

HCP, INC.
Form 10-Q
August 04, 2015
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2015.

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 001-08895

HCP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Maryland	33-0091377
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1920 Main Street, Suite 1200

Irvine, CA 92614

(Address of principal executive offices)

(949) 407-0700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES NO

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 definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-accelerated Filer

Smaller Reporting Company

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(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) YES NO

As of July 31, 2015, there were 462,586,622 shares of the registrant's \$1.00 par value common stock outstanding.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Real estate:		
Buildings and improvements	\$ 12,280,851	\$ 10,972,973
Development costs and construction in progress	307,622	275,233
Land	2,042,016	1,889,438
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,403,205)	(2,250,757)
Net real estate	12,227,284	10,886,887
Net investment in direct financing leases	6,863,327	7,280,334
Loans receivable, net	862,621	906,961
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures	641,487	605,448
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$3,607 and \$3,785, respectively	45,824	36,339
Cash and cash equivalents	115,770	183,810
Restricted cash	54,369	48,976
Intangible assets, net	577,238	481,013
Other assets, net	960,207	940,172
Total assets(1)	\$ 22,348,127	\$ 21,369,940
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Bank line of credit	\$ 1,022,324	\$ 838,516
Term loans	561,525	213,610
Senior unsecured notes	8,567,293	7,626,194
Mortgage debt	967,072	984,431
Other debt	95,144	97,022
Intangible liabilities, net	77,550	84,723
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	433,636	432,934
Deferred revenue	96,586	95,411
Total liabilities(2)	11,821,130	10,372,841
Commitments and contingencies		
Common stock, \$1.00 par value: 750,000,000 shares authorized; 462,486,416 and 459,746,267 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	462,486	459,746
Additional paid-in capital	11,532,584	11,431,987
Cumulative dividends in excess of earnings	(1,730,168)	(1,132,541)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(32,115)	(23,895)
Total stockholders' equity	10,232,787	10,735,297
Joint venture partners	107,867	73,214

Non-managing member unitholders	186,343	188,588
Total noncontrolling interests	294,210	261,802
Total equity	10,526,997	10,997,099
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 22,348,127	\$ 21,369,940

(1)The Company's consolidated total assets at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 include assets of certain variable interest entities ("VIEs") that can only be used to settle the liabilities of those VIEs. Total assets at June 30, 2015 include VIE assets as follows: buildings and improvements \$751 million; land \$125 million; accumulated depreciation and amortization \$121 million; accounts receivable \$16 million; cash \$57 million; and other assets, net \$24 million. Total assets at December 31, 2014 include VIE assets as follows: buildings and improvements \$677 million; land \$113 million; accumulated depreciation and amortization \$111 million; accounts receivable \$5 million; cash \$42 million; and other assets, net of \$23 million from VIEs. See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

(2)The Company's consolidated total liabilities at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 include certain liabilities of VIEs for which the VIE creditors do not have recourse to HCP, Inc. Total liabilities at June 30, 2015 include accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$52 million and deferred revenue of \$12 million from VIEs. Total liabilities at December 31, 2014 include accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$34 million and deferred revenue of \$12 million from VIEs. See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues:				
Rental and related revenues	\$ 276,734	\$ 288,191	\$ 551,816	\$ 573,014
Tenant recoveries	31,376	27,110	61,272	52,544
Resident fees and services	106,838	37,939	211,851	75,992
Income from direct financing leases	156,181	165,500	323,259	330,037
Interest income	35,945	16,937	69,207	33,633
Investment management fee income	458	444	918	893
Total revenues	607,532	536,121	1,218,323	1,066,113
Costs and expenses:				
Interest expense	118,632	106,842	235,412	213,480
Depreciation and amortization	120,403	113,133	234,925	220,521
Operating	136,342	78,867	268,373	154,574
General and administrative	28,845	21,656	53,618	42,555
Acquisition and pursuit costs	18,407	7,406	21,797	7,901
Impairments	44,835	—	523,299	—
Total costs and expenses	467,464	327,904	1,337,424	639,031
Other income:				
Gains on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	61	—	6,325	—
Other income, net	11,055	709	12,779	2,639
Total other income, net	11,116	709	19,104	2,639
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	151,184	208,926	(99,997)	429,721
Income tax benefit (expense)	4,563	(1,339)	4,640	(2,785)
Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	12,001	14,692	25,602	29,220
Income (loss) from continuing operations	167,748	222,279	(69,755)	456,156
Discontinued operations:				
Income before gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	—	—	—	1,736
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	—	—	—	28,010
Total discontinued operations	—	—	—	29,746
Net income (loss)	167,748	222,279	(69,755)	485,902
Noncontrolling interests' share in earnings	(2,863)	(3,394)	(5,974)	(7,906)

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Net income (loss) attributable to HCP, Inc.	164,885	218,885	(75,729)	477,996
Participating securities' share in earnings	(370)	(489)	(704)	(1,552)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 164,515	\$ 218,396	\$ (76,433)	\$ 476,444
Basic earnings per common share:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.98
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	0.06
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.17)	\$ 1.04
Diluted earnings per common share:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.98
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	0.06
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.17)	\$ 1.04
Weighted average shares used to calculate earnings per common share:				
Basic	461,874	458,247	461,380	457,773
Diluted	462,106	458,588	461,380	458,134
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.565	\$ 0.545	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.09

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	\$ 167,748	\$ 222,279	\$ (69,755)	\$ 485,902
Other comprehensive (loss) gain:				
Change in net unrealized gains (losses) on securities	8	(7)	3	(4)
Change in net unrealized (losses) gains on cash flow hedges:				
Unrealized (losses) gains	(2,541)	3	(202)	(692)
Reclassification adjustment realized in net income (loss)	354	38	348	643
Change in Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan obligation	69	54	138	108
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,544)	2,813	(8,507)	2,763
Total other comprehensive (loss) gain	(3,654)	2,901	(8,220)	2,818
Total comprehensive income (loss)	164,094	225,180	(77,975)	488,720
Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2,863)	(3,394)	(5,974)	(7,906)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to HCP, Inc.	\$ 161,231	\$ 221,786	\$ (83,949)	\$ 480,814

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Cumulative Dividends In Excess Of Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity	Total Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
January 1, 2015	459,746	\$ 459,746	\$ 11,431,987	\$ (1,132,541)	\$ (23,895)	\$ 10,735,297	\$ 261,802	\$ 10,997,099
Net loss	—	—	—	(75,729)	—	(75,729)	5,974	(69,755)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(8,220)	(8,220)	—	(8,220)
Issuance of common stock, net	2,094	2,094	66,047	—	—	68,141	(2,448)	65,693
Repurchase of common stock	(171)	(171)	(7,519)	—	—	(7,690)	—	(7,690)
Exercise of stock options	817	817	26,608	—	—	27,425	—	27,425
Amortization of deferred compensation	—	—	15,724	—	—	15,724	—	15,724
Common dividends (\$1.13 per share)	—	—	—	(521,898)	—	(521,898)	—	(521,898)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(263)	—	—	(263)	(8,143)	(8,406)
Issuance of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,025	37,025
June 30, 2015	462,486	\$ 462,486	\$ 11,532,584	\$ (1,730,168)	\$ (32,115)	\$ 10,232,787	\$ 294,210	\$ 10,526,997

Cumulative Accumulated

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	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Dividends In Excess Of Earnings	Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity	Total Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
January 1, 2014	456,961	\$ 456,961	\$ 11,334,041	\$ (1,053,215)	\$ (14,487)	\$ 10,723,300	\$ 207,834	\$ 10,931,134
Net income	—	—	—	477,996	—	477,996	7,906	485,902
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	2,818	2,818	—	2,818
Issuance of common stock, net	1,954	1,954	51,728	—	—	53,682	(73)	53,609
Repurchase of common stock	(284)	(284)	(10,802)	—	—	(11,086)	—	(11,086)
Exercise of stock options	111	111	2,681	—	—	2,792	—	2,792
Amortization of deferred compensation	—	—	11,006	—	—	11,006	—	11,006
Common dividends (\$1.09 per share)	—	—	—	(500,364)	—	(500,364)	—	(500,364)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,967)	(7,967)
Issuance of noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,434	6,434
Purchase of noncontrolling interests	—	—	(13)	—	—	(13)	(1,671)	(1,684)
June 30, 2014	458,742	\$ 458,742	\$ 11,388,641	\$ (1,075,583)	\$ (11,669)	\$ 10,760,131	\$ 212,463	\$ 10,972,594

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$ (69,755)	\$ 485,902
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of real estate, in-place lease and other intangibles	234,925	220,521
Amortization of market lease intangibles, net	(636)	(343)
Amortization of deferred compensation	15,724	11,006
Amortization of deferred financing costs, net	9,726	9,474
Straight-line rents	(17,748)	(26,455)
Loan and direct financing lease interest accretion	(46,997)	(39,401)
Deferred rental revenues	(1,004)	(515)
Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	(25,602)	(29,220)
Distributions of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	2,493	2,655
Lease termination income, net	(1,103)	—
Gain on sales of real estate	(6,325)	(28,010)
Foreign exchange and other (gains) losses, net	(9,866)	58
Impairments	523,299	—
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable, net	(6,464)	(5,225)
Other assets	(8,473)	(6,136)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,792	13,394
Net cash provided by operating activities	593,986	607,705
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of RIDEA III, net	(770,325)	—
Acquisitions of other real estate	(477,575)	(285,429)
Development of real estate	(121,510)	(72,334)
Leasing costs and tenant and capital improvements	(28,302)	(27,458)
Proceeds from sales of real estate, net	8,600	36,897
Contributions to unconsolidated joint ventures	(31,512)	—
Distributions in excess of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	1,994	1,113
Principal repayments on loans receivable	53,081	5,547
Investments in loans receivable and other	(276,038)	(46,434)
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash	(3,481)	2,900
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,645,068)	(385,198)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net borrowings under bank line of credit	186,557	310,000

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Borrowings under term loan	333,014	—
Issuance of senior unsecured notes	1,338,555	350,000
Repayments of senior unsecured notes	(400,000)	(487,000)
Repayments of mortgage debt	(20,333)	(169,843)
Deferred financing costs	(13,272)	(9,239)
Issuance of common stock and exercise of options	93,118	56,401
Repurchase of common stock	(7,690)	(11,086)
Dividends paid on common stock	(521,898)	(500,364)
Issuance of noncontrolling interests	3,397	113
Distributions to and purchase of noncontrolling interests	(8,406)	(7,980)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	983,042	(468,998)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	—	5
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(68,040)	(246,486)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	183,810	300,556
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 115,770	\$ 54,070

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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HCP, Inc.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. Business

HCP, Inc., a Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500 company, together with its consolidated entities (collectively, "HCP" or the "Company"), invests primarily in real estate serving the healthcare industry in the United States ("U.S."). The Company is a Maryland corporation organized in 1985 and qualifies as a self-administered real estate investment trust ("REIT"). The Company is headquartered in Irvine, California, with offices in Nashville, Los Angeles, San Francisco and London. The Company acquires, develops, leases, manages and disposes of healthcare real estate, and provides financing to healthcare providers. The Company's diverse portfolio is comprised of investments in the following healthcare segments: (i) senior housing, (ii) post-acute/skilled nursing, (iii) life science, (iv) medical office and (v) hospital.

NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") for interim financial information. Management is required to make estimates and assumptions in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of HCP, Inc., its wholly-owned subsidiaries, joint ventures and VIEs that it controls through voting rights or other means. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows have been included. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2015. The accompanying unaudited interim financial information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2014 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs ("ASU 2015-03"). ASU 2015-03 simplifies the

presentation of debt issuance costs and requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability (consistent with debt discounts). ASU 2015-03 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2015-03 on January 1, 2016 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-2, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis ("ASU 2015-02"). ASU 2015-02 requires amendments to both the variable interest entity and voting models. The amendments (i) rescind the indefinite deferral of certain aspects of accounting standards relating to consolidations and provide a permanent scope exception for registered money market funds and similar unregistered money market funds, (ii) modify (a) the identification of variable interests (fees paid to a decision maker or service provider), (b) the VIE characteristics for a limited partnership or similar entity and (c) the primary beneficiary determination under the VIE model, and (iii) eliminate the presumption within the current voting model that a general partner controls a limited partnership or similar entity. ASU 2015-02 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. A reporting entity may apply the amendments in ASU 2015-02 using either a modified retrospective or retrospective approach by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the

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beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2015-02 on January 1, 2016 to the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASU 2014-09"). This update changes the guidance for recognizing revenue. ASU 2014-09 provides guidance for revenue recognition to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for annual periods, and interim periods within, beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2014-09 on January 1, 2018 to the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Reclassification

Certain amounts in the Company's consolidated financial statements have been reclassified for prior periods to conform to the current period presentation. As a result of the Company's increasing transaction volume, "acquisition and pursuit costs" are separately presented on the consolidated statements of operations from "general and administrative expenses."

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

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

- amended existing lease agreements on 153 HCP-owned senior housing communities previously leased and operated by Emeritus, that included the termination of embedded purchase options in these leases relating to 30 properties and future rent reductions;
- terminated existing lease agreements on 49 HCP-owned senior housing properties previously leased and operated by Emeritus, that included the termination of embedded purchase options in these leases relating to 19 properties. At closing, the Company contributed 48 of these properties to a newly formed consolidated partnership that is operated under a structure permitted by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (commonly referred to as "RIDEA") ("RIDEA II"); the 49th property was contributed on January 1, 2015. Brookdale owns a 20% noncontrolling equity interest in RIDEA II and manages the facilities on behalf of the partnership; and
- entered into new unconsolidated joint ventures that own 14 campuses of continuing care retirement communities ("CCRC") in a RIDEA structure (collectively, the "CCRC JV") with the Company owning a 49% equity interest and Brookdale owning a 51% equity interest. Brookdale manages these communities on behalf of this partnership.

NOTE 4. Real Estate Property Investments

Acquisition of Private Pay Senior Housing Portfolio ("RIDEA III")

On June 30, 2015, the Company and Brookdale acquired a portfolio of 35 private pay senior housing communities from Chartwell Retirement Residences, including two leasehold interests, representing 5,025 units. The portfolio was acquired in a RIDEA structure ("RIDEA III"), with Brookdale owning a 10% noncontrolling interest. Brookdale has operated these communities since 2011 after its acquisition of Horizon Bay and continues to manage the communities under a long-term management agreement, which is cancellable under certain conditions (subject to a fee) if terminated within the next seven years. The Company paid \$770 million in cash consideration, net of cash assumed, and assumed \$32 million of net liabilities and \$29 million of noncontrolling interests to acquire: (i) real estate with a fair value of \$771 million, (ii) intangible assets with a fair value of \$53 million and (iii) working capital of \$7 million. As a result of the acquisition, the Company recognized a net termination fee of \$8 million in rental and related revenues, which represents the termination value of the two leasehold interests. The lease-up intangible assets recognized were attributable to the value of the acquired underlying operating resident leases of the senior housing communities that were stabilized or nearly stabilized (e.g., resident occupancy above 80%). As of June 30, 2015, the purchase price allocation is preliminary, and the final purchase price allocation will be determined pending the receipt of information necessary to complete the valuation of certain assets and liabilities, which may result in a change from the initial estimate.

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Pro Forma Results of Operations

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues	\$ 651,095	\$ 584,339	\$ 1,305,449	\$ 1,162,549
Net income (loss)	171,653	226,327	(61,945)	493,999
Net income (loss) applicable to HCP, Inc.	168,400	222,528	(68,700)	485,283
Basic earnings per common share	0.36	0.48	(0.15)	1.06
Diluted earnings per common share	0.36	0.48	(0.15)	1.06

2015 Other Acquisitions

In addition to the RIDEA III acquisition discussed above, a summary of other real estate acquisitions for the six months ended June 30, 2015 follows (in thousands):

Segment	Consideration	Liabilities	Noncontrolling	Assets Acquired(1)	
	Cash Paid/ Debt Settled			Net	
Senior housing	\$ 178,888(2)	\$ 821	\$ 3,885	\$ 166,732	\$ 16,862
Post-acute/skilled nursing	178,707(2)	—	—	151,663	27,044
Medical office	377,351	12,851	—	349,650	40,552
	\$ 734,946	\$ 13,672	\$ 3,885	\$ 668,045	\$ 84,458

(1) Amounts include preliminary purchase price allocations which may be subject to change.

(2) Includes £174 million (\$254 million) of the Company's HC-One Facility (see Note 7) converted to fee ownership in a portfolio of 36 care homes located throughout the United Kingdom ("U.K.").

Subsequent Acquisitions. In July 2015, the Company exercised the purchase option right under its £27 million (\$42 million) loan with Maria Mallaband Care Group (“MMCG”) (see Note 7) and acquired two care homes in the U.K.

2014 Acquisitions

A summary of real estate acquisitions for the six months ended June 30, 2014 follows (in thousands):

Segment	Consideration		Noncontrolling Interest	Assets Acquired	
	Cash Paid	Liabilities Assumed		Net Real Estate	Intangibles
Senior housing	\$ 215,381 (1)	\$ 1	\$ 6,321	(2) \$ 204,758	\$ 16,945
Life science	43,500	250	—	41,281	2,469
Medical office	26,548	272	—	22,820	4,000
	\$ 285,429	\$ 523	\$ 6,321	\$ 268,859	\$ 23,414

(1)Includes £76 million translated into U.S. dollars.

(2)Includes \$5 million of non-managing member limited liability company units.

Completed Developments

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company placed in service the following: (i) two life science facilities, (ii) a medical office building (“MOB”) and (iii) a post-acute/skilled nursing facility. These completed developments represent \$25 million of gross real estate on the Company’s consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014. There were no completed developments during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

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Construction, Tenant and Other Capital Improvements

A summary of the Company's funding for construction, tenant and other capital improvements follows (in thousands):

Segment	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Senior housing	\$ 36,826	\$ 13,717
Post-acute/skilled nursing	2,492	2,533
Life science	50,548	57,476
Medical office	49,534	26,231
Hospital	37	1,188
	\$ 139,437	\$ 101,145

NOTE 5. Dispositions of Real Estate and Discontinued Operations

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company sold nine senior housing facilities for \$60 million resulting from Brookdale's exercise of its purchase option received as part of the Brookdale Transaction.

During the six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company sold two post-acute/skilled nursing facilities for \$22 million, a hospital for \$17 million and a MOB for \$145,000.

The Company separately presented as discontinued operations the results of operations for all consolidated assets disposed of and all properties held for sale, if any, prior to the adoption of ASU 2014-08, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity, on April 1, 2014 (the "adoption date"). The amounts included in discontinued operations, for the six months June 30, 2014, represent the activity for properties sold prior to the adoption date. No properties sold subsequent to the adoption date met the new criteria for reporting discontinued operations.

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

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014
Rental and related revenues	\$ 1,810

Operating expenses	54
Other expenses, net	20
Income before gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	\$ 1,736
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	\$ 28,010
Number of properties included in discontinued operations	2

Subsequent Disposition. On July 16, 2015, the Company sold a parcel of land in its life science segment for \$11 million.

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NOTE 6. Net Investment in Direct Financing Leases

Net investment in direct financing leases (“DFLs”) consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 26,690,425	\$ 24,182,525
Estimated residual values	3,910,830	4,126,426
Less unearned income	(23,737,928)	(21,028,617)
Net investment in direct financing leases	\$ 6,863,327	\$ 7,280,334
Properties subject to direct financing leases	363	363

HCR ManorCare, Inc.

The Company acquired 334 post-acute, skilled nursing and assisted living facilities in its 2011 transaction with HCR ManorCare Inc. (“HCRMC”) and entered into a triple-net lease agreement (the “Master Lease”) with a subsidiary (“Lessee”) of HCRMC.

During the first quarter of 2015, the Company and HCRMC agreed to market for sale the real estate and operations associated with 50 non-strategic assets that are under the Master Lease. HCRMC will receive an annual rent reduction under the Master Lease based on 7.75% of the net sales proceeds received by HCP. The first asset sale closed on July 31, 2015 and the remaining asset sales are expected to occur during the second half of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.

On March 29, 2015, certain subsidiaries of the Company entered into an amendment to the Master Lease (the “HCRMC Lease Amendment”) effective April 1, 2015. The HCRMC Lease Amendment reduced initial annual rent by a net \$68 million from \$541 million to \$473 million. Commencing on April 1, 2016, the minimum rent escalation shall be reset to 3.0% for each lease year through the expiration of the initial term of each applicable pool of facilities.

Prior to the HCRMC Lease Amendment, rent payments would have increased 3.5% on April 1, 2015 and 2016 and 3.0% thereafter. The initial term was extended five years to an average of 16 years and the extension options’ aggregate terms remained the same.

As consideration for the rent reduction, the Company received a Deferred Rent Obligation from the Lessee equal to an aggregate amount of \$525 million, which was allocated into two tranches: (i) a Tranche A Deferred Rent Obligation of \$275 million and (ii) a Tranche B Deferred Rent Obligation of \$250 million. Until the entire Tranche A Deferred Rent Obligation is paid in full, the Lessee will make rental payments equal to 6.9% of its outstanding amount (representing \$19 million) for the initial lease year (the “Tranche A Current Payment”), increased each year thereafter by 3.0%. Commencing on April 1, 2016, until the Tranche B Deferred Rent Obligation is paid in full, the outstanding principal balance of the Tranche B Deferred Rent Obligation will be increased annually by (i) 3.0% initially, (ii) 4.0% commencing on April 1, 2019, (iii) 5.0% commencing on April 1, 2020, and (iv) 6.0% commencing on April 1, 2021 and for the remainder of its term. The Deferred Rent Obligation is due and payable on the earlier of (i) certain capital or liquidity events of HCRMC, including an IPO or sale, or (ii) March 31, 2029, which is not subject to any extensions. The HCRMC Lease Amendment also imposes certain restrictions on the Lessee and HCRMC until the Deferred Rent Obligation is paid in full, including with respect to the payment of dividends and the transfer of interest in HCRMC.

Additionally, HCRMC agreed to sell, and HCP agreed to purchase, nine post-acute facilities for an aggregate purchase price of \$275 million. The proceeds from the nine facilities will be used to reduce the Tranche A Deferred Rent Obligation as the sales are consummated. The closing of the sales of these facilities will be subject to certain customary conditions and approvals. The sales of these facilities are expected to occur during the second half of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016. If the closing with respect to any of these facilities has not occurred by April 1, 2016, the obligation to purchase any unsold facilities will terminate. Following the sale of a facility, the Lessee will lease such facility from the Company pursuant to the Master Lease. The nine facilities will contribute an aggregate of \$19 million of annual rent (subject to escalation) under the Master Lease.

In March 2015, the Company recorded a net impairment charge of \$478 million related to its DFL investments with HCRMC. The impairment charge reduced the carrying value of the HCRMC DFL investments from \$6.6 billion to

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\$6.1 billion, based on the present value of the future lease payments effective April 1, 2015 under the HCRMC Lease Amendment discounted at the original DFL investments' effective lease rate. There is no related allowance for credit losses recorded within the carrying value of the HCRMC DFL investments.

See Note 8 for additional discussion of the Company's equity interest in HCRMC and the U.S. Department of Justice action related to HCRMC.

Direct Financing Lease Internal Ratings

The following table summarizes the Company's internal ratings for DFLs at June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Percentage of DFL Portfolio	Internal Ratings		
			Performing DFLs	Watch List DFLs	Workout DFLs
Senior housing	\$ 1,567,497	23	\$ 1,199,657	\$ 367,840	\$ —
Post-acute/skilled nursing	5,171,939	75	5,171,939	—	—
Hospital	123,891	2	123,891	—	—
	\$ 6,863,327	100	\$ 6,495,487	\$ 367,840	\$ —

Beginning September 30, 2013, the Company placed a 14-property senior housing DFL (the "DFL Portfolio") on non-accrual status. The Company determined that the collection of all rental payments was and continues to be no longer reasonably assured; therefore, rental revenue from the DFL Portfolio is recognized on a cash basis. The Company re-assessed the DFL Portfolio for impairment on June 30, 2015 and determined that the DFL Portfolio was not impaired based on its belief that: (i) it was not probable that it will not collect all of the rental payments under the terms of the lease; and (ii) the fair value of the underlying collateral exceeded the DFL Portfolio's carrying amount. The fair value of the DFL Portfolio was estimated based on a discounted cash flow model, the inputs to which are considered to be a Level 3 measurement within the fair value hierarchy. Inputs to this valuation model include real estate capitalization rates, industry growth rates and operating margins, some of which influence the Company's expectation of future cash flows from the DFL Portfolio and, accordingly, the fair value of its investment. During both the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized DFL income of \$5 million and received cash payments of \$6 million from the DFL Portfolio. During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company recognized DFL income of \$9 million and \$10 million, respectively, and received cash payments of \$11 million and \$12 million, respectively, from the DFL Portfolio. The carrying value of the DFL Portfolio was \$368 million and \$370 million at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. At June 30, 2015, the Company continues to believe that the fair value of the underlying collateral is in excess of the carrying value of this DFL Portfolio.

As a result of HCRMC related events, the Company reassessed the collectability of all contractual rent payments under the amended Master Lease. The Company has concluded that the collection of the amended rent payments is reasonably assured and has assigned an internal rating of “Performing” to its HCRMC DFL investments.

NOTE 7. Loans Receivable

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

	June 30, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Real Estate	Other	Total	Real Estate	Other	Total
	Secured	Secured		Secured	Secured	
Mezzanine	\$ —	\$ 795,794	\$ 795,794	\$ —	\$ 799,064	\$ 799,064
Other(1)	90,549	—	90,549	135,363	—	135,363
Unamortized discounts, fees and costs	—	(10,312)	(10,312)	—	(14,056)	(14,056)
Allowance for loan losses	—	(13,410)	(13,410)	—	(13,410)	(13,410)
	\$ 90,549	\$ 772,072	\$ 862,621	\$ 135,363	\$ 771,598	\$ 906,961

(1)Represents construction loans outstanding related to senior housing development projects. At June 30, 2015, the Company had \$3 million remaining under its commitments to fund development projects.

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Loans Receivable Internal Ratings

The following table summarizes the Company's internal ratings for loans receivable at June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Loan Portfolio	Internal Ratings		
			Performing Loans	Watch List Loans	Workout Loans
Real estate secured	\$ 90,549	10	\$ 90,549	\$ —	\$ —
Other secured	772,072	90	755,085	—	16,987
	\$ 862,621	100	\$ 845,634	\$ —	\$ 16,987

Other Secured Loans

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

Tandem Health Care Loan. On July 31, 2012, the Company closed a mezzanine loan facility to lend up to \$205 million to Tandem Health Care ("Tandem"), as part of the recapitalization of a post-acute/skilled nursing portfolio. The Company funded \$100 million (the "First Tranche") at closing and funded an additional \$102 million (the "Second Tranche") in June 2013. In May 2015, the Company increased and extended the mezzanine loan facility with Tandem to (i) fund \$50 million (the "Third Tranche") and \$5 million (the "Fourth Tranche"), which proceeds were used to repay a portion of Tandem's existing senior and mortgage debt, respectively; (ii) extend its maturity to October 2018; and (iii) extend the prepayment penalty period to January 2017. The loans bear interest at fixed rates of 12%, 14%, 6% and 6% per annum for the First, Second, Third and Fourth Tranches, respectively. At June 30, 2015, the facility had an outstanding balance of \$256 million at an 11.5% blended interest rate and was subordinate to \$383 million of senior mortgage debt.

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 assets of the Borrower. The Borrower’s collateral is comprised primarily of a partnership interest in an operating surgical facility that leases a property owned by the Company. This loan is on cost recovery status and has an internal rating of “workout”. The carrying value of the loan, net of an allowance for loan losses, was \$17 million at both June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company received cash payments from the Borrower of \$0.6 million. At both June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the allowance related to the Company’s senior secured loan to Delphis was \$13 million with no additional allowances recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2015 or the year ended December 31, 2014. At June 30, 2015, the Company continues to believe that the fair value of the collateral supporting this loan is in excess of the loan’s carrying value.

Subsequent Event. In July 2015, the Company exercised the purchase option right under its £27 million (\$42 million) loan with MMCG, which was originated in May 2015, and acquired two care homes located in the U.K. (see Note 4).

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NOTE 8. Investments in and Advances to Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

The Company owns interests in the following entities that are accounted for under the equity method at June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

Entity(1)	Segment	Carrying Amount	Ownership%
CCRC JV(2)	senior housing	\$ 452,283	49
HCRMC	post-acute/skilled nursing	50,958	9
MBK JV	senior housing	27,139	50
HCP Ventures III, LLC	medical office	6,408	30
HCP Ventures IV, LLC	medical office and hospital	25,432	20
HCP Life Science(3)	life science	69,293	50 – 63
Vintage Park	senior housing	4,737	85
Suburban Properties, LLC	medical office	5,112	67
Advances to unconsolidated joint ventures, net		125	
		\$ 641,487	

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- (1) These entities are not consolidated because the Company does not control, through voting rights or other means, the joint ventures.
- (2) Includes two unconsolidated joint ventures in a RIDEA structure: (i) “CCRC PropCo” and (ii) “CCRC OpCo”.
- (3) Includes three unconsolidated joint ventures between the Company and an institutional capital partner. 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%).

Summarized combined financial information for the Company’s equity method investments follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Real estate, net	\$ 5,219,661	\$ 5,134,587
Goodwill and other assets, net	5,065,096	4,986,310
Total assets	\$ 10,284,757	\$ 10,120,897
Capital lease obligations and debt	\$ 7,210,974	\$ 7,197,940
Accounts payable	1,127,561	1,015,912
Other partners’ capital	1,299,578	1,281,413
HCP’s capital(1)	646,644	625,632

Total liabilities and partners' capital \$ 10,284,757 \$ 10,120,897

- (1) The combined basis difference of the Company's investments in these joint ventures of \$5 million, as of June 30, 2015, is attributable to goodwill, real estate, capital lease obligations, deferred tax assets and lease-related net intangibles.

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	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Total revenues	\$ 1,142,647	\$ 1,059,455	\$ 2,309,127	\$ 2,126,943
Loss from discontinued operations	(7,100)	(6,200)	(6,000)	(8,800)
Net loss	(21,528)	(11,834)	(11,730)	(3,973)
HCP's share of earnings(1)	12,001	14,692	25,602	29,220
Fees earned by HCP	458	444	918	893
Distributions received by HCP	2,306	566	4,487	3,768

- (1) The Company's joint venture interest in HCRMC is accounted for using the equity method and results in an ongoing elimination of DFL income proportional to HCP's ownership in HCRMC. The elimination of the respective proportional lease expense at the HCRMC level in substance results in \$15 million and \$16 million of DFL income that is recharacterized to the Company's share of earnings from HCRMC (equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures) for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, \$30 million and \$31 million, respectively, of DFL income was recharacterized to the Company's share of earnings from HCR ManorCare.

HCRMC. On April 20, 2015, the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") unsealed a previously filed complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia against HCRMC and certain of its affiliates in three consolidated cases following a civil investigation arising out of three lawsuits filed by former employees of HCRMC under the qui tam provisions of the federal False Claims Act. The DOJ's complaint in intervention is captioned United States of America, ex rel. Ribik, Carson, and Slough v. HCR ManorCare, Inc., ManorCare Inc., HCR ManorCare Services, LLC and Heartland Employment Services, LLC (Civil Action Numbers: 1:09cv13; 1:11cv1054; 1:14cv1228 (CMH/TCB)). The complaint alleges that HCRMC submitted claims to Medicare for therapy services that were not covered by the skilled nursing facility benefit, were not medically reasonable and necessary, and were not skilled in nature, and therefore not entitled to Medicare reimbursement. While this litigation is at an early stage and HCRMC has indicated that it believes the claims are unjust and it will vigorously defend against them, a significant adverse judgment against HCRMC or significant settlement obligation could impact the carrying value of the Company's investments in HCRMC's operations and/or DFLs investment further (see Note 6).

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

NOTE 9. Intangibles

At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, gross intangible lease assets, comprised of lease-up intangibles, above market tenant lease intangibles and below market ground lease intangibles, were \$953 million and \$830 million, respectively. At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the accumulated amortization of intangible assets was \$376 million and \$349 million, respectively.

At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, gross intangible lease liabilities, comprised of below market lease intangibles and above market ground lease intangibles were \$208 million and \$209 million, respectively. At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the accumulated amortization of intangible liabilities was \$130 million and \$124 million, respectively.

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NOTE 10. Other Assets

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

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Straight-line rent receivables, net of allowance of \$34,168 and \$34,182, respectively	\$ 368,435	\$ 355,864
Marketable debt securities, net	191,846	231,442
Leasing costs and inducements, net	158,522	146,500
Deferred financing costs, net	56,743	47,592
Goodwill	50,346	50,346
Other	134,315	108,428
Total other assets	\$ 960,207	\$ 940,172

At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, within other assets is a non-interest bearing short-term receivable of \$19 million and \$26 million, respectively, from Brookdale payable in eight quarterly installments. At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, other assets also included a loan receivable of \$19 million and \$15 million, respectively, from HCP Ventures IV, LLC ("HCP Ventures IV"), an unconsolidated joint venture (see Note 8) with an interest rate of 12% which matures in May 2016. The loan is senior to equity distributions to the Company's joint venture partner.

Marketable debt securities, net are classified as held-to-maturity debt securities and primarily represent senior unsecured notes issued by Elli Investments Limited ("Elli"), a subsidiary of Terra Firma, as part of the financing for Elli's acquisition of Four Seasons Health Care (the "Four Seasons Notes"). The Four Seasons Notes mature in June 2020, are non-callable through June 2016 and bear interest on their par value at a fixed rate of 12.25% per annum. The Company purchased an aggregate par value of £138.5 million of the Four Seasons Notes at a discount for £136.8 million in June 2012, representing 79% of the total £175 million issued and outstanding Four Seasons Notes. In June 2015, the Company determined that the Four Seasons Notes were other-than-temporarily impaired (see Note 15 for additional information).

NOTE 11. Debt

Bank Line of Credit and Term Loans

The Company's \$2.0 billion unsecured revolving line of credit facility (the "Facility") matures on March 31, 2018 and contains a one-year extension option. Borrowings under the Facility accrue interest at LIBOR plus a margin that depends upon the Company's credit ratings. The Company pays a facility fee on the entire revolving commitment that

depends on its credit ratings. Based on the Company's credit ratings at June 30, 2015, the margin on the Facility was 0.925%, and the facility fee was 0.15%. 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 June 30, 2015, the Company had \$1.0 billion, including £269 million (\$422 million), outstanding under the Facility with a weighted average effective interest rate of 1.53%.

On January 12, 2015, the Company entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of banks for a £220 million (\$346 million at June 30, 2015) four-year unsecured term loan (the "2015 Term Loan") that accrues interest at a rate of GBP LIBOR plus 0.975%, subject to adjustments based on the Company's credit ratings. Proceeds from this term loan were used to repay a £220 million draw on the Facility that partially funded the November 2014 HC-One Facility (see Note 7). Concurrently, the Company entered into a three-year interest rate swap agreement that effectively fixes the interest rate of the 2015 Term Loan at 1.79% (see Note 21). The 2015 Term Loan contains a one-year committed extension option.

The Facility and term loans contain certain financial restrictions and other customary requirements, including cross-default provisions to other indebtedness. Among other things, these covenants, using terms defined in the agreements, (i) limit the ratio of Consolidated Total Indebtedness to Consolidated Total Asset Value to 60%, (ii) limit the ratio of Secured Debt to Consolidated Total Asset Value to 30%, (iii) limit the ratio of Unsecured Debt to Consolidated Unencumbered Asset Value to 60% and (iv) require a minimum Fixed Charge Coverage ratio of 1.5 times. The Facility and term loans also require a

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Minimum Consolidated Tangible Net Worth of \$9.5 billion at June 30, 2015. At June 30, 2015, the Company was in compliance with each of these restrictions and requirements.

Senior Unsecured Notes

At June 30, 2015, the Company had senior unsecured notes outstanding with an aggregate principal balance of \$8.6 billion. The senior unsecured notes contain certain covenants including limitations on debt, maintenance of unencumbered assets, cross-acceleration provisions and other customary terms. The Company believes it was in compliance with these covenants at June 30, 2015.

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

Period	Amount	Coupon Rate	Maturity Date	Net Proceeds
Six months ended June 30, 2015:				
January 21, 2015	\$ 600,000	3.400 %	2025	\$ 591,000
May 20, 2015	\$ 750,000	4.000 %	2025	\$ 738,570
Year ended December 31, 2014:				
February 21, 2014	\$ 350,000	4.200 %	2024	\$ 346,000
August 14, 2014	\$ 800,000	3.875 %	2024	\$ 792,000

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

Period	Amount	Coupon Rate
Six months ended June 30, 2015:		
March 1, 2015	\$ 200,000	6.00 %
June 8, 2015	\$ 200,000	7.07 %
Year ended December 31, 2014:		
February 1, 2014	\$ 400,000	2.70 %
June 14, 2014	\$ 62,000	6.00 %

June 14, 2014 \$ 25,000 3 Month LIBOR+0.9 %

Mortgage Debt

At June 30, 2015, the Company had \$967 million in aggregate principal amount of mortgage debt outstanding, which is secured by 68 healthcare facilities (including redevelopment properties) with a carrying value of \$1.3 billion. At June 30, 2015, interest rates on the mortgage debt ranged from 3.19% to 8.35% with a weighted average effective interest rate of 6.22% and a weighted average maturity of three years.

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

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Debt Maturities

The following table summarizes the Company's stated debt maturities and scheduled principal repayments at June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

Year	Bank Line of Credit(1)	Term Loans(2)	Senior		Total(4)
			Unsecured Notes(3)	Mortgage Debt	
2015 (Six months)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 22,172	\$ 22,172
2016	—	215,487	900,000	292,222	1,407,709
2017	—	—	750,000	581,891	1,331,891
2018	1,022,324	—	600,000	6,583	1,628,907
2019	—	346,038	450,000	2,072	798,110
Thereafter	—	—	5,900,000	63,170	5,963,170
	1,022,324	561,525	8,600,000	968,110	11,151,959
Discounts, net	—	—	(32,707)	(1,038)	(33,745)
	\$ 1,022,324	\$ 561,525	\$ 8,567,293	\$ 967,072	\$ 11,118,214

(1) Includes £269 million translated into U.S. dollars.

(2) Represents £357 million translated into U.S. dollars.

(3) Interest rates on the notes ranged from 2.79% to 6.88% with a weighted average effective interest rate of 4.71% and a weighted average maturity of six years.

(4) Excludes \$95 million of other debt that represents Life Care Bonds and Demand Notes that have no scheduled maturities.

Other Debt

At June 30, 2015, the Company had \$69 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.

In conjunction with the Brookdale Transaction, on August 29, 2014, the Company borrowed \$26 million from the CCRC JV in the form of on-demand notes ("Demand Notes"). The Demand Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.5%.

NOTE 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. The Company is not aware of any 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 expense legal costs as they are incurred.

Liquidity Support Arrangement

The Company has a 20% ownership interest in an unconsolidated joint venture, HCP Ventures IV, which has \$107 million of contractual secured debt obligations ("Contractual Obligations") coming due through February 2016. In the event: (i) HCP Ventures IV is unable to refinance these Contractual Obligations with third party lenders or (ii) the equity members do not jointly agree to make additional capital contributions to repay such Contractual Obligations, the Company has committed to provide the necessary level of financial support in the form of a shortfall loan to enable HCP Ventures IV to repay such Contractual Obligations. Additionally, the Company has committed to fund, in the form of a shortfall loan, up to \$24.5 million for prior and future capital expenditures of which \$19 million has been funded as of June 30, 2015 and included in other assets, net. This liquidity support arrangement is permitted under the joint venture agreement between members, and any such funding will earn interest at a rate equal to 12% per annum from the date actually advanced until the date it is repaid in full (see Notes 8, 10 and 18).

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NOTE 13. Equity

Common Stock

The following table lists the common stock cash dividends declared by the Company in 2015:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Amount Per Share	Dividend Payable Date
January 29	February 9	\$ 0.565	February 24
April 30	May 11	0.565	May 26
July 30	August 10	0.565	August 25

The following is a summary of the Company's common stock activities (shares in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan	1,645	1,386
Conversion of DownREIT units(1)	70	2
Exercise of stock options	817	111
Vesting of restricted stock units	379	567
Repurchase of common stock	171	284

(1) Non-managing member LLC units.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

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

June 30, December 31,

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	2015	2014
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ (19,254)	\$ (10,747)
Unrealized losses on cash flow hedges, net	(9,478)	(9,624)
Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan minimum liability	(3,399)	(3,537)
Unrealized gains on available for sale securities	16	13
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (32,115)	\$ (23,895)

Noncontrolling Interests

At June 30, 2015, non-managing members held an aggregate of 4 million units in five limited liability companies (“DownREITs”), for which the Company is the managing member. At June 30, 2015, the carrying and fair values of these DownREIT units were \$186 million and \$219 million, respectively.

See Note 17 for the supplemental schedule of non-cash financing activities.

At-The-Market Program

In June 2015, the Company established an at-the-market equity offering program (“ATM Program”). Under this program, the Company may sell shares of its common stock from time to time having an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$750 million through a consortium of banks acting as sales agents or directly to the banks acting as principals. As of June 30, 2015, no shares of common stock have been issued under this ATM Program.

NOTE 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 medical office segment, the Company invests through the acquisition and development of MOB, which generally require a greater level of property management. Otherwise, the Company primarily invests, through the acquisition and development of real estate, in single

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tenant and operator properties and debt issued by tenants and operators in these sectors. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements herein and in the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC. There were no intersegment sales or transfers during the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. 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 revenues and expenses are not allocated to individual segments in determining the Company's segment-level performance. See Note 19 for other information regarding concentrations of credit risk.

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

For the three months ended June 30, 2015:

Segments	Rental Revenues(1)	Resident Fees and Services	Interest Income	Investment Management Total		NOI(2)	Adjusted (Cash) NOI(2)
				Fee Income	Revenues		
Senior housing	\$ 123,910	\$ 106,838	\$ 12,237	\$ —	\$ 242,985	\$ 154,234	\$ 155,472
Post-acute/skilled	130,895	—	23,708	—	154,603	130,357	111,280
Life science	85,409	—	—	1	85,410	68,175	65,430
Medical office	102,585	—	—	457	103,042	61,800	60,630
Hospital	21,492	—	—	—	21,492	20,221	20,447
Total	\$ 464,291	\$ 106,838	\$ 35,945	\$ 458	\$ 607,532	\$ 434,787	\$ 413,259

For the three months ended June 30, 2014:

Segments	Rental Revenues(1)	Resident Fees and Services	Interest Income	Investment Management Total		NOI(2)	Adjusted (Cash) NOI(2)
				Fee Income	Revenues		

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Senior housing	\$ 151,904	\$ 37,939	\$ 3,430	\$ —	\$ 193,273	\$ 165,020	\$ 153,476
Post-acute/skilled	138,548	—	13,507	—	152,055	138,015	122,105
Life science	77,541	—	—	1	77,542	62,092	59,339
Medical office	91,541	—	—	443	91,984	54,376	53,770
Hospital	21,267	—	—	—	21,267	20,370	20,475
Total	\$ 480,801	\$ 37,939	\$ 16,937	\$ 444	\$ 536,121	\$ 439,873	\$ 409,165

For the six months ended June 30, 2015:

Segments	Rental Revenues(1)	Resident Fees and Services	Interest Income	Investment Management Fee Income	Total Revenues	NOI(2)	Adjusted (Cash) NOI(2)
Senior housing	\$ 251,292	\$ 211,851	\$ 19,631	\$ —	\$ 482,774	\$ 311,119	\$ 305,944
Post-acute/skilled	271,471	—	49,576	—	321,047	270,400	233,240
Life science	168,960	—	—	2	168,962	135,027	129,207
Medical office	200,890	—	—	916	201,806	121,853	118,817
Hospital	43,734	—	—	—	43,734	41,426	41,904
Total	\$ 936,347	\$ 211,851	\$ 69,207	\$ 918	\$ 1,218,323	\$ 879,825	\$ 829,112

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For the six months ended June 30, 2014:

Segments	Rental Revenues(1)	Resident Fees and Services	Interest Income	Investment Management Fee Income	Total Revenues	NOI(2)	Adjusted (Cash) NOI(2)
Senior housing	\$ 301,989	\$ 75,992	\$ 6,714	\$ —	\$ 384,695	\$ 328,610	\$ 303,851
Post-acute/skilled	276,328	—	26,919	—	303,247	275,263	240,204
Life science	153,663	—	—	2	153,665	124,053	118,168
Medical office	180,803	—	—	891	181,694	108,122	106,799
Hospital	42,812	—	—	—	42,812	40,965	41,136
Total	\$ 955,595	\$ 75,992	\$ 33,633	\$ 893	\$ 1,066,113	\$ 877,013	\$ 810,158

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

(2) NOI and Adjusted NOI are non-GAAP supplemental financial measures 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 expense; NOI excludes all other financial statement amounts included in net income (loss) as presented below. 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 market lease intangibles and lease termination fees. Adjusted NOI is oftentimes 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, and evaluate its same property portfolio. The Company believes that net income (loss) is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to NOI. NOI should not be viewed as an alternative measure of operating performance to net income (loss) as defined by GAAP because it does not reflect various 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 of reported net income (loss) to NOI and adjusted NOI (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	\$ 167,748	\$ 222,279	\$ (69,755)	\$ 485,902
Interest income	(35,945)	(16,937)	(69,207)	(33,633)
Investment management fee income	(458)	(444)	(918)	(893)
Interest expense	118,632	106,842	235,412	213,480

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Depreciation and amortization	120,403	113,133	234,925	220,521
General and administrative	28,845	21,656	53,618	42,555
Acquisition and pursuit costs	18,407	7,406	21,797	7,901
Impairments	44,835	—	523,299	—
Gains on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	(61)	—	(6,325)	—
Other income, net	(11,055)	(709)	(12,779)	(2,639)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(4,563)	1,339	(4,640)	2,785
Equity income from unconsolidated joint ventures	(12,001)	(14,692)	(25,602)	(29,220)
Total discontinued operations	—	—	—	(29,746)
NOI	434,787	439,873	879,825	877,013
Straight-line rents	(8,202)	(12,487)	(17,748)	(26,455)
DFL accretion	(21,210)	(17,813)	(41,514)	(39,235)
Amortization of above and below market lease intangibles, net	(258)	(175)	(636)	(343)
Lease termination fees	8,142	(233)	9,185	(811)
NOI adjustments related to discontinued operations	—	—	—	(11)
Adjusted (Cash) NOI	\$ 413,259	\$ 409,165	\$ 829,112	\$ 810,158

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

Segments	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Senior housing	\$ 9,449,641	\$ 8,383,345
Post-acute/skilled nursing	6,511,511	6,875,122
Life science	4,187,616	4,154,789
Medical office	3,404,395	2,988,888
Hospital	639,807	640,253
Gross segment assets	24,192,970	23,042,397
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,778,924)	(2,600,072)
Net segment assets	21,414,046	20,442,325
Other non-segment assets	934,081	927,615
Total assets	\$ 22,348,127	\$ 21,369,940

At both June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, 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.

NOTE 15. Impairments

In June 2015, the Company determined that the Four Seasons Notes (see Note 10) were other-than-temporarily impaired. Although the Company does not intend to sell and does not believe it will be required to sell the Four Seasons Notes before their maturity, the Company determined that a credit loss existed resulting from significant deterioration in Four Seasons' operating performance since the fourth quarter of 2014. Accordingly, the Company recorded an impairment charge in the three months ended June 30, 2015 of \$42 million, reducing the carrying value of the Four Seasons Notes to \$174 million (£111 million). The fair value was based on quoted prices; however as the Four Seasons Notes are not actively traded, these prices were considered to be Level 2 measurements within the fair value hierarchy. In determining whether a credit loss existed and calculating the fair value, the Company also evaluated Four Season's ability to repay the Four Seasons Notes according to their contractual terms based on its estimate of future cash flows which inputs included forecasted revenues, capital expenditures, operating expenses, care home occupancy and continued implementation of Four Seasons' business plan which includes executing on its business line segmentation and continuing to invest in its core portfolio, which information was consistent with the results of the valuation technique used by the Company in determining whether a credit loss existed and calculating the fair value of the Four Seasons Notes.

In June 2015, the Company determined a MOB was impaired and recognized an impairment charge of \$3 million, which reduced the carrying value of the Company's investment to \$400,000. The fair value of the MOB was based on its projected sales prices, which was considered to be a Level 2 measurement within the fair value hierarchy.

In March 2015, the Company recorded a net impairment charge of \$478 million related to its DFL investments with HCRMC (see Note 6).

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NOTE 16. Earnings Per Common Share

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

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015	2014	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	2014
Numerator				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 167,748	\$ 222,279	\$ (69,755)	\$ 456,156
Noncontrolling interests' share in continuing operations	(2,863)	(3,394)	(5,974)	(6,729)
Income (loss) from continuing operations applicable to HCP	164,885	218,885	(75,729)	449,427
Participating securities' share in continuing operations	(370)	(489)	(704)	(1,552)
Income (loss) from continuing operations applicable to common shares	164,515	218,396	(76,433)	447,875
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	29,746
Noncontrolling interests' share in discontinued operations	—	—	—	(1,177)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 164,515	\$ 218,396	\$ (76,433)	\$ 476,444
Denominator				
Basic weighted average common shares	461,874	458,247	461,380	457,773
Dilutive potential common shares	232	341	—	361
Diluted weighted average common shares	462,106	458,588	461,380	458,134
Basic earnings per common share				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.98
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	0.06
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.17)	\$ 1.04
Diluted earnings per common share				
Income (loss) income from continuing operations	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.98
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	0.06
Net income (loss) applicable to common shares	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.17)	\$ 1.04

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 requires the use of the two-class method when computing basic and diluted earnings per share. Options to purchase approximately 0.9 million and 1.4 million shares of common stock that had an exercise price (including deferred compensation expense) in excess of the average closing market price of the Company's common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, were not included in the Company's earnings per share calculations because they

are anti-dilutive. Restricted stock and performance restricted stock units representing 0.4 million and 0.2 million shares of common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, were not included because they are anti-dilutive. Additionally, 6 million shares issuable upon conversion of 4 million DownREIT units during the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were not included because they are anti-dilutive.

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NOTE 17. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following table provides supplemental cash flow information (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	\$ 217,716	\$ 204,590
Income taxes paid	2,920	3,380
Capitalized interest	3,704	5,983
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing activities:		
Accrued construction costs	33,162	25,069
Settlement of loans receivable as consideration for real estate acquisition	254,301	—
Supplemental schedule of non-cash financing activities:		
Vesting of restricted stock units	379	567
Cancellation of restricted stock	—	(1)
Conversion of non-managing member units into common stock	2,244	73
Noncontrolling interest and other liabilities, net assumed in connection with the RIDEA III acquisition	61,219	—
Noncontrolling interest issued in connection with real estate acquisitions	3,885	6,321
Noncontrolling interest disposed in connection with real estate sales	204	1,671
Other liabilities assumed with real estate acquisitions	13,672	523
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities and derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net	(198)	(696)

NOTE 18. Variable Interest Entities

Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

At June 30, 2015, the Company had investments in: (i) three unconsolidated VIE joint ventures; (ii) 48 properties leased to VIE tenants; (iii) a loan to a VIE borrower; and (iv) marketable debt securities of two VIE borrowers. The Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary of these VIEs. The Company does not consolidate these VIEs because it does not have the ability to control the activities that most significantly impact these VIEs' economic performance. Except for the Company's equity interest in the unconsolidated joint ventures (CCRC OpCo, HCP Ventures IV and Vintage Park discussed below), the Company has no formal involvement in these VIEs beyond its investments.

The Company holds a 49% ownership interest in CCRC OpCo, a joint venture entity formed in August 2014 that operates senior housing properties in a RIDEA structure, that has been identified as a VIE (see Notes 3 and 8). The equity members of CCRC OpCo “lack power” because they share certain operating rights with Brookdale as manager of the CCRCs. The assets of CCRC OpCo primarily consist of the CCRCs that it owns and leases, resident fees receivable, notes receivable, and cash and cash equivalents; its obligations primarily consist of operating lease obligations and accounts payable and expense accruals associated with the cost of its CCRCs’ operations. Assets generated by the CCRC operations (primarily rents from CCRC residents) of CCRC OpCo may only be used to settle its contractual obligations (primarily the rental costs and operating expenses incurred to manage such facilities).

In the first quarter of 2015, upon the occurrence of a reconsideration event, it was determined that HCP Ventures IV is a VIE because this entity is “thinly capitalized.” The assets of HCP Ventures IV primarily consist of MOBs and hospitals that it owns and leases, intangible assets, straight-line rents receivable, and cash and cash equivalents; its obligations primarily consist of mortgage debt, member loans, intangible liabilities, deferred revenue, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities associated with the cost of its rental properties. Assets generated by the operations (primarily rental revenues) of HCP Ventures IV may only be used to settle its contractual obligations (primarily operating expenses).

The Company holds an 85% ownership interest in Vintage Park (see Note 8) that has been identified as a VIE. Although power is shared among equity members, one equity member does not have a substantive investment in the entity. The assets of Vintage Park primarily consist of an independent living facility development in progress that it owns and cash

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and cash equivalents; its obligations primarily consist of accounts payable and expense accruals associated with the cost of the development obligations. Assets generated by Vintage Park may only be used to settle its contractual obligations (primarily development expenses and debt service payments).

The Company leases 48 properties to a total of seven tenants that have been identified as VIEs (“VIE tenants”) because these VIE tenants are “thinly capitalized” entities that rely on the operating cash flows generated from the senior housing facilities to pay operating expenses, including the rent obligations under their leases.

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 because it is a “thinly capitalized” entity (see Note 7). The loan is collateralized by all of the assets of the borrower (comprised primarily of a partnership interest in an operating surgical facility that leases a property owned by the Company).

The Company holds Four Seasons Notes (see Note 10). In the second quarter of 2015, upon the occurrence of a reconsideration event, it was determined that the issuer of the Four Seasons Notes is a VIE because this entity is “thinly capitalized” (see Note 15).

The Company holds commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”) issued by Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie MAC”) through a special purpose entity that has been identified as a VIE. The CMBS issued by the VIE are backed by mortgage obligations on senior housing facilities.

The classification of the related assets and liabilities and their maximum loss exposure as a result of the Company’s involvement with these VIEs at June 30, 2015 are presented below (in thousands):

VIE Type	Maximum Loss Exposure(1)	Asset/Liability Type	Carrying Amount
VIE tenants—DFLs	\$ 598,823	Net investment in DFLs	\$ 598,823
VIE tenants—operating leases	11,820	Lease intangibles, net and straight-line rent receivables	11,820
Four Seasons Notes	175,391	Marketable debt securities	175,391
CCRC OpCo	241,607	Investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	241,607
HCP Ventures IV	156,932	Investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	43,941
Vintage Park	4,737	Investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	4,737
Loan—senior secured	16,987	Loans receivable, net	16,987

CMBS	17,649	Marketable debt securities	17,649
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- (1) The Company's maximum loss exposure related to CCRC OpCo, Vintage Park, VIE tenants, and loans and marketable debt securities to VIE borrowers represents the aggregate carrying amount of such investments (including accrued interest). The Company's maximum loss exposure related to HCP Ventures IV represents the aggregate carrying amount of its investment plus commitments under its support arrangement, which may be mitigated by the refinancing of HCP Ventures IV's Contractual Obligations which it expects to occur as such debt becomes due in late 2015 and early 2016 (see Note 12).

With the exception of HCP Ventures IV, as of June 30, 2015, 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). At June 30, 2015, the Company has funded a loan of \$19 million to HCP Ventures IV. HCP Ventures IV has \$107 million of Contractual Obligations coming due through February 2016. The Company has committed to provide the necessary level of financial support, in the form of a shortfall loan, to HCP Ventures IV in the event the joint venture is (i) unable to refinance its Contractual Obligations with third party lenders or (ii) the equity members do not jointly agree to make additional capital contributions to repay its Contractual Obligations. See Notes 3, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 for additional descriptions of the nature, purpose and operating activities of the Company's unconsolidated VIEs and interests therein.

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Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

RIDEA I. The Company holds a 90% ownership interest in a joint venture entity formed in September 2011 that operates senior housing properties in a RIDEA structure (“RIDEA I OpCo”). The Company consolidates RIDEA I OpCo as the primary beneficiary because it has the ability to control the activities that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance. The assets of RIDEA I OpCo primarily consist of leasehold interests in senior housing facilities (operating leases), resident fees receivable, and cash and cash equivalents; its obligations primarily consist of lease payments to a non-VIE consolidated subsidiary of the Company and operating expenses of its senior housing facilities (accounts payable and accrued expenses). Assets generated by the senior housing operations (primarily from senior housing resident rents) of RIDEA I OpCo may only be used to settle its contractual obligations (primarily from the rental costs and operating expenses incurred to manage such facilities).

RIDEA II. The Company holds an 80% ownership interest in joint venture entities formed in August 2014 that own and operate senior housing properties in a RIDEA structure (“RIDEA II”). The Company consolidates RIDEA II (“SH PropCo” and “SH OpCo”) as the primary beneficiary because it has the ability to control the activities that most significantly impact these VIEs’ economic performance. The assets of SH PropCo primarily consist of leased properties (net real estate), rents receivable, and cash and cash equivalents; its obligations primarily consist of a note payable to a non-VIE consolidated subsidiary of the Company. The assets of SH OpCo primarily consist of leasehold interests in senior housing facilities (operating leases), resident fees receivable, and cash and cash equivalents; its obligations primarily consist of lease payments to SH PropCo and operating expenses of its senior housing facilities (accounts payable and accrued expenses). Assets generated by the senior housing operations (primarily from senior housing resident rents) of the RIDEA II structure may only be used to settle its contractual obligations (primarily from the rental costs and operating expenses incurred to manage such facilities).

RIDEA III. The Company holds a 90% ownership interest in a joint venture entity formed in June 2015 that operates senior housing properties in a RIDEA structure (“RIDEA III OpCo”). The Company consolidates RIDEA III OpCo as the primary beneficiary because it has the ability to control the activities that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance. The assets of RIDEA III OpCo primarily consist of leasehold interests in senior housing facilities (operating leases), resident fees receivable, and cash and cash equivalents; its obligations primarily consist of lease payments to a non-VIE consolidated subsidiary of the Company and operating expenses of its senior housing facilities (accounts payable and accrued expenses). Assets generated by the senior housing operations (primarily from senior housing resident rents) of RIDEA III OpCo may only be used to settle its contractual obligations (primarily from the rental costs and operating expenses incurred to manage such facilities).

Other consolidated VIEs. The Company made a loan to an entity that entered into a tax credit structure (“Tax Credit Subsidiary”) and a loan to an entity that made an investment in a development joint venture (“Development JV”) both of which are considered VIEs. The Company consolidates the Tax Credit Subsidiary and Development JV because it is the primary beneficiary as it has the ability to control the activities that most significantly impact the VIEs’ economic performance. The assets and liabilities of the Tax Credit Subsidiary and Development JV substantially consist of development in progress, 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 Subsidiary and Development JV may only be used to settle their contractual obligations.

NOTE 19. Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise when one or more tenants, operators 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.

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

The following table lists the Company's senior housing concentrations:

	Percentage of Senior Housing Gross Assets		Percentage of Senior Housing Revenues		Percentage of Senior Housing Revenues		
	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014	
Operators							
Brookdale(1)	28	% 36	% 25	% 46	% 25	% 46	%
HCRMC	10	% 11	% 8	% 10	% 8	% 10	%

The following table lists the Company's post-acute/skilled nursing concentrations:

	Percentage of Post-Acute/Skilled Nursing Gross Assets		Percentage of Post-Acute/Skilled Nursing Revenues		Percentage of Post-Acute/Skilled Nursing Revenues		
	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014	
Operators							
HCRMC	79	% 82	% 78	% 86	% 79	% 86	%

The following table lists the total Company concentrations:

	Percentage of Total Company Assets		Percentage of Total Company Revenues		Percentage of Total Company Revenues		
	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014	
Operators							
HCRMC	27	% 31	% 23	% 28	% 24	% 28	%
Brookdale(1)	12	% 13	% 10	% 17	% 10	% 17	%

- (1) On July 31, 2014, Brookdale completed its acquisition of Emeritus. These percentages of segment revenues and total revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 are prepared on a pro forma basis to reflect the combined concentration for Brookdale and Emeritus, as if the merger had occurred as of the beginning of the period presented. On August 29, 2014, the Company and Brookdale amended or terminated all former leases with Emeritus and entered into two RIDEA joint ventures (see Notes 3 and 18). Percentages do not include senior housing facilities that Brookdale manages (is not a tenant) under a RIDEA structure.

HCRMC's summarized consolidated financial information follows (in millions):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Real estate and other property, net	\$ 2,900.8	\$ 2,934.4
Cash and cash equivalents	165.4	127.9
Goodwill, intangible and other assets, net	4,628.9	4,621.7
Total assets	\$ 7,695.1	\$ 7,684.0
Debt and financing obligations	\$ 6,065.7	\$ 6,108.3
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	985.8	932.7
Total equity	643.6	643.0
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 7,695.1	\$ 7,684.0

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	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenues	\$ 1,027.5	\$ 1,033.9	\$ 2,081.5	\$ 2,075.8
Operating, general and administrative expense	(884.2)	(906.4)	(1,782.1)	(1,795.2)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(35.4)	(35.1)	(71.3)	(70.3)
Interest expense	(119.9)	(102.0)	(220.2)	(204.3)
Other income, net	2.1	1.7	4.9	4.6
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income tax expense	(9.9)	(7.9)	12.8	10.6
Income taxes	(4.5)	(3.2)	5.6	4.3
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(5.4)	(4.7)	7.2	6.3
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(7.1)	(6.2)	(6.0)	(8.8)
Net (loss) income	\$ (12.5)	\$ (10.9)	\$ 1.2	\$ (2.5)

As of June 30, 2015, Brookdale provided comprehensive property management and accounting services with respect to 106 of the Company's senior housing facilities and 14 CCRCs owned by the CCRC JV, for which the Company or joint venture pays annual management fees pursuant to long-term management agreements. Most of the management agreements have initial terms ranging from 10 to 15 years, with three to four 5-year renewals. The base management fees are 4.5% to 5.0% of gross revenues (as defined) generated by the RIDEA facilities. In addition, there are incentive management fees payable to Brookdale if operating results of the RIDEA properties exceed pre-established EBITDAR (as defined) thresholds.

Brookdale is subject to the registration and reporting requirements of the SEC and is required to file with the SEC annual reports containing audited financial information and quarterly reports containing unaudited financial information. The information related to Brookdale contained or referred to in this report has been derived from SEC filings made by Brookdale or other publicly available information, or was provided to the Company by Brookdale, and the Company has not verified this information through an independent investigation or otherwise. The Company has no reason to believe that this information is inaccurate in any material respect, but the Company cannot assure the reader of its accuracy. The Company is providing this data for informational purposes only and encourages the reader to obtain Brookdale's publicly available filings, which can be found on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

To mitigate the 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.

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NOTE 20. Fair Value Measurements

Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table illustrates the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2015 in the consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

Financial Instrument(1)	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Marketable equity securities	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ —	\$ —
Interest-rate swap assets	1,524	—	1,524	—
Interest-rate swap liabilities	7,015	—	7,015	—
Currency swap assets	303	—	303	—
Currency swap liabilities	1,570	—	1,570	—
Warrants	2,190	—	—	2,190

(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.

Recognized gains and losses are recorded in other income, net on the Company's consolidated statements of operations. During the three months ended June 30, 2015, there were no transfers of financial assets or liabilities within the fair value hierarchy.

Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, net, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities – The carrying values are reasonable estimates of fair value because of the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Loans receivable, net and mortgage debt – The fair values are based on discounting future cash flows utilizing current market rates for loans and debt of the same type and remaining maturity.

Marketable debt securities – The fair value is based on quoted prices from inactive markets.

Marketable equity securities and senior unsecured notes – The fair values are based on quoted prices in active markets.

Warrants – The fair value is based on significant unobservable market inputs utilizing standardized derivative pricing models.

Bank line of credit, term loans and other debt – The carrying values are a reasonable estimate of fair value because the borrowings are primarily based on market interest rates and the Company's current credit ratings.

Interest-rate swaps – The fair value is based on observable inputs utilizing standardized pricing models that consider forward yield curves and discount rates which are observable in active and inactive markets.

Currency swaps – The fair value is based on observable inputs utilizing standardized pricing models that consider the future value of the currency exchange rates, comprised of current spot and traded forward points, and calculating a present value of the net amount using discount rates based on observable traded interest rates.

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The table below summarizes the carrying values and fair values of the Company's financial instruments (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Carrying	Fair Value	Carrying	Fair Value
	Value		Value	
Loans receivable, net(2)	\$ 862,621	\$ 866,528	\$ 906,961	\$ 898,522
Marketable debt securities(2)	191,846	191,846	231,442	252,125
Marketable equity securities(1)	46	46	43	43
Warrants(3)	2,190	2,190	2,220	2,220
Bank line of credit(2)	1,022,324	1,022,324	838,516	838,516
Term loans(2)	561,525	561,525	213,610	213,610
Senior unsecured notes(1)	8,567,293	8,873,387	7,626,194	8,187,458
Mortgage debt(2)	967,072	1,008,930	984,431	1,025,091
Other debt(2)	95,144	95,144	97,022	97,022
Interest-rate swap assets(2)	1,524	1,524	178	178
Interest-rate swap liabilities(2)	7,015	7,015	7,663	7,663
Currency swap assets(2)	303	303	929	929
Currency swap liabilities(2)	1,570	1,570	—	—

- (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 standardized pricing models 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.

NOTE 21. Derivative Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the Company's outstanding interest-rate and foreign currency swap contracts as of June 30, 2015 (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)
Interest rate:						

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July 2005(2)	July 2020	Cash Flow	3.82	% BMA Swap Index	\$ 45,600	\$ (5,718)
November 2008(3)	October 2016	Cash Flow	5.95	% 1 Month LIBOR+1.50%	\$ 25,500	\$ (1,297)
July 2012(3)	June 2016	Cash Flow	1.81	% 1 Month GBP LIBOR+1.20%	£ 137,000	\$ 43
January 2015(3)	October 2017	Cash Flow	1.79	% 1 Month GBP LIBOR+0.975%	£ 220,000	\$ 1,481
Foreign currency:						
July 2012(4)	June 2016	Cash Flow	\$ 22,700	Buy USD/Sell GBP	£ 14,500	\$ 7
July 2014(5)	December 2015	Cash Flow	\$ 3,700	Buy USD/Sell GBP	£ 2,200	\$ 296
January 2015(6)	October 2017	Cash Flow	\$ 44,600	Buy USD/Sell GBP	£ 29,400	\$ (1,570)

-
- (1) Derivative assets are recorded in other assets, net and derivative liabilities are recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.
 - (2) Represents three interest-rate swap contracts, which hedge fluctuations in interest payments on variable-rate secured debt due to overall changes in hedged cash flows.
 - (3) Hedges fluctuations in interest payments on variable-rate unsecured debt due to fluctuations in the underlying benchmark interest rate.
 - (4) 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 a currency swap to sell £7.2 million at a rate of 1.5695 on various dates through June 2016.
 - (5) Currency swap contract (buy USD/sell GBP) hedges the foreign currency exchange risk related to the Company's forecasted GBP denominated interest receipts on intercompany loans. Represents a currency swap to sell £0.4 million at a rate of 1.7060 on various dates through December 2015.
 - (6) Currency swap contract (buy USD/sell GBP) hedges the foreign currency exchange risk related to the Company's forecasted GBP denominated interest receipts on its HC-One Facility. Represents a currency swap to sell approximately £1.0 million monthly at a rate of 1.5149 through October 2017.

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

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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. 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 June 30, 2015, the Company does not anticipate non-performance by the counterparties to its outstanding derivative contracts.

On January 12, 2015, the Company entered into an interest-rate swap contract that is designated as hedging the interest payments on its GBP denominated 2015 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 £220 million and matures in October 2017.

On January 12, 2015, the Company entered into a foreign currency swap contract to hedge the foreign currency exchange risk related to GBP interest receipts on the Company's HC-One Facility (see additional discussion of the HC-One Facility in Note 7). The cash flow hedge has a fixed GBP/USD exchange rate of 1.5149 (buy approximately \$1.5 million and sell £1.0 million monthly) and matures in October 2017.

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company determined a portion of a cash flow hedge was ineffective and reclassified \$0.3 million of unrealized gains related to this interest-rate swap contract into other income, net. 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 additional gains or losses recorded to accumulated other comprehensive loss are expected to be reclassified to earnings for any other outstanding hedges, other than those discussed above.

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 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):

Effects of Change in Interest and Foreign Currency Rates

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Date Entered	Maturity Date	+50 Basis Points	-50 Basis Points	+100 Basis Points	-100 Basis Points
Interest rate:					
July 2005	July 2020	\$ 1,100	\$ (1,055)	\$ 2,177	\$ (2,132)
November 2008	October 2016	165	(161)	329	(325)
July 2012	June 2016	1,019	(1,045)	2,051	(2,078)
January 2015	October 2017	3,790	(4,210)	7,790	(8,209)
Foreign currency:					
July 2012	June 2016	(169)	58	(283)	172
July 2014	December 2015	(23)	12	(40)	29
January 2015	October 2017	(364)	99	(595)	331

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Cautionary Language Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not historical factual statements are "forward-looking statements." We intend to have our forward-looking statements covered by the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and include this statement for purposes of complying with those provisions. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements regarding our and our officers' intent, belief or expectation as identified by the use of words such as "may," "will," "project," "expect," "believe," "intend," "anticipate," "seek," "forecast," "plan," "potential," "estimate," "could," "would," "should" and other comparable and derivative terms or the negative thereof. Any such forward-looking statements reflect our current expectations and views about future events and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could significantly affect the Company's future financial condition and results of operations. 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. Further, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of any such forward-looking statement contained in this Quarterly Report, and such forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. As more fully set forth under Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, as updated by Part II, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations contained in the forward-looking statements include, among other things:

- (a) our ability to fully evaluate HCRMC's ability to meet its contractual obligations under the HCRMC Lease Amendment and risks related to the impact of the Department of Justice lawsuit against HCRMC, including the possibility of larger than expected litigation costs, adverse results and related developments;
- (b) our reliance on a concentration of a small number of tenants and operators for a significant portion of our revenues;
- (c) the financial weakness of tenants and operators, including potential bankruptcies, significant litigation exposure and downturns in their businesses, which results in uncertainties regarding our ability to continue to realize the full benefit of such tenants' and/or operators' leases;
- (d) the ability of our tenants and operators 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;
- (e) competition for tenants and operators, including with respect to new leases and mortgages and the renewal or rollover of existing leases;
- (f) availability of suitable properties to acquire at favorable prices and the competition for the acquisition and financing of those properties;
- (g) 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 tenant or operator upon default;
- (h) the risks associated with our investments in joint ventures and unconsolidated entities, including our lack of sole decision making authority and our reliance on our partners' financial condition and continued cooperation;
- (i) 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;
- (j)

the potential impact of future litigation matters, including the possibility of larger than expected litigation costs, adverse results and related developments;

- (k) the effect on healthcare providers of legislation addressing entitlement programs and related services, including Medicare and Medicaid, which may result in future reductions in reimbursements;
- (l) changes in federal, state or local laws and regulations, including those affecting the healthcare industry that affect our costs of compliance or increase the costs, or otherwise affect the operations, of our tenants and operators;

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- (m) volatility or uncertainty in the capital markets, the availability and cost of capital as impacted by interest rates, changes in our credit ratings, and the value of our common stock, and other conditions that may adversely impact our ability to fund our obligations or consummate transactions, or reduce the earnings from potential transactions;
- (n) changes in global, national and local economic conditions, and currency exchange rates;
- (o) changes in the credit ratings on United States (“U.S.”) government debt securities or default or delay in payment by the U.S. of its obligations;
- (p) our ability to manage our indebtedness level and changes in the terms of such indebtedness; and
- (q) the ability to maintain our qualification as a real estate investment trust.

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 2 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
- 2015 Transaction Overview
- Dividends
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Contractual Obligations
- Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements
- Inflation
- Non-GAAP Financial Measures Reconciliations
- Critical Accounting Policies
- Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Executive Summary

HCP, Inc., a Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”) 500 company, invests primarily in real estate serving the healthcare industry in the United States (“U.S.”). We are a Maryland corporation organized in 1985 and qualify as a self-administered real estate investment trust (“REIT”). We acquire, develop, lease, manage and dispose of healthcare real estate, and provide financing to healthcare providers. At June 30, 2015, our portfolio of investments, including properties in our unconsolidated joint ventures, consisted of interests in 1,279 facilities.

We invest and manage our real estate portfolio for the long-term to maximize the benefit to our stockholders and support the growth of our dividends. The core elements of our strategy are: (i) to acquire, develop, lease, own and manage a diversified portfolio of quality healthcare properties across multiple business segments and geographic locations (including Europe); (ii) to align ourselves with leading healthcare companies, operators and service providers, which over the long-term should result in higher relative rental rates, net operating cash flows and

appreciation of property values; (iii) to concentrate on longer-term escalating triple-net leases with high-quality tenants, while using RIDEA structures for properties that have higher growth potential; (iv) to maintain adequate liquidity with long-term fixed rate debt financing with staggered maturities, which supports the longer-term nature of our investments, while reducing our exposure to interest rate volatility and refinancing risk at any point in the interest rate or credit cycles; and (v) to continue to manage our balance sheet with a targeted financial leverage of 40% relative to our assets.

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We believe that our longer-term escalating triple-net leases with financially strong tenants and operators enhance the quality, stability and growth of our rental income. Further, we believe many of our existing properties hold the potential for increased future cash flows due to their high quality and desirable locations within markets where the creation of new supply is limited by the lack of available sites and the difficulty of obtaining the necessary licensing, other approvals and/or financing. Our strategy for maximizing the benefits from these opportunities is to: (i) work with new or existing tenants and operators to address their space and capital needs and (ii) provide high-quality property management services in order to motivate tenants to renew, expand or relocate into our properties.

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

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

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

Because our REIT qualification requires us to distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (excluding net capital gains), we regularly access the public equity and debt markets to raise the funds necessary to finance acquisitions and debt investments, develop and redevelop properties, and refinance maturing debt.

We maintain a conservative balance sheet by actively managing our debt to equity levels, using long-term fixed rate debt and staggering our contractual maturities. We also utilize multiple sources of capital including equity, unsecured bonds, revolving line of credit facilities, term loans, and secured debt. We have relationships with institutional joint venture partners which have been a source of capital for our joint ventures.

We evaluate multiple sources of capital when financing our investments. For debt investments, we may utilize our revolving line of credit facility or originate bank term loans. Typically we fund long term real estate investments with common stock and long term unsecured bonds. Additionally, in connection with joint ventures, we typically utilize non-recourse mortgage debt.

2015 Transaction Overview

HCR ManorCare, Inc.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, HCP and HCR ManorCare, Inc. (“HCRMC”) agreed to market for sale the real estate and operations associated with up to 50 non-strategic assets that are under the Master Lease and Security Agreement (the “Master Lease”) for an estimated total gross sales price between \$300 million and \$350 million. HCRMC will receive an annual rent reduction under the Master Lease based on 7.75% of the net sales proceeds received by HCP. The first asset sale closed on July 31, 2015 and the remaining asset sales are expected to occur during the second half of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016.

Additionally, in March 2015, HCP and HCRMC agreed to amend the Master Lease (the “HCRMC Lease Amendment”). Commencing April 1, 2015, HCP provided an annual net rent reduction of \$68 million, which equates to initial lease year rent of \$473 million, compared to \$541 million that would have commenced April 1, 2015 prior to the HCRMC Lease

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Amendment. The contractual rent will increase by 3.0% annually during the initial term. In exchange, HCP will receive the following consideration:

- Fee ownership in nine post-acute facilities valued at \$275 million with a median age of four years, currently owned and operated by HCRMC, which transfer is expected to be completed within the next 9 months, subject to customary licensing and regulatory approvals. Until the transfer is complete, HCP will retain a lease receivable of equal value, earning income of \$19 million annually (included in the amended initial lease year rent of \$473 million above);
- A second lease receivable with an initial amount of \$250 million, payable by HCRMC upon the earlier of: (i) the end of the initial term of the first renewal pool under the HCRMC Lease Amendment, or (ii) certain capital or liquidity events of HCRMC, including an IPO or sale. The \$250 million lease receivable amount will increase each year as follows: 3.0% in April 2016 through 2018, 4.0% in 2019, 5.0% in 2020 and 6.0% in 2021 until the end of the initial lease term; and
- Extension of the initial lease term by five years, to an average of 16 years.

In March 2015, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$478 million related to our direct financing lease (“DFL”) investments with HCRMC. The non-cash charge reduced the carrying value of the HCRMC DFL investments from \$6.6 billion to \$6.1 billion, which represents the present value of the future lease payments under the HCRMC Lease Amendment. The impairment determination resulted from discussions with HCRMC in which they expressed an increasing desire to reduce rent in consideration of potential economic trades to HCP prior to the April 1, 2015 rental increase of 3.5% under the Master Lease (without regard to the HCRMC Lease Amendment). HCRMC indicated that they sought an amendment of the Master Lease to provide financial flexibility to meet the reimbursement and competitive challenges they face in operating and growing their business, and to remove any uncertainty that could result from any further deterioration in their operating results and corresponding ability to remain in compliance with the covenants under their credit facilities.

As a result of the HCRMC Lease Amendment, HCRMC’s normalized fixed charge coverage ratio for the trailing twelve months ended June 30, 2015 of 1.11x is higher than its ratio for the trailing twelve months ended March 31, 2015 of 1.08x. HCRMC’s financial results continue to be impacted by a shift in payor mix from Medicare to Medicare Advantage and a decline in census due to shorter lengths of stay.

See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion on the HCRMC Lease Amendment and impairment of our HCRMC direct financing lease investment and Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion regarding the U.S. Department of Justice complaint against HCRMC, which information is incorporated by reference herein.

Acquisition of Private Pay Senior Housing Portfolio

On June 30, 2015, HCP and Brookdale Senior Living, Inc. (“Brookdale”) acquired a portfolio of 35 private pay senior housing communities from Chartwell Retirement Residences, including two leasehold interests, representing 5,025 units for \$847 million. The portfolio was acquired in a RIDEA structure (RIDEA III), with Brookdale owning a 10%

noncontrolling interest. Brookdale has operated these communities since 2011 after its acquisition of Horizon Bay, and continues to manage the communities under a long-term management agreement.

The Cove Development

In February 2015, we began construction on the first phase, \$177 million, of The Cove at Oyster Point, a life science development in South San Francisco, California. The first phase includes two “class A” buildings totaling 253,000 sq. ft. that are expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2016.

HC-One Investment in U.K.

In February 2015, we increased our United Kingdom (“U.K.”) HC-One debt investment (“HC-One Facility”) by £108 million to £502 million in conjunction with HC-One’s acquisition of Meridian Healthcare. The HC-One Facility is secured by 303 nursing and residential care homes representing over 13,900 beds in the U.K., primarily located in England and Scotland.

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In April 2015, we converted £174 million of our total £502 million HC-One Facility to fee ownership in a portfolio of 36 care homes subject to long-term triple-net leases that provide aggregate rent in the first year of £13 million. The contractual rent will increase annually by the Retail Price Index (“RPI”) with rent resets to fair market value at the end of lease years 15 and 25. The triple-net leases have initial terms of 30 years with lessee termination options at the end of lease years 15 and 25.

Acquisitions of On-Campus Medical Office Buildings

In April 2015, we acquired a medical office building (“MOB”) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for \$161 million. The MOB is anchored by Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, which is ranked 2nd among best hospitals in the Philadelphia metropolitan area by U.S. News and is owned by ‘A rated’ Thomas Jefferson University. The MOB contains 705,000 rentable sq. ft. and was 85% occupied at closing. We continue to have an active leasing pipeline, which increased occupancy to 92% at the end of the second quarter.

In June 2015, we expanded our relationship with Memorial Hermann Health System (“Memorial Hermann”) through the acquisition of a portfolio of 11 on-campus MOB’s located in Houston, Texas in a sale-leaseback transaction for \$225 million. Memorial Hermann, an ‘A rated’ health system, is the largest not-for-profit system in Southeast Texas and maintains the largest market share at 24% in the Houston metro area. The MOB portfolio, located on four campuses, has an aggregate 1.2 million rentable sq. ft. and is subject to triple-net master leases with 10-year initial lease terms and four 5-year renewal terms.

Other Investment Transactions

In March 2015, we formed a new RIDEA joint venture (“MBK JV”) with MBK Senior Living (“MBK”), a subsidiary of Mitsui & Co. Ltd, that acquired three senior housing facilities for \$126 million with HCP and MBK each owning a 50% equity interest. MBK manages these communities on behalf of this joint venture. At closing, we contributed \$27 million of cash and MBK contributed the three senior housing facilities, which were encumbered by \$78 million of mortgage debt. The MBK JV intends to acquire additional senior housing facilities by focusing on off-market transactions.

In March 2015, we exercised the purchase option under our \$14 million par value development loan to acquire a newly built assisted living and memory care facility in Houston, Texas for \$36 million. The facility was 99% occupied at closing and was placed in a RIDEA structure with Brookdale acquiring a 10% noncontrolling interest and managing the facility.

In April 2015, we exercised the purchase option under our \$33 million par value development loan to acquire a newly built assisted living and memory care facility in Germantown, Tennessee for \$72 million. The facility was 93% occupied at closing and was placed in a RIDEA structure with Brookdale acquiring a 10% noncontrolling interest and managing the facility.

In May 2015, we increased and extended our mezzanine loan facility with Tandem Health Care (“Tandem”) to (i) fund an additional \$55 million, which proceeds were used to repay a portion of Tandem’s existing senior and mortgage debt tranches; (ii) extend its maturity to October 2018; and (iii) extend the prepayment penalty period to January 2017. The mezzanine loan facility now totals \$256 million and has an 11.5% blended coupon, or 11.9% blended yield-to-maturity.

In May 2015, we provided a £27 million (\$42 million) loan to fund Maria Mallaband Care Group’s (“Maria Mallaband”) acquisition of two care homes in the U.K. In July 2015, the loan was converted into fee ownership of the real estate at an equal value and the properties are triple-net leased to Maria Mallaband for an initial term of 15 years.

Financing Activities

In January 2015, we issued \$600 million of 3.40% senior unsecured notes due 2025. The notes were priced at 99.185% of the principal amount with a yield-to-maturity of 3.497%. Net proceeds were used to repay the entire \$105 million U.S. dollar amount outstanding on our revolving credit facility at closing and \$200 million of 6.00% senior unsecured notes that matured on March 1, 2015. We used the remaining proceeds to repay \$200 million of 7.07% senior unsecured notes maturing in June 2015 and for general corporate purposes.

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In January 2015, to economically hedge a portion of our foreign currency risk from the HC-One Facility, we completed a £220 million four-year unsecured term loan that accrues interest at GBP LIBOR plus 0.975%, subject to adjustments based on our credit ratings. Concurrently, we entered into a three-year interest rate swap agreement that fixes the rate of the term loan at 1.79%, and a foreign currency swap agreement that fixes the GBP/USD exchange rate at 1.5149 on interest income from the HC-One Facility in excess of interest payments on the term loan. Proceeds from this term loan repaid £220 million of the GBP balance drawn on our revolving credit facility that were used to fund our HC-One Facility in November 2014.

In May 2015, we issued \$750 million of 4.00% senior unsecured notes due 2025. The notes were priced at 99.126% of the principal amount with a yield-to-maturity of 4.107%. Net proceeds were used to fund a portion of our investment transactions completed to date.

In June 2015, we established an at-the-market equity offering program (“ATM Program”), in connection with the renewal of our Shelf Registration Statement. Under this program, we may sell shares of our common stock from time to time having an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$750 million through a consortium of banks acting as sales agents or directly to the banks acting as principals. As of August 4, 2015, no common stock has been issued under this program.

Dividends

On July 30, 2015, we announced that our Board declared a quarterly common stock cash dividend of \$0.565 per share. The common stock dividend will be paid on August 25, 2015 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on August 10, 2015.

Results of Operations

We evaluate our business and allocate resources among our 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, we primarily invest, through acquisition and development, in single operator or tenant properties and debt issued by operators in these sectors. Under the medical office segment, we invest, through acquisition and development, in single or multi-tenant MOBs, which generally require a greater level of property management.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Net Operating Income (“NOI”)

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

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

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Same Property Portfolio (“SPP”)

SPP NOI and adjusted NOI information allows us to evaluate the performance of our property portfolio under a consistent population by eliminating changes in the composition of our portfolio of properties. We 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. A property is removed from our SPP when it is sold, placed into redevelopment or contributed to partnerships under a RIDEA structure.

Funds From Operations (“FFO”)

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

FFO as defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”) is net income (loss) applicable to common shares (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains or losses from sales of property, impairments of, or related to, depreciable real estate, plus real estate and DFL depreciation and amortization, and after 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 (loss). We compute FFO in accordance with the current NAREIT definition; however, other REITs may report FFO differently or have a different interpretation of the current NAREIT definition from ours.

In addition, we present FFO before the impact of severance-related charges, litigation settlement charges, preferred stock redemption charges, impairments (recoveries) of non-depreciable assets, foreign currency remeasurement losses (gains) and transaction-related items (defined below) (“FFO as adjusted”). Transaction-related items include acquisition and pursuit costs (e.g., due diligence and closing) and gains/charges incurred as a result of mergers and acquisitions and lease amendment or termination activities. Management believes that FFO as adjusted provides a meaningful supplemental measurement of our FFO run-rate. This measure is a modification of the NAREIT definition of FFO and should not be used as an alternative to net income (loss) (determined in accordance with GAAP) or NAREIT FFO. FFO and FFO as adjusted are non-GAAP supplemental financial measures; for a reconciliation of net income (loss) to

FFO and FFO as adjusted and other relevant disclosure, refer to “Non-GAAP Financial Measures Reconciliations” below.

Funds Available for Distribution (“FAD”)

FAD is defined as FFO as adjusted after excluding the impact of the following: (i) amortization of acquired market lease intangibles, net; (ii) amortization of deferred compensation expense; (iii) amortization of deferred financing costs, net; (iv) straight-line rents; (v) accretion and depreciation related to DFLs and lease incentive amortization (reduction of straight-line rents); and (vi) deferred revenues, excluding amounts amortized into rental income that are associated with tenant funded improvements owned/recognized by us and up-front cash payments made by tenants to reduce their contractual rents. Also, FAD is: (i) computed after deducting recurring capital expenditures, including leasing costs and second generation tenant and capital improvements; and (ii) includes lease restructure payments and adjustments to compute our share of FAD from our unconsolidated joint ventures and those related to CCRC non-refundable entrance fees. Other REITs or real estate companies may use different methodologies for calculating FAD, and accordingly, our FAD may not be comparable to those reported by other REITs. Although our FAD computation may not be comparable to that of other

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REITs, management believes FAD provides a meaningful supplemental measure of our performance and is frequently used by analysts, investors, and other interested parties in the evaluation of our performance as a REIT. FAD does not represent cash generated from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP, is not necessarily indicative of cash available to fund cash needs, and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) determined in accordance with GAAP. FAD is a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure; for a reconciliation of net income (loss) to FAD, as defined, and other relevant disclosure, refer to “Non-GAAP Financial Measures Reconciliations” below.

Comparison of the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015 to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2014

On June 30, 2015 (the “Closing Date”), we completed the RIDEA III acquisition for 35 senior housing properties (see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). We report the resident level fees and services revenues and corresponding operating expenses in our consolidated financial statements from the Closing Date. For periods subsequent to the Closing Date, we expect increases in resident fees and services revenue and operating expenses.

Overview(1)

Results for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (dollars in thousands except per share data) follow:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015		Three Months Ended June 30, 2014		Per Share
	Amount	Per Share	Amount	Per Share	Change
FFO	\$ 301,934	\$ 0.65	\$ 336,457	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.08)
FFO as adjusted	365,046	0.79	343,863	0.75	0.04
FAD	318,614	0.69	288,635	0.63	0.06
Net income applicable to common shares	164,515	0.36	218,396	0.48	(0.12)

(1) For the reconciliations, see “Non-GAAP Financial Measures Reconciliations” section below.

FFO as adjusted and FAD increased \$0.04 and \$0.06 per share, respectively, primarily as a result of our 2014 and 2015 acquisitions and incremental interest income from the repayment of a development loan resulting from our share in the appreciation of the underlying real estate asset.

FFO and earnings per share (“EPS”) decreased \$0.08 and \$0.12 per share, respectively, primarily as a result of: (i) \$42 million of impairments related to our investment in Four Seasons senior unsecured notes (“Four Seasons Notes”), (ii)

transaction-related items of \$24 million and (iii) a severance-related charge of \$7 million. The decreases were partially offset by the aforementioned events impacting FFO as adjusted and FAD and foreign currency remeasurement gains of \$10 million.

Segment NOI and Adjusted NOI

The tables below provide selected operating information for our SPP and total property portfolio for each of our business segments. Our consolidated SPP consists of 1,010 properties representing properties acquired or placed in service and stabilized on or prior to January 1, 2014 and that remained in operations under a consistent reporting structure through June 30, 2015. Our consolidated total property portfolio represents 1,184 and 1,104 properties at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and excludes properties that were sold.

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Results as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (dollars and square feet in thousands except per capacity data) follows:

Senior Housing