the interest payments under such debt have been swapped (pay fixed and receive float); the interest rates for swapped debt are presented at the swapped rates.

Depreciation and amortization expense. Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$8 million to \$354 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily the result of additive effects of our acquisitions during 2011 and 2012.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased \$17 million to \$79 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease was primarily due to an insurance recovery of \$7 million during 2012 for previously incurred legal expenses and a decrease of \$8 million in acquisition costs incurred during 2012 compared to similar costs incurred during 2011.

Litigation settlement and provision. On November 9, 2011, we entered into an agreement with Ventas to settle all remaining claims relating to Ventas's litigation against us arising out of Ventas's 2007 acquisition of Sunrise Senior Living REIT. As part of the settlement, we paid \$125 million to Ventas, which resulted in a charge for the same amount (see the information set forth under the heading "Legal Proceedings" of Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). No similar charges were recognized during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Impairments. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized an impairment of \$8 million as a result of the disposition of a life science land parcel (see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information). During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized an impairment of \$15 million related to a senior secured term loan as a result of concluding that the carrying value of the

loan was in excess of the fair value of the related collateral supporting the loan (see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information).

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Other income, net. For the year ended December 31, 2012, other income, net decreased \$10 million to \$3 million. The decrease was primarily the result of a gain of \$8 million resulting from our acquisition of our partner's 65% interest in and consolidation of HCP Ventures II in January 2011 (see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information) and \$6 million received in connection with a litigation settlement in June 2011 that represents proceeds owed to us from a prior sale of assets. No similar gain upon consolidation was recognized or settlements were received during the year ended December 31, 2012. The decreases were partially offset by a \$5 million charge during the year ended December 31, 2011 for an other-than-temporary impairment of marketable equity securities.

Income taxes. For the year ended December 31, 2012, income taxes decreased \$3 million to a benefit of \$2 million. The decrease in income taxes was primarily due to the tax benefit resulting from declines in taxable income of our TRS entities during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures. Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures is primarily the result of our equity interest in HCR ManorCare. The October 2011 CMS reduction of skilled nursing reimbursements under Resource Utilization Group-Version 4 ("RUGs-IV"), together with changes in requirements for the delivery of group therapy services, reduced HCR ManorCare's revenues and increased its therapy costs in 2012. HCR ManorCare partially mitigated these adverse impacts through a cost reduction program. Further, HCR ManorCare experienced increased exposure to general and professional liability claims resulting in higher charges in 2012, which, together with the circumstances discussed above, reduced our share in the earnings from our equity interest in HCR ManorCare.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures increased \$8 million to \$54 million. This increase primarily was the result of the full-year share of earnings from our interest in HCR ManorCare, Inc. compared to a partial-year in 2011 (see Notes 3 and 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information). Our share of earnings from HCR ManorCare (equity income) increases for the corresponding reduction of related lease expense recognized at the HCR ManorCare level.

Discontinued operations. Income from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$46 million, compared to \$18 million for the comparable period in 2011. The increase is primarily due to an increase in gains on real estate dispositions of \$28 million, partially offset by a decline in operating income from discontinued operations of \$1 million. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we sold real estate investments for \$151 million, compared to \$19 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal liquidity needs are to: (i) fund recurring operating expenses, (ii) meet debt service requirements, including \$487 million of senior unsecured notes and \$180 million of mortgage debt principal payments and maturities in 2014, (iii) fund capital expenditures, including tenant improvements and leasing costs, (iv) fund acquisition and development activities, and (v) make dividend distributions. We anticipate that cash flow from continuing operations over the next 12 months will be adequate to fund our business operations, debt service payments, recurring capital expenditures and cash dividends to stockholders. Capital requirements relating to maturing indebtedness, acquisitions, development and redevelopment activities may require funding from borrowings and/or equity and debt offerings.

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

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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 debt ratings. We also pay a facility fee on the entire revolving commitment that depends upon our debt ratings. As of January 31, 2014, we had a credit rating of BBB+ from Fitch, Baa1 from Moody's and BBB+ from S&P on our senior unsecured debt securities.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$1.1 billion and \$1.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The increase in operating cash flows is primarily the result of the following: (i) the impact of our investments in 2012 and 2013, (ii) assets placed in service during 2012 and 2013 and (iii) rent escalations and resets in 2012 and 2013, which increases were partially offset by increased debt interest payments. Our cash flows from operations are dependent upon the occupancy level of multi-tenant 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, 2013:

made investments of \$223 million (loans, development and acquisition of real estate), net of loan repayments of \$263 million and real estate sales of \$96 million;

paid dividends on common stock of \$957 million, which were generally funded by cash provided by our operating activities;

repaid \$852 million of mortgages and senior unsecured notes; and

raised \$800 million in senior unsecured notes.

Debt

Bank line of credit and Term Loan. Our \$1.5 billion unsecured revolving line of credit facility matures in March 2016 and contains a one-year extension option. Borrowings under the Facility accrue interest at LIBOR plus a margin that depends upon our debt ratings. We pay a facility fee on the entire revolving commitment that depends on our debt ratings. Based on our debt ratings at January 31, 2014, the margin on the Facility was 1.075%, and the facility fee was 0.175%. The Facility also includes a feature that will allow 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, 2013, we had no balance outstanding under this Facility.

On July 30, 2012, we entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of banks for a £137 million (\$227 million at December 31, 2013) four-year unsecured term loan (the "Term Loan") that accrues interest at a rate of GBP LIBOR plus 1.20%, based on our current debt ratings. Concurrent with the closing of the Term Loan, we entered into a four-year interest rate swap contract that fixes the rate of the Term Loan at 1.81%, subject to adjustments based on our debt ratings. The Term Loan contains a one-year committed extension option. The Term Loan was used to finance the purchase of our GBP denominated senior unsecured notes (see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information).

The Facility and Term Loan contain certain financial restrictions and other customary requirements. 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%, (iv) require a minimum Fixed Charge Coverage ratio of 1.5 times and (v) require a formula-determined Minimum Consolidated Tangible Net Worth of \$9.2 billion at December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with each of these restrictions and requirements of the Facility and Term Loan.

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Our Facility also contains cross-default provisions to other indebtedness of ours, including in some instances, certain mortgages on our properties. Certain mortgages contain default provisions relating to defaults under the leases or operating agreements on the applicable properties by our operators or tenants, including default provisions relating to the bankruptcy filings of such operator or tenant. Although we believe that we would be able to secure amendments under the applicable agreements if a default as described above occurs, such a default may result in significantly less favorable borrowing terms than currently available, material delays in the availability of funding or other material adverse consequences.

Senior unsecured notes. At December 31, 2013, we had senior unsecured notes outstanding with an aggregate principal balance of \$7.0 billion. Interest rates on the notes ranged from 1.21% to 6.98% with a weighted average effective interest rate of 4.97% and a weighted average maturity of six years at December 31, 2013. 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, 2013, we believe we were in compliance with these covenants.

Mortgage debt. At December 31, 2013, we had \$1.4 billion in aggregate principal amount of mortgage debt outstanding that is secured by 126 healthcare facilities (including redevelopment properties) with a carrying value of \$1.8 billion. Interest rates on the mortgage debt ranged from 0.69% to 8.69% with a weighted average effective interest rate of 6.19% and a weighted average maturity of three years at December 31, 2013.

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 and 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.

Other debt. At December 31, 2013, we had \$75 million of non-interest bearing life care bonds at two of our continuing care retirement communities and non-interest bearing occupancy fee deposits at two of our senior housing facilities, all of which were payable to certain residents of the facilities (collectively, "Life Care Bonds"). The Life Care Bonds are generally refundable to the residents upon the termination of the contract or upon the successful resale of the unit.

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The following table summarizes our stated debt maturities and scheduled principal repayments at December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

Year	Term Loan ⁽¹⁾	Senior Unsecured Notes	Mortgage	Total ⁽²⁾
2014	\$	\$ 487,000	\$ 179,525	\$ 666,525
2015		400,000	308,421	708,421
2016	226,858	900,000	291,738	1,418,596
2017		750,000	550,477	1,300,477
2018		600,000	6,583	606,583
Thereafter		3,850,000	65,242	3,915,242
	226,858	6,987,000	1,401,986	8,615,844
Discounts, net		(23,625)	(5,501)	(29,126)
	\$ 226,858	\$ 6,963,375	\$ 1,396,485	\$ 8,586,718

(1) Represents £137 million translated into U.S. dollars as of December 31, 2013.

(2) Excludes \$75 million of other debt that represents Life Care Bonds that have no scheduled maturities.

Derivative Financial Instruments. We use derivative instruments to mitigate the effects of interest rate and foreign exchange fluctuations on specific forecasted transactions as well as recognized financial obligations or assets. We do not use derivative instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

The following table summarizes our outstanding interest-rate and foreign currency swap contracts as of December 31, 2013 (dollars and GBP in thousands):

Date Entered	Maturity Date	Hedge Designation	Fixed Rate/Buy Amount	Floating/Exchange Rate Index	Notional/Sell Amount	Fair Value
July 2005 ⁽¹⁾	July 2020 October	Cash Flow	3.82%	BMA Swap Index	\$ 45,600	\$ (5,681)
November 2008	2016	Cash Flow	5.95%	1 Month LIBOR+1.50% 1 Month GBP	\$ 26,400	(2,703)
July 2012	June 2016	Cash Flow	1.81%	LIBOR+1.20%	£ 137,000	2,325
July 2012 ⁽²⁾	June 2016	Cash Flow	\$ 56,800	Buy USD/Sell GBP	£ 36,200	(2,756)

(1) Represents three interest-rate swap contracts with an aggregate notional amount of \$45.6 million which hedge fluctuations in interest payments on variable-rate secured debt due to overall changes in hedged cash flows.

(2)

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Currency swap contract (buy USD/sell GBP) hedges the foreign currency exchange risk related to a portion of our forecasted interest receipts on GBP denominated senior unsecured notes. Represents five foreign exchange contracts to sell £7.2 million at a rate of 1.5695 on various dates through June 2016.

For a more detailed description of our derivative financial instruments, see Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in Item 7A.

Equity

At December 31, 2013, we had 457.0 million shares of common stock outstanding. At December 31, 2013, equity totaled \$10.9 billion, and our equity securities had a market value of \$16.8 billion.

As of December 31, 2013, there were a total of 4 million DownREIT units outstanding in four limited liability companies in which we are the managing member. The DownREIT units are

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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).

Shelf Registration

We have a prospectus that we filed with the SEC as part of a registration statement on Form S-3ASR, using a shelf registration process which expires in July 2015. Under the "shelf" process, we have the option to sell any one or a combination of the securities described in the prospectus in one or more offerings. The securities described in the prospectus include common stock, preferred stock, depositary shares, debt securities and warrants.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure Funds From Operations ("FFO")

We believe FFO applicable to common shares, diluted FFO applicable to common shares, and basic 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 uses 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 applicable to common shares (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains or losses from acquisition and dispositions of depreciable real estate or related interests, impairments of, or related to, depreciable real estate, plus real estate and DFL depreciation and amortization, with adjustments for joint ventures. Adjustments for joint ventures are calculated to reflect FFO on the same basis. 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. 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 severance-related charges, litigation settlement charges, preferred stock redemption charges, impairments (recoveries) of non-depreciable assets and merger-related items (defined below) ("FFO as adjusted"). Management believes FFO as adjusted is a useful alternative measurement. This measure is a modification of the NAREIT definition of FFO and should not be used as an alternative to net income (determined in accordance with GAAP).

Details of certain items that affect comparability are discussed under *Results of Operations* above. The following is a reconciliation from net income applicable to common shares, the most direct

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comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, to FFO and FFO as adjusted (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net income applicable to common shares	\$ 969,103	\$ 812,289	\$ 515,302
Depreciation and amortization of real estate, in-place lease and other intangibles:			
Continuing operations	423,312	353,704	346,055
Discontinued operations	5,862	12,808	11,340
Impairments of real estate	1,372		
DFL depreciation	14,326	12,756	8,840
Gain on sales of real estate	(69,866)	(31,454)	(3,107)
Gain upon consolidation of joint venture			(7,769)
Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	(64,433)	(54,455)	(46,750)
FFO from unconsolidated joint ventures	74,324	64,933	56,887
Noncontrolling interests' and participating securities' share in earnings	15,903	17,547	18,062
Noncontrolling interests' and participating securities' share in FFO	(20,639)	(21,620)	(20,953)
FFO applicable to common shares	\$ 1,349,264	\$ 1,166,508	\$ 877,907
Distributions on dilutive convertible units	13,276	13,028	6,916
Diluted FFO applicable to common shares	\$ 1,362,540	\$ 1,179,536	\$ 884,823
Diluted FFO per common share	\$ 2.95	\$ 2.72	\$ 2.19
Weighted average shares used to calculate diluted FFO per common share	461,710	434,328	403,864
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.29
Depreciation and amortization of real estate, in-place lease and other intangibles	0.93	0.85	0.89
Impairments on real estate and DFL depreciation	0.03	0.03	0.02
Gain on sales of real estate and upon consolidation of joint venture	(0.15)	(0.07)	(0.03)
Joint venture and participating securities FFO adjustments	0.01	0.01	0.02
Diluted FFO per common share	\$ 2.95	\$ 2.72	\$ 2.19
Impact of adjustments to FFO:			
Severance-related charges ⁽¹⁾	\$ 27,244	\$	\$ 4,827
Preferred stock redemption charge ⁽²⁾		10,432	
Litigation settlement and provision charges ⁽³⁾			125,000

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Merger-related items ⁽⁴⁾	5,642	26,596
Impairments ⁽⁵⁾	7,878	15,400

\$ 27,244 \$ 23,952 \$ 171,823

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
FFO as adjusted applicable to common shares	\$ 1,376,508	\$ 1,190,460	\$ 1,049,730
Distributions on dilutive convertible units and other	13,220	12,957	11,633
Diluted FFO as adjusted applicable to common shares	\$ 1,389,728	\$ 1,203,417	\$ 1,061,363
Diluted FFO as adjusted per common share	\$ 3.01	\$ 2.78	\$ 2.70
Weighted average shares used to calculate diluted FFO as adjusted per common share ⁽⁶⁾	461,710	433,607	393,237

-
- (1) Our Board of Directors terminated our former Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President on October 2, 2013. As a result of the termination, we incurred severance-related charges of \$27.2 million that include: (i) the acceleration of \$16.7 million of deferred compensation for restricted stock units and options that vested upon termination; and (ii) severance payments and other costs of approximately \$10.5 million. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.
- (2) In connection with the redemption of our preferred stock, during the year ended December 31, 2012, we incurred a redemption charge of \$10.4 million related to the original issuance costs.
- (3) The litigation settlement charge during the year ended December 31, 2011 relates to the Ventas settlement.
- (4) The year ended December 31, 2012 merger-related items of \$0.02 per share attributable to the Senior Housing Portfolio Acquisition include direct transaction costs and the impact of the negative carry of prefunding the transaction with the \$1.0 billion, or 22 million shares, common stock offering completed on October 19, 2012 on the calculation of weighted average shares. Proceeds from this offering were used to fund the Senior Housing Portfolio Acquisition. Merger-related items for the year ended December 31, 2011 are attributable to our HCR ManorCare Acquisition (incurred from January 1st through April 6th 2011), which include the following: (i) \$26.8 million of direct transaction costs, (ii) \$23.9 million of interest expense associated with the \$2.4 billion senior unsecured notes issued on January 24, 2011, proceeds from which were obtained to prefund the HCR ManorCare Acquisition, partially offset by (iii) \$24.1 million of income related to gains upon the reinvestment of the our debt investment in HCR ManorCare and other miscellaneous items.
- (5) The following impairments, net of recoveries had an impact on FFO:
- The impairment charge during the year ended December 31, 2012 relates to the sale of a land parcel in our life science segment.
- The impairment charge during the year ended December 31, 2011 relates to our senior secured loan to Delphis.
- (6) Our weighted average shares used to calculate diluted FFO as adjusted eliminate the impact of 30 million shares from our March 2011 common stock offering (excludes 4.5 million shares sold to the underwriters upon exercise of their option to purchase additional shares), which issuance increased our weighted average shares by 12.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Proceeds from this offering were used to fund a portion of the cash

consideration for the HCR ManorCare Acquisition.

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 below under *Contractual Obligations*.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

The following table summarizes our material contractual payment obligations and commitments at December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

	Total ⁽¹⁾	Less than One Year	2015-2016	2017-2018	More than Five Years
Term loan ⁽²⁾	\$ 226,858	\$ 226,858	\$ 226,858	\$	\$
Senior unsecured notes	6,987,000	487,000	1,300,000	1,350,000	3,850,000
Mortgage debt	1,401,986	179,525	600,159	557,060	65,242
Construction loan commitments ⁽³⁾	31,108	14,533	16,575		
Development commitments ⁽⁴⁾	20,708	20,708			
Ground and other operating leases	220,126	6,303	10,400	7,540	195,883
Interest ⁽⁵⁾	2,473,701	409,437	713,135	449,224	901,905
Total	\$ 11,361,487	\$ 1,117,506	\$ 2,867,127	\$ 2,363,824	\$ 5,013,030

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- (1) Excludes \$75 million of other debt that represents Life Care Bonds that have no scheduled maturities.
- (2) Represents £137 million translated into U.S. dollars as of December 31, 2013.
- (3) Represents commitments to finance development projects and related working capital financings.
- (4) Represents construction and other commitments for developments in progress.
- (5) Interest on variable-rate debt is calculated using rates in effect at December 31, 2013.

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, post-acute/skilled nursing and hospital leases require the operator or tenant 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 operator or tenant expense reimbursements and contractual rent increases described above.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the impact of new accounting standards. There were no accounting pronouncements that were issued, but not yet adopted by us, that we believe will materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

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 their fair value. See Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

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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 instruments' change in fair value. Assuming a one percentage point change in the underlying interest rate curve and foreign currency exchange rates, the estimated change

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in fair value of each of the underlying derivative instruments would not exceed \$6 million. See Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional analysis details.

Interest Rate Risk. At December 31, 2013, we are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates on the following: (i) properties with a gross value of \$83 million that are subject to leases where the payments fluctuate with changes in LIBOR that are partially offset by (ii) \$25 million of variable-rate senior unsecured notes and (iii) \$9 million of variable-rate mortgage debt payable (excludes \$72 million of variable-rate mortgage notes that have been hedged through interest-rate swap contracts). Additionally, our exposure to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates excludes our GBP denominated \$227 million (£137 million) variable-rate Term Loan that has been hedged through interest-rate swap contracts.

Interest rate fluctuations will generally not affect our future earnings or cash flows on our fixed rate debt and assets unless such instruments mature or are otherwise terminated. However, interest rate changes will affect the fair value of our fixed rate instruments. Conversely, changes in interest rates on variable rate debt and investments would change our future earnings and cash flows, but not significantly affect the fair value of those instruments. Assuming a one percentage point increase in the interest rate related to the variable-rate investments and variable-rate debt, and assuming no other changes in the outstanding balance as of December 31, 2013, our annual interest expense would increase by approximately \$1 million, or less than \$0.01 per common share on a diluted basis.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk. At December 31, 2013, our exposure to foreign currency exchange rates relates to forecasted interest receipts from our GBP denominated senior unsecured notes (see additional discussion of the Four Seasons senior unsecured notes in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Our foreign currency exchange exposure is mitigated by the forecasted interest and principal payments from our GBP denominated unsecured Term Loan (see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information), and a foreign currency swap contract for approximately 85% of the forecasted interest receipts from our Four Seasons senior unsecured notes through their non-call period, which ends on June 15, 2016.

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, 2013, the fair value and carrying value of marketable debt securities were \$281 million and \$244 million, respectively.

The principal amount and the average interest rates for our loans receivable and debt categorized by maturity dates is presented in the table below. The fair value for our senior unsecured notes payable is based on prevailing market prices. The fair value estimates for loans receivable and mortgage debt

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payable are based on discounting future cash flows utilizing current rates for loans and debt of the same type and remaining maturity.

	Maturity							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
	(dollars in thousands)							
Assets:								
Loans receivable (USD)	\$ 18,070 ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$ 107,314	\$ 236,281	\$ 5,960	\$	\$ 367,625	\$ 373,441
Weighted average interest rate	14.00%		% 7.82%	12.32%	8.00%		% 11.02%	
Debt securities held-for-sale (USD)								
	\$	\$	\$ 16,771	\$	\$	\$	\$ 16,771	\$ 16,994
Weighted average interest rate		%	% 4.43%		%	%	% 4.43%	
Debt securities held-for-sale (GBP)								
	\$	\$	\$ 215,109	\$	\$	\$	\$ 215,109	\$ 263,856
Weighted average interest rate		%	% 12.25%		%	%	% 12.25%	
Liabilities⁽²⁾:								
Variable-rate debt:								
Term loan (GBP)	\$	\$	\$ 226,858	\$	\$	\$	\$ 226,858	\$ 226,858
Weighted average interest rate		%	% 2.00%		%	%	% 2.00%	
Senior unsecured notes payable (USD)								
	\$ 25,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 25,000	\$ 24,978
Weighted average interest rate	1.21%		%	%	%	%	% 1.21%	
Mortgage debt payable (USD)								
	\$ 455	\$ 8,500	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 8,955	\$ 8,111
Weighted average interest rate	2.61%	0.80%		%	%	%	% 0.89%	
Fixed-rate debt:								
Senior unsecured notes payable (USD)								
	\$ 462,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 3,850,000	\$ 6,962,000	\$ 7,380,839
Weighted average interest rate	3.32%	6.57%	5.10%	6.03%	6.83%	4.50%	4.98%	
Mortgage debt payable (USD)								
	\$ 179,071	\$ 299,920	\$ 291,738	\$ 550,477	\$ 6,583	\$ 65,242	\$ 1,393,031	\$ 1,413,103
Weighted average interest rate	5.76%	5.86%	6.45%	5.68%	5.91%	4.51%	6.22%	
Interest-rate derivatives assets (liabilities):								
Variable-rate debt:								
Variable to fixed (USD)	\$	\$	\$ (2,703)	\$	\$	\$ (5,681)	\$ (8,384)	\$ (8,384)
Weighted average pay rate		%	% 5.95%		%	% 3.82%	% 4.51%	
Weighted average receive rate		%	% 3.34%		%	% 4.00%	% 3.79%	
Variable to fixed (GBP)	\$	\$	\$ 2,325	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2,325	\$ 2,325
Weighted average pay rate		%	% 1.81%		%	%	% 1.81%	
Weighted average receive rate		%	% 3.22%		%	%	% 3.22%	

- (1) Effective January 1, 2011, a senior secured loan to Delphis was placed on non-accrual status. For additional information regarding the senior secured loan to Delphis see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (2) Excludes \$75 million of other debt that represents non-interest bearing Life Care Bonds and occupancy fee deposits at certain of our senior housing facilities, which have no scheduled maturities.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report.

ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures

None.

ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer), to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired

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control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Also, we have investments in certain unconsolidated entities. Our disclosure controls and procedures with respect to such entities are substantially more limited than those we maintain with respect to our consolidated subsidiaries.

As required by Rules 13a-15(b) and 15d-15(b) of the Exchange Act, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2013. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, as of December 31, 2013, at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fourth quarter of 2013 to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer), we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992)*, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of HCP, Inc.
Long Beach, California

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of HCP, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, of the Company and our report dated February 11, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedules.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California
February 11, 2014

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ITEM 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all of our directors and employees, including our Chief Executive Officer and all senior financial officers, including our principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controller. We have also adopted a Vendor Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to our vendors and business partners. A current copy of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Vendor Code of Business Conduct and Ethics are posted on the Investor Relations section of our website at www.hcpi.com. 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 in the Investor Relations section of our website at www.hcpi.com.

We hereby incorporate by reference the information appearing under the captions "Directors and Executive Officers," "Board of Directors and Corporate Governance" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 1, 2014.

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation

We hereby incorporate by reference the information under the caption "Executive Compensation" in the Registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 1, 2014.

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

We hereby incorporate by reference the information under the captions "Security Ownership of Principal Stockholders, Directors and Management" and "Equity Compensation Plan Information" in the Registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 1, 2014.

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

We hereby incorporate by reference the information under the captions "Certain Transactions" and "Board of Directors and Corporate Governance" in the Registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 1, 2014.

ITEM 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

We hereby incorporate by reference under the caption "Audit and Non-Audit Fees" in the Registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 1, 2014.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits, Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules (2013)

- (a)(1) Financial Statements:
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Deloitte & Touche LLP
Financial Statements
Consolidated Balance Sheets December 31, 2013 and 2012
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
- Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
- (a)(2) Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation
Note: All other schedules have been omitted because the required information is presented in the financial statements and the related notes or because the schedules are not applicable.
- (a)(3) Exhibits:
- 2.1 Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 13, 2010, by and among HCP, Inc., HCP 2010 REIT LLC, HCR ManorCare, Inc., HCR Properties, LLC and HCR Healthcare, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed December 14, 2010).
 - 2.1.1 Amendment to Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 7, 2011, by and among HCP, Inc., HCP 2010 REIT LLC, HCR ManorCare MergeCo, Inc., HCR ManorCare, LLC, HCR Properties, LLC and HCR Healthcare, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed April 13, 2011).**
 - 2.2 Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of October 16, 2012, by and among BRE/SW Portfolio LLC, those owner entities listed on Schedule 1 thereto, HCP, Inc. and Emeritus Corporation; and First Amendment to such Purchase and Sale Agreement, by and among such parties, dated as of December 4, 2012 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2013).
 - 3.1 Articles of Restatement of HCP (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to HCP's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-182824, filed July 24, 2012).
 - 3.2 Fourth Amended and Restated Bylaws of HCP (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed September 25, 2006).
 - 3.2.1 Amendment No. 1 to Fourth Amended and Restated Bylaws of HCP (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2.1 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2007).
 - 3.2.2 Amendment No. 2 to Fourth Amended and Restated Bylaws of HCP (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2.2 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2009).

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- 3.2.3 Amendment No. 3 to Fourth Amended and Restated Bylaws of HCP (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed March 10, 2011).
- 3.2.4 Amendment No. 4 to Fourth Amended and Restated Bylaws of HCP (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed October 3, 2013).
- 4.1 Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1993, between HCP and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to HCP's Registration Statement on Form S-3/A (Registration No. 333-86654), filed May 21, 2002).
- 4.1.1 First Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 24, 2011, to the Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1993, by and between HCP and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed January 24, 2011).
- 4.2 Indenture, dated November 19, 2012, between HCP and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed November 19, 2012).
- 4.2.1 First Supplemental Indenture, dated November 19, 2012, between HCP and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed November 19, 2012).
- 4.2.2 Second Supplemental Indenture, dated November 12, 2013, between HCP and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed November 12, 2013).
- 4.3 Form of Fixed Rate Global Medium-Term Note (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed November 20, 2003).
- 4.4 Form of Floating Rate Global Medium-Term Note (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed November 20, 2003).
- 4.5 Form of Fixed Rate Global Medium-Term Note (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed February 17, 2006).
- 4.6 Form of Floating Rate Global Medium-Term Note (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed February 17, 2006).
- 4.7 Officers' Certificate pursuant to Section 301 of the Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1993, by and between HCP and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, establishing a series of securities entitled "6.00% Senior Notes due March 1, 2015" (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed February 28, 2003).
- 4.8 Officers' Certificate pursuant to Section 301 of the Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1993, by and between HCP and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, establishing a series of securities entitled "5⁵/₈% Senior Notes due May 1, 2017" (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed April 27, 2005).

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- 4.9 Officers' Certificate pursuant to Section 301 of the Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1993, by and between HCP and The Bank of New York, as trustee, setting forth the terms of HCP's Fixed Rate Medium-Term Notes and Floating Rate Medium-Term Notes (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed February 17, 2006).
- 4.10 Form of 6.30% Notes Due 2016 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed September 19, 2006).
- 4.11 Form of 6.00% Senior Notes Due 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed January 22, 2007).
- 4.12 Officers' Certificate (including Form of 6.70% Senior Notes Due 2018 as Annex A thereto), dated October 15, 2007, pursuant to Section 301 of the Indenture, dated as of September 1, 1993, by and between HCP and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as successor trustee to The Bank of New York, establishing a series of securities entitled "6.70% Senior Notes due 2018" (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.29 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895), filed October 30, 2007).
- 4.13 Form of 2.700% Senior Notes due 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed January 24, 2011).
- 4.14 Form of 3.750% Senior Notes due 2016 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed January 24, 2011).
- 4.15 Form of 5.375% Senior Notes due 2021 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed January 24, 2011).
- 4.16 Form of 6.750% Senior Notes due 2041 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed January 24, 2011).
- 4.17 Form of 3.75% Senior Notes due 2019 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed January 23, 2012).
- 4.18 Form of 3.15% Senior Notes due 2022 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed July 23, 2012).
- 4.19 Form of 2.625% Senior Notes due 2020 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed November 19, 2012).
- 4.20 Form of 4.250% Senior Notes due 2023 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed November 12, 2013).
- 10.1 Second Amended and Restated Director Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2009).*
- 10.2 Amended and Restated Executive Retirement Plan, effective as of May 7, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-08895) for the year ended December 31, 2003).*
- 10.3 2006 Performance Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Annex 2 to HCP's Proxy Statement (File No. 001-08895) for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on April 23, 2009).*
- 10.3.1 Form of CEO 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Performance Restricted Stock Unit Agreement with five-year installment vesting (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2009).*

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- 10.3.2 Form of CEO 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Performance Restricted Stock Unit Agreement with three-year cliff vesting (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2009).*
- 10.3.3 Form of Employee 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Performance Restricted Stock Unit Agreement with five-year installment vesting (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2009).*
- 10.3.4 Form of Director 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Director Stock Unit Award Agreement with four-year installment vesting (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended June 30, 2009).*
- 10.3.5 HCP, Inc. Terms and Conditions Applicable to Restricted Stock Unit Awards Granted Under the 2006 Performance Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2011).*
- 10.3.6 Form of CEO 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Time-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended June 30, 2011).*
- 10.3.7 Form of CEO 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Performance Restricted Stock Unit Agreement with five-year installment vesting (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2008).*
- 10.3.8 Form of CEO 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Performance Restricted Stock Unit Agreement with three-year cliff vesting (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2008).*
- 10.3.9 Form of Employee 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Performance Restricted Stock Unit Agreement with five- year installment vesting (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended (Filed No. 001-08895), for the year ended December 31, 2007).*
- 10.3.10 Form of Employee 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement with five-year installment vesting (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended June 30, 2006).*
- 10.3.11 Form of Non-Employee Director 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Award Agreement with five- year installment vesting, (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended June 30, 2006).*
- 10.3.12 Form of Non-Employee Directors 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Stock-For-Fees Program (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed August 2, 2006).*
- 10.3.13 Amended and Restated Stock Unit Award Agreement Granted Under 2006 Performance Incentive Plan, dated April 24, 2008, by and between HCP and James F. Flaherty III (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2008).*

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- 10.3.14 Form of CEO 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2012).*
- 10.3.15 Form of CEO 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Time-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2012).*
- 10.3.16 Form of Employee 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2012).*
- 10.3.17 Form of Employee 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2012).*
- 10.3.18 Form of Employee 2006 Performance Incentive Plan Time-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2012).*
- 10.3.19 Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, dated as of October 3, 2013, by and between HCP and Paul F. Gallagher (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2013).*
- 10.3.20 Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, dated as of October 3, 2013, by and between HCP and Timothy M. Schoen (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2013).*
- 10.3.21 Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2013, by and between HCP and James W. Mercer (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2013).*
- 10.3.22 Amended 2013 Restricted Stock Award Agreement, dated as of December 20, 2013, by and between HCP and Lauralee E. Martin.*
 - 10.4 Change in Control Severance Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2012).*
 - 10.5 Executive Bonus Program (incorporated herein by reference to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed January 31, 2008).*
 - 10.6 Amended and Restated Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan, amended as of July 25, 2012 (incorporated by reference to HCP's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-182824), dated July 24, 2012 and as supplemented on July 25, 2012).
 - 10.7 Form of directors and officers Indemnification Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended (File No. 001-08895) for the year ended December 31, 2007).*
 - 10.8 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of April 24, 2008, by and between HCP and James F. Flaherty III (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2008).*
 - 10.9 Employment Agreement, dated as of January 26, 2012, by and between HCP and Paul F. Gallagher (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File 001-08895), filed February 1, 2012).*

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- 10.9.1 Amendment No. 1, dated as of April 5, 2013, to the Employment Agreement, dated as of January 26, 2012, by and between HCP and Paul F. Gallagher (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File 001-08895), filed April 5, 2013).*
- 10.9.2 Term Sheet Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of October 3, 2013, by and between HCP and Paul F. Gallagher (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File 001-08895), filed October 3, 2013).*
- 10.9.3 Amendment No. 2, dated as of October 31, 2013, to the Employment Agreement, dated as of January 26, 2012, by and between HCP and Paul F. Gallagher (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2013).*
- 10.10 Employment Agreement, dated as of January 26, 2012, by and between HCP and Timothy M. Schoen (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File 001-08895), filed February 1, 2012).*
- 10.10.1 Amendment No. 1, dated as of April 5, 2013, to the Employment Agreement, dated as of January 26, 2012, by and between HCP and Timothy M. Schoen (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File 001-08895), filed April 5, 2013).*
- 10.10.2 Term Sheet Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of October 3, 2013, by and between HCP and Timothy M. Schoen (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File 001-08895), filed October 3, 2013).*
- 10.10.3 Amendment No. 2, dated as of October 31, 2013, to the Employment Agreement, dated as of January 26, 2012, by and between HCP and Timothy M. Schoen (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2013).*
- 10.11 Employment Agreement, dated October 25, 2012, by and between HCP, Inc. and James W. Mercer (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2012).*
- 10.11.1 Amendment No. 1, dated as of April 5, 2013, to the Employment Agreement, dated as of January 26, 2012, by and between HCP and James W. Mercer (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File 001-08895), filed April 5, 2013).*
- 10.11.2 Amendment No. 2, dated as of October 31, 2013, to the Employment Agreement, dated as of January 26, 2012, by and between HCP and James W. Mercer (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2013).*
- 10.12 Employment Agreement, dated as of October 2, 2013, by and between HCP, Inc. and Lauralee E. Martin (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File 001-08895), filed October 3, 2013).*
- 10.13 Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of HCPI/Utah, LLC, dated as of January 20, 1999 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-08895) for the year ended December 31, 1998).
- 10.14 Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of HCPI/Utah II, LLC, dated as of August 17, 2001, as amended (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed November 9, 2012).

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- 10.15 Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of HCPI/Tennessee, LLC, dated as of October 2, 2003 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2003).
- 10.15.1 Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of HCPI/Tennessee, LLC, dated as of September 29, 2004 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2004).
- 10.15.2 Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of HCPI/Tennessee, LLC, dated as of October 29, 2004 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-08895) for the year ended December 31, 2004).
- 10.15.3 Amendment No. 3 to Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of HCPI/Tennessee, LLC and New Member Joinder Agreement, dated as of October 19, 2005, by and among HCP, HCPI/Tennessee, LLC and A. Daniel Weyland (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.14.3 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended September 30, 2005).
- 10.15.4 Amendment No. 4 to Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of HCPI/Tennessee, LLC, effective as of January 1, 2007 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.12.4 to HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended (File No. 001-08895), for the year ended December 31, 2007).
- 10.16 Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of HC PDR MCD, LLC, dated as of February 9, 2007 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed April 20, 2012).
- 10.17 Stockholders Agreement, dated as of December 13, 2010, among HCP, Inc., HCR ManorCare, Inc. and certain stockholders of HCR ManorCare, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed December 14, 2010).
- 10.18 Credit Agreement, dated March 11, 2011, by and among HCP, as borrower, the lenders referred to therein, and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed March 15, 2011).
- 10.18.1 Amendment No. 1 to Credit Agreement, dated March 27, 2012, by and among HCP, as borrower, the lenders referred to therein and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed March 29, 2012).
- 10.18.2 Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement, dated May 7, 2013, by and among HCP, as borrower, the financial institutions referred to therein, and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended June 30, 2013).
- 10.19 Master Lease and Security Agreement, dated as of April 7, 2011, by and between the parties set forth on Exhibit A-1, Exhibit A-2, Exhibit A-3 and Exhibit A-4 attached thereto and HCR III Healthcare, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-08895), filed July 12, 2011).**

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- 10.19.1 First Amendment to Master Lease and Security Agreement, dated as of April 7, 2011, by and among the parties signatory thereto and HCR III Healthcare, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.59.1 to HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-08895) for the year ended December 31, 2011).
- 10.19.2 Second Amendment to Master Lease and Security Agreement, dated as of May 16, 2011, by and among the parties signatory thereto and HCR III Healthcare, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.59.2 to HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-08895) for the year ended December 31, 2011).
- 10.19.3 Third Amendment to Master Lease and Security Agreement, dated as of January 10, 2012, by and among the parties signatory thereto and HCR III Healthcare, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.59.3 to HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-08895) for the year ended December 31, 2011).
- 10.19.4 Fourth Amendment to Master Lease and Security Agreement, dated as of April 18, 2012, by and among the parties signatory thereto and HCR III Healthcare, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2012).
- 10.19.5 Fifth Amendment to Master Lease and Security Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2012, by and among the parties signatory thereto and HCR III Healthcare, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended June 30, 2012).
- 10.19.6 Sixth Amendment to Master Lease and Security Agreement, dated as of May 30, 2012, by and among the parties signatory thereto and HCR III Healthcare, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended June 30, 2012).
- 10.19.7 Seventh Amendment to Master Lease and Security Agreement, dated as of February 11, 2013, by and among the parties signatory thereto and HCR III Healthcare, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to HCP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-08895) for the quarter ended March 31, 2013).
- 10.20 Master Lease and Security Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2012, by and between HCPI Trust, HCP Senior Housing Properties Trust, HCP SH ELP1 Properties, LLC, HCP SH ELP2 Properties, LLC, HCP SH ELP3 Properties, LLC, HCP SH Lassen House, LLC, HCP SH Mountain Laurel, LLC, HCP SH Mountain View, LLC, HCP SH Oakridge, LLC, HCP SH River Valley Landing, LLC and HCP SH Sellwood Landing, LLC, as lessor, and Emeritus Corporation, as lessee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-08895) for the year ended December 31, 2012).**
- 10.20.1 First Amendment to Master Lease and Security Agreement, dated as of December 4, 2012, by and between HCPI Trust, HCP Senior Housing Properties Trust, HCP SH ELP1 Properties, LLC, HCP SH ELP2 Properties, LLC, HCP SH ELP3 Properties, LLC, HCP SH Lassen House, LLC, HCP SH Mountain Laurel, LLC, HCP SH Mountain View, LLC, HCP SH Oakridge, LLC, HCP SH River Valley Landing, LLC and HCP SH Sellwood Landing, LLC, as lessor, and Emeritus Corporation, as lessee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.40.1 to HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-08895) for the year ended December 31, 2012).**
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Company.
- 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Deloitte & Touche LLP.
- 23.2 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Ernst & Young LLP.

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31.1	Certification by Lauralee E. Martin, HCP's Principal Executive Officer, Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
31.2	Certification by Timothy M. Schoen, HCP's Principal Financial Officer, Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
32.1	Certification by Lauralee E. Martin, HCP's Principal Executive Officer, Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
32.2	Certification by Timothy M. Schoen, HCP's Principal Financial Officer, Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
99.1	HCR ManorCare, Inc. Financial Statements as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the three years in the periods ended December 31, 2013.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

*
Management Contract or Compensatory Plan or Arrangement

**
Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment with the SEC.

Filed herewith.

Furnished herewith.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: February 11, 2014

HCP, Inc. (Registrant)

/s/ LAURALEE E. MARTIN

Lauralee E. Martin,
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ LAURALEE E. MARTIN</u> Lauralee E. Martin	President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ TIMOTHY M. SCHOEN</u> Timothy M. Schoen	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ SCOTT A. ANDERSON</u> Scott A. Anderson	Senior Vice President Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ BRIAN G. CARTWRIGHT</u> Brian G. Cartwright	Director	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ CHRISTINE N. GARVEY</u> Christine N. Garvey	Director	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ DAVID B. HENRY</u> David B. Henry	Director	February 11, 2014
<u>/s/ MICHAEL D. MCKEE</u> Michael D. McKee	Director	February 11, 2014

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Signature	Title	Date
<hr/> <i>/s/ PETER L. RHEIN</i> Peter L. Rhein	Director	February 11, 2014
<hr/> <i>/s/ JOSEPH P. SULLIVAN</i> Joseph P. Sullivan	Director	February 11, 2014

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of HCP, Inc.
Long Beach, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of HCP, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. 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, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, 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, 2013, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 11, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California
February 11, 2014

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except share and per share data)**

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Real estate:		
Buildings and improvements	\$ 10,544,110	\$ 10,448,752
Development costs and construction in progress	225,869	236,859
Land	1,822,862	1,838,613
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,965,592)	(1,694,892)
Net real estate	10,627,249	10,829,332
Net investment in direct financing leases	7,153,399	6,881,393
Loans receivable, net	366,001	276,030
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures	196,576	212,213
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$1,529 and \$1,668, respectively	27,494	34,150
Cash and cash equivalents	300,556	247,673
Restricted cash	37,229	37,848
Intangible assets, net	489,842	551,737
Real estate and intangible assets held for sale, net	9,819	56,659
Other assets, net	867,705	788,520
Total assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 20,075,870	\$ 19,915,555
 LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Term loan	\$ 226,858	\$ 222,694
Senior unsecured notes	6,963,375	6,712,624
Mortgage debt	1,396,485	1,665,210
Mortgage debt and intangible liabilities on assets held for sale, net		13,063
Other debt	74,909	81,958
Intangible liabilities, net	98,810	104,180
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	318,427	293,994
Deferred revenue	65,872	68,055
Total liabilities ⁽²⁾	9,144,736	9,161,778
Commitments and contingencies		
Common stock, \$1.00 par value: 750,000,000 shares authorized; 456,960,648 and 453,191,321 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	456,961	453,191
Additional paid-in capital	11,334,041	11,180,066
Cumulative dividends in excess of earnings	(1,053,215)	(1,067,367)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(14,487)	(14,653)

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Total stockholders' equity	10,723,300	10,551,237
Joint venture partners	23,729	14,752
Non-managing member unitholders	184,105	187,788
Total noncontrolling interests	207,834	202,540
Total equity	10,931,134	10,753,777
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 20,075,870	\$ 19,915,555

(1) The Company's consolidated total assets at December 31, 2013 and 2012 include assets of certain variable interest entities ("VIEs") that can only be used to settle the liabilities of those VIEs. At December 31, 2013: other assets, net, \$1 million. At December 31, 2012: accounts receivable, net, \$2 million; cash and cash equivalents, \$10 million; and other assets, net, \$2 million. See Note 21 for additional details.

(2) The Company's consolidated total liabilities at December 31, 2013 and 2012 include liabilities of certain VIEs for which the VIE creditors do not have recourse to HCP, Inc. At December 31, 2013: accounts payable and accrued liabilities, \$9 million. At December 31, 2012: other debt, \$0.2 million; accounts payable and accrued liabilities, \$14 million; and deferred revenue, \$2 million. See Note 21 for additional details.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues:			
Rental and related revenues	\$ 1,128,054	\$ 997,767	\$ 986,432
Tenant recoveries	100,649	94,626	92,254
Resident fees and services	146,288	139,073	49,091
Income from direct financing leases	636,881	622,073	464,704
Interest income	86,159	24,536	99,864
Investment management fee income	1,847	1,895	2,073
Total revenues	2,099,878	1,879,970	1,694,418
Costs and expenses:			
Interest expense	435,252	416,172	415,455
Depreciation and amortization	423,312	353,704	346,055
Operating	298,282	280,716	218,701
General and administrative	109,233	79,395	96,059
Litigation provision			125,000
Impairments		7,878	15,400
Total costs and expenses	1,266,079	1,137,865	1,216,670
Other income, net	18,216	2,976	12,933
Income before income taxes and equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	852,015	745,081	490,681
Income taxes	(5,815)	1,654	(1,301)
Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	64,433	54,455	46,750
Income from continuing operations	910,633	801,190	536,130
Discontinued operations:			
Income before impairment losses and gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	5,879	14,198	15,257
Impairment losses on real estate	(1,372)		
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	69,866	31,454	3,107
Total discontinued operations	74,373	45,652	18,364

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Net income	985,006	846,842	554,494
Noncontrolling interests' share in earnings	(14,169)	(14,302)	(15,603)

Net income attributable to HCP, Inc.	970,837	832,540	538,891
Preferred stock dividends		(17,006)	(21,130)
Participating securities' share in earnings	(1,734)	(3,245)	(2,459)

Net income applicable to common shares \$ 969,103 \$ 812,289 \$ 515,302

Basic earnings per common share:			
Continuing operations	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.25
Discontinued operations	0.16	0.10	0.04

Net income applicable to common shares \$ 2.13 \$ 1.90 \$ 1.29

Diluted earnings per common share:			
Continuing operations	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.25
Discontinued operations	0.16	0.10	0.04

Net income applicable to common shares \$ 2.13 \$ 1.90 \$ 1.29

Weighted average shares used to calculate earnings per common share:			
Basic	455,002	427,047	398,446

Diluted	455,702	428,316	400,218
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See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(In thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 985,006	\$ 846,842	\$ 554,494
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Change in net unrealized gains (losses) on securities:			
Unrealized gains (losses)	1,355	7,776	(5,396)
Reclassification adjustment realized in net income	(9,131)		5,396
Change in net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges:			
Unrealized gains (losses)	6,435	(3,127)	(4,367)
Reclassification adjustment realized in net income	1,220	387	(1,033)
Change in Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan obligation	240	(356)	(495)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	47	249	(450)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	166	4,929	(6,345)
Total comprehensive income	985,172	851,771	548,149
Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(14,169)	(14,302)	(15,603)
Total comprehensive income attributable to HCP, Inc.	\$ 971,003	\$ 837,469	\$ 532,546

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY****(In thousands, except per share data)**

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Cumulative Dividends In Excess Of Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount						
January 1, 2011	11,820	\$ 285,173	370,925	\$ 370,925	\$ 8,089,982	\$ (775,476)	\$ (13,237)	\$ 7,957,367	\$ 188,680	\$ 8,146,047
Net income						538,891		538,891	15,603	554,494
Other comprehensive losses							(6,345)	(6,345)		(6,345)
Issuance of common stock, net			36,683	36,683	1,268,781			1,305,464	(3,456)	1,302,008
Repurchase of common stock			(136)	(136)	(4,855)			(4,991)		(4,991)
Exercise of stock options			1,157	1,157	29,639			30,796		30,796
Amortization of deferred compensation					20,034			20,034		20,034
Preferred dividends						(21,130)		(21,130)		(21,130)
Common dividends (\$1.92 per share)						(766,559)		(766,559)		(766,559)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests									(15,156)	(15,156)
Noncontrolling interests in acquisitions									1,500	1,500
Issuance of noncontrolling interests									14,028	14,028
Purchase of noncontrolling interests					(20,045)			(20,045)	(14,059)	(34,104)
December 31, 2011	11,820	285,173	408,629	408,629	9,383,536	(1,024,274)	(19,582)	9,033,482	187,140	9,220,622
Net income						832,540		832,540	14,302	846,842
Other comprehensive income							4,929	4,929		4,929
Preferred stock redemption	(11,820)	(285,173)				(10,327)		(295,500)		(295,500)
Issuance of common stock, net			42,468	42,468	1,739,357			1,781,825	(25,029)	1,756,796
Repurchase of common stock			(361)	(361)	(15,271)			(15,632)		(15,632)
Exercise of stock options			2,455	2,455	49,167			51,622		51,622
Amortization of deferred compensation					23,277			23,277		23,277

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Preferred dividends				(6,679)		(6,679)		(6,679)
Common dividends (\$2.00 per share)				(858,627)		(858,627)		(858,627)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests							(15,631)	(15,631)
Noncontrolling interests in acquisitions							42,734	42,734
Issuance of noncontrolling interests							1,584	1,584
Purchase of noncontrolling interests							(2,560)	(2,560)

December 31, 2012 \$ 453,191 453,191 11,180,066 (1,067,367) (14,653) 10,551,237 202,540 10,753,777

Net income				970,837		970,837	14,169	985,006
Other comprehensive income					166	166		166
Issuance of common stock, net	3,136	3,136	107,565			110,701	(3,683)	107,018
Repurchase of common stock	(242)	(242)	(10,196)			(10,438)		(10,438)
Exercise of stock options	876	876	16,626			17,502		17,502
Amortization of deferred compensation			39,980			39,980		39,980
Common dividends (\$2.10 per share)				(956,685)		(956,685)		(956,685)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests							(17,664)	(17,664)
Issuance of noncontrolling interests							12,472	12,472

December 31, 2013 456,961 \$ 456,961 \$ 11,334,041 \$ (1,053,215) \$ (14,487) \$ 10,723,300 \$ 207,834 \$ 10,931,134

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 985,006	\$ 846,842	\$ 554,494
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization of real estate, in-place lease and other intangibles:			
Continuing operations	423,312	353,704	346,055
Discontinued operations	5,862	12,808	11,340
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	(6,646)	(2,232)	(4,510)
Amortization of deferred compensation	39,980	23,277	20,034
Amortization of deferred financing costs, net	18,541	16,501	25,769
Straight-line rents	(39,587)	(47,311)	(59,173)
Loan and direct financing lease interest accretion	(86,314)	(95,444)	(93,003)
Deferred rental revenues	(2,843)	(1,655)	(2,319)
Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	(64,433)	(54,455)	(46,750)
Distributions of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	3,989	3,384	3,273
Gain upon consolidation of joint venture			(7,769)
Marketable securities (gains) losses, net	(11,350)		5,396
Gain upon settlement of loans receivable			(22,812)
Gain on sales of real estate	(69,866)	(31,454)	(3,107)
Foreign currency and derivative (gains) losses, net	533	43	(1,226)
Impairments	1,372	7,878	15,400
Changes in:			
Accounts receivable, net	6,656	(7,469)	2,590
Other assets	(58,290)	(3,814)	27,582
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	3,065	14,267	(47,103)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,148,987	1,034,870	724,161
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Other acquisitions of real estate	(64,678)	(186,478)	(113,324)
Cash used in the senior housing portfolio acquisition		(1,701,410)	
Cash used in the HCR ManorCare Acquisition, net of cash acquired			(4,026,556)
Cash used in the HCP Ventures II purchase, net of cash acquired			(135,550)
Development of real estate	(130,317)	(133,596)	(85,061)
Leasing costs and tenant and capital improvements	(64,557)	(61,440)	(52,903)
Proceeds from sales of real estate, net	95,816	150,943	19,183
Purchase of an interest in and contributions to unconsolidated joint ventures			(95,000)
Distributions in excess of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	14,102	2,915	2,408
Purchases of marketable securities	(16,706)	(214,859)	(22,449)
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	28,403		
Principal repayments on loans receivable	263,445	45,046	303,941
Investments in loans receivable	(322,775)	(218,978)	(369,939)
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash	619	3,705	(5,234)
Net cash used in investing activities	(196,648)	(2,314,152)	(4,580,484)

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Cash flows from financing activities:

Net borrowings (repayments) under bank line of credit	(454,000)	454,000	
Borrowings under term loan	214,789		
Issuance of senior unsecured notes	800,000	1,550,000	2,400,000
Repayments of senior unsecured notes	(550,000)	(250,000)	(292,265)
Repayments of mortgage and other secured debt	(302,119)	(155,565)	(169,783)
Issuance of mortgage and other debt	6,798		
Deferred financing costs	(7,300)	(27,565)	(43,716)
Preferred stock redemption		(295,500)	
Net proceeds from the issuance of common stock and exercise of options	114,082	1,792,786	1,327,813
Dividends paid on common and preferred stock	(956,685)	(865,306)	(787,689)
Issuance of noncontrolling interests	12,472	1,584	14,028
Purchase of noncontrolling interests		(2,143)	(34,104)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(17,664)	(15,631)	(15,156)

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities (900,416) 1,493,449 2,853,128

Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	960		
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	52,883	214,167	(1,003,195)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	247,673	33,506	1,036,701

Cash and cash equivalents, end of year \$ 300,556 \$ 247,673 \$ 33,506

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Business

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. The Company acquires, develops, leases, manages and disposes of healthcare real estate and provides financing to healthcare providers.

(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, its wholly-owned subsidiaries and joint ventures or 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 investors as a group, if any, lack the power through voting or similar rights to direct the activities of an entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance or (ii) the equity investment at risk is insufficient to finance that entity's activities without additional subordinated financial support.

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, the Company's ability to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, 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 manager of and/or liquidate the entity.

For its investments in joint ventures, 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 rights of the limited partners, (ii) the sole general partner increases or decreases its ownership in the limited partnership interests, 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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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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, (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 future minimum lease payments (excluding executory costs) are equal to 90% or more of the excess estimated fair value (over retained tax credits) of the leased building. If one of the four criteria is met and the minimum lease payments are determined to be reasonably predicable and collectible, the lease arrangement is generally accounted for as a direct financing lease.

The Company recognizes rental revenue for operating lease arrangements when the tenant has taken possession or controls the physical use of a leased asset. If a lease arrangement provides for tenant improvements, the Company determines whether the tenant improvements, for accounting purposes, are owned by the tenant or the Company. When the Company is the owner of the tenant improvements, the tenant is not considered to have taken physical possession or have control of the physical leased asset until the tenant improvements are substantially completed. 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 related to the reimbursement of real estate taxes, insurance, repairs and maintenance and other operating expenses are recognized as revenue in the period the expenses are incurred. The reimbursements 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 for leases results in recognized revenue amounts which differ from those that are 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.

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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.

The Company maintains 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. The Company monitors the liquidity and creditworthiness of its tenants and operators on a continuous basis. This evaluation considers industry and economic conditions, property performance, credit enhancements and other factors. For operating lease straight-line rent amounts, the Company's assessment is based on amounts estimated to be recoverable over the term of the lease.

The Company utilizes the direct finance method of accounting to record income from direct financing leases ("DFLs"). For leases accounted for as DFLs, the net investment in the DFL represents receivables for the sum of minimum lease payments receivable and the estimated residual values of the leased properties, less the 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.

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, 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.

Allowances are established for loans and DFLs based upon an estimate of probable losses on an individual basis if they are determined to be impaired. Loans and DFLs 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 borrower's or lessee'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 loan's or DFL's effective interest rate, fair value of collateral, general economic conditions and trends, historical and industry loss experience and other relevant factors, as appropriate.

Loans and DFLs are placed on non-accrual status when management determines that the collectibility of contractual amounts is not reasonably assured. While on non-accrual status, loans and DFLs are either accounted for on a cash basis, in which income is recognized only upon receipt of cash, or on a cost-recovery basis, where cash receipts reduce the carrying value of the loan or DFL, based on the Company's expectation of future collectibility.

The Company recognizes gain on sales of real estate upon the closing of a transaction with the purchaser. Gains on properties sold are recognized using the full accrual method when the 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.

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Company receives management fees from its investments in certain joint venture entities for various services it provides as the managing member. Management fees are recorded as revenue when management services have been performed. Intercompany profit for management fees is eliminated.

Real Estate

The Company's real estate assets, consisting of land, buildings and improvements are recorded at their then fair value at the time of acquisition and/or consolidation. The assumed liabilities, acquired tangible assets and identifiable intangibles are also recorded at their then fair value. The Company assesses fair value based on cash flow projections that utilize appropriate discount and/or capitalization rates and 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 their 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 to be 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 the Company's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each property and the respective tenant's lease. 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 estimated 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 acquisition, 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 costs based on the net carrying value of the existing property under redevelopment plus the cost for the construction and improvement incurred in connection with the redevelopment. Costs previously capitalized related to abandoned acquisitions or developments 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 life. Depreciation is discontinued when a property is identified as held-for-sale. Buildings and improvements are depreciated over useful lives ranging up to 50 years. Above and below

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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.

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 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. 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 its fair value.

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 amount. Potential impairment indicators and qualitative factors include a significant decline in real estate valuations, restructuring plans, current macroeconomic conditions, state of the equity and capital markets or a significant decline in the value of 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 amount, the Company applies the required two-step quantitative approach. The quantitative procedures of the two-step approach (i) compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill and, if necessary, (ii) compares the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill 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 is the implied value of goodwill and is used to determine the amount of impairment, if any. The Company selected the fourth quarter of each fiscal year to perform its annual impairment test.

Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations

Certain long-lived assets are classified as held-for-sale and are reported at the lower of their carrying value or their fair value less costs to sell and are no longer depreciated. Discontinued operations is a component of an entity that has either been disposed of or is deemed to be held-for-sale and, (i) the operations and cash flows of the component have been or will be eliminated from ongoing operations as a result of the disposal transaction, and (ii) the entity will not have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the component after the disposal transaction.

Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

Investments in entities which the Company does not consolidate but has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies 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 are 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

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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 for its equity method investments are 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 models are based upon assumptions that the Company believes to be within a reasonable range of current market rates for the respective investments.

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 income based on their grant date fair market value. Compensation expense for awards with graded vesting schedules is generally recognized ratably over the period from the grant date to the date when the award is no longer contingent on the employee providing additional services.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and short-term investments with 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, and (ii) security deposits and net proceeds from property sales that were executed as tax-deferred dispositions.

Derivatives

During its normal course of business, the Company uses certain types of derivative instruments for the purpose of managing interest rate and 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 required to be bifurcated, as assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments that are not designated as hedges or that do not meet the criteria of hedge accounting are recognized in earnings. For derivatives designated in qualifying cash flow hedging relationships, the change in fair value of the effective portion of the derivatives is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), whereas the change in fair value of the ineffective portion is recognized in earnings.

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 derivatives that are part of a hedging relationship to specific

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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 derivatives that are designated in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting the designated risks associated with the respective hedged items. If it is determined that a derivative ceases to be highly effective as a hedge, or that it is probable the underlying forecasted transaction will not occur, the Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively and records the appropriate adjustment to earnings based on the current fair value of the derivative.

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 Sections 856 to 860 of 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.

HCP, Inc. and its consolidated REIT subsidiaries are subject to state and local 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 elect 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 their 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. When the Company determines declines in fair value of marketable securities are other-than-temporary, a loss is recognized in earnings.

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.

Capital Raising Issuance Costs

Costs incurred in connection with the issuance of common shares are recorded as a reduction of additional paid-in capital. Costs incurred in connection with the issuance of preferred shares are recorded as a reduction of the preferred stock amount. Debt issuance costs are deferred, included in other assets and amortized to interest expense over the remaining term of the related debt utilizing the interest method.

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Segment Reporting

The Company's segments are based on its internal method of reporting which classifies operations by healthcare sector. The Company's business operations include five segments: (i) senior housing, (ii) post-acute/skilled nursing, (iii) life science, (iv) medical office and (v) hospital.

Noncontrolling Interests

The Company reports arrangements with noncontrolling interests as a component of equity separate from the parent's equity. The Company accounts for purchases or sales of equity interests that do not result in a change in control as equity transactions. In addition, net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest is included in consolidated net income on the face of the consolidated statements of income and, upon a gain or loss of control, the interest purchased or sold, as well as any interest retained, is recorded at its fair value with any gain or loss recognized in earnings.

The Company consolidates non-managing member limited liability companies ("DownREITs") because it exercises control, and noncontrolling interests in these entities are carried at cost. The non-managing member 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 use average rates of exchange in effect during the related period. Gains or losses resulting from translation are included in accumulated other comprehensive income, 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 income.

Preferred Stock Redemptions

The Company recognizes the excess of the redemption value of cumulative redeemable preferred stock redeemed over its carrying amount as a charge to earnings.

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

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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 some 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 on derivatives and other liabilities measured at their 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 rights to dividends 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 and preferred securities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-10, *Inclusion of the Fed Funds Effective Swap Rate (or Overnight Index Swap Rate) as a Benchmark Interest Rate for Hedge Accounting Purposes (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)* ("ASU 2013-10"). This update permits the Fed Funds Effective Swap Rate to be used as a U.S. benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting purposes under Topic 815, in addition to the interest rates on direct Treasury obligations of the U.S. government and the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). The amendments are effective prospectively for qualifying new or redesignated hedging relationships entered into on or after July 17, 2013. The adoption of ASU 2013-10 on July 17, 2013 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

In February 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-02, *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income* ("ASU 2013-02"). This update requires an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income. The adoption of ASU 2013-02 on January 1, 2013 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In July 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2012-01, *Continuing Care Retirement Communities Refundable Advance Fees* ("ASU 2012-01"). This update clarifies the situations in which recognition of deferred revenue for refundable advance fees is appropriate. The adoption of ASU 2012-01 on January 1, 2013 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the Company's consolidated financial statements for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Assets sold or held-for-sale and associated liabilities have been reclassified on the consolidated balance sheets and operating results reclassified from continuing to discontinued operations.

(3) HCR ManorCare Acquisition

On April 7, 2011, the Company completed its acquisition of substantially all of the real estate assets of HCR ManorCare, Inc. ("HCR ManorCare"), for a purchase price of \$6.0 billion (the "HCR ManorCare Acquisition"). The purchase price consisted of the following: (i) \$4 billion in cash consideration; and (ii) \$2 billion representing the fair value of the Company's HCR ManorCare debt investments that were settled as part of this acquisition. Through this transaction, the Company acquired 334 HCR ManorCare post-acute, skilled nursing and assisted living facilities. The facilities are located in 30 states, with the highest concentrations in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Florida, Illinois and Michigan. A wholly-owned subsidiary of HCR ManorCare operates the assets pursuant to a long-term triple-net master lease agreement supported by a guaranty from HCR ManorCare. Additionally, the Company exercised its option to purchase an ownership interest of HCR ManorCare for \$95 million that represented a 9.9% equity interest at closing.

The HCR ManorCare Acquisition total purchase price was as follows (in thousands):

Payment of aggregate cash consideration, net of cash acquired	\$ 3,801,624
HCP's loan investments in HCR ManorCare's debt settled at fair value ⁽¹⁾	1,990,406
Assumed HCR ManorCare accrued liabilities at fair value ⁽²⁾	224,932
Total purchase consideration	 \$ 6,016,962

Legal, accounting and other fees and costs ⁽³⁾	\$ 26,839
---	-----------

(1)

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The Company recognized a gain of approximately \$23 million, included in interest income, which represents the fair value of the Company's existing mezzanine and mortgage loan investments in HCR ManorCare in excess of its carrying value on the acquisition date.

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Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

- (2) In August 2011, the Company paid or refunded these amounts to certain taxing authorities or the seller. These August 2011 cash payments are included in the "cash used in the HCR ManorCare Acquisition, net of cash acquired" that is presented in the 2011 consolidated statement of cash flows under investing activities.
- (3) Represents estimated fees and costs of \$16 million and \$11 million that were expensed and included in general and administrative expense and interest expense, respectively. These charges are directly attributable to the transaction and represent non-recurring costs.

The following table summarizes the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date of April 7, 2011 (in thousands):

Assets acquired	
Net investments in direct financing leases	\$ 6,002,074
Cash and cash equivalents	6,996
Intangible assets	14,888
Total assets acquired	6,023,958
Total liabilities assumed	224,932
Net assets acquired	\$ 5,799,026

In connection with the HCR ManorCare Acquisition, the Company entered into a credit agreement for a 365-day bridge loan facility (from funding to maturity) in an aggregate amount of up to \$3.3 billion. In March 2011, the Company terminated this bridge loan facility in accordance with its terms; consequently, the Company incurred a charge of \$11 million related to the write-off of unamortized loan commitment fees that is included in interest expense.

The assets and liabilities of the Company's investments related to HCR ManorCare and the related results of operations are included in the consolidated financial statements from the acquisition date. From the acquisition date to December 31, 2011, the Company recognized income of \$412 million related to its HCR ManorCare DFLs and \$45 million related to its share in earnings from its equity method investment in HCR ManorCare.

Pro Forma Results of Operations

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 assume that the HCR ManorCare Acquisition, including the Company's ownership interest in the operations of HCR ManorCare, was completed as of January 1, 2010 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

Revenues	\$ 1,803,199
Net income	673,036
Net income applicable to HCP, Inc.	657,433
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.56
Diluted earnings per common share	1.56

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Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The amounts above were restated in 2013; the previous pro forma presentation assumed that HCR ManorCare Acquisition was completed as of January 1, 2011 (in thousands, except per share amounts); the previously reported amounts, adjusted for discontinued operations, follows:

Revenues	\$ 1,789,677
Net income	659,514
Net income applicable to HCP, Inc.	643,911
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.53
Diluted earnings per common share	1.52

(4) Other Real Estate Property Investments*Senior Housing Portfolio Acquisition*

During the fourth quarter of 2012 and first quarter of 2013, the Company acquired 133 senior housing communities for \$1.74 billion from a joint venture between Emeritus Corporation ("Emeritus") and Blackstone Real Estate Partners VI, an affiliate of the Blackstone Group (the "Blackstone JV"). Located in 29 states, the portfolio encompasses a diversified care mix of 61% assisted living, 25% independent living, 13% memory care and 1% skilled nursing based on units. Based on operating performance at closing, the 133 communities consisted of 99 that were stabilized and 34 that were in lease-up. The transaction closed in two stages: (i) 129 senior housing facilities during the fourth quarter of 2012 for \$1.7 billion; and (ii) four senior housing facilities during the first quarter of 2013 for \$38 million. The Company paid \$1.73 billion in cash consideration and assumed \$13 million of mortgage debt to acquire: (i) real estate with a fair value of \$1.57 billion, (ii) intangible assets with a fair value of \$174 million; and (iii) assumed intangible liabilities with a fair value of \$4 million. The lease-up intangibles 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 (e.g., resident occupancy above 80%).

Emeritus operates the communities pursuant to two triple-net master leases for 128 properties (the "Master Lease") and five individual leases, all guaranteed by Emeritus (together, the "Leases"). The Leases provide aggregate contractual rent in the first year of \$105.8 million. The contractual rent will increase annually by the greater of the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") or 3.7% on average over the initial five years, and thereafter by the greater of CPI or 3.0% for the remaining initial lease term. At the beginning of the sixth lease year, rent on the 34 lease-up properties will increase to the greater of the percentage increase in CPI or fair market, subject to a floor of 103% and a cap of 130% of the prior year's rent. From the 2012 acquisition dates to December 31, 2012, the Company recognized revenues and income of \$22 million and \$14 million, respectively, related to its acquisitions of the 129 senior housing communities.

The Master Lease properties are grouped into three pools that share comparable characteristics. The Leases have initial terms of 14 to 16 years. Emeritus has two extension options, which, if exercised, will provide for lease terms of 30 to 35 years.

Concurrent with the acquisition in 2012, Emeritus purchased nine communities from the Blackstone JV, for which the Company provided secured debt financing of \$52 million with a four-year term. The loan is secured by the underlying real estate and is prepayable at Emeritus' option. The interest rate on the loan was initially 6.1% and will gradually increase during its four year term to 6.8%.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Pro Forma Results of Operations*

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations assume that the Blackstone JV Acquisition was completed as of January 1, 2011 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Revenues	\$ 1,966,303	\$ 1,798,018
Net income	870,802	584,361
Net income applicable to HCP, Inc.	856,500	568,758
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.30
Diluted earnings per common share	1.88	1.29

Other Real Estate Acquisitions

In addition to the Blackstone JV Acquisition (discussed above), during the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company acquired a senior housing facility for \$18 million, exercised its purchase option for a senior housing facility it previously leased for \$16 million and acquired 38 acres of land to be developed for use in the post-acute/skilled nursing segment for \$0.4 million. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company incurred an aggregate of \$173 million for construction, tenant and other capital improvement projects, primarily in the senior housing, life science and medical office segments.

A summary of other real estate acquisitions for the year ended December 31, 2012 follows (in thousands):

Acquisitions	Cash Paid	Consideration		Assets Acquired	
		Debt and Other Liabilities Assumed	Noncontrolling Interest	Real Estate	Net Intangibles
Senior housing	\$ 3,860	\$	\$	\$ 3,541	\$ 319
Life science	7,964		86	7,580	470
Medical office	171,654	60,597	42,648 ⁽¹⁾	207,561	67,338
Hospital	3,000			3,000	
	\$ 186,478	\$ 60,597	\$ 42,734	\$ 221,682	\$ 68,127

(1) Represents non-managing member limited liability company units.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company incurred an aggregate of \$183 million for construction, tenant and other capital improvement projects, primarily in the senior housing, life science and medical office segments.

(5) Dispositions of Real Estate and Discontinued Operations

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During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company sold the following: (i) eight post-acute/skilled nursing facilities for \$68 million, (ii) two senior housing facilities for \$22 million and (iii) two medical office buildings for \$6 million. In addition, in September 2013, the Company sold a 62-bed hospital located in Greenfield, Wisconsin in exchange for a 60-bed hospital located in Webster, Texas and recognized a gain of \$8 million based on the fair value of the hospital acquired in excess of the

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Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

carrying value of the hospital sold. During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company sold the following: (i) two senior housing facilities for \$111 million, (ii) a skilled nursing facility for \$15 million, (iii) a medical office building for \$7 million and (iv) a parcel of land in the life science segment for \$18 million.

At December 31, 2013, one hospital and two post-acute/skilled nursing facilities were classified as held for sale, with a carrying value of \$10 million. At December 31, 2012, properties classified as held for sale included 12 senior housing facilities, two hospitals and two medical office buildings with a combined aggregate carrying value of \$56 million.

The following table summarizes income from discontinued operations, impairments and gain on sales of real estate included in discontinued operations (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Rental and related revenues	\$ 16,649	\$ 33,777	\$ 32,555
Depreciation and amortization expenses	5,862	12,808	11,340
Operating expenses	3,929	3,304	1,472
Other expense, net	979	3,467	4,486
Income before impairments and gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	\$ 5,879	\$ 14,198	\$ 15,257
Impairments	\$ 1,372	\$	\$
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	\$ 69,866	\$ 31,454	\$ 3,107
Number of properties included in discontinued operations	16	20	23

(6) Net Investment in Direct Financing Leases

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

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Minimum lease payments receivable ⁽¹⁾	\$ 24,808,386	\$ 25,217,520

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Estimated residual values	4,134,405	4,010,514
Less unearned income	(21,789,392)	(22,346,641)

Net investment in direct financing leases \$ 7,153,399 \$ 6,881,393

Properties subject to direct financing leases	364	361
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(1) The minimum lease payments receivable are primarily attributable to HCR ManorCare, Inc. ("HCR ManorCare") (\$23.5 billion and \$24.0 billion at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively). The triple-net master lease with HCR ManorCare provides for annual rent of \$506 million beginning April 1, 2013 (prior to April 1, 2013, annual rent was \$489 million). The rent increases by 3.5% per year over the next three years and by 3% for the remaining portion of the initial lease term. The properties are grouped into four pools, and HCR ManorCare has a one-time extension option for each pool with rent increased for the first year of the extension option to the greater of fair market rent or a 3% increase over the rent for the prior year. Including the extension options, which the Company determined to be bargain renewal options, the four leased pools had total initial available terms ranging from 23 to 35 years.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

On November 21, 2013, the Company reached an agreement with Tenet Healthcare Corporation to modify and extend three acute care hospital leases. The leases were extended at current rent levels and contain annual CPI-based escalators under staggered terms from three to eight years with purchase options exercisable for a fixed price at the end of each term. As a result of these lease modifications, the Company reassessed the classification of the leases and accounted for the lease agreements as DFLs.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2013, the Company placed a 14-property senior housing DFL (the "DFL Portfolio") on non-accrual status. Based on the Company's determination that the collection of all rental payments is no longer reasonably assured, rental revenue for the DFL Portfolio will be recognized on a cash basis. Furthermore, the Company assessed the DFL Portfolio for impairment. The Company determined that the DFL Portfolio was not impaired at September 30, 2013, based on its belief that: (i) it is 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 exceeds the DFL Portfolio's \$376 million 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 year ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized DFL income of \$24.4 million, \$27.8 million and \$27.5 million, respectively, and received cash payments of \$24.0 million, \$23.8 million and \$21.9 million, respectively, from the DFL Portfolio.

On April 7, 2011, the Company completed the acquisition of 334 HCR ManorCare properties subject to a single master lease that the Company classified as a DFL. See discussion of the HCR ManorCare Acquisition in Note 3.

Certain leases 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.

Future minimum lease payments contractually due under DFLs at December 31, 2013, were as follows (in thousands):

Year	Amount
2014	\$ 594,270
2015	606,618
2016	626,713
2017	638,775
2018	656,263
Thereafter	21,685,747
	\$ 24,808,386

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(7) Loans Receivable**

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

	December 31,					
	Real Estate Secured	2013 Other Secured	Total	Real Estate Secured	2012 Other Secured	Total
Mezzanine	\$	\$ 234,455	\$ 234,455	\$	\$ 145,150	\$ 145,150
Other		147,669	147,669		147,264	147,264
Unamortized discounts, fees and costs		(2,713)	(2,713)		(2,974)	(2,974)
Allowance for loan losses		(13,410)	(13,410)		(13,410)	(13,410)
	\$	147,669	\$ 218,332	\$	128,766	\$ 276,030

Real Estate Secured Loans

Following is a summary of loans receivable secured by real estate at December 31, 2013:

Final Maturity Date	Number of Loans	Payment Terms	Principal Amount	Carrying Amount
			(in thousands)	
2016	4 ⁽¹⁾	aggregate monthly interest-only payments of \$0.5 million, accrues interest at 8.5% and secured by four senior housing facilities located in Tennessee, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Texas	70,615	77,094
2016	1	monthly interest-only payments of \$0.2 million, accrues interest at 6.4%, and secured by five senior housing facilities located in Arizona, Minnesota and Texas	30,220	30,220
2017	2 ⁽¹⁾	aggregate monthly interest-only payments of \$0.2 million, accrues interest at 8.25%, and secured by two senior housing facilities in New Jersey and Pennsylvania	33,045	34,395
2018	1 ⁽¹⁾	monthly interest-only payments of \$37,000, accrues interest at 8.00% and secured by a senior housing facility located in Pennsylvania	5,799	5,960
	8		\$ 139,679	\$ 147,669

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- (1) Represents commitments to fund an aggregate of \$141 million for seven senior housing development projects.

At December 31, 2013, future contractual principal payments to be received on loans receivable secured by real estate are \$101 million in 2016, \$33 million in 2017 and \$6 million in 2018.

Other Secured Loans

Barchester Loan. On May 2, 2013, the Company acquired £121 million (\$188 million) of subordinated debt at a discount for £109 million (\$170 million). The loan was secured by an interest in 160 facilities leased and operated by Barchester Healthcare ("Barchester"). On August 23, 2013, the

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Company acquired an additional investment in this loan of £9 million (\$14 million) at a discount for £5 million (\$8 million). This loan accrued interest on its face value at a floating rate of LIBOR plus a weighted-average margin of 3.14%. This loan investment was financed by a GBP denominated draw on the Company's revolving line of credit facility that is discussed in Note 11. On September 6, 2013, the Company received £129 million (\$202 million) from the par payoff of its Barchester debt investments; as a result, the Company recognized interest income of \$24 million representing primarily the debt investment's unamortized discounts. A portion of the proceeds from the Barchester repayment were used to repay the total outstanding amount of the Company's GBP denominated draw on its revolving line of credit facility.

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. At closing, this loan was subordinate to \$400 million in senior mortgage debt and \$137 million in other senior mezzanine debt. The Company funded \$100 million (the "First Tranche") at closing and funded an additional \$102 million (the "Second Tranche") in June 2013. The Second Tranche was used to by Tandem repay the senior mezzanine debt. At December 31, 2013, the loans were subordinate to \$443 million of senior mortgage debt. The loans bear interest at fixed rates of 12% and 14% per annum for the First and Second Tranches, respectively. This loan facility has a total term of up to 63 months from the First Tranche closing, is prepayable at the borrower's option and is secured by real estate partnership interests. The loans are subject to a prepayment premiums if repaid on or before the third anniversary from the First Tranche closing date.

Delphis Operations, L.P. Loan. The Company holds a secured term loan made to Delphis Operations, L.P. ("Delphis" or the "Borrower") that is collateralized by all of the assets of the Borrower. The Borrower's collateral is comprised primarily of interests in partnerships operating surgical facilities, of which one partnership leases a property owned by the Company. In December 2009, the Company determined that the loan was impaired. Further, in January 2011 the Company placed the loan on cost-recovery status, whereby accrual of interest income was suspended, and any payments received from the Borrower are applied to reduce the recorded investment in the loan.

As part of a March 2012 agreement (the "2012 Agreement") between Delphis, certain past and current principals of Delphis and the Cirrus Group, LLC (the "Guarantors"), and the Company, the Company agreed, among other things, to allow the distribution of \$1.5 million to certain of the Guarantors from funds generated from sales of assets that were pledged as additional collateral for this loan. Further, the Company, as part of the 2012 Agreement, agreed to provide financial incentives to the Borrower regarding the liquidation of the primary collateral assets for this loan.

Pursuant to the 2012 Agreement, the Company received the remaining cash (\$4.8 million, after reducing this amount by \$0.5 million for related legal expenses) and other consideration (\$2.1 million) of \$6.9 million from the Guarantors. In addition, during 2012, the Company received \$38.1 million in net proceeds from the sales of two of the primary collateral assets, which proceeds, together with the cash payments and other consideration, were applied to reduce the carrying value of the loan. The carrying value of the loan, net of an allowance for loan losses of \$13 million, was \$18.1 million and \$30.7 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. At December 31, 2013, the Company believes the fair value of the collateral supporting this loan is in excess of its carrying value. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company received cash payments of \$12.6 million, \$43 million and \$2.1 million, respectively.

HCR ManorCare Loans. In December 2007, the Company made a \$900 million investment (at a discount of \$100 million) in HCR ManorCare mezzanine loans, which paid interest at a floating rate of

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

LIBOR plus 4.0%. Also, in August 2009 and January 2011, the Company purchased \$720 million (at a discount of \$130 million) and \$360 million, respectively, in participations in HCR ManorCare first mortgage debt, which paid interest at LIBOR plus 1.25%.

On April 7, 2011, upon closing of the HCR ManorCare Acquisition, the Company's \$2.0 billion of loans to HCR ManorCare were settled, which resulted in additional interest income of \$23 million, which represents the excess of the loans' fair values above their carrying values at the acquisition date. See Note 3 for additional discussion related to the HCR ManorCare Acquisition.

Genesis HealthCare Loans. In September and October 2010, the Company purchased participations in a senior loan and mezzanine note of Genesis HealthCare ("Genesis") with par values of \$278 million (at a discount of \$28 million) and \$50 million (at a discount of \$10 million), respectively. The Genesis senior loan paid interest at LIBOR (subject to a floor of 1.5%, increasing to 2.5% by maturity) plus a spread of 4.75%, increasing to 5.75% by maturity. The senior loan was secured by all of Genesis' assets. The mezzanine note paid interest at LIBOR plus a spread of 7.50%. In addition to the coupon interest payments, the mezzanine note required the payment of a termination fee, of which the Company's share prior to the early repayment of this loan was \$2.3 million.

On April 1, 2011, the Company received \$330.4 million from the early repayment of its loans to Genesis, and recognized additional interest income of \$34.8 million, which represents the related unamortized discounts and termination fee.

(8) Investments in and Advances to Unconsolidated Joint Ventures*HCP Ventures II*

On January 14, 2011, the Company acquired its partner's 65% interest in HCP Ventures II, a joint venture that owned 25 senior housing facilities, becoming the sole owner of the portfolio.

The HCP Ventures II consideration was as follows (in thousands):

	January 14, 2011
Cash paid for HCP Ventures II's partnership interest	\$ 135,550
Fair value of HCP's 35% interest in HCP Ventures II (carrying value of \$65,223 at closing) ⁽¹⁾	72,992
Total consideration	\$ 208,542
Estimated fees and costs	
Legal, accounting, and other fees and costs ⁽²⁾	\$ 150
Debt assumption fees ⁽³⁾	500
Total	\$ 650

(1)

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At closing, the Company recognized a gain of approximately \$8 million, included in other income, net, which represents the fair value of the Company's 35% interest in HCP Ventures II in excess of its carrying value as of the acquisition date.

- (2) Represents estimated fees and costs that were expensed and included in general and administrative expenses.
- (3) Represents debt assumption fees that were capitalized as deferred debt costs.

In accordance with the accounting guidance applicable to acquisitions of the partner's ownership interests that result in consolidation of previously unconsolidated entities, the Company recorded all of

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Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

the assets and liabilities of HCP Ventures II at their fair value as of the January 14, 2011 acquisition date. In estimating the fair values, relevant market data and valuation techniques were utilized and included, but were not limited to, market data comparables for capitalization and discount rates, credit spreads and property specific cash flows assumptions. The capitalization and discount rates as well as credit spread assumptions utilized in the Company's valuation model were based on information that it believes to be within a reasonable range of current market data.

The following table summarizes the fair values of the HCP Ventures II assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date of January 14, 2011 (in thousands):

Assets acquired	
Buildings and improvements	\$ 683,633
Land	79,580
Cash	2,585
Restricted cash	1,861
Intangible assets	78,293
Total assets acquired	\$ 845,952
Liabilities assumed	
Mortgage debt	\$ 635,182
Other liabilities	2,228
Total liabilities assumed	637,410
Net assets acquired	\$ 208,542

The related assets, liabilities and results of operations of HCP Ventures II are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition, January 14, 2011.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Summary of Unconsolidated Joint Venture Information*

The Company owns interests in the following entities that are accounted for under the equity method at December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Entity ⁽¹⁾	Segment	Investment ⁽²⁾	Ownership %
HCR ManorCare	post-acute/skilled nursing operations	\$ 84,099	9.5
HCP Ventures III, LLC	medical office	7,147	30
HCP Ventures IV, LLC	medical office and hospital	29,715	20
HCP Life Science ⁽³⁾	life science	68,843	50-63
Suburban Properties, LLC	medical office	6,403	67
Advances to unconsolidated joint ventures, net		369	
		\$ 196,576	
Edgewood Assisted Living Center, LLC	senior housing	\$ (386)	45
Seminole Shores Living Center, LLC	senior housing	(625)	50
		\$ (1,011)	

(1) These entities are not consolidated because the Company does not control, through voting rights or other means, the joint ventures. See Note 2 regarding the Company's accounting policies related to principles of consolidation.

(2) Represents the carrying value of the Company's investment in the unconsolidated joint venture. See Note 2 regarding the Company's accounting policy for joint venture interests. At December 31, 2013, includes a senior housing partnership for which the Company has a 72% ownership with an investment balance of zero.

(3) 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%).

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Summarized combined financial information for the Company's unconsolidated joint ventures follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Real estate, net	\$ 3,662,450	\$ 3,731,740
Goodwill and other assets, net	5,384,553	5,734,318
Total assets	\$ 9,047,003	\$ 9,466,058
Capital lease obligations and mortgage debt	\$ 6,768,815	\$ 6,875,932
Accounts payable	1,045,260	971,095
Other partners' capital	1,098,228	1,435,885
HCP's capital ⁽¹⁾	134,700	183,146
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$ 9,047,003	\$ 9,466,058

-
- (1) The combined basis difference of the Company's investments in these joint ventures of \$60 million, as of December 31, 2013, is primarily attributable to real estate, capital lease obligations, deferred tax assets, goodwill and lease-related net intangibles.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Total revenues	\$ 4,269,156	\$ 4,260,319	\$ 4,388,376
Net loss ⁽³⁾	(362,379)	(15,865)	(827,306)
HCP's share in earnings ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	64,433	54,455	46,750
Fees earned by HCP	1,847	1,895	2,073
Distributions received by HCP	18,091	6,299	5,681

- (1) Includes the financial information of HCP Ventures II, up to the date in which it was consolidated on January 14, 2011.
- (2) Beginning April 7, 2011, includes the financial information of HCR ManorCare, in which the Company acquired an interest for \$95 million that represented a 9.9% equity interest at closing.
- (3) The combined net loss for the year ended December 31, 2011 includes impairments, net of the related tax benefit, of \$865 million related to HCR ManorCare's goodwill and intangible assets. The impairments at the operating entity were the result of reduced cash flows primarily caused by the reimbursement reductions for the Medicare skilled nursing facility Prospective Payment System announced by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services effective October 1, 2011. The combined net loss for the year ended December 31, 2013 includes tax expense of \$400 million related to

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recording of a valuation allowance which was necessary to reduce the carrying value of HCR ManorCare's deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized as determined by HCR ManorCare's management. HCR ManorCare's goodwill, intangible assets and deferred tax assets were not previously considered in the Company's initial investments in the operations of HCR ManorCare; therefore, the related impairments and valuation allowance against the carrying value of the deferred tax assets did not impact the Company's recorded investment. As such, HCR ManorCare's impairments during the year ended December 31, 2011 and tax expense related to the valuation allowance during the year ended December 31, 2013 did not have an impact on the Company's share of earnings from or its investment in HCR ManorCare.

(4)

The Company's joint venture interest in HCR ManorCare is accounted for using the equity method and results in an ongoing reduction of DFL income, proportional to HCP's ownership in HCR ManorCare. As required to eliminate intercompany profit, the Company recharacterized \$62.1 million, \$59.4 million and \$42.2 million of DFL income to the Company's share of earnings from HCR ManorCare (equity income) for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(9) Intangibles**

The Company's intangible lease assets were (in thousands):

Intangible lease assets	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Lease-up intangibles	\$ 578,143	\$ 580,319
Above market tenant lease intangibles	144,355	153,141
Below market ground lease intangibles	58,939	58,939
Gross intangible lease assets	781,437	792,399
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(291,595)	(240,662)
Net intangible lease assets	\$ 489,842	\$ 551,737

The remaining weighted average amortization period of intangible assets was 15 years at both December 31, 2013 and 2012.

The Company's intangible lease liabilities were (in thousands):

Intangible lease liabilities	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Below market lease intangibles	\$ 201,234	\$ 188,534
Above market ground lease intangibles	6,121	6,091
Gross intangible lease liabilities	207,355	194,625
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(108,545)	(90,445)
Net intangible lease liabilities	\$ 98,810	\$ 104,180

The remaining weighted average amortization period of unfavorable market lease intangibles was approximately nine years at both December 31, 2013 and 2012.

In 2013, the Company restated the above weighted average amortization periods of intangible assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2012, which were previously reported as 12 years and 8 years, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, rental income includes additional revenues of \$9 million, \$4 million and \$6 million, respectively, from the amortization of net below market lease intangibles. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, operating expenses include additional expense of \$0.8 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, from the amortization of net above market ground lease intangibles. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, depreciation and amortization expense includes

additional expense of \$59 million, \$44 million and \$45 million, respectively, from the amortization of lease-up and non-compete agreement intangibles.

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Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Estimated aggregate amortization of intangible assets and liabilities for each of the five succeeding fiscal years and thereafter follows (in thousands):

	Intangible Assets	Intangible Liabilities
2014	\$ 69,556	\$ 16,728
2015	65,639	16,171
2016	61,395	15,643
2017	53,847	13,674
2018	41,791	11,290
Thereafter	197,614	25,304
	\$ 489,842	\$ 98,810

(10) Other Assets

The Company's other assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Straight-line rent assets, net of allowance of \$34,230 and \$33,521, respectively	\$ 368,919	\$ 306,294
Marketable debt securities ⁽¹⁾	244,089	222,809
Leasing costs, net	104,601	93,763
Deferred financing costs, net	42,106	45,490
Goodwill	50,346	50,346
Marketable equity securities		24,829
Other ⁽²⁾	57,644	44,989
Total other assets	\$ 867,705	\$ 788,520

(1) Includes £137.0 million of Four Seasons senior unsecured notes translated into U.S. dollars (see below for additional information).

(2) Includes a \$5.4 million allowance for losses related to accrued interest receivable on the Delphis loan. At both December 31, 2013 and 2012, the net carrying value of interest accrued related to the Delphis loan was zero. See Note 7 for additional information about the Delphis loan and the related impairment. At both December 31, 2013 and 2012, includes a loan receivable of \$10 million from HCP Ventures IV, LLC, an unconsolidated joint venture (see Note 8 for additional information) with an interest rate of 12% which matures in May 2014. The loan is secured by the Company's joint venture partner's 80% partnership interest in the joint venture.

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In June 2011, the Company purchased approximately \$22 million of marketable equity securities that were classified as available-for-sale. At December 31, 2011, the Company incurred a \$5 million impairment for these securities as it concluded the decrease in value of such securities below their carrying value was other-than-temporary. At December 31, 2012, the fair value and adjusted cost basis of the marketable equity securities were \$25 million and \$17 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company realized gains from the sale of marketable equity securities of \$11 million, which were included in other income, net.

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Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Four Seasons Health Care Senior Unsecured Notes*

On June 28, 2012, the Company purchased senior unsecured notes with an aggregate par value of £138.5 million at a discount for £136.8 million (\$214.9 million). The notes were issued by Elli Investments Limited, a subsidiary of Terra Firma, a European private equity firm, as part of its financing for the acquisition of Four Seasons Health Care ("Four Seasons"), an elderly and specialist care provider in the United Kingdom. The notes mature in June 2020 and are non-callable through June 2016. The notes bear interest on their par value at a fixed rate of 12.25% per annum, with an original issue discount resulting in a yield to maturity of 12.5%. This investment was financed by a GBP denominated unsecured term loan that is discussed in Note 11. These senior unsecured notes are accounted for as marketable debt securities and classified as held-to-maturity.

(11) Debt*Bank Line of Credit and Term Loan*

The Company's \$1.5 billion unsecured revolving line of credit facility (the "Facility") matures in March 2016 and contains a one-year extension option. Borrowings under the Facility accrue interest at LIBOR plus a margin that depends on the Company's debt ratings. The Company pays a facility fee on the entire revolving commitment that depends upon its debt ratings. Based on the Company's debt ratings at December 31, 2013, the margin on the Facility was 1.075%, and the facility fee was 0.175%. The Facility also includes a feature that will allow 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, 2013, the Company had no balance outstanding under this Facility.

On July 30, 2012, the Company entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of banks for a £137 million (\$227 million at December 31, 2013) four-year unsecured term loan (the "Term Loan") that accrues interest at a rate of GBP LIBOR plus 1.20%, based on the Company's current debt ratings. Concurrent with the closing of the Term Loan, the Company entered into a four-year interest rate swap contract that fixes the interest rate of the Term Loan at 1.81%, subject to adjustments based on the Company's debt ratings. The Term Loan contains a one-year committed extension option.

The Facility and Term Loan 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%, (iv) require a minimum Fixed Charge Coverage ratio of 1.5 times and (v) require a formula-determined Minimum Consolidated Tangible Net Worth of \$9.2 billion at December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with each of these restrictions and requirements of the Facility and Term Loan.

Senior Unsecured Notes

At December 31, 2013, the Company had senior unsecured notes outstanding with an aggregate principal balance of \$7.0 billion. At December 31, 2013, interest rates on the notes ranged from 1.21% to 6.98% with a weighted average effective rate of 4.97% and a weighted average maturity of six years. Discounts and premiums are amortized to interest expense over the term of the related senior unsecured notes. The senior unsecured notes contain certain covenants including limitations on debt,

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

cross-acceleration provisions and other customary terms. As of December 31, 2013, the Company believes it was in compliance with these covenants.

On December 16, 2013, the Company repaid \$400 million of maturing senior unsecured notes, which accrued interest at a rate of 5.65%. The senior unsecured notes were repaid with a portion of the proceeds from the Company's November 2013 bond offering.

On November 12, 2013, the Company issued \$800 million of 4.25% senior unsecured notes due in 2023. The notes were priced at 99.540% of the principal amount with an effective yield to maturity of 4.307%; net proceeds from this offering were \$789 million.

On February 28, 2013, the Company repaid \$150 million of maturing 5.625% senior unsecured notes.

On November 19, 2012, the Company issued \$800 million of 2.625% senior unsecured notes due in 2020. The notes were priced at 99.729% of the principal amount with an effective yield to maturity of 2.667%. Net proceeds from this offering were \$793 million.

On July 23, 2012, the Company issued \$300 million of 3.15% senior unsecured notes due in 2022. The notes were priced at 98.888% of the principal amount with an effective yield to maturity of 3.28%; net proceeds from the offering were \$294 million.

On June 25, 2012, the Company repaid \$250 million of maturing senior unsecured notes, which accrued interest at a rate of 6.45%. The senior unsecured notes were repaid with proceeds from the Company's June 2012 common stock offering.

On January 23, 2012, the Company issued \$450 million of 3.75% senior unsecured notes due in 2019. The notes were priced at 99.523% of the principal amount with an effective yield to maturity of 3.83%; net proceeds from the offering were \$444 million.

The following is a summary of senior unsecured notes outstanding by maturity date at December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Maturity	Principal Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate
2014	\$ 487,000	3.21%
2015	400,000	6.57
2016	900,000	5.10
2017	750,000	6.03
2018	600,000	6.83
2019	450,000	3.96
2020	800,000	2.79
2021	1,200,000	5.60
2022	300,000	3.39
2023	800,000	4.41
2041	300,000	6.88
	6,987,000	
Discounts, net	(23,625)	
	\$ 6,963,375	

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Mortgage Debt*

At December 31, 2013, the Company had \$1.4 billion in aggregate principal amount of mortgage debt outstanding that is secured by 126 healthcare facilities (including redevelopment properties) that had a carrying value of \$1.8 billion. At December 31, 2013, interest rates on the mortgage debt range from 0.69% to 8.69% with a weighted average effective interest rate of 6.19% and a weighted average maturity of three years.

The following is a summary of mortgage debt outstanding by maturity date at December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Maturity	Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate
2014	\$ 179,525	5.80%
2015	308,421	5.96
2016	291,738	6.89
2017	550,477	6.20
2018	6,583	5.90
Thereafter	65,242	5.09
	1,401,986	
Discounts, net	(5,501)	
	\$ 1,396,485	

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.

Other Debt

At December 31, 2013, the Company had \$75 million of non-interest bearing life care bonds at two of its continuing care retirement communities and non-interest bearing occupancy fee deposits at two of its senior housing facilities, all of which were payable to certain residents of the facilities (collectively, "Life Care Bonds"). The Life Care Bonds are generally refundable to the residents upon the termination of the contract or upon the successful resale of the unit.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Debt Maturities*

The following table summarizes the Company's stated debt maturities and scheduled principal repayments at December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

Year	Term Loan⁽¹⁾	Senior Unsecured Notes	Mortgage Debt	Total⁽²⁾
2014	\$	\$ 487,000	\$ 179,525	\$ 666,525
2015		400,000	308,421	708,421
2016	226,858	900,000	291,738	1,418,596
2017		750,000	550,477	1,300,477
2018		600,000	6,583	606,583
Thereafter		3,850,000	65,242	3,915,242
	226,858	6,987,000	1,401,986	8,615,844
Discounts, net		(23,625)	(5,501)	(29,126)
	\$ 226,858	\$ 6,963,375	\$ 1,396,485	\$ 8,586,718

(1) Represents £137 million translated into U.S. dollars as of December 31, 2013.

(2) Excludes \$75 million of other debt that represents Life Care Bonds, which have no scheduled maturities.

(12) Commitments and Contingencies*Legal Proceedings*

From time to time, the Company is a party to legal proceedings, lawsuits and other claims that arise in the ordinary course of the Company's business. Except as described in this Note 12, the Company is not aware of any other legal proceedings or claims that it believes may have, individually or taken together, a material adverse effect on the Company's business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. The Company's policy is to accrue legal expenses as they are incurred.

On May 3, 2007, Ventas, Inc. ("Ventas") filed a complaint against the Company in the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky alleging, among other things, that the Company interfered with Ventas's prospective business advantage in connection with Ventas's 2007 acquisition of Sunrise Senior Living Real Estate Investment Trust ("Sunrise REIT"). Ventas sought compensatory damages in excess of \$300 million plus punitive damages. Prior to the jury deliberations, the District Court dismissed, among other rulings, Ventas's claim for punitive damages. On September 4, 2009, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Ventas in the amount of approximately \$102 million. The Company recognized \$102 million as a provision for litigation expense during the three months ended September 30, 2009. Both Ventas and the Company appealed various rulings of the District Court and the jury verdict to the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. On May 17, 2011, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals held that the District Court erred by not submitting Ventas's claim for punitive damages to the jury, and affirmed the District Court's judgment in all other respects. On August 23, 2011, the Company paid Ventas \$102 million resulting from the jury verdict. On November 9, 2011, the Company and Ventas settled all claims relating to the litigation and the Company paid \$125 million to

Ventas in addition to the \$102 million paid in August 2011.

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Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Concentration of Credit Risk*

Concentrations of credit risks arise when one or more operators, tenants or obligors related to the Company's investments are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations, including those to the Company, to be similarly affected by changes in economic conditions. The Company regularly monitors various segments of its portfolio to assess potential concentrations of risks. The Company does not have significant foreign operations.

The following table provides information regarding the Company's concentrations with respect to certain operators and tenants; the information provided is presented for the gross assets and revenues that are associated with certain operators and tenants as percentages of the respective segment's and total Company's assets and revenues:

Segment Concentrations:

Operators	Percentage of Senior Housing Gross Assets		Percentage of Senior Housing Revenues		
	December 31,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2011
Emeritus Corporation ("Emeritus") ⁽¹⁾	37	37	35	23	24
Sunrise ⁽²⁾	17	18	13	16	19
HCR ManorCare ⁽³⁾	11	11	10	11	10
Brookdale Senior Living ("Brookdale") ⁽⁴⁾	11	11	12	14	22

Operators	Percentage of Post-Acute/ Skilled Nursing Gross Assets		Percentage of Post-Acute/ Skilled Nursing Revenues		
	December 31,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2011
HCR ManorCare ⁽³⁾	89	90	83	91	85

Total Company Concentrations:

Operators	Percentage of Total Company Assets		Percentage of Total Company Revenues		
	December 31,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2011
HCR ManorCare ⁽³⁾	32	31	28	30	28
Emeritus ⁽¹⁾	14	14	13	8	7
Sunrise ⁽²⁾	7	7	5	5	6
Brookdale ⁽⁴⁾	4	4	4	5	7

(1) Percentage of total revenues from Emeritus for the year ended December 31, 2012 includes partial results for the Blackstone JV acquisition. Assuming that full-year results were included for this acquisition in the Company's 2012 revenues, the percentage of segment revenues and total revenues would be 37% and 12%, respectively.

(2) Certain of the Company's properties are leased to tenants who have entered into management contracts with Sunrise to operate the respective property on their behalf. The Company's concentration of gross assets includes properties directly leased to Sunrise and properties that are managed by Sunrise on behalf of third party tenants.

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(3) On April 7, 2011, the Company completed the acquisition of HCR ManorCare's real estate assets, which included the settlement of the Company's HCR ManorCare debt investments, see Notes 3 and 7 for additional information.

(4) Percentages do not include senior housing facilities that Brookdale operates on the Company's behalf under a RIDEA structure.

On September 1, 2011, the Company completed a strategic venture with Brookdale that includes the operation of 37 Company-owned senior living communities previously leased to or operated by Horizon Bay Retirement Living ("Horizon Bay"). As part of this transaction, Brookdale acquired Horizon Bay and: (i) assumed an existing triple-net lease for nine HCP communities; (ii) entered into a new triple-net lease related to four HCP communities; (iii) assumed Horizon Bay's management of three HCP communities, one of which was recently developed by HCP; and (iv) entered into management contracts and a joint venture agreement for a 10% interest in the real estate and operations for 21 of the Company's communities in a RIDEA structure. In connection with these transactions, the Company purchased approximately one million shares of Brookdale's common stock in June 2011 (see Note 10 for additional information regarding these marketable equity securities).

To mitigate credit risk of leasing properties to certain senior housing and post-acute/skilled nursing operators, leases with operators are often combined into portfolios that contain cross-default terms, so that if a tenant of any of the properties in a portfolio defaults on its obligations under its lease, the Company may pursue its remedies under the lease with respect to any of the properties in the portfolio. Certain portfolios also contain terms whereby the net operating profits of the properties are combined for the purpose of securing the funding of rental payments due under each lease.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company's gross real estate assets in the state of California, excluding assets held-for-sale, represented approximately 23% and 21% of the Company's total assets, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company's revenues derived from properties located in the states of California, Texas and Florida represented approximately 21%, 11% and 9% of the Company's total revenues, respectively.

DownREIT LLCs

In connection with the formation of certain DownREIT limited liability companies ("LLCs"), members may contribute appreciated real estate to a DownREIT LLC in exchange for DownREIT units. These contributions are generally tax-deferred, so that the pre-contribution gain related to the property is not taxed to the member. However, if a contributed property is later sold by the DownREIT LLC, the unamortized pre-contribution gain that exists at the date of sale is specifically allocated and taxed to the contributing members. In many of the DownREITs, the Company has entered into indemnification agreements with those members who contributed appreciated property into the DownREIT LLC. Under these indemnification agreements, if any of the appreciated real estate contributed by the members is sold by the DownREIT LLC in a taxable transaction within a specified number of years, the Company will reimburse the affected members for the federal and state income taxes associated with the pre-contribution gain that is specially allocated to the affected member under the Code ("make-whole payments"). These make-whole payments include a tax gross-up provision. These indemnification agreements have expiration terms that range through 2033.

Credit Enhancement Guarantee

Certain of the Company's senior housing facilities serve as collateral for \$112 million of debt (maturing May 1, 2025) that is owed by a previous owner of the facilities. This indebtedness is

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guaranteed by the previous owner who has an investment grade credit rating. These senior housing facilities, which are classified as DFLs, had a carrying value of \$374 million as of December 31, 2013.

Environmental Costs

The Company monitors its properties for the presence of hazardous or toxic substances. The Company is not aware of any environmental liability with respect to the properties that would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations. The Company carries environmental insurance and believes that the policy terms, conditions, limitations and deductibles are adequate and appropriate under the circumstances, given the relative risk of loss, the cost of such coverage and current industry practice.

General Uninsured Losses

The Company obtains various types of insurance to mitigate the impact of property, business interruption, liability, flood, windstorm, earthquake, environmental and terrorism related losses. The Company attempts 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, the Company has a large number of properties that are exposed to earthquake, flood and windstorm occurrences for which the related insurances carry high deductibles.

Tenant Purchase Options

Certain leases, including DFLs, contain purchase options whereby the tenant may elect to acquire the underlying real estate. Annualized base rent from leases subject to purchase options, summarized by the year the purchase options are exercisable are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Year	Annualized Base Rent⁽¹⁾	Number of Properties
2014	\$ 21,541	11
2015	55,397	35
2016	40,098	18
2017	6,969	3
2018	19,204	5
Thereafter	102,367	62
	\$ 245,576	134

(1)

Represents the most recent month's base rent including additional rent floors and cash income from direct financing leases 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 above and below market lease intangibles, DFL interest accretion and deferred revenues).

Rental Expense

The Company's rental expense attributable to continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was approximately \$8 million, \$7 million and \$6 million, respectively. These rental expense amounts include ground rent and other leases. Ground

leases generally require fixed annual rent payments and may also include escalation clauses and renewal

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Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

options. These leases have terms that are up to 99 years, excluding extension options. Future minimum lease obligations under non-cancelable ground and other operating leases as of December 31, 2013 were as follows (in thousands):

Year	Amount
2014	\$ 6,303
2015	5,781
2016	4,620
2017	3,880
2018	3,659
Thereafter	195,883
	\$ 220,126

(13) Equity*Common Stock*

On January 30, 2014, the Company announced that its Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.545 per share. The common stock cash dividend will be paid on February 25, 2014 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 10, 2014.

On October 19, 2012, the Company completed a public offering of 22 million shares of common stock and received net proceeds of \$979 million, which were primarily used to acquire the 129 senior housing communities from the Blackstone JV.

In June 2012, the Company completed a \$376 million offering of 8.97 million shares of common stock at a price of \$41.88 per share, which were primarily used to repay \$250 million of maturing senior unsecured notes, which accrued interest at a rate of 6.45%.

In March 2012, the Company completed a \$359 million offering of 9.0 million shares of common stock at a price of \$39.93 per share, which were primarily used to redeem all outstanding shares of the Company's preferred stock.

In March 2011, the Company completed a \$1.273 billion public offering of 34.5 million shares of common stock at a price of \$36.90 per share. The Company received total net proceeds of \$1.235 billion, which were primarily used to finance part of the aggregate purchase price of the HCR ManorCare Acquisition. The following is a summary of the Company's other issuances of common stock:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(shares in thousands)		
Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan	2,441	1,064	1,910
Conversion of DownREIT units	100	736	80
Exercise of stock options	876	2,455	1,157
Vesting of restricted stock units ⁽¹⁾	471	707	228

(1) Issued under the Company's 2006 Performance Incentive Plan, as amended and restated.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Preferred Stock*

On April 23, 2012, the Company redeemed all of its outstanding preferred stock consisting of 4,000,000 shares of its 7.25% Series E preferred stock and the 7,820,000 shares of its 7.10% Series F preferred stock. The shares of Series E and Series F preferred stock were redeemed at a price of \$25 per share, or \$295.5 million in aggregate, plus all accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date. As a result of the redemption, the Company incurred a charge of \$10.4 million related to the original issuance costs of the preferred stock (this charge is presented as an additional preferred stock dividend in the Company's consolidated statements of income).

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following is a summary of the Company's accumulated other comprehensive loss (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Unrealized gains on available for sale securities	\$	\$ 7,776
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net	(10,797)	(18,452)
Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan minimum liability	(2,910)	(3,150)
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	(780)	(827)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (14,487)	\$ (14,653)

Noncontrolling Interests

At December 31, 2013, there were 4 million non-managing member units (6 million shares of HCP common stock are issuable upon conversion) outstanding in four DownREIT LLCs, in all of which the Company is the managing member. At December 31, 2013, the carrying and market values of the 4 million DownREIT units were \$184 million and \$217 million, respectively.

(14) Segment Disclosures

The Company evaluates its business and makes resource allocations based on its five business segments: (i) senior housing, (ii) post-acute/skilled nursing, (iii) life science, (iv) medical office and (v) hospital. Under the senior housing, post-acute/skilled nursing, life science and hospital segments, the Company invests or co-invests primarily in single operator or tenant properties, through the acquisition and development of real estate, management of operations (RIDEA) and by debt issued by operators in these sectors. Under the medical office segment, the Company invests or co-invests through the acquisition and development of medical office buildings ("MOBs") that are leased under gross, modified gross or triple-net leases, generally to multiple tenants, and which generally require a greater level of property management. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described under Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (see Note 2). There were no intersegment sales or transfers during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. The Company evaluates performance based upon property net operating income from continuing operations ("NOI"), adjusted NOI (cash NOI) and interest income of the combined investments in each segment.

Non-segment assets consist primarily of corporate assets including cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, net, marketable equity securities, deferred financing costs and, if any, real estate held-for-sale. Interest expense, depreciation and amortization and non-property specific

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revenues and expenses are not allocated to individual segments in determining the Company's performance measure. See Note 12 for other information regarding concentrations of credit risk.

Summary information for the reportable segments follows (in thousands):

For the year ended December 31, 2013:

Segments	Rental Revenues ⁽¹⁾	Resident Fees and Services	Interest Income	Investment Management Fee Income	Total Revenues	NOI ⁽²⁾	Adjusted NOI ⁽²⁾ (Cash NOI)
Senior housing	\$ 602,506	\$ 146,288	\$ 11,621	\$	\$ 760,415	\$ 653,191	\$ 594,492
Post-acute/skilled nursing	541,805		73,595		615,400	539,320	467,508
Life science	296,879			4	296,883	239,923	228,475
Medical office	352,334			1,843	354,177	212,958	210,811
Hospital	72,060		943		73,003	68,198	79,752
Total	\$ 1,865,584	\$ 146,288	\$ 86,159	\$ 1,847	\$ 2,099,878	\$ 1,713,590	\$ 1,581,038

For the year ended December 31, 2012:

Segments	Rental Revenues ⁽¹⁾	Resident Fees and Services	Interest Income	Investment Management Fee Income	Total Revenues	NOI ⁽²⁾	Adjusted NOI ⁽²⁾ (Cash NOI)
Senior housing	\$ 481,559	\$ 139,073	\$ 3,503	\$	\$ 624,135	\$ 529,209	\$ 478,671
Post-acute/skilled nursing	530,037		19,993		550,030	529,562	453,456
Life science	289,664			4	289,668	236,491	226,997
Medical office	333,008			1,891	334,899	200,876	195,761
Hospital	80,198		1,040		81,238	76,685	75,104
Total	\$ 1,714,466	\$ 139,073	\$ 24,536	\$ 1,895	\$ 1,879,970	\$ 1,572,823	\$ 1,429,989

For the year ended December 31, 2011:

Segments	Rental Revenues ⁽¹⁾	Resident Fees and Services	Interest Income	Investment Management Fee Income	Total Revenues	NOI ⁽²⁾	Adjusted NOI ⁽²⁾ (Cash NOI)
Senior housing	\$ 469,251	\$ 49,091	\$ 178	\$ 70	\$ 518,590	\$ 484,970	\$ 432,047
Post-acute/skilled nursing	388,633		98,450		487,083	388,214	331,134

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Life science	288,151		4	288,155	235,355	212,250
Medical office	318,368		1,999	320,367	190,584	184,408
Hospital	78,987	1,236		80,223	74,657	72,707

Total \$ 1,543,390 \$ 49,091 \$ 99,864 \$ 2,073 \$ 1,694,418 \$ 1,373,780 \$ 1,232,546

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

(2) NOI is a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure used to evaluate the operating performance of real estate. The Company defines NOI as rental and related revenues, including tenant recoveries, resident fees and services, and income from DFLs, less property level operating expenses. NOI excludes interest income, investment management fee income, interest expense, depreciation and amortization, general and administrative expenses, litigation settlement, impairments, impairment recoveries, other income, net, income taxes, equity income from and impairments of investments in unconsolidated joint ventures, and discontinued operations. The Company 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 accretion, amortization of above and below market

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lease intangibles, and lease termination fees. Adjusted NOI is sometimes referred to as "cash NOI." The Company uses NOI and adjusted NOI to make decisions about resource allocations and to assess and compare property level performance. The Company believes that net income is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to NOI. NOI should not be viewed as an alternative measure of operating performance to net income as defined by GAAP because it does not reflect the aforementioned excluded items. Further, the Company's definition of NOI may not be comparable to the definition used by other REITs or real estate companies, as those companies may use different methodologies for calculating NOI.

The following is a reconciliation from reported net income to NOI and adjusted (cash) NOI (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 985,006	\$ 846,842	\$ 554,494
Interest income	(86,159)	(24,536)	(99,864)
Investment management fee income	(1,847)	(1,895)	(2,073)
Interest expense	435,252	416,172	415,455
Depreciation and amortization	423,312	353,704	346,055
General and administrative	109,233	79,395	96,059
Litigation settlement and provision			125,000
Impairments		7,878	15,400
Other income, net	(18,216)	(2,976)	(12,933)
Income taxes	5,815	(1,654)	1,301
Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	(64,433)	(54,455)	(46,750)
Total discontinued operations	(74,373)	(45,652)	(18,364)
NOI	1,713,590	1,572,823	1,373,780
Straight-line rents	(39,587)	(47,311)	(59,173)
DFL accretion	(86,055)	(94,240)	(74,007)
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	(6,646)	(2,232)	(4,510)
Lease termination fees	(217)	(636)	(5,873)
NOI adjustments related to discontinued operations	(47)	1,585	2,329
Adjusted (Cash) NOI	\$ 1,581,038	\$ 1,429,989	\$ 1,232,546

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The Company's total assets by segment were (in thousands):

Segments	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Senior housing	\$ 7,803,085	\$ 7,638,316
Post-acute/skilled nursing	6,266,938	6,039,575
Life science	3,986,187	3,932,397
Medical office	2,686,069	2,643,893
Hospital	639,357	702,102
Gross segment assets	21,381,636	20,956,283
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,257,188)	(1,933,311)
Net segment assets	19,124,448	19,022,972
Assets held-for-sale, net	9,819	56,659
Other non-segment assets	941,603	835,924
Total assets	\$ 20,075,870	\$ 19,915,555

At December 31, 2013, goodwill of \$50 million was allocated to segment assets as follows: (i) senior housing \$31 million, (ii) post-acute/skilled nursing \$3 million, (iii) medical office \$11 million, and (iv) hospital \$5 million. The Company completed the required annual impairment test during the three months ended December 31, 2013; no impairment was recognized based on the results of this impairment test.

(15) Future Minimum Rents

Future minimum lease payments to be received, excluding operating expense reimbursements, from tenants under non-cancelable operating leases as of December 31, 2013, are as follows (in thousands):

Year	Amount
2014	\$ 1,056,273
2015	1,028,424
2016	991,159
2017	929,408
2018	847,918
Thereafter	3,718,573
	\$ 8,571,755

(16) Compensation Plans

Stock Based Compensation

On May 11, 2006, the Company's stockholders approved the 2006 Performance Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (the "2006 Incentive Plan"). The 2006 Incentive Plan provides for the granting of stock-based compensation, including stock options, restricted stock and performance restricted stock units to officers, employees and directors in connection with their employment with or services provided to the Company. On April 23, 2009, the Company's stockholders amended the 2006 Incentive Plan. As a result of the amendment, the maximum number of shares reserved for awards under the 2006 Incentive Plan, as amended, is 23.2 million shares. The maximum number of shares available for future awards under the

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2006 Incentive Plan is 5.6 million shares at December 31, 2013, of which approximately 3.7 million shares may be issued as restricted stock and performance restricted stock units.

Stock Options

Stock options are granted with an exercise price per share equal to the closing market price of the company's common stock on the grant date. Stock options generally vest ratably over a four- to five-year period and have a 10-year contractual term. Vesting of certain options may accelerate, as provided in the 2006 Incentive Plan or in the applicable award agreement, upon retirement, a change in control or other specified events. Upon the exercise of options, the participant is required to pay the exercise price of the options being exercised and the related tax withholding obligation. Participants have the ability to elect to have the Company withhold the number of shares to be delivered upon exercise of stock options to pay the related exercise price and tax withholding obligation. The value of the shares withheld is dependent upon the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the date that the relevant transaction occurs.

A summary of the stock option activity in 2013 is presented in the following table (dollars and shares in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Shares Under Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of January 1, 2013	3,127	\$ 31.16	6.9	\$ 43,774
Granted	499	46.92		
Exercised	(1,300)	29.17		
Forfeited	(104)	33.29		
Outstanding as of December 31, 2013	2,222	35.77	5.0	8,870
Exercisable as of December 31, 2013	1,281	35.64	3.3	4,924

The following table summarizes additional information concerning outstanding and exercisable stock options at December 31, 2013 (shares in thousands):

Range of Exercise Price	Shares Under Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Currently Exercisable Shares Under Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$23.34 - \$25.52	456	\$ 23.34	4.1	262	\$ 23.34
27.11 - 28.35	342	28.35	4.8	162	28.35
31.95 - 46.92	1,424	41.53	5.3	857	40.78

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2,222 35.77 5.0 1,281 35.64

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The following table summarizes additional information concerning unvested stock options at December 31, 2013 (shares in thousands):

	Shares Under Options	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at January 1, 2013	2,588	\$ 4.30
Granted	499	5.89
Vested	(2,042)	4.30
Forfeited	(104)	4.75
Unvested at December 31, 2013	941	5.09

The weighted average fair value per share at the date of grant for options awarded during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$5.89, \$6.34 and \$5.97, respectively. The total vesting date intrinsic value (at vesting) of shares under options vested during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$12 million, \$18 million and \$16 million, respectively. The total intrinsic value of vested shares under options at December 31, 2013 was \$5 million.

Proceeds received from options exercised under the 2006 Incentive Plan for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$18 million, \$52 million and \$31 million, respectively. The total intrinsic value (at exercise) of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$25 million, \$51 million and \$13 million, respectively.

The fair value of the stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option valuation model that uses the assumptions described below. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the grant date. The expected life (estimated period of time outstanding) of the stock options granted was estimated using the historical exercise behavior of employees and turnover rates. For stock options granted in 2013, 2012 and 2011, the expected volatility was based on the average of the Company's: (i) historical volatility of the adjusted closing prices of its common stock for a period equal to the stock option's expected life, ending on the grant date, calculated on a weekly basis and (ii) the implied volatility of traded options on its common stock for a period equal to 30 days ending on the grant date. For stock options granted prior to 2010, the expected volatility was based on the Company's historical volatility of the adjusted closing prices of its common stock for a period equal to the stock option's expected life, ending on the grant date and calculated on a weekly basis. The following table summarizes the Company's stock option valuation assumptions used with respect to stock options awarded in 2013, 2012 and 2011:

	2013	2012	2011
Risk-free rate	0.78%	1.09%	2.58%
Expected life (in years)	4.5	5.9	6.5
Expected volatility	28.9%	32.7%	31.8%
Expected dividend yield	5.8%	5.9%	6.1%

Restricted Stock and Performance Restricted Stock Units

Under the 2006 Incentive Plan, restricted stock and performance restricted stock units generally have a contractual life or vest over a three- to five-year period. The vesting of certain restricted shares and

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

units may accelerate, as provided in the 2006 Incentive Plan or in the applicable award agreement, upon retirement, a change in control or other specified events. When vested, each performance restricted stock unit is convertible into one share of common stock. The restricted stock and performance restricted stock units are valued on the grant date based on the closing market price of the Company's common stock on that date. Generally, the Company recognizes the fair value of the awards over the applicable vesting period as compensation expense. Upon any exercise or payment of restricted shares or units, the participant is required to pay the related tax withholding obligation. Participants generally have the flexibility to elect to have the Company reduce the number of shares to be delivered to pay the related tax withholding obligation. The value of the shares withheld is dependent on the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the date that the relevant transaction occurs. During 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company withheld 242,000, 361,000 and 136,000 shares, respectively, to offset tax withholding obligations with respect to the restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards.

The following table summarizes additional information concerning restricted stock and restricted stock units at December 31, 2013 (units and shares in thousands):

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Restricted Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at January 1, 2013	1,220	\$ 35.16	145	\$ 27.24
Granted	502	45.96	144	41.77
Vested	(471)	36.58	(43)	31.65
Forfeited	(43)	41.79	(20)	26.84
Unvested at December 31, 2013	1,208	38.82	226	35.70

At December 31, 2013, the weighted average remaining vesting period of restricted stock units and restricted stock was two years. The total fair values (at vesting) of restricted stock and restricted stock units which vested for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$22 million, \$39 million and \$14 million, respectively.

As the Company pays dividends on its outstanding common stock, holders of restricted stock awards are generally entitled to any dividends on the underlying restricted shares, and holders of restricted stock units generally have the right to a cash payment equal to the dividends that would be paid on a number of shares of Company common stock equal to the number of outstanding units subject to the award.

On August 14, 2006, the Company granted 219,000 restricted stock units to the Company's former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The restricted stock units vest over a period of 10 years beginning in 2012, subject to accelerated vesting in certain circumstances as provided in the applicable award agreement and the Company's employment agreement with its former Chief Executive Officer. Each vested unit will be convertible, upon payment of the award, into one share of common stock. Additionally, as the Company pays dividends on its outstanding common stock, the original award will be credited with additional restricted stock units as dividend equivalents (in lieu of receiving a cash payment). Generally, the dividend equivalent restricted stock units will be subject to the same vesting and other conditions as applied to the grant.

The Company's Board of Directors terminated its former Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President on October 2, 2013. As a result of the termination, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013 include charges of \$27 million related to: (i) the acceleration of

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

\$17 million of deferred compensation for restricted stock units and options that vested upon termination; and (ii) severance payments and other costs of approximately \$10 million.

In 2012, the Company implemented a clawback policy that is retroactive to prior years pursuant to which its Board of Directors or Compensation Committee shall, in such circumstances as they determine to be appropriate, require reimbursement or cancellation of all or a portion of any short or long-term cash or equity incentive awards or payments to an officer (or former officer, as the case may be) of the Company where: (1) the amount of, or number of shares included in, any such payment or award was determined based on the achievement of financial results that were subsequently the subject of an accounting restatement due to noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws; and (2) a lesser payment or award of cash or shares would have been made to the individual based upon the restated financial results; and (3) the payment or award of cash or shares was received by the individual prior to or during the 12-month period following the first public issuance or filing of the financial results that were subsequently restated.

Total share-based compensation expense recognized during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$40 million, \$23 million and \$20 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, there was \$28 million of deferred compensation cost associated with future employee services, related to unvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Company's incentive plans, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of three years.

Employee Benefit Plan

The Company maintains a 401(k) and profit sharing plan that allows for eligible participants to defer compensation, subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code. The Company provides a matching contribution of up to 4% of each participant's eligible compensation. During 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company's matching contributions were approximately \$0.8 million for each year.

(17) Impairments

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company placed two medical office buildings into assets held for sale. As a result, the Company recognized impairment charges of \$1 million, which reduced the carrying value of the Company's aggregate investments from \$7 million to the \$6 million sales price. The fair value of the Company's medical office buildings were based on the projected sales prices from the pending dispositions. The sales prices of the MOBs were considered to be a Level 2 measurement within the fair value hierarchy.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company executed an agreement for the disposition of a land parcel in its life science segment. As a result of the planned disposition of the land parcel, the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$7.9 million, which reduced the carrying value of the Company's investment from \$26 million to the \$18 million sales price. The fair value of the Company's land parcel was based on the projected sales prices from the pending disposition. The sales price of the land parcel was considered to be a Level 2 measurement within the fair value hierarchy.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company concluded that its senior secured term loan to Delphis was impaired and established a provision for losses (impairment) of \$15 million. The impairment resulted from the Company's conclusion that the carrying value of its loan was in excess of the fair value of the loan's underlying collateral assets. This provision for losses reduced the carrying value of its investment from \$91 million to its fair value of \$76 million. The fair value of the Company's loan investment was based on a discounted cash flow valuation model and inputs considered to be a Level 3 measurement within the fair value hierarchy. Inputs to this valuation model include real estate

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

capitalization rates, discount rates, earnings multiples, industry growth rates and operating margins, some of which influence the Company's expectation of future cash flows from the loan and, accordingly, the fair value of its investment.

(18) Income Taxes

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company recorded an income tax expense of \$5.9 million as compared to an income tax benefit of \$1.6 million and an income tax expense of \$1.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 respectively. The Company's income tax expense from discontinued operations was insignificant for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. The Company's deferred income tax expense and its balance in deferred tax assets and liabilities were insignificant as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

The Company files numerous U.S. federal, state and local income and franchise tax returns. With a few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state or local tax examinations by taxing authorities for years prior to 2010.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the tax basis of the Company's net assets is less than the reported amounts by \$7.7 billion and \$7.6 billion, respectively. The difference between the reported amounts and the tax basis is primarily related to the Slough Estates USA, Inc. ("SEUSA") and HCR ManorCare acquisitions, which occurred in 2007 and 2011, respectively. Both SEUSA and HCR ManorCare were corporations subject to federal and state income taxes. As a result of these acquisitions, the Company succeeded to the tax attributes of SEUSA and HCR ManorCare, including the tax basis in the acquired companies' assets and liabilities. The Company generally will be subject to a corporate-level tax on any taxable disposition of SEUSA's pre-acquisition assets that occur within ten years after its August 1, 2007 acquisition, and any taxable disposition of HCR ManorCare's pre-acquisition assets that occur within ten years after its April 7, 2011 acquisition.

The corporate-level tax associated with the disposition of assets acquired in connection with the SEUSA and HCR ManorCare acquisitions would be assessed only to the extent of the built-in gain that existed on the date of each acquisition, based on the fair market value of the assets on August 1, 2007, with respect to SEUSA, and April 7, 2011, with respect to HCR ManorCare. The Company does not expect to dispose of any assets included in either acquisition that would result in the imposition of a material tax liability. As a result, the Company has not recorded a deferred tax liability associated with this corporate-level tax. Gains from asset dispositions occurring more than 10 years after either acquisition will not be subject to this corporate-level tax. However, from time to time, the Company may dispose of SEUSA or HCR ManorCare assets before the applicable 10-year periods if it is able to effect a tax deferred exchange.

In connection with the SEUSA and HCR ManorCare acquisitions, the Company assumed unrecognized tax benefits of \$8 million and \$2 million, respectively. During 2013, the Company had a decrease in unrecognized tax benefits of \$0.9 million. The decrease was caused by the lapse in the statute of limitations for unrecognized tax benefits assumed in connection with the HCR ManorCare acquisition. During 2011, the Company had a net decrease in unrecognized tax benefits of \$4.9 million. The decrease was caused by the reversal of the remaining \$6.9 million in unrecognized tax benefits related to the SEUSA acquisition caused by SEUSA's settlement of federal and state tax audits for all years for which the unrecognized tax benefits had been accrued, net of a \$2.0 million increase for unrecognized tax benefits assumed in connection with the HCR ManorCare acquisition. The unrecognized tax benefits balances at both December 31, 2013 and 2012 were related entirely to the Company's acquisition of HCR ManorCare.

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A reconciliation of the Company's beginning and ending unrecognized tax benefits follows (in thousands):

	Amount
Balance at January 1, 2011	\$ 6,890
Additions based on prior years' tax positions	1,783
Reductions based on prior years' tax positions	(6,890)
Additions based on 2011 tax positions	194
Balance at December 31, 2011	1,977
Reductions based on prior years' tax positions	
Additions based on 2012 tax positions	
Balance at December 31, 2012	1,977
Reductions based on prior years' tax positions	(890)
Additions based on 2013 tax positions	
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 1,087

The Company anticipates that the balance in unrecognized tax benefits will decrease over the next 12 months by approximately \$0.9 million due to a lapse in the statute of limitations.

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company recorded insignificant net increases to interest expense associated with the unrecognized tax benefits. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company recorded a net reduction to interest expense of \$1.1 million. The net reduction was due to the reversal of \$1.3 million of interest expense associated with the SEUSA unrecognized tax benefits and an increase of \$0.2 million associated with unrecognized tax benefits assumed in connection with the HCR ManorCare acquisition.

The Company has agreements with the sellers of SEUSA and HCR ManorCare whereby any increases in taxes and associated interest and penalties related to years prior to each of these acquisitions will be the responsibility of the sellers. Similarly, any pre-acquisition tax refunds and associated interest income will be refunded to the sellers.

There would be no effect on the Company's tax rate if the unrecognized tax benefits were to be recognized.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(19) Earnings Per Common Share**

The following table illustrates the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Numerator			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 910,633	\$ 801,190	\$ 536,130
Noncontrolling interests' share in continuing operations	(14,110)	(12,411)	(15,484)
Income from continuing operations applicable to HCP, Inc.	896,523	788,779	520,646
Preferred stock dividends		(17,006)	(21,130)
Participating securities' share in continuing operations	(1,734)	(3,245)	(2,459)
Income from continuing operations applicable to common shares	894,789	768,528	497,057
Discontinued operations	74,373	45,652	18,364
Noncontrolling interests' share in discontinued operations	(59)	(1,891)	(119)
Net income applicable to common shares	\$ 969,103	\$ 812,289	\$ 515,302
Denominator			
Basic weighted average common shares	455,002	427,047	398,446
Dilutive potential common shares	700	1,269	1,772
Diluted weighted average common shares	455,702	428,316	400,218
Basic earnings per common share			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.25
Discontinued operations	0.16	0.10	0.04
Net income applicable to common stockholders	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.29

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Diluted earnings per common share

Income from continuing operations	\$	1.97	\$	1.80	\$	1.25
Discontinued operations		0.16		0.10		0.04
Net income applicable to common shares	\$	2.13	\$	1.90	\$	1.29

Restricted stock and certain of the Company's performance restricted stock units are considered participating securities, because dividend payments are not forfeited even if the underlying award does not vest, which require the use of the two-class method when computing basic and diluted earnings per share.

Options to purchase approximately 1.1 million, 1.2 million and 1.7 million shares of common stock that had an exercise price in excess of the average market price of the common stock during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, were not included because they are anti-dilutive. Additionally, 6 million shares issuable upon conversion of 4 million DownREIT units during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were not included because they are anti-dilutive.

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		
<i>Supplemental cash flow information:</i>			
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	\$ 412,011	\$ 389,753	\$ 348,455
Income taxes paid	114	1,790	1,710
Capitalized interest	13,494	23,360	26,402
<i>Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing activities:</i>			
Accrued construction costs	15,187	14,157	11,525
Reclassification of the in-place leases from real estate to DFLs	123,891		
Fair value of real estate acquired in exchange for sale of real estate	15,204		
Settlement of loans receivable as consideration for the HCR ManorCare Acquisition			1,990,406
<i>Supplemental schedule of non-cash financing activities:</i>			
Vesting of restricted stock units	471	707	228
Cancellation of restricted stock	20	8	35
Conversion of non-managing member units into common stock	3,583	24,988	3,456
Noncontrolling interests issued in connection with acquisitions		42,734	1,500
Mortgages included in the consolidation of HCP Ventures II			635,182
Mortgages and other liabilities assumed with real estate acquisitions	12,767	60,597	57,869
Unrealized gains (losses), net on available for sale securities and derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	7,790	4,649	(9,763)

See additional information regarding supplemental non-cash financing activities related to: (i) a real estate exchange in Note 5, (ii) the HCR ManorCare Acquisition in Notes 3 and 7, (iii) the HCP Ventures II purchase in Note 8 and (iv) the preferred stock redemption in Note 13.

(21) Variable Interest Entities*Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities*

At December 31, 2013, the Company leased 48 properties to a total of seven VIE tenants and has additional investments in a loan and marketable debt securities to VIE borrowers. The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of these VIEs.

The Company holds an interest-only, senior secured term loan made to a borrower (Delphis Operations, L.P.) that has been identified as a VIE (see Note 7 for additional information on the Delphis loan). The Company does not consolidate the VIE because it does not have the ability to control the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance. The loan is collateralized by all of the assets of the borrower (comprised primarily of interests in partnerships that operate surgical facilities, of which one partnership is a tenant of the Company).

The Company holds commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") issued by Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation through a special purpose entity that has been identified as a VIE. The Company does not consolidate the VIE because it does not have the ability to control the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance. The CMBS issued by the VIE are backed by mortgages on senior housing facilities.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The carrying value and classification of the related assets, liabilities and maximum exposure to loss as a result of the Company's involvement with these VIEs are presented below at December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

VIE Type	Maximum Loss Exposure⁽¹⁾	Asset/Liability Type	Carrying Amount
VIE tenants operating leases	\$ 251,091	Lease intangibles, net and straight-line rent receivables	\$ 14,300
VIE tenants DFLs	1,081,415	Net investment in DFLs	601,970
Loan senior secured	18,071	Loans receivable, net	18,071
Debt investment	17,071	Marketable debt securities	17,071

(1)

The Company's maximum loss exposure related to the VIE tenants represents the future minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the respective leases, which may be mitigated by re-leasing the properties to new tenants. The Company's maximum loss exposure related to its loans and marketable debt securities to the VIE borrowers represents its current aggregate carrying amount.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company has not provided, and is not required to provide, financial support through a liquidity arrangement or otherwise, to its unconsolidated VIEs, including circumstances in which it could be exposed to further losses (e.g., cash shortfalls). See Notes 6, 7 and 12 for additional descriptions of the nature, purpose and activities of the Company's unconsolidated VIEs and interests therein.

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

In September 2013, the Company made loans to two entities that entered into a tax credit structure ("Tax Credit Subsidiaries"). The Company consolidates the Tax Credit Subsidiaries because they are VIEs and the Company is the primary beneficiary of these VIEs. The assets and liabilities of the Tax Credit Subsidiaries substantially consist of notes receivable, prepaid expenses, notes payable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities generated from their operating activities. Assets generated by the operating activities of the Tax Credit Subsidiaries may only be used to settle their contractual obligations.

In September 2011, the Company formed a partnership in which it has a 90% ownership interest in a joint venture entity that owned and operated 21 properties in a RIDEA structure ("RIDEA Entity"). The Company consolidated the RIDEA Entity as a result of the rights it acquired through the joint venture agreement with Brookdale. In the fourth quarter of 2012, upon the occurrence of a reconsideration event, it was determined that this RIDEA Entity was a VIE and that the Company was the primary beneficiary of the VIE; therefore, the Company continued to consolidate this entity. During the second quarter of 2013, upon the occurrence of a reconsideration event, it was determined that this RIDEA Entity was no longer a VIE; however, the Company continues to consolidate the RIDEA Entity. The assets and liabilities of this RIDEA Entity substantially consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities generated from its operating activities. The assets generated by the operating activities of the RIDEA Entity may be used to settle its contractual obligations, which include lease obligations to the Company. The Company is entitled to its ownership share of the RIDEA Entity's assets; however, it does not guarantee its liabilities (or contractual obligations) and is not liable to its general creditors.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(22) Fair Value Measurements**

The following table illustrates the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the consolidated balance sheets. Recognized gains and losses are recorded in other income, net on the Company's consolidated statements of income. During the year ended December 31, 2013, there were no transfers of financial assets or liabilities within the fair value hierarchy.

The financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

Financial assets and liabilities	Fair Value	Level 2	Level 3
Interest-rate swap asset ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,325	\$ 2,325	\$
Interest-rate swap liabilities ⁽¹⁾	(8,384)	(8,384)	
Currency swap liabilities ⁽¹⁾	(2,756)	(2,756)	
Warrants ⁽¹⁾	114		114
	\$ (8,701)	\$ (8,815)	\$ 114

(1) Interest rate and currency swaps as well as common stock warrant fair values are determined based on observable and unobservable market assumptions utilizing standardized derivative pricing models.

(23) Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are reasonable estimates of fair value because of the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair values of loans receivable, bank line of credit, term loan, mortgage debt and other debt are based on rates currently prevailing for similar instruments with similar maturities. The fair values of interest-rate and currency swap contracts as well as common stock warrants are determined based on observable and unobservable market assumptions using standardized pricing models. The fair values of senior unsecured notes and marketable equity and debt securities are determined utilizing market quotes.

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The table below summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments:

	December 31,			
	2013		2012	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
(in thousands)				
Loans receivable, net ⁽²⁾	\$ 366,001	\$ 373,441	\$ 276,030	\$ 279,850
Marketable debt securities ⁽³⁾	244,089	280,850	222,809	234,137
Marketable equity securities ⁽¹⁾			24,829	24,829
Warrants ⁽³⁾	114	114	670	670
Term loan ⁽²⁾	226,858	226,858	222,694	222,694
Senior unsecured notes ⁽¹⁾	6,963,375	7,405,817	6,712,624	7,432,012
Mortgage debt ⁽²⁾	1,396,485	1,421,214	1,676,544	1,771,155
Other debt ⁽²⁾	74,909	74,909	81,958	81,958
Interest-rate swap asset ⁽²⁾	2,325	2,325	89	89
Interest-rate swap liability ⁽²⁾	8,384	8,384	12,699	12,699
Currency swap liabilities ⁽²⁾	2,756	2,756	2,641	2,641

- (1) Level 1: Fair value calculated based on quoted prices in active markets.
- (2) Level 2: Fair value based on quoted prices for similar or identical instruments in active or inactive markets, respectively, or calculated utilizing model derived valuations in which significant inputs or value drivers are observable in active markets.
- (3) Level 3: Fair value determined based on significant unobservable market inputs using standardized derivative pricing models.

(24) Derivative Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the Company's outstanding interest-rate and foreign currency swap contracts as of December 31, 2013 (dollars and GBP in thousands):

Date Entered	Maturity Date	Hedge Designation	Fixed Rate/Buy Amount	Floating/Exchange Rate Index	Notional/Sell Amount	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾
July 2005 ⁽²⁾	July 2020	Cash Flow	3.82%	BMA Swap Index	\$ 45,600	\$ (5,681)
November 2008 ⁽³⁾	October 2016	Cash Flow	5.95%	1 Month LIBOR+1.50%	\$ 26,400	(2,703)
July 2012 ⁽⁴⁾	June 2016	Cash Flow	1.81%	1 Month GBP LIBOR+1.20%	£137,000	2,325
July 2012 ⁽⁵⁾	June 2016	Cash Flow	\$ 56,800	Buy USD/Sell GBP	£ 36,200	(2,756)

- (1) Interest-rate and foreign currency swap assets are recorded in other assets, net and interest-rate and foreign currency swap liabilities are recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.
- (2) Represents three interest-rate swap contracts with an aggregate notional amount of \$45.6 million which hedge fluctuations in interest payments on variable-rate secured debt due to overall changes in hedged cash flows.

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- (3) Acquired in conjunction with mortgage debt assumed related to real estate acquired on December 28, 2010. Hedges fluctuations in interest payments on variable-rate secured debt due to fluctuations in the underlying benchmark interest rate.
- (4) Hedges fluctuations in interest payments on variable-rate unsecured debt due to fluctuations in the underlying benchmark interest rate.

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- (5) Currency swap contract (buy USD/sell GBP) hedges the foreign currency exchange risk related to a portion of the Company's forecasted interest receipts on GBP denominated senior unsecured notes. Represents five foreign exchange contracts to sell £7.2 million at a rate of 1.5695 on various dates through June 2016.

The Company uses derivative instruments to mitigate the effects of interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations on specific forecasted transactions as well as recognized financial obligations or assets. Utilizing derivative instruments allows the Company to manage the risk of fluctuations in interest and foreign currency rates related to the potential impact these changes could have on future earnings and forecasted cash flows. The Company does not use derivative instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

The primary risks associated with derivative instruments are market and credit risk. Market risk is defined as the potential for loss in value of a derivative instrument due to adverse changes in market prices. Utilizing derivative instruments allows the Company to manage the risk of fluctuations in interest and foreign currency rates related to the potential impact these changes could have on future earnings, forecasted cash flows and the fair value of recognized obligations.

Credit risk is the risk that one of the parties to a derivative contract fails to perform or meet their financial obligation. The Company does not obtain collateral associated with its derivative contracts, but monitors the credit standing of its counterparties on a regular basis. Should a counterparty fail to perform, the Company would incur a financial loss to the extent that the associated derivative contract was in an asset position. At December 31, 2013, the Company does not anticipate non-performance by the counterparties to its outstanding derivative contracts.

On July 27, 2012, the Company entered into a foreign currency swap contract to hedge the foreign currency exchange risk related to a portion of the forecasted interest receipts from its GBP denominated senior unsecured notes (see additional discussion of the Four Seasons senior unsecured notes in Note 10). The cash flow hedge has a fixed USD/GBP exchange rate of 1.5695 (buy \$11 million and sell £7 million semi-annually) for a portion of its forecasted semi-annual cash receipts denominated in GBP. The foreign currency swap contract matures in June 2016 (the end of the non-call period of the senior unsecured notes). The fair value of the contract at December 31, 2013 was a liability of \$3 million and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. During the year ended December 31, 2013, there was no ineffective portion related to this hedge.

On July 27, 2012, the Company entered into an interest-rate swap contract that is designated as hedging the interest payments on its GBP denominated Term Loan due to fluctuations in the underlying benchmark interest rate (see additional discussion of the Term Loan in Note 11). The cash flow hedge has a notional amount of £137 million and expires in June 2016 (the maturity of the Term Loan). The fair value of the contract at December 31, 2013 was an asset of \$2 million and is included in other assets, net. During the year ended December 31, 2013, there was no ineffective portion related to this hedge.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company earned additional interest income of \$0.1 million and recognized additional interest expense of \$3 million, resulting from its cash flow hedging relationships. At December 31, 2013, the Company expects that the hedged forecasted transactions for each of the outstanding qualifying cash flow hedging relationships remain probable of occurring, and as a result, no gains or losses recorded to accumulated other comprehensive loss are expected to be reclassified to earnings.

To illustrate the effect of movements in the interest rate and foreign currency markets, the Company performed a market sensitivity analysis on its outstanding hedging instruments. The Company applied various basis point spreads to the underlying interest rate curves and foreign currency exchange

Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

rates of the derivative portfolio in order to determine the instruments' change in fair value. The following table summarizes the results of the analysis performed (dollars in thousands):

Date Entered	Maturity Date	Effects of Change in Interest and Foreign Currency Rates			
		+50 Basis Points	-50 Basis Points	+100 Basis Points	-100 Basis Points
July 2005	July 2020	\$ 1,400	\$ (1,381)	\$ 2,791	\$ (2,772)
November 2008	October 2016	363	(353)	722	(711)
July 2012	June 2016	3,019	(2,490)	5,774	(5,244)
July 2012	June 2016	(657)	(57)	(957)	243

(25) Transactions with Related Parties

Mr. Klaritch, an executive vice president of the Company, was previously a senior executive and limited liability company member of MedCap Properties, LLC, which was acquired in October 2003 by HCP and a joint venture of which HCP was the managing member. As part of that transaction, MedCap Properties, LLC contributed certain property interests to a newly-formed entity, HCPI/Tennessee LLC, in exchange for DownREIT units. In connection with the transactions, Mr. Klaritch received 113,431 non-managing member units in HCPI/Tennessee, LLC in a distribution of his interest in MedCap Properties, LLC. Each DownREIT unit is redeemable for an amount of cash approximating the then-current market value of two shares of HCP's common stock or, at HCP's option, two shares of HCP's common stock (subject to certain adjustments, such as stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications). During the year ended December 31, 2012, Mr. Klaritch and his affiliates exchanged their remaining approximately 45,000 HCPI/Tennessee, LLC DownREIT units for approximately 90,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

(26) Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Selected quarterly information for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts). Results of operations for properties sold or to be sold have been classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented:

	Three Months Ended During 2013			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Total revenues	\$ 511,184	\$ 512,239	\$ 546,158	\$ 530,297
Income before income taxes and equity income from and impairments of investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	217,667	199,916	214,176	220,256
Total discontinued operations	2,232	2,828	9,824	59,489
Net income	233,784	216,725	236,858	297,639
Net income applicable to HCP, Inc.	230,585	213,401	233,756	293,095
Dividends paid per common share	0.525	0.525	0.525	0.525
Basic earnings per common share	0.51	0.47	0.51	0.64
Diluted earnings per common share	0.51	0.47	0.51	0.64

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	Three Months Ended During 2012			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Total revenues	\$ 450,608	\$ 456,130	\$ 469,999	\$ 503,233
Income before income taxes and equity income from and impairments of investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	176,483	186,931	181,457	200,210
Total discontinued operations	5,671	2,465	3,607	33,909
Net income	196,564	204,975	199,043	246,260
Net income applicable to HCP, Inc.	193,380	202,024	196,108	241,028
Dividends paid per common share	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Basic earnings per common share	0.43	0.48	0.46	0.54
Diluted earnings per common share	0.43	0.48	0.45	0.53

The above selected quarterly financial data includes the following significant transactions:

The Company redeemed all outstanding preferred stock during the quarter ended March 31, 2012.

The Company completed the acquisition of a 129 senior housing portfolio during the quarter ended December 31, 2012.

The Company received £129 million (\$202 million) from the par payoff of its Barchester debt investments generating \$24 million of interest income during the quarter ended September 30, 2013.

The Company's Board of Directors terminated its former Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President on October 2, 2013. As a result of the termination, the Company incurred severance-related charges of \$26 million that include: (i) the acceleration of \$17 million of deferred compensation for restricted stock units and options that vested upon termination; and (ii) severance payments and other costs of approximately \$9 million.

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HCP, Inc.

Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

December 31, 2013

(In thousands)

Year Ended December 31,	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions		Deductions		Balance at End of Year
		Amounts Charged Against Operations, net	Acquired Properties	Uncollectible Accounts Written-off	Disposed Properties	
2013	\$ 48,599	\$ 2,633	\$	\$ (2,063)	\$	\$ 49,169
2012	49,209	3,724		(960)	(3,374)	48,599
2011	43,740	13,316	2	(4,673)	(3,176)	49,209

(1) Includes allowance for doubtful accounts, straight-line rent reserves, and allowances for loan and direct financing lease losses.

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HCP, Inc.

Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2013

(Dollars in thousands)

City	State	Encumbrances at December 31, 2013	Initial Cost to Company			Gross Amount at Which Carried As of December 31, 2013				Accumulated Depreciation	Year Acquired/Constructed	Life on Which Depreciation is Computed
			Land	Buildings and Improvements	Costs Capitalized and Subsequent Acquisition	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽¹⁾				
Senior housing												
1107	Huntsville	AL	\$	\$ 307	\$ 5,813	\$	\$ 307	\$ 5,453	\$ 5,760	\$ (988)	2006	40
1154	Little Rock	AR		1,922	14,140	445	2,046	13,967	16,013	(2,616)	2006	39
0786	Douglas	AZ		110	703		110	703	813	(285)	2005	35
2087	Prescott	AZ		1,277	8,660		1,277	8,660	9,937	(371)	2012	45
1974	Sun City	AZ	27,334	2,640	33,223	724	2,640	33,947	36,587	(3,890)	2011	30
0518	Tucson	AZ		2,350	24,037		2,350	24,037	26,387	(8,213)	2002	30
1238	Beverly Hills	CA		9,872	32,590	2,150	9,872	34,014	43,886	(6,543)	2006	40
1149	Camarillo	CA		5,798	19,427	575	5,822	19,202	25,024	(3,500)	2006	40
1006	Carlsbad	CA		7,897	14,255	363	7,897	13,828	21,725	(2,541)	2006	40
0883	Carmichael	CA		4,270	13,846		4,270	13,236	17,506	(2,344)	2006	40
0851	Citrus Heights	CA		1,180	8,367		1,180	8,037	9,217	(2,030)	2006	29
2092	Clearlake	CA		354	4,799		354	4,799	5,153	(177)	2012	45
0790	Concord	CA	25,000	6,010	39,601		6,010	38,301	44,311	(8,043)	2005	40
2181	Corona	CA	2	2,636	10,134		2,636	10,134	12,770	(357)	2012	45
0787	Dana Point	CA		1,960	15,946		1,960	15,466	17,426	(3,254)	2005	39
1152	Elk Grove	CA		2,235	6,339	262	2,235	6,448	8,683	(1,170)	2006	40
0798	Escondido	CA	14,340	5,090	24,253		5,090	23,353	28,443	(4,914)	2005	40
2054	Fortuna	CA		818	3,295		818	3,295	4,113	(135)	2012	50
2079	Fortuna	CA		1,346	11,856		1,346	11,856	13,202	(396)	2012	45
0791	Fremont	CA	8,857	2,360	11,672		2,360	11,192	13,552	(2,355)	2005	40
1965	Fresno	CA	18,961	1,730	31,918	2,535	1,730	34,453	36,183	(3,625)	2011	30
0788	Granada Hills	CA		2,200	18,257		2,200	17,637	19,837	(3,711)	2005	39
1156	Hemet	CA		1,270	5,966	214	1,271	5,933	7,204	(1,091)	2006	40
0856	Irvine	CA		8,220	14,104		8,220	13,564	21,784	(2,235)	2006	45
0227	Lodi	CA	8,776	732	5,453		732	5,453	6,185	(2,384)	1997	35
0226	Murietta	CA	5,897	435	5,729		435	5,729	6,164	(2,437)	1997	35
1165	Northridge	CA		6,718	26,309	549	6,752	26,015	32,767	(4,733)	2006	40
1561	Orangevale	CA		2,160	8,522	1,000	2,160	9,002	11,162	(1,713)	2008	40
1168	Palm Springs	CA		1,005	5,183	396	1,005	5,216	6,221	(947)	2006	40
0789	Pleasant Hill	CA	6,270	2,480	21,333		2,480	20,633	23,113	(4,342)	2005	40
1166	Rancho Mirage	CA		1,798	24,053	475	1,812	23,600	25,412	(4,277)	2006	40
2065	Roseville	CA		692	21,662		692	21,662	22,354	(657)	2012	45
1008	San Diego	CA		6,384	32,072	222	6,384	31,191	37,575	(5,708)	2006	40
1007	San Dimas	CA		5,628	31,374	208	5,630	30,786	36,416	(5,630)	2006	40
	San Juan											
1009	Capistrano	CA		5,983	9,614	189	5,983	9,516	15,499	(1,766)	2006	40
1167	Santa Rosa	CA		3,582	21,113	665	3,627	20,964	24,591	(3,823)	2006	40
	South San											
0793	Francisco	CA	10,216	3,000	16,586		3,000	16,056	19,056	(3,372)	2005	40
1966	Sun City	CA	14,355	2,650	22,709	1,369	2,650	24,078	26,728	(2,978)	2011	30
0792	Ventura	CA		9,653	2,030	17,379		2,030	16,749	(3,525)	2005	40

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1155	Yorba Linda	CA	4,968	19,290	308	5,030	18,740	23,770	(3,409)	2006	40	
2055	Yreka	CA	565	9,184		565	9,184	9,749	(346)	2012	45	
	Colorado											
1232	Springs	CO	1,910	24,479	400	1,910	23,915	25,825	(4,352)	2006	40	
0512	Denver	CO	2,810	36,021	1,885	2,810	37,906	40,716	(12,500)	2002	30	
1233	Denver	CO	2,511	30,641	342	2,528	30,164	32,692	(5,503)	2006	40	
2146	Denver	CO	875	5,693		875	5,693	6,568	(233)	2012	45	
	Greenwood											
1000	Village	CO	3,367	43,610	890	3,367	43,704	47,071	(7,127)	2006	40	
1234	Lakewood	CO	3,012	31,913	321	3,012	31,436	34,448	(5,710)	2006	40	
2091	Montrose	CO	1,078	24,224		1,078	24,224	25,302	(745)	2012	50	
2085	Glastonbury	CT	3,743	9,766		3,743	9,766	13,509	(382)	2012	45	
2144	Glastonbury	CT	1,658	16,046		1,658	16,046	17,704	(563)	2012	45	
0730	Torrington	CT	12,284	166	11,001		166	10,591	10,757	(2,294)	2005	40
1010	Woodbridge	CT	2,352	9,929	224	2,363	9,680	12,043	(1,808)	2006	40	
	Altamonte											
0538	Springs	FL	1,530	7,956		1,530	7,136	8,666	(1,961)	2002	40	
0861	Apopka	FL	5,733	920	4,816		920	4,716	5,636	(977)	2006	35
0852	Boca Raton	FL	4,730	17,532	2,619	4,730	19,741	24,471	(4,689)	2006	30	
1001	Boca Raton	FL	11,387	2,415	17,923		2,415	17,561	19,976	(2,923)	2006	40
0544	Boynton Beach	FL	7,856	1,270	4,773		1,270	4,773	6,043	(1,293)	2003	40
1963	Boynton Beach	FL	28,171	2,550	31,521	1,364	2,550	32,885	35,435	(3,716)	2011	30
1964	Boynton Beach	FL	3,944	570	5,649	471	570	6,120	6,690	(942)	2011	30
0539	Clearwater	FL	2,250	2,627		2,250	2,627	4,877	(721)	2002	40	
0746	Clearwater	FL	17,309	3,856	12,176		3,856	11,321	15,177	(3,490)	2005	40
0862	Clermont	FL	8,120	440	6,518		440	6,418	6,858	(1,329)	2006	35
1002	Coconut Creek	FL	13,617	2,461	16,006		2,461	15,620	18,081	(2,600)	2006	40
0492	Delray Beach	FL	11,183	850	6,637		850	6,637	7,487	(1,610)	2002	43
0850	Gainesville	FL	15,715	1,020	13,490		1,020	13,090	14,110	(2,481)	2006	40

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HCP, Inc.

Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Continued)

December 31, 2013

(Dollars in thousands)

City	State	Encumbrances at December 31, 2011	Initial Cost to Company			Gross Amount at Which Carried As of December 31, 2013			Accumulated Depreciation Constructed	Year Acquired/ Completed	Life on Which Depreciation in Latest Income Statement is Computed	
			Land	Buildings and Improvements	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽¹⁾				
1095	Gainesville	FL		1,221	12,226		1,221	12,001	13,222	(2,175)	2006	40
0490	Jacksonville	FL	43,240	3,250	25,936	4,560	3,250	30,496	33,746	(8,782)	2002	35
1096	Jacksonville	FL		1,587	15,616		1,587	15,298	16,885	(2,773)	2006	40
0855	Lantana	FL		3,520	26,452		3,520	25,652	29,172	(6,342)	2006	30
1968	Largo	FL	49,413	2,920	64,989	4,176	2,920	69,165	72,085	(8,000)	2011	30
0731	Ocoee	FL	16,100	2,096	9,322		2,096	8,801	10,897	(1,907)	2005	40
0859	Oviedo	FL	8,371	670	8,071		670	7,971	8,641	(1,651)	2006	35
	Palm Beach											
1970	Gardens	FL	27,210	4,820	24,937	11,808	4,820	36,745	41,565	(3,690)	2011	30
1017	Palm Harbor	FL		1,462	16,774	500	1,462	16,888	18,350	(3,104)	2006	40
0732	Port Orange	FL	15,026	2,340	9,898		2,340	9,377	11,717	(2,032)	2005	40
1971	Sarasota	FL	22,782	3,050	29,516	1,265	3,050	30,780	33,830	(3,475)	2011	30
0802	St. Augustine	FL	14,419	830	11,627		830	11,227	12,057	(2,673)	2005	35
2194	Springtree	FL	3,871	1,066	15,874		1,066	15,874	16,940	(312)	2013	45
0692	Sun City Center	FL		510	6,120		510	5,865	6,375	(1,592)	2004	35
0698	Sun City Center	FL		3,466	70,810		3,466	69,750	73,216	(18,886)	2004	34
1097	Tallahassee	FL		1,331	19,039		1,331	18,695	20,026	(3,388)	2006	40
0224	Tampa	FL		600	5,566	686	696	6,134	6,830	(2,116)	1997	45
0849	Tampa	FL	11,865	800	11,340		800	10,940	11,740	(2,074)	2006	40
1257	Vero Beach	FL		2,035	34,993	201	2,035	33,634	35,669	(6,093)	2006	40
1605	Vero Beach	FL		700	16,234		700	16,234	16,934	(1,777)	2010	35
1976	West Palm Beach	FL		390	2,241	172	390	2,413	2,803	(321)	2011	30
1098	Alpharetta	GA		793	8,761	775	793	9,250	10,043	(1,631)	2006	40
1099	Atlanta	GA		687	5,507	1,235	687	6,342	7,029	(1,034)	2006	40
1169	Atlanta	GA		2,665	5,911	455	2,669	6,092	8,761	(1,113)	2006	40
2108	Buford	GA		562	3,604		562	3,604	4,166	(143)	2012	45
2109	Buford	GA		536	3,142		536	3,142	3,678	(124)	2012	45
2123	Buford	GA		1,987	6,561		1,987	6,561	8,548	(268)	2012	45
2053	Canton	GA		401	17,888		401	17,888	18,289	(507)	2012	50
2155	Commerce	GA		737	8,228		737	8,228	8,965	(295)	2012	45
2165	Hartwell	GA		368	6,337		368	6,337	6,705	(203)	2012	45
2066	Lawrenceville	GA		581	2,669		581	2,669	3,250	(129)	2012	45
1241	Lilburn	GA		907	17,340	36	907	16,819	17,726	(3,049)	2006	40
2167	Lithia Springs	GA		1,031	6,954		1,031	6,954	7,985	(280)	2012	40
2105	Macon	GA		814	10,890		814	10,890	11,704	(324)	2012	45
1112	Marietta	GA		894	6,944	552	904	7,220	8,124	(1,323)	2006	40
2156	Marietta	GA		987	4,818		987	4,818	5,805	(196)	2012	45
2086	Newnan	GA		1,227	4,202		1,227	4,202	5,429	(188)	2012	45
2147	Stone Mountain	GA		264	3,182		264	3,182	3,446	(125)	2012	45
2118	Woodstock	GA		764	7,334		764	7,334	8,098	(250)	2012	45
2157	Woodstock	GA		1,926	12,757		1,926	12,757	14,683	(434)	2012	45
1088	Davenport	IA		511	8,039		511	7,868	8,379	(1,426)	2006	40
1093	Marion	IA		502	6,865		502	6,713	7,215	(1,217)	2006	40
2166	Sioux City	IA		197	8,078		197	8,078	8,275	(299)	2012	45
1091	Bloomington	IL		798	13,091		798	12,832	13,630	(2,326)	2006	40
1587	Burr Ridge	IL		2,640	23,902	912	2,704	24,749	27,453	(4,132)	2010	25

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1089	Champaign	IL		101	4,207	1,592	279	5,463	5,742	(867)	2006	40
1157	Hoffman Estates	IL		1,701	12,037	244	1,704	11,695	13,399	(2,142)	2006	40
1090	Macomb	IL		81	6,062		81	5,905	5,986	(1,070)	2006	40
1143	Mt. Vernon	IL		296	15,935	3,562	512	18,949	19,461	(3,136)	2006	40
1969	Niles	IL	26,079	3,790	32,912	2,590	3,790	35,503	39,293	(4,165)	2011	30
1005	Oak Park	IL	25,685	3,476	35,259	764	3,476	35,477	38,953	(5,778)	2006	40
1961	Olympia Fields	IL	29,470	4,120	29,400	772	4,120	30,172	34,292	(3,556)	2011	30
1162	Orland Park	IL		2,623	23,154	224	2,623	22,748	25,371	(4,129)	2006	40
1092	Peoria	IL		404	10,050		404	9,840	10,244	(1,784)	2006	40
1588	Prospect Heights	IL		2,680	20,299	953	2,725	21,208	23,933	(3,626)	2010	25
1952	Vernon Hills	IL	43,249	4,900	45,854	456	4,900	46,309	51,209	(5,276)	2011	30
1237	Wilmette	IL		1,100	9,373		1,100	9,149	10,249	(1,658)	2006	40
0379	Evansville	IN		500	9,302		500	7,762	8,262	(2,445)	1999	45
1144	Indianapolis	IN		1,197	7,718		1,197	7,486	8,683	(1,357)	2006	40
1145	Indianapolis	IN		1,144	8,261	7,371	1,144	15,399	16,543	(2,394)	2006	40
0457	Jasper	IN		165	5,952	359	165	6,311	6,476	(2,263)	2001	35
2047	Kokomo	IN		296	3,245		296	3,245	3,541	(278)	2012	30
1146	West Lafayette	IN		813	10,876		813	10,626	11,439	(1,926)	2006	40
1170	Edgewood	KY		1,868	4,934	339	1,916	4,796	6,712	(888)	2006	40
0697	Lexington	KY	8,010	2,093	16,917		2,093	16,299	18,392	(5,159)	2004	30
1105	Louisville	KY		1,499	26,252	240	1,513	25,868	27,381	(4,739)	2006	40

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(Dollars in thousands)

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			Land	Buildings and Improvements	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽¹⁾			
2115	Murray	KY	288	7,400		288	7,400	7,688	(279)	2012	45
2135	Paducah	KY	621	16,768		621	16,768	17,389	(476)	2012	50
1013	Danvers	MA	4,616	30,692	243	4,621	30,344	34,965	(5,560)	2006	40
1151	Dartmouth	MA	3,145	6,880	516	3,176	7,117	10,293	(1,293)	2006	40
1012	Dedham	MA	3,930	21,340	267	3,930	21,032	24,962	(3,848)	2006	40
1158	Plymouth	MA	2,434	9,027	441	2,438	8,987	11,425	(1,638)	2006	40
1153	Baltimore	MD	1,684	18,889	380	1,695	18,835	20,530	(3,419)	2006	40
1249	Frederick	MD	609	9,158	320	609	9,234	9,843	(1,681)	2006	40
1011	Pikesville	MD	1,416	8,854	288	1,416	8,681	10,097	(1,662)	2006	40
0281	Westminster	MD	15,079	768	5,251	768	4,853	5,621	(1,550)	1998	45
0546	Cape Elizabeth	ME	630	3,524	93	630	3,617	4,247	(975)	2003	40
0545	Saco	ME	80	2,363	155	80	2,518	2,598	(675)	2003	40
1258	Auburn Hills Farmington Hills	MI	2,281	10,692		2,281	10,692	12,973	(1,938)	2006	40
1248	Hills	MI	1,013	12,119	307	1,013	12,082	13,095	(2,265)	2006	40
0696	Holland	MI	787	51,410		787	50,172	50,959	(15,915)	2004	29
1094	Portage	MI	100	5,700	4,617	100	9,950	10,050	(1,661)	2006	40
0472	Sterling Heights	MI	920	7,326		920	7,326	8,246	(2,582)	2001	35
1259	Sterling Heights	MI	1,593	11,500		1,593	11,181	12,774	(2,027)	2006	40
2143	Champlin	MN	1,576	26,725		1,576	26,725	28,301	(774)	2012	50
1235	Des Peres	MO	4,361	20,664		4,361	20,046	24,407	(3,633)	2006	40
1236	Richmond Heights	MO	1,744	24,232		1,744	23,548	25,292	(4,268)	2006	40
0853	St. Louis	MO	2,500	20,343		2,500	19,853	22,353	(5,018)	2006	30
2081	St. Peters	MO	1,377	31,508		1,377	31,508	32,885	(1,079)	2012	45
2074	Oxford	MS	2,003	14,140		2,003	14,140	16,143	(458)	2012	45
0842	Great Falls	MT	500	5,683		500	5,423	5,923	(1,062)	2006	40
2163	Great Falls	MT	252	9,908		252	9,908	10,160	(310)	2012	45
0878	Charlotte	NC	710	9,559		710	9,159	9,869	(1,622)	2006	40
1584	Charlotte	NC	2,052	6,529		2,052	6,529	8,581	(855)	2010	40
1119	Concord	NC	601	7,615	166	612	7,546	8,158	(1,407)	2006	40
2126	Mooresville	NC	2,538	37,617		2,538	37,617	40,155	(1,134)	2012	50
1254	Raleigh	NC	1,191	11,532	271	1,191	11,517	12,708	(2,081)	2006	40
2127	Minot	ND	685	16,047		685	16,047	16,732	(517)	2012	45
2080	Kearney	NE	856	22,584		856	22,584	23,440	(714)	2012	45
2169	Lexington	NE	474	8,405		474	8,405	8,879	(365)	2012	40
2168	Mc Cook	NE	1,024	13,789		1,024	13,789	14,813	(598)	2012	40
2129	Seward	NE	792	18,276		792	18,276	19,068	(678)	2012	40
2119	Wayne	NE	1,005	13,953		1,005	13,953	14,958	(474)	2012	45
1599	Cherry Hill	NJ	2,420	11,042	1,000	2,420	11,492	13,912	(1,448)	2010	25
1239	Cresskill	NJ	4,684	53,927	63	4,684	53,004	57,688	(9,613)	2006	40
0734	Hillsborough	NJ	15,554	1,042	10,042	1,042	9,576	10,618	(2,075)	2005	40
1242	Madison	NJ	3,157	19,909	52	3,157	19,375	22,532	(3,519)	2006	40
0733	Manahawkin	NJ	13,571	921	9,927	921	9,461	10,382	(2,050)	2005	40
1014	Paramus	NJ	4,280	31,684	207	4,280	31,191	35,471	(5,704)	2006	40
1231	Saddle River	NJ	1,784	15,625	236	1,784	15,417	17,201	(2,817)	2006	40

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Voorhees												
0245	Township	NJ	8,421	900	7,629	900	7,629	8,529	(2,468)	1998	45	
0213	Albuquerque	NM		767	9,324	767	8,825	9,592	(3,253)	1996	45	
2120	Albuquerque	NM		2,224	8,049	2,224	8,049	10,273	(297)	2012	45	
2161	Rio Rancho	NM		1,154	13,726	1,154	13,726	14,880	(480)	2012	40	
2121	Roswell	NM		618	7,038	618	7,038	7,656	(294)	2012	45	
2150	Roswell	NM		837	8,614	837	8,614	9,451	(373)	2012	45	
0796	Las Vegas	NV		1,960	5,816	1,960	5,426	7,386	(1,142)	2005	40	
2110	Las Vegas	NV		667	14,469	667	14,469	15,136	(556)	2012	45	
1252	Brooklyn	NY		8,117	23,627	580	8,117	23,631	31,748	(4,481)	2006	40
1256	Brooklyn	NY		5,215	39,052	179	5,215	38,380	43,595	(6,972)	2006	40
2177	Clifton Park	NY		2,257	11,470		2,257	11,470	13,727	(413)	2012	50
2176	Greece	NY		666	9,569		666	9,569	10,235	(341)	2012	45
2178	Greece	NY		601	7,362		601	7,362	7,963	(268)	2012	45
2174	Orchard Park	NY		726	17,735		726	17,735	18,461	(668)	2012	45
2175	Orchard Park	NY		478	11,961		478	11,961	12,439	(445)	2012	45
0473	Cincinnati	OH		600	4,428		600	4,428	5,028	(1,560)	2001	35
0841	Columbus	OH	6,388	970	7,806	1,023	970	8,438	9,408	(1,608)	2006	40
0857	Fairborn	OH	6,557	810	8,311		810	8,011	8,821	(1,697)	2006	36
1147	Fairborn	OH		298	10,704	3,068	298	13,541	13,839	(2,322)	2006	40
1386	Marietta	OH		1,069	11,435		1,069	11,230	12,299	(1,826)	2007	40
1253	Poland	OH		695	10,444	42	695	10,147	10,842	(1,838)	2006	40
1159	Willoughby	OH		1,177	9,982	295	1,194	9,855	11,049	(1,797)	2006	40

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			Land	Buildings and Improvements	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽¹⁾				
2158	Broken Arrow	OK	1,115	18,852		1,115	18,852	19,967	(577)	2012	45	
2122	Muskogee	OK	412	2,815		412	2,815	3,227	(135)	2012	45	
1171	Oklahoma City	OK	801	4,904	265	811	4,776	5,587	(883)	2006	40	
2082	Oklahoma City	OK	1,344	3,943		1,344	3,943	5,287	(171)	2012	45	
2083	Oklahoma City	OK	2,116	28,007		2,116	28,007	30,123	(873)	2012	45	
2070	Tahlequah	OK	256	5,648		256	5,648	5,904	(205)	2012	45	
1160	Tulsa	OK	1,115	11,028	282	1,129	10,607	11,736	(1,937)	2006	40	
2130	Ashland	OR		19,303			19,303	19,303	(632)	2012	45	
2103	Eagle Point	OR	609	12,117		609	12,117	12,726	(383)	2012	45	
	Eldorado											
2179	Heights	OR	311	7,868		311	7,868	8,179	(199)	2013	45	
2098	Eugene	OR	1,082	18,858		1,082	18,858	19,940	(581)	2012	50	
2104	Eugene	OR	653	13,568		653	13,568	14,221	(426)	2012	45	
2136	Grants Pass	OR	430	3,267		430	3,267	3,697	(134)	2012	50	
2137	Grants Pass	OR	1,064	16,124		1,064	16,124	17,188	(466)	2012	50	
2138	Grants Pass	OR	618	2,932		618	2,932	3,550	(182)	2012	50	
2145	Grants Pass	OR	775	13,230		775	13,230	14,005	(409)	2012	45	
2139	Gresham	OR	465	6,403		465	6,403	6,868	(206)	2012	50	
	Hermiston											
2182	Terrace	OR	3,004	582	8,087	582	8,087	8,669	(171)	2013	45	
2140	Lebanon	OR	505	12,571		505	12,571	13,076	(407)	2012	50	
2152	McMinnville	OR	3,203	24,909		3,203	24,909	28,112	(1,210)	2012	45	
2159	McMinnville	OR	1,374	6,118		1,374	6,118	7,492	(266)	2012	45	
2090	Monmouth	OR	490	1,278		490	1,278	1,768	(72)	2012	50	
2106	Monmouth	OR	603	8,538		603	8,538	9,141	(300)	2012	45	
2089	Newberg	OR	1,889	16,855		1,889	16,855	18,744	(520)	2012	50	
2133	Portland	OR	1,615	12,030		1,615	12,030	13,645	(353)	2012	50	
2151	Portland	OR	1,677	9,469		1,677	9,469	11,146	(359)	2012	45	
2171	Portland	OR		16,087			16,087	16,087	(450)	2012	50	
2050	Redmond	OR	1,229	21,921		1,229	21,921	23,150	(606)	2012	50	
2131	River Road	OR	3,058	551	6,454	551	6,454	7,005	(148)	2013	45	
2084	Roseburg	OR	1,042	12,090		1,042	12,090	13,132	(424)	2012	45	
2134	Scappoose	OR	353	1,258		353	1,258	1,611	(58)	2012	50	
2153	Scappoose	OR	971	7,116		971	7,116	8,087	(287)	2012	45	
2051	Springfield	OR	1,124	22,515		1,124	22,515	23,639	(663)	2012	50	
2057	Springfield	OR	527	6,035		527	6,035	6,562	(221)	2012	45	
2056	Stayton	OR	48	569		48	569	617	(35)	2012	45	
2058	Stayton	OR	253	8,621		253	8,621	8,874	(302)	2012	45	
2088	Tualatin	OR		6,326			6,326	6,326	(286)	2012	45	
	Windfield											
2180	Village	OR	3,731	580	9,817	580	9,817	10,397	(225)	2013	45	
1163	Haverford	PA	16,461	108,816	3,311	16,461	110,514	126,975	(20,413)	2006	40	
2063	Selinsgrove	PA	529	9,111		529	9,111	9,640	(355)	2012	45	
1967	Cumberland	RI	2,630	19,050	770	2,630	19,820	22,450	(2,331)	2011	30	
1959	East Providence	RI	14,948	1,890	13,989	1,084	1,890	15,073	16,963	(1,731)	2011	30
1960	Greenwich	RI	8,187	450	11,845	1,239	450	13,084	13,534	(1,567)	2011	30

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1972	Smithfield South	RI	1,250	17,816	653	1,250	18,469	19,719	(2,259)	2011	30	
1973	Kingstown	RI	1,390	12,551	630	1,390	13,182	14,572	(1,555)	2011	30	
1975	Tiverton	RI	3,240	25,735	651	3,240	26,386	29,626	(3,036)	2011	30	
1962	Warwick	RI	14,627	1,050	17,389	1,369	1,050	18,756	19,806	(2,308)	2011	30
1104	Aiken	SC	357	14,832	151	363	14,471	14,834	(2,663)	2006	40	
1100	Charleston	SC	885	14,124	292	896	14,075	14,971	(2,602)	2006	40	
1109	Columbia	SC	408	7,527	131	412	7,458	7,870	(1,380)	2006	40	
2154	Florence	SC	255	4,052		255	4,052	4,307	(176)	2012	45	
0306	Georgetown	SC	239	3,008		239	3,008	3,247	(970)	1998	45	
0879	Greenville	SC	1,090	12,558		1,090	12,058	13,148	(2,135)	2006	40	
1172	Greenville	SC	993	16,314	437	1,006	15,838	16,844	(2,865)	2006	40	
2059	Greenville	SC	149	3,827		149	3,827	3,976	(165)	2012	45	
	Hilton Head											
2099	Island	SC	828	6,285		828	6,285	7,113	(260)	2012	45	
	Hilton Head											
2111	Island	SC	1,107	1,873		1,107	1,873	2,980	(99)	2012	45	
	Hilton Head											
2112	Island	SC	621	2,234		621	2,234	2,855	(110)	2012	45	
0305	Lancaster	SC	84	2,982		84	2,982	3,066	(877)	1998	45	
0880	Myrtle Beach	SC	900	10,913		900	10,513	11,413	(1,862)	2006	40	
0312	Rock Hill	SC	203	2,671		203	2,671	2,874	(841)	1998	45	
1113	Rock Hill	SC	695	4,119	322	795	4,126	4,921	(835)	2006	40	
2076	Rock Hill	SC	919	14,741		919	14,741	15,660	(506)	2012	45	
2093	Rock Hill	SC	503	4,281		503	4,281	4,784	(164)	2012	45	
0313	Sumter	SC	196	2,623		196	2,623	2,819	(846)	1998	45	
2067	West Columbia	SC	220	2,662		220	2,662	2,882	(130)	2012	45	

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City	State	Encumbrances at December 31, 2011	Initial Cost to Company		Gross Amount at Which Carried As of December 31, 2013			Accumulated Depreciation	Year Acquired/Constructed	Life on Which Depreciation in Latest Income Statement is Computed			
			Land	Buildings and Improvements	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽¹⁾						
2132	Cordova	TN		2,167	5,829			2,167	5,829	7,996	(224)	2012	45
2060	Franklin	TN		2,475	27,337			2,475	27,337	29,812	(857)	2012	45
2100	Hendersonville	TN		1,298	2,464			1,298	2,464	3,762	(134)	2012	45
2073	Kingsport	TN		1,113	8,625			1,113	8,625	9,738	(301)	2012	45
2071	Memphis	TN		1,315	9,787			1,315	9,787	11,102	(298)	2012	45
1003	Nashville	TN	11,000	812	16,983	2,524		812	18,759	19,571	(2,733)	2006	40
2094	Nashville	TN		1,444	14,436			1,444	14,436	15,880	(449)	2012	45
0860	Oak Ridge	TN	8,395	500	4,741			500	4,641	5,141	(961)	2006	35
0843	Abilene	TX	1,748	300	2,830			300	2,710	3,010	(514)	2006	39
2107	Amarillo	TX		1,315	26,838			1,315	26,838	28,153	(824)	2012	45
1004	Arlington	TX	14,076	2,002	19,110			2,002	18,729	20,731	(3,118)	2006	40
1116	Arlington	TX		2,494	12,192	249		2,540	11,873	14,413	(2,201)	2006	40
0511	Austin	TX		2,960	41,645			2,960	41,645	44,605	(14,229)	2002	30
1589	Austin	TX		2,860	17,358	497		2,973	17,742	20,715	(3,213)	2010	25
0202	Beaumont	TX		145	10,404			145	10,020	10,165	(3,768)	1996	45
2075	Bedford	TX		1,204	26,845			1,204	26,845	28,049	(825)	2012	45
0844	Burleson	TX	3,992	1,050	5,242			1,050	4,902	5,952	(929)	2006	40
0848	Cedar Hill	TX	8,548	1,070	11,554			1,070	11,104	12,174	(2,105)	2006	40
1325	Cedar Hill	TX		440	7,494			440	7,494	7,934	(1,697)	2007	40
2164	Dallas	TX		2,120	8,986			2,120	8,986	11,106	(324)	2012	45
0513	Fort Worth	TX		2,830	50,832			2,830	50,832	53,662	(17,367)	2002	30
0506	Friendswood	TX	22,392	400	7,354			400	7,354	7,754	(1,879)	2002	45
0217	Houston	TX	11,354	835	7,195			835	7,195	8,030	(2,551)	1997	45
0491	Houston	TX		2,470	21,710	750		2,470	22,460	24,930	(7,632)	2002	35
1106	Houston	TX		1,008	15,333	183		1,020	15,098	16,118	(2,773)	2006	40
1111	Houston	TX		1,877	25,372	247		1,961	24,491	26,452	(4,495)	2006	40
1955	Houston	TX	49,123	9,820	50,079	3,543		9,820	53,621	63,441	(6,683)	2011	30
1957	Houston	TX	32,260	8,170	37,285	2,089		8,170	39,375	47,545	(4,692)	2011	30
1958	Houston	TX	29,704	2,910	37,443	2,393		2,910	39,837	42,747	(4,797)	2011	30
2068	Houston	TX		985	18,824			985	18,824	19,809	(585)	2012	45
0820	Irving	TX	10,569	710	9,949			710	9,359	10,069	(2,139)	2005	35
2149	Kerrville	TX		1,459	33,408			1,459	33,408	34,867	(1,082)	2012	45
2124	Lubbock	TX		1,143	4,656			1,143	4,656	5,799	(195)	2012	45
0845	North Richland Hills	TX	2,927	520	5,117			520	4,807	5,327	(911)	2006	40
0846	North Richland Hills	TX	6,483	870	9,259			870	8,819	9,689	(1,911)	2006	35
2113	North Richland Hills	TX		909	11,337			909	11,337	12,246	(353)	2012	45
1102	Plano	TX		494	12,518	145		505	12,247	12,752	(2,249)	2006	40
2064	Plano	TX		590	6,930			590	6,930	7,520	(253)	2012	45
2162	Portland	TX		1,233	14,001			1,233	14,001	15,234	(506)	2012	45
0494	San Antonio	TX	7,721	730	3,961			730	3,961	4,691	(1,034)	2002	45
1590	San Antonio	TX		2,860	17,030	282		2,880	17,292	20,172	(3,125)	2010	25
2116	Sherman	TX		209	3,492			209	3,492	3,701	(135)	2012	45
1954	Sugar Land	TX	31,770	3,420	36,846	2,496		3,420	39,341	42,761	(4,537)	2011	30

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1103	The Woodlands	TX		802	17,358	228	869	17,071	17,940	(3,143)	2006	40
0195	Victoria	TX	12,496	175	4,290	3,101	175	7,018	7,193	(2,016)	1995	43
0847	Waxahachie	TX	2,004	390	3,879		390	3,659	4,049	(694)	2006	40
1953	Webster	TX	30,356	4,780	30,854	2,346	4,780	33,200	37,980	(3,933)	2011	30
2069	Cedar City	UT		437	8,706		437	8,706	9,143	(280)	2012	45
1161	Salt Lake City	UT		2,621	22,072	287	2,654	21,371	24,025	(3,886)	2006	40
2101	St. George	UT		683	9,435		683	9,435	10,118	(315)	2012	45
1015	Arlington	VA	4,320	19,567	455	4,320	19,445	23,765	(3,648)	2006	40	
1244	Arlington	VA		3,833	7,076	206	3,833	7,045	10,878	(1,277)	2006	40
1245	Arlington	VA		7,278	37,407	392	7,278	36,914	44,192	(6,734)	2006	40
0881	Chesapeake	VA		1,090	12,444		1,090	11,944	13,034	(2,115)	2006	40
1247	Falls Church	VA		2,228	8,887	119	2,228	8,791	11,019	(1,629)	2006	40
1164	Fort Belvoir	VA		11,594	99,528	6,587	11,594	104,117	115,711	(19,524)	2006	40
1250	Leesburg	VA		607	3,236	82	607	3,171	3,778	(2,140)	2006	35
1016	Richmond	VA		2,110	11,469	281	2,110	11,324	13,434	(2,099)	2006	40

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HCP, Inc.

Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Continued)

December 31, 2013

(Dollars in thousands)

City	State	Encumbrances at December 31, 2013	Initial Cost to Company			Gross Amount at Which Carried As of December 31, 2013			Accumulated Depreciation	Year Acquired/Constructed	Life on Which Depreciation is Computed
			Land	Buildings and Improvements	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽¹⁾			
1246	Sterling	VA	2,360	22,932	412	2,360	22,832	25,192	(4,186)	2006	40
2077	Sterling	VA	1,046	15,788		1,046	15,788	16,834	(476)	2012	45
0225	Woodbridge	VA	950	6,983		950	6,983	7,933	(2,365)	1997	45
1173	Bellevue	WA	3,734	16,171	210	3,737	15,813	19,550	(2,874)	2006	40
2095	College Place	WA	758	8,051		758	8,051	8,809	(299)	2012	45
1240	Edmonds	WA	1,418	16,502	49	1,418	16,080	17,498	(2,923)	2006	40
2172	Ellensburg	WA	759	5,699		759	5,699	6,458	(263)	2012	40
2160	Kenmore	WA	3,284	16,641		3,284	16,641	19,925	(514)	2012	45
0797	Kirkland	WA	1,000	13,403		1,000	13,043	14,043	(2,745)	2005	40
1174	Lynnwood	WA	1,203	7,415	326	1,203	7,741	8,944	(1,385)	2006	40
1251	Mercer Island	WA	4,209	8,123	318	4,209	8,236	12,445	(1,593)	2006	40
2141	Moses Lake	WA	429	4,417		429	4,417	4,846	(223)	2012	50
2096	Poulsbo	WA	1,801	18,068		1,801	18,068	19,869	(603)	2012	45
2102	Richland	WA	249	5,067		249	5,067	5,316	(162)	2012	45
0794	Shoreline	WA	8,973	1,590	10,671	1,590	10,261	11,851	(2,159)	2005	40
0795	Shoreline	WA		4,030	26,421	4,030	25,651	29,681	(5,322)	2005	39
1175	Snohomish	WA	1,541	10,228	195	1,541	10,164	11,705	(1,834)	2006	40
2097	Spokane	WA	903	5,363		903	5,363	6,266	(233)	2012	45
2061	Vancouver	WA	513	4,556		513	4,556	5,069	(187)	2012	45
2062	Vancouver	WA	1,498	9,997		1,498	9,997	11,495	(321)	2012	45
2052	Yakima	WA	557	5,897		557	5,897	6,454	(202)	2012	50
2078	Yakima	WA	353	5,668		353	5,668	6,021	(175)	2012	45
2114	Yakima	WA	721	8,872		721	8,872	9,593	(326)	2012	45
2072	Appleton	WI	182	12,581		182	12,581	12,763	(395)	2012	45
2170	Madison	WI	834	10,050		834	10,050	10,884	(362)	2012	40
2173	Oakridge	WI	801	16,688		801	16,688	17,489	(305)	2013	45
2117	Bridgeport	WV	3,174	15,437		3,174	15,437	18,611	(652)	2012	45
2125	Bridgeport	WV	3,280	4,181		3,280	4,181	7,461	(219)	2012	45
2142	Cody	WY	708	9,926		708	9,926	10,634	(281)	2012	50
2148	Sheridan	WY	915	12,047		915	12,047	12,962	(404)	2012	45

\$ 1,048,786 \$ 608,154 \$ 5,135,147 \$ 125,352 \$ 609,792 \$ 5,178,617 \$ 5,788,409 \$ (758,223)

Post-acute/skilled nursing

0002	Fort Collins	CO	499	1,913	1,454	499	3,114	3,613	(3,114)	1985	25
0018	Morrison	CO	1,429	5,464	4,019	1,429	8,758	10,187	(8,589)	1985	24
0280	Statesboro	GA	168	1,508		168	1,509	1,677	(852)	1992	25

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0297	Rexburg	ID	200	5,310		200	5,057	5,257	(2,239)	1998	35
0378	Anderson	IN	500	4,724	1,734	500	6,057	6,557	(2,217)	1999	35
2189	Anderson	IN	406		6,779	406	6,779	7,185		2013	*
0384	Angola	IN	130	2,900	2,791	130	5,691	5,821	(1,309)	1999	35
0385	Fort Wayne	IN	200	4,150	2,667	200	6,817	7,017	(2,113)	1999	38
0386	Fort Wayne	IN	140	3,760		140	3,760	3,900	(1,522)	1999	35
0387	Huntington	IN	30	2,970	338	30	3,308	3,338	(1,253)	1999	35
0373	Kokomo	IN	250	4,622	1,294	250	5,653	5,903	(1,589)	1999	45
0454	New Albany	IN	230	6,595		230	6,595	6,825	(2,402)	2001	35
0484	Tell City	IN	95	6,208	1,299	95	7,509	7,604	(1,971)	2001	45
0688	Cynthiana	KY	192	4,875		192	4,875	5,067	(1,083)	2004	40
0298	Franklin	LA	405	3,424		405	3,424	3,829	(1,904)	1998	25
0299	Morgan City	LA	203	2,050		203	2,050	2,253	(1,140)	1998	25
0388	Las Vegas	NV	1,300	3,950	4,013	1,300	7,963	9,263	(1,732)	1999	35
0389	Las Vegas	NV	1,300	5,800		1,300	5,800	7,100	(2,348)	1999	35
0390	Fairborn	OH	250	4,850		250	4,850	5,100	(1,963)	1999	35
0391	Georgetown	OH	130	4,970		130	4,970	5,100	(2,012)	1999	35
0392	Port Clinton	OH	370	3,630		370	3,630	4,000	(1,469)	1999	35
0393	Springfield	OH	250	3,950	2,113	250	6,063	6,313	(1,863)	1999	35
0394	Toledo	OH	120	5,130		120	5,130	5,250	(2,076)	1999	35
0395	Versailles	OH	120	4,980		120	4,980	5,100	(2,016)	1999	35
0285	Fort Worth	TX	243	2,036	268	243	2,304	2,547	(1,296)	1998	25
0296	Ogden	UT	250	4,685		250	4,432	4,682	(1,941)	1998	35
0681	Fishersville	VA	751	7,734		751	7,220	7,971	(1,751)	2004	40
0682	Floyd	VA	309	2,263		309	1,893	2,202	(730)	2004	25
0689	Independence	VA	206	8,366		206	7,810	8,016	(1,871)	2004	40
	Newport										
0683	News	VA	535	6,192		535	5,719	6,254	(1,386)	2004	40
0684	Roanoke	VA	586	7,159		586	6,696	7,282	(1,622)	2004	40
0685	Staunton	VA	422	8,681		422	8,136	8,558	(1,969)	2004	40
0686	Williamsburg	VA	699	4,886		699	4,464	5,163	(1,083)	2004	40
0690	Windsor	VA	319	7,543		319	7,018	7,337	(1,681)	2004	40
0687	Woodstock	VA	603	5,395	9	605	4,989	5,594	(1,210)	2004	40

\$ 13,840 \$ 162,673 \$ 28,778 \$ 13,842 \$ 185,023 \$ 198,865 \$ (65,316)

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HCP, Inc.

Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Continued)

December 31, 2013

(Dollars in thousands)

City	State		Initial Cost to Company			Gross Amount at Which Carried As of December 31, 2013			Accumulated Depreciation	Year Acquired/Constructed	Life on Which Depreciation in Latest Income Statement is Computed	
			Encumbrances at December 31, 2013	Buildings and Land Improvements	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Buildings and Land Improvements	Total ⁽¹⁾					
Life science												
1482	Brisbane	CA	50,989	1,789	39,851	50,989	41,641	92,630		2007	**	
1481	Carlsbad	CA	30,300		7,723	30,300	7,723	38,023		2007	**	
1522	Carlsbad	CA	23,475		2,816	23,475	2,817	26,292		2007	**	
1401	Hayward	CA	900	7,100	915	900	8,015	8,915	(1,322)	2007	40	
1402	Hayward	CA	1,500	6,400	3,465	1,500	9,865	11,365	(1,900)	2007	40	
1403	Hayward	CA	1,900	7,100	424	1,900	7,523	9,423	(1,394)	2007	40	
1404	Hayward	CA	2,200	17,200	12	2,200	17,212	19,412	(2,762)	2007	40	
1405	Hayward	CA	1,000	3,200	7,478	1,000	10,678	11,678	(3,002)	2007	40	
1549	Hayward	CA	1,006	4,259	1,551	1,006	5,811	6,817	(1,720)	2007	29	
1550	Hayward	CA	677	2,761	5,019	677	7,725	8,402	(1,357)	2007	29	
1551	Hayward	CA	661	1,995	3,298	661	5,293	5,954	(652)	2007	29	
1552	Hayward	CA	1,187	7,139	594	1,187	7,432	8,619	(1,695)	2007	29	
1553	Hayward	CA	1,189	9,465	110	1,189	9,575	10,764	(2,196)	2007	29	
1554	Hayward	CA	1,246	5,179	1,829	1,246	7,008	8,254	(2,000)	2007	29	
1555	Hayward	CA	1,521	13,546	121	1,521	13,667	15,188	(3,141)	2007	29	
1556	Hayward	CA	1,212	5,120	3,315	1,212	8,206	9,418	(1,731)	2007	29	
1424	La Jolla	CA	9,600	25,283	7,794	9,648	32,100	41,748	(5,184)	2007	40	
1425	La Jolla	CA	6,200	19,883	125	6,276	19,932	26,208	(3,232)	2007	40	
1426	La Jolla	CA	7,200	12,412	3,460	7,291	15,781	23,072	(4,441)	2007	27	
1427	La Jolla	CA	8,700	16,983	2,059	8,746	18,995	27,741	(4,046)	2007	30	
1947	La Jolla	CA	12,006	2,581	10,534	20	2,581	10,554	13,135	(1,055)	2011	30
1949	La Jolla	CA	7,921	2,686	11,045	575	2,686	11,620	14,306	(1,269)	2011	30
1488	Mountain View	CA	7,300	25,410	1,914	7,566	27,058	34,624	(4,362)	2007	40	
1489	Mountain View	CA	6,500	22,800	1,866	6,500	24,666	31,166	(3,971)	2007	40	
1490	Mountain View	CA	4,800	9,500	442	4,800	9,942	14,742	(1,669)	2007	40	
1491	Mountain View	CA	4,200	8,400	1,249	4,209	9,640	13,849	(2,087)	2007	40	
1492	Mountain View	CA	3,600	9,700	730	3,600	10,430	14,030	(2,284)	2007	40	
1493	Mountain View	CA	7,500	16,300	1,904	7,500	17,603	25,103	(2,841)	2007	40	
1494	Mountain View	CA	9,800	24,000	203	9,800	24,203	34,003	(3,910)	2007	40	
1495	Mountain View	CA	6,900	17,800	3,245	6,900	21,045	27,945	(3,274)	2007	40	
1496	Mountain View	CA	7,000	17,000	6,364	7,000	23,364	30,364	(6,429)	2007	40	
1497	Mountain View	CA	14,100	31,002	10,111	14,100	41,113	55,213	(10,871)	2007	40	
1498	Mountain View	CA	7,100	25,800	8,101	7,100	33,901	41,001	(8,765)	2007	40	
2017		CA		20,350	(94)		20,256	20,256	(625)	2013	40	

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	Mountain View											
1470	Poway	CA	5,826	12,200	5,727	5,826	17,927	23,753	(5,547)	2007	40	
1471	Poway	CA	5,978	14,200	4,253	5,978	18,453	24,431	(4,658)	2007	40	
1472	Poway	CA	8,654		5,804	8,654	5,803	14,457		2007	*	
1473	Poway	CA	17,146	2,405	2,214	17,146	4,620	21,766		2007	**	
1477	Poway	CA	29,943	2,475	17,641	29,943	20,116	50,059		2007	**	
1478	Poway	CA	6,700	14,400	6,145	6,700	20,545	27,245	(6,801)	2007	40	
	Redwood											
1499	City	CA	3,400	5,500	1,275	3,407	6,768	10,175	(1,750)	2007	40	
	Redwood											
1500	City	CA	2,500	4,100	1,220	2,506	5,314	7,820	(1,369)	2007	40	
	Redwood											
1501	City	CA	3,600	4,600	860	3,607	5,452	9,059	(1,159)	2007	30	
	Redwood											
1502	City	CA	3,100	5,100	843	3,107	5,690	8,797	(1,153)	2007	31	
	Redwood											
1503	City	CA	4,800	17,300	3,280	4,818	20,562	25,380	(3,342)	2007	31	
	Redwood											
1504	City	CA	5,400	15,500	930	5,418	16,412	21,830	(2,585)	2007	31	
	Redwood											
1505	City	CA	3,000	3,500	635	3,006	4,130	7,136	(1,052)	2007	40	
	Redwood											
1506	City	CA	6,000	14,300	3,569	6,018	17,852	23,870	(3,209)	2007	40	
	Redwood											
1507	City	CA	1,900	12,800	8,436	1,912	21,224	23,136	(1,783)	2007	39	
	Redwood											
1508	City	CA	2,700	11,300	7,095	2,712	18,383	21,095	(1,612)	2007	39	
	Redwood											
1509	City	CA	2,700	10,900	6,099	2,712	16,987	19,699	(2,370)	2007	40	
	Redwood											
1510	City	CA	2,200	12,000	5,203	2,212	17,192	19,404	(3,342)	2007	38	
	Redwood											
1511	City	CA	2,600	9,300	1,539	2,612	10,828	13,440	(2,099)	2007	26	
	Redwood											
1512	City	CA	3,300	18,000	123	3,300	18,123	21,423	(2,901)	2007	40	
	Redwood											
1513	City	CA	3,300	17,900	292	3,300	18,192	21,492	(2,885)	2007	40	
0679	San Diego	CA	7,872	34,617	17,690	8,272	51,907	60,179	(13,568)	2002	39	
0837	San Diego	CA	4,630	2,029	8,967	4,630	10,995	15,625	(2,235)	2006	31	
0838	San Diego	CA	2,040	902	4,975	2,040	5,878	7,918	(694)	2006	40	
0839	San Diego	CA	3,940	3,184	4,584	3,951	6,712	10,663	(2,960)	2006	40	
0840	San Diego	CA	5,690	4,579	686	5,703	5,252	10,955	(1,327)	2006	40	
1418	San Diego	CA	11,700	31,243	6,370	11,700	37,613	49,313	(6,987)	2007	40	
1420	San Diego	CA	6,524		3,568	6,524	3,566	10,090		2007	**	
1421	San Diego	CA	7,000	33,779		7,000	33,779	40,779	(5,419)	2007	40	
1422	San Diego	CA	7,179	3,687	846	7,184	4,528	11,712	(941)	2007	30	
1423	San Diego	CA	8,400	33,144	8	8,400	33,152	41,552	(5,317)	2007	40	
1514	San Diego	CA	5,200			5,200		5,200		2007	**	
1558	San Diego	CA	7,740	22,654	2,100	7,875	24,620	32,495	(3,852)	2007	38	
1948	San Diego	CA	24,785	5,879	25,305	326	5,879	25,631	31,510	(2,585)	2011	30
1950	San Diego	CA	1,009	884	2,796		884	2,796	3,680	(280)	2011	30
2197	San Diego	CA	7,621	3,913		3,905	7,626	7,813	15,439	(1,072)	2010	33

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HCP, Inc.

Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Continued)

December 31, 2013

(Dollars in thousands)

City	State	Encumbrances at December 31, 2013	Initial Cost to Company			Gross Amount at Which Carried As of December 31, 2013			Accumulated Depreciation	Acquired/Constructed	Life on Which Depreciation in Latest Income Statement is Computed
			Land	Buildings and Improvements	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽¹⁾			
1407	South San Francisco	CA	28,600	48,700	5,341	28,600	54,040	82,640	(11,427)	2007	35
1408	South San Francisco	CA	9,000	17,800	1,023	9,000	18,823	27,823	(2,987)	2007	40
1409	South San Francisco	CA	18,000	38,043	421	18,000	38,464	56,464	(6,138)	2007	40
1410	South San Francisco	CA	4,900	18,100	157	4,900	18,256	23,156	(2,921)	2007	40
1411	South San Francisco	CA	8,000	27,700	363	8,000	28,062	36,062	(4,459)	2007	40
1412	South San Francisco	CA	10,100	22,521	239	10,100	22,761	32,861	(3,671)	2007	40
1413	South San Francisco	CA	8,000	28,299	252	8,000	28,550	36,550	(4,558)	2007	40
1414	South San Francisco	CA	3,700	20,800	203	3,700	21,004	24,704	(3,386)	2007	40
1430	South San Francisco	CA	10,700	23,621	212	10,700	23,832	34,532	(3,837)	2007	40
1431	South San Francisco	CA	7,000	15,500	157	7,000	15,657	22,657	(2,498)	2007	40
1435	South San Francisco	CA	13,800	42,500	32,853	13,800	75,353	89,153	(9,209)	2008	40
1436	South San Francisco	CA	14,500	45,300	34,087	14,500	79,387	93,887	(9,638)	2008	40
1437	South San Francisco	CA	9,400	24,800	16,980	9,400	41,780	51,180	(4,170)	2008	40
1439	South San Francisco	CA	11,900	68,848	70	11,900	68,918	80,818	(11,049)	2007	40
1440	South San Francisco	CA	10,000	57,954		10,000	57,954	67,954	(9,297)	2007	40
1441	South San Francisco	CA	9,300	43,549		9,300	43,549	52,849	(6,986)	2007	40
1442	South San Francisco	CA	11,000	47,289	81	11,000	47,370	58,370	(7,615)	2007	40
1443	South San Francisco	CA	13,200	60,932	1,158	13,200	62,090	75,290	(9,285)	2007	40
1444	South San Francisco	CA	10,500	33,776	353	10,500	34,128	44,628	(5,480)	2007	40
1445	South San Francisco	CA	10,600	34,083		10,600	34,083	44,683	(5,468)	2007	40
1448	South San Francisco	CA	14,100	71,344	52	14,100	71,396	85,496	(11,452)	2007	40
1449	South San Francisco	CA	12,800	63,600	472	12,800	64,072	76,872	(10,340)	2007	40
1450	South San Francisco	CA	11,200	79,222	20	11,200	79,242	90,442	(12,711)	2007	40

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	South San Francisco											
1451	South San Francisco	CA		7,200	50,856	66	7,200	50,922	58,122	(8,167)	2007	40
1452	South San Francisco	CA		14,400	101,362	(115)	14,400	101,247	115,647	(16,231)	2007	40
1454	South San Francisco	CA		11,100	47,738	9,369	11,100	57,108	68,208	(10,722)	2008	40
1455	South San Francisco	CA		9,700	41,937	5,835	10,261	47,211	57,472	(8,446)	2008	40
1456	South San Francisco	CA		6,300	22,900	8,196	6,300	31,096	37,396	(5,955)	2008	40
1458	South San Francisco	CA		10,900	20,900	5,695	10,909	26,389	37,298	(6,703)	2007	40
1459	South San Francisco	CA		3,600	100	192	3,600	292	3,892	(94)	2007	5
1460	South San Francisco	CA		2,300	100	102	2,300	202	2,502	(100)	2007	5
1461	South San Francisco	CA		3,900	200	191	3,900	391	4,291	(200)	2007	5
1462	South San Francisco	CA		7,117	600	4,911	7,117	5,163	12,280	(948)	2007	40
1463	South San Francisco	CA		10,381	2,300	17,731	10,381	20,031	30,412	(1,712)	2007	40
1464	South San Francisco	CA		7,403	700	7,355	7,403	8,055	15,458	(713)	2007	40
1468	South San Francisco	CA		10,100	24,013	4,165	10,100	26,034	36,134	(4,010)	2007	40
1480	South San Francisco	CA		32,210	3,110	11,189	32,210	14,299	46,509		2007	**
1559	South San Francisco	CA		5,666	5,773	188	5,695	5,863	11,558	(5,892)	2007	5
1560	South San Francisco	CA		1,204	1,293	117	1,210	1,390	2,600	(1,293)	2007	5
1982	South San Francisco	CA		64,900		14,686	64,900	14,686	79,586		2011	**
1604	Cambridge	MA		8,389	10,630	22,153	8,389	32,783	41,172	(149)	2010	
2011	Durham	NC	8,564	448	6,152	13,692	448	19,844	20,292	(42)	2011	
2029	Durham	NC		1,920	5,661	17,432	1,920	23,093	25,013	(315)	2012	
0461	Salt Lake City	UT		500	8,548		500	8,548	9,048	(3,165)	2001	33
0462	Salt Lake City	UT		890	15,623		890	15,624	16,514	(5,091)	2001	38
0463	Salt Lake City	UT		190	9,875		190	9,875	10,065	(2,765)	2001	43
0464	Salt Lake City	UT		630	6,921	62	630	6,984	7,614	(2,334)	2001	38
0465	Salt Lake City	UT		125	6,368	68	125	6,436	6,561	(1,788)	2001	43
0466	Salt Lake City	UT			14,614	7		14,621	14,621	(3,562)	2001	43
0507	Salt Lake City	UT		280	4,345	226	280	4,572	4,852	(1,157)	2002	43
0537	Salt Lake City	UT			6,517			6,517	6,517	(1,719)	2002	35
0799	Salt Lake City	UT			14,600	90		14,690	14,690	(2,507)	2005	40
1593	Salt Lake City	UT			23,998			23,998	23,998	(2,485)	2010	33

\$ 54,285 \$ 935,829 \$ 2,218,082 \$ 503,894 \$ 937,686 \$ 2,713,944 \$ 3,651,630 \$ (448,888)

Medical office

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0638	Anchorage	AK	6,091	1,456	10,650	7,143	1,456	17,742	19,198	(2,220)	2006	
0520	Chandler	AZ		3,669	13,503	1,858	3,669	15,117	18,786	(3,779)	2002	40
2040	Mesa	AZ			17,314	46		17,360	17,360	(606)	2012	45
0468	Oro Valley	AZ		1,050	6,774	910	1,050	7,109	8,159	(1,922)	2001	43
0356	Phoenix	AZ		780	3,199	1,077	780	3,550	4,330	(1,466)	1999	32
0470	Phoenix	AZ		280	877	48	280	924	1,204	(263)	2001	43
1066	Scottsdale	AZ		5,115	14,064	2,364	4,791	16,745	21,536	(3,705)	2006	40
2021	Scottsdale	AZ			12,312	143		12,454	12,454	(857)	2012	25
2022	Scottsdale	AZ			9,179	112		9,291	9,291	(726)	2012	25
2023	Scottsdale	AZ			6,398	206		6,604	6,604	(407)	2012	25
2024	Scottsdale	AZ			9,522	348		9,870	9,870	(561)	2012	25
2025	Scottsdale	AZ			4,102	266		4,368	4,368	(327)	2012	25
2026	Scottsdale	AZ			3,655	68		3,723	3,723	(220)	2012	25
2027	Scottsdale	AZ			7,168	539		7,707	7,707	(456)	2012	25

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Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Continued)

December 31, 2013

(Dollars in thousands)

City	State	Initial Cost to Company	Costs Capitalized		Gross Amount at Which Carried As of December 31, 2013		Accumulated Depreciation	Year Acquired/Constructed	Life on Which Depreciation in Latest Income Statement is Computed			
			Encumbrances at December 31, 2011	Buildings and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements				Total ⁽¹⁾		
2028	Scottsdale	AZ		6,659	337	6,996	6,996	(411)	2012	25		
0453	Tucson	AZ	215	6,318	1,043	326	7,050	7,376	(2,536)	2000	35	
0556	Tucson	AZ	215	3,940	657	267	4,117	4,384	(901)	2003	43	
1041	Brentwood	CA		30,864	2,150	126	32,693	32,819	(6,126)	2006	40	
1200	Encino	CA	6,151	10,438	2,525	6,519	12,540	19,059	(3,253)	2006	33	
0436	Murietta	CA	400	9,266	2,203	578	10,730	11,308	(4,347)	1999	33	
0239	Poway	CA	2,700	10,839	2,326	2,872	11,754	14,626	(5,286)	1997	35	
0318	Sacramento	CA	2,860	21,850	12,429	2,860	33,509	36,369	(6,105)	1998	*	
0234	San Diego	CA	2,848	5,879	1,302	3,009	5,226	8,235	(2,689)	1997	21	
0235	San Diego	CA	2,863	8,913	2,891	3,068	9,948	13,016	(5,325)	1997	21	
0236	San Diego	CA	4,619	19,370	3,721	4,711	17,830	22,541	(8,952)	1997	21	
0421	San Diego	CA	2,910	17,362	10,273	2,910	27,635	30,545	(4,808)	1999	22	
0564	San Jose	CA	2,764	1,935	1,728	1,767	1,935	3,376	5,311	(1,339)	2003	37
0565	San Jose	CA	6,436	1,460	7,672	495	1,460	8,161	9,621	(2,398)	2003	37
0659	San Jose	CA		1,718	3,124	396	1,718	3,443	5,161	(792)	2000	34
1209	Sherman Oaks	CA		7,472	10,075	3,199	7,861	12,877	20,738	(4,373)	2006	22
0439	Valencia	CA		2,300	6,967	1,210	2,353	6,845	9,198	(2,896)	1999	35
1211	Valencia	CA		1,344	7,507	565	1,383	8,034	9,417	(1,629)	2006	40
0440	West Hills	CA		2,100	11,595	2,026	2,156	10,711	12,867	(4,369)	1999	32
0728	Aurora	CO			8,764	1,142		9,906	9,906	(3,379)	2005	39
1196	Aurora	CO		210	12,362	1,161	210	13,487	13,697	(2,811)	2006	40
1197	Aurora	CO		200	8,414	903	200	9,317	9,517	(2,268)	2006	33
	Colorado											
0882	Springs	CO		12,933	5,038		17,971	17,971	(4,844)	2007	40	
0814	Conifer	CO		1,485	35	13	1,508	1,521	(317)	2005	40	
1199	Denver	CO	493	7,897	626	558	8,458	9,016	(1,977)	2006	33	
0808	Englewood	CO		8,616	6,274		14,764	14,764	(3,061)	2005	35	
0809	Englewood	CO		8,449	2,539		10,702	10,702	(2,935)	2005	35	
0810	Englewood	CO		8,040	4,656		12,696	12,696	(3,657)	2005	35	
0811	Englewood	CO		8,472	1,865		10,295	10,295	(2,918)	2005	35	
0812	Littleton	CO		4,562	1,570	79	5,950	6,029	(1,676)	2005	35	
0813	Littleton	CO		4,926	1,217	5	6,094	6,099	(1,589)	2005	38	
0570	Lone Tree	CO			18,675		18,548	18,548	(4,715)	2003	39	
0666	Lone Tree	CO	13,774	23,274	1,155		24,419	24,419	(5,026)	2000	37	
1076	Parker	CO		13,388	346	8	13,686	13,694	(2,660)	2006	40	
0510	Thornton	CO	236	10,206	2,030	244	12,204	12,448	(3,400)	2002	43	
0433	Atlantis	FL		5,651	651	33	5,911	5,944	(2,612)	1999	35	
0434	Atlantis	FL		2,027	248	5	2,270	2,275	(949)	1999	34	
0435	Atlantis	FL		2,000	703		2,604	2,604	(1,053)	1999	32	
0602	Atlantis	FL	455	2,231	342	455	2,383	2,838	(570)	2000	34	
0604	Englewood	FL	170	1,134	327	198	1,418	1,616	(384)	2000	34	
0609	Kissimmee	FL	788	174	207	788	359	1,147	(135)	2000	34	
0610	Kissimmee	FL	481	347	367	486	707	1,193	(203)	2000	34	
0671	Kissimmee	FL		7,574	1,785		8,793	8,793	(2,151)	2000	36	
0603	Lake Worth	FL	1,507	2,894	1,807	1,507	4,569	6,076	(938)	2000	34	
0612	Margate	FL	1,553	6,898	726	1,553	7,606	9,159	(1,662)	2000	34	

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0613	Miami	FL	8,339	4,392	11,841	2,642	4,392	14,315	18,707	(3,797)	2000	34
1067	Milton	FL			8,566	248		8,806	8,806	(1,623)	2006	40
0563	Orlando	FL		2,144	5,136	3,694	2,288	8,432	10,720	(2,984)	2003	37
0833	Pace	FL			10,309	2,574	26	12,534	12,560	(3,652)	2006	44
0834	Pensacola	FL			11,166	478		11,644	11,644	(2,132)	2006	45
0614	Plantation	FL	769	969	3,241	957	1,011	4,147	5,158	(1,204)	2000	34
0673	Plantation	FL	4,783	1,091	7,176	594	1,091	7,497	8,588	(1,536)	2002	36
0701	St. Petersburg	FL			10,141	5,581		15,578	15,578	(3,277)	2006	
1210	Tampa	FL		1,967	6,602	4,125	2,141	10,333	12,474	(3,613)	2006	25
1058	McCaysville	GA			3,231	18		3,249	3,249	(596)	2006	40
1065	Marion	IL		99	11,484	235	100	11,718	11,818	(2,243)	2006	40
1057	Newburgh	IN			14,019	2,576		16,590	16,590	(2,781)	2006	40
2039	Kansas City	KS	1,843	440	2,173	9	449	2,173	2,622	(96)	2012	35
2043	Overland Park	KS			7,668			7,668	7,668	(309)	2012	40
0483	Wichita	KS		530	3,341	384	530	3,724	4,254	(1,080)	2001	45
1064	Lexington	KY			12,726	971		13,618	13,618	(2,816)	2006	40
0735	Louisville	KY		936	8,426	3,683	936	11,628	12,564	(7,770)	2005	11
0737	Louisville	KY		835	27,627	3,535	835	30,609	31,444	(7,516)	2005	37
0738	Louisville	KY	4,891	780	8,582	3,664	818	11,998	12,816	(5,658)	2005	18
0739	Louisville	KY	7,907	826	13,814	1,575	826	14,898	15,724	(3,944)	2005	38
0740	Louisville	KY	8,561	2,983	13,171	3,495	2,991	16,418	19,409	(4,962)	2005	30
1944	Louisville	KY		788	2,414		788	2,414	3,202	(290)	2010	25
1945	Louisville	KY	24,878	3,255	28,644		3,255	28,644	31,899	(2,864)	2010	30
1946	Louisville	KY		430	6,125	46	430	6,171	6,601	(613)	2010	30
1324	Haverhill	MA		800	8,537	1,767	828	10,277	11,105	(2,338)	2007	40
1213	Ellicott City	MD		1,115	3,206	1,810	1,222	4,773	5,995	(1,133)	2006	34

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Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Continued)

December 31, 2013

(Dollars in thousands)

City	State	Encumbrances at December 31, 2011	Initial Cost to Company		Costs Capitalized		Gross Amount at Which Carried As of December 31, 2013		Accumulated Depreciation	Year Acquired/Constructed	Life on Which Depreciation in Latest Income Statement is Computed	
			Land	Buildings and Improvements	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Land	Buildings and Improvements				Total ⁽¹⁾
0361	Glen Burnie	MD		670	5,085		670	5,085	5,755	(2,131)	1999	35
1052	Towson	MD			14,233	3,599		15,788	15,788	(4,140)	2006	40
0240	Minneapolis	MN		117	13,213	1,577	117	14,642	14,759	(6,658)	1997	32
0300	Minneapolis	MN	945	160	10,131	2,607	160	12,342	12,502	(5,442)	1997	35
2032	Independence	MO	32,716		48,025	217		48,242	48,242	(1,380)	2012	45
1078	Flowood	MS			8,413	729		9,115	9,115	(1,841)	2006	40
1059	Jackson	MS			8,869	37		8,905	8,905	(1,617)	2006	40
1060	Jackson	MS			7,187	2,160		9,347	9,347	(2,010)	2006	40
1068	Omaha	NE			16,243	568	17	16,783	16,800	(3,190)	2006	40
0729	Albuquerque	NM			5,380	379		5,759	5,759	(1,306)	2005	39
0348	Elko	NV		55	2,637	12	55	2,649	2,704	(1,126)	1999	35
0571	Las Vegas	NV				18,240		17,501	17,501	(4,508)	2003	40
0660	Las Vegas	NV	3,406	1,121	4,363	3,921	1,301	8,052	9,353	(3,077)	2000	34
0661	Las Vegas	NV	3,551	2,125	4,829	3,806	2,267	8,277	10,544	(2,347)	2000	34
0662	Las Vegas	NV	6,791	3,480	12,305	3,469	3,480	15,514	18,994	(4,536)	2000	34
0663	Las Vegas	NV	981	1,717	3,597	2,120	1,717	5,697	7,414	(2,049)	2000	34
0664	Las Vegas	NV	1,998	1,172	1,550	314	1,172	1,649	2,821	(1,649)	2000	*
0691	Las Vegas	NV		3,244	18,339	1,637	3,273	19,826	23,099	(7,078)	2004	
2037	Mesquite	NV	3,163		5,559	6		5,565	5,565	(217)	2012	40
1285	Cleveland	OH		823	2,726	669	853	2,680	3,533	(689)	2006	40
0400	Harrison	OH			4,561	300		4,861	4,861	(1,936)	1999	35
1054	Durant	OK		619	9,256	1,223	651	10,439	11,090	(1,881)	2006	40
0817	Owasso	OK			6,582	601		7,184	7,184	(2,571)	2005	40
0404	Roseburg	OR			5,707			5,707	5,707	(2,239)	1999	35
0252	Clarksville	TN		765	4,184	25	765	4,209	4,974	(1,882)	1998	35
0624	Hendersonville	TN		256	1,530	896	256	2,306	2,562	(711)	2000	34
0559	Hermitage	TN		830	5,036	5,247	830	9,786	10,616	(2,807)	2003	35
0561	Hermitage	TN		596	9,698	3,139	596	12,402	12,998	(3,719)	2003	37
0562	Hermitage	TN		317	6,528	1,835	317	8,107	8,424	(2,599)	2003	37
0154	Knoxville	TN		700	4,559	4,050	700	8,515	9,215	(2,477)	1994	19
0625	Nashville	TN	8,878	955	14,289	1,702	955	15,745	16,700	(4,034)	2000	34
0626	Nashville	TN	3,654	2,050	5,211	2,606	2,055	7,750	9,805	(1,986)	2000	34
0627	Nashville	TN	518	1,007	181	572	1,007	732	1,739	(218)	2000	34
0628	Nashville	TN	5,175	2,980	7,164	1,494	2,980	8,603	11,583	(2,136)	2000	34
0630	Nashville	TN	522	515	848	251	528	1,085	1,613	(277)	2000	34
0631	Nashville	TN		266	1,305	962	266	2,164	2,430	(548)	2000	34
0632	Nashville	TN		827	7,642	3,079	827	10,470	11,297	(2,656)	2000	34
0633	Nashville	TN	9,344	5,425	12,577	3,490	5,425	16,035	21,460	(4,141)	2000	34
0634	Nashville	TN	8,543	3,818	15,185	3,357	3,818	18,194	22,012	(4,935)	2000	34
0636	Nashville	TN	426	583	450	298	583	748	1,331	(115)	2000	34
0573	Arlington	TX	8,333	769	12,355	2,150	769	14,440	15,209	(3,569)	2003	34
0576	Conroe	TX	2,722	324	4,842	1,693	324	6,432	6,756	(2,087)	2000	34
0577	Conroe	TX	5,006	397	7,966	2,344	397	9,980	10,377	(2,132)	2000	34
0578	Conroe	TX	5,231	388	7,975	2,367	388	10,212	10,600	(1,893)	2006	31

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0579	Conroe	TX	1,710	188	3,618	688	188	4,288	4,476	(956)	2000	34
0581	Corpus Christi	TX		717	8,181	3,044	717	11,180	11,897	(3,228)	2000	34
0600	Corpus Christi	TX		328	3,210	2,937	328	5,947	6,275	(1,581)	2000	34
0601	Corpus Christi	TX		313	1,771	786	313	2,539	2,852	(801)	2000	34
0582	Dallas	TX	5,145	1,664	6,785	2,400	1,693	9,036	10,729	(2,459)	2000	34
1314	Dallas	TX		15,230	162,971	6,031	15,702	168,090	183,792	(34,689)	2006	35
0583	Fort Worth	TX	2,839	898	4,866	1,558	898	6,369	7,267	(1,703)	2000	34
0805	Fort Worth	TX		2,481	872		2	3,304	3,306	(1,150)	2005	25
0806	Fort Worth	TX			6,070	201	5	6,190	6,195	(1,310)	2005	40
1061	Granbury	TX			6,863	152		7,015	7,015	(1,299)	2006	40
0430	Houston	TX		1,927	33,140	2,493	2,062	35,348	37,410	(14,413)	1999	35
0446	Houston	TX		2,200	19,585	6,366	2,209	23,314	25,523	(14,568)	1999	17
0586	Houston	TX		1,033	3,165	930	1,033	3,969	5,002	(1,137)	2000	34
0589	Houston	TX	9,462	1,676	12,602	3,677	1,706	16,024	17,730	(4,258)	2000	34
0670	Houston	TX		257	2,884	1,108	318	3,906	4,224	(1,032)	2000	35
0702	Houston	TX			7,414	1,131	7	8,517	8,524	(2,258)	2004	36
1044	Houston	TX			4,838	3,202		7,948	7,948	(2,147)	2006	40
0590	Irving	TX	5,382	828	6,160	1,742	828	7,844	8,672	(1,905)	2000	34
0700	Irving	TX			8,550	3,079		11,626	11,626	(3,212)	2004	34
1202	Irving	TX		1,604	16,107	896	1,604	17,003	18,607	(3,160)	2006	40
1207	Irving	TX		1,955	12,793	1,058	1,986	13,820	15,806	(2,490)	2006	40

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HCP, Inc.

Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Continued)

December 31, 2013

(Dollars in thousands)

City	State	Encumbrances at December 31, 2013	Initial Cost to Company			Gross Amount at Which Carried As of December 31, 2013			Accumulated Depreciation	Acquired/ Constructed	Life on Which Depreciation in Latest Income Year Statement is Computed	
			Land	Buildings and Improvements	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽¹⁾				
1062	Lancaster	TX	172	2,692	534	172	3,183	3,355	(871)	2006	39	
2195	Lancaster	TX		1,138			1,138	1,138	(18)	2006	39	
0591	Lewisville	TX	5,027	561	8,043	790	561	8,807	9,368	(1,962)	2000	34
0144	Longview	TX		102	7,998	395	102	8,393	8,495	(3,736)	1992	45
0143	Lufkin	TX		338	2,383	40	338	2,423	2,761	(1,048)	1992	45
0568	McKinney	TX		541	6,217	726	541	6,530	7,071	(1,940)	2003	36
0569	McKinney	TX			636	7,656		7,655	7,655	(1,923)	2003	40
0596	Nassau Bay	TX	5,257	812	8,883	1,785	812	10,521	11,333	(2,257)	2000	37
1079	North Richland Hills	TX			8,942	597		9,407	9,407	(1,813)	2006	40
2048	North Richland Hills	TX		1,385	10,213	1,264	1,385	11,477	12,862	(541)	2012	30
1048	Pearland	TX			4,014	4,023		7,975	7,975	(2,047)	2006	40
0447	Plano	TX		1,700	7,810	5,559	1,704	12,746	14,450	(3,770)	1999	20
0597	Plano	TX	7,393	1,210	9,588	2,905	1,210	12,400	13,610	(2,976)	2000	34
0672	Plano	TX	9,296	1,389	12,768	1,282	1,389	13,547	14,936	(3,167)	2002	36
1284	Plano	TX		2,049	18,793	1,100	2,087	18,755	20,842	(5,551)	2006	40
1286	Plano	TX		3,300			3,300	3,300		2006	**	
0815	San Antonio	TX			9,193	951	12	10,102	10,114	(2,655)	2006	35
0816	San Antonio	TX	4,279		8,699	1,386		10,047	10,047	(2,514)	2006	35
1591	San Antonio	TX			7,309	316	12	7,614	7,626	(911)	2010	30
1977	San Antonio	TX			26,191	620		26,810	26,810	(2,767)	2011	30
0598	Sugarland	TX	3,726	1,078	5,158	1,699	1,084	6,702	7,786	(1,718)	2000	34
1081	Texarkana	TX		1,117	7,423	674	1,195	8,020	9,215	(2,425)	2006	40
0599	Texas City	TX	6,091		9,519	157		9,676	9,676	(1,940)	2000	37
0152	Victoria	TX		125	8,977		125	8,977	9,102	(3,804)	1994	45
1592	Bountiful	UT	5,064	999	7,426	54	999	7,481	8,480	(863)	2010	30
0169	Bountiful	UT		276	5,237	620	330	5,803	6,133	(2,375)	1995	45
0346	Castle Dale	UT		50	1,818	63	50	1,881	1,931	(816)	1998	35
0347	Centerville	UT		300	1,288	191	300	1,479	1,779	(678)	1999	35
2035	Draper	UT	5,683		10,803	113		10,916	10,916	(396)	2012	45
0350	Grantsville	UT		50	429	39	50	468	518	(221)	1999	35
0469	Kaysville	UT		530	4,493	146	530	4,639	5,169	(1,275)	2001	43
0456	Layton	UT		371	7,073	474	389	7,457	7,846	(2,773)	2001	35
2042	Layton	UT			10,275	15		10,290	10,290	(363)	2012	45
0359	Ogden	UT		180	1,695	121	180	1,764	1,944	(777)	1999	35
1283	Ogden	UT		106	4,464	539	106	4,540	4,646	(1,081)	2006	40
0357	Orem	UT		337	8,744	1,347	306	9,354	9,660	(4,512)	1999	35
0371	Providence	UT		240	3,876	203	256	3,802	4,058	(1,592)	1999	35
0353	Salt Lake City	UT		190	779	97	201	865	1,066	(372)	1999	35
0354	Salt Lake City	UT		220	10,732	1,450	220	11,980	12,200	(5,008)	1999	35
0355	Salt Lake City	UT		180	14,792	1,483	180	16,169	16,349	(6,844)	1999	35
0467	Salt Lake City	UT		3,000	7,541	986	3,126	8,357	11,483	(2,697)	2001	38
0566	Salt Lake City	UT		509	4,044	1,027	509	4,903	5,412	(1,473)	2003	37
2041	Salt Lake City	UT			12,326	21		12,347	12,347	(428)	2012	45

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2033	Sandy	UT	2,983	867	3,513	185	867	3,698	4,565	(274)	2012	20
0358	Springville	UT		85	1,493	233	95	1,717	1,812	(755)	1999	35
0482	Stansbury	UT		450	3,201	368	450	3,505	3,955	(1,020)	2001	45
	Washington											
0351	Terrace	UT			4,573	2,019		6,240	6,240	(2,514)	1999	35
	Washington											
0352	Terrace	UT			2,692	899		3,261	3,261	(1,233)	1999	35
2034	West Jordan	UT	7,696		12,021			12,021	12,021	(413)	2012	45
2036	West Jordan	UT	1,340		1,383	283		1,666	1,666	(101)	2012	20
	West Valley											
0495	City	UT		410	8,266	1,002	410	9,268	9,678	(3,251)	2002	35
	West Valley											
0349	City	UT		1,070	17,463	91	1,036	17,583	18,619	(7,467)	1999	35
1208	Fairfax	VA		8,396	16,710	3,310	8,455	19,955	28,410	(5,363)	2006	28
0572	Reston	VA			11,903	264		12,095	12,095	(3,284)	2003	43
0448	Renton	WA			18,724	1,549		19,607	19,607	(7,973)	1999	35
0781	Seattle	WA			52,703	4,300		54,256	54,256	(13,413)	2004	39
0782	Seattle	WA			24,382	4,535	21	28,089	28,110	(7,600)	2004	36
0783	Seattle	WA			5,625	1,095		6,672	6,672	(5,451)	2004	10
0785	Seattle	WA			7,293	1,409		7,944	7,944	(2,471)	2004	33
1385	Seattle	WA			38,925	1,119		40,033	40,033	(8,726)	2007	30
2038	Evanston	WY	2,102		4,601	8		4,609	4,609	(177)	2012	40
0884	Coyoacan	DF		415	3,739	192	310	4,026	4,336	(786)	2006	40

\$ 293,414 \$ 191,932 \$ 1,973,168 \$ 368,107 \$ 195,960 \$ 2,288,966 \$ 2,484,926 \$ (584,233)

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HCP, Inc.

Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Continued)

December 31, 2013

(Dollars in thousands)

City	State	Encumbrances at December 31, 2013	Initial Cost to Company			Gross Amount at Which Carried As of December 31, 2013			Accumulated Depreciation	Acquired/Constructed	Life on Which Depreciation in Latest Income Statement is Computed
			Land	Buildings and Improvements	Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total ⁽¹⁾			
Hospital											
0126	Sherwood	AR	709	9,604		709	9,587	10,296	(4,899)	1990	45
0113	Glendale	AZ	1,565	7,050		1,565	7,050	8,615	(3,690)	1988	45
1038	Fresno	CA	3,652	29,113	21,935	3,652	51,048	54,700	(11,509)	2006	40
0423	Irvine	CA	18,000	70,800		18,000	70,800	88,800	(28,663)	1999	35
Colorado											
0127	Springs	CO	690	8,338		690	8,338	9,028	(4,238)	1989	45
0887	Atlanta	GA	4,300	13,690		4,300	11,890	16,190	(4,062)	2007	40
Overland											
0112	Park	KS	2,316	10,681		2,316	10,680	12,996	(5,789)	1989	45
Baton											
1383	Rouge	LA	690	8,545	86	690	8,502	9,192	(2,075)	2007	40
0877	Slidell	LA	1,490	22,034		1,490	20,934	22,424	(3,751)	2006	40
2031	Slidell	LA	3,000		643	3,000	643	3,643		2012	**
0886	Dallas	TX	1,820	8,508	26	1,820	7,454	9,274	(1,273)	2007	40
1319	Dallas	TX	18,840	155,659	1,097	18,840	156,756	175,596	(30,155)	2007	35
1384	Plano	TX	6,290	22,686	4,350	6,290	27,037	33,327	(6,128)	2007	25
2198	Webster	TX	2,220	9,602		2,220	9,602	11,822	(109)	2013	35
			\$ 65,582	\$ 376,310	\$ 28,137	\$ 65,582	\$ 400,321	\$ 465,903	\$ (106,341)		
Total continuing operations properties											
			\$ 1,396,485	\$ 1,815,337	\$ 9,865,380	\$ 1,054,268	\$ 1,822,862	\$ 10,766,871	\$ 12,589,733	\$ (1,963,001)	
Corporate and other assets											
				2,729	4,101		3,108	3,108	(2,591)		
Total											
			\$ 1,396,485	\$ 1,815,337	\$ 9,868,109	\$ 1,058,369	\$ 1,822,862	\$ 10,769,979	\$ 12,592,841	\$ (1,965,592)	

*
Property is in development and not yet placed in service or taken out of service and placed in redevelopment.

**
Represents land parcels which are not depreciated.

A portion of the property has been taken out of service and placed in redevelopment.

(1)
At December 31, 2013, the tax basis of the Company's net real estate assets is less than the reported amounts by approximately \$1.6 billion.

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Table of Contents**HCP, Inc.****Schedule III: Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Continued)****December 31, 2013****(Dollars in thousands)**

(b) A summary of activity for real estate and accumulated depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 follows (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
<i>Real estate:</i>			
Balances at beginning of year	\$ 12,524,224	\$ 10,616,690	\$ 9,670,490
Acquisition of real estate and development and improvements	257,189	1,941,091	1,049,723
Disposition of real estate	(78,151)	(148,752)	(21,737)
Impairments		(7,878)	
Balances associated with changes in reporting presentation ⁽¹⁾	(110,421)	123,073	(81,786)
Balances at end of year	\$ 12,592,841	\$ 12,524,224	\$ 10,616,690
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>			
Balances at beginning of year	\$ 1,694,892	\$ 1,408,310	\$ 1,188,539
Depreciation expense	353,344	302,332	294,480
Disposition of real estate	(38,447)	(32,942)	(5,705)
Balances associated with changes in reporting presentation ⁽¹⁾	(44,197)	17,192	(69,004)
Balances at end of year	\$ 1,965,592	\$ 1,694,892	\$ 1,408,310

(1) The balances associated with changes in reporting presentation represent real estate and accumulated depreciation related to properties placed into discontinued operations or where the lease classification has changed to direct financing leases as of December 31, 2013.