

HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.

Form 10-K

February 23, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the year ended December 31, 2014

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: 001-35568 (Healthcare Trust of America, Inc.)

Commission File Number: 333-190916 (Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP)

HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.

HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland (Healthcare Trust of America, Inc.) 20-4738467

Delaware (Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP) 20-4738347

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

16435 N. Scottsdale Road, Suite 320, Scottsdale, Arizona 85254
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (480) 998-3478

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
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Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange
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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. Yes No

Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. Yes No

Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Sections 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.

Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. Yes No

Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. Yes No

Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP Yes No

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

x

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

Healthcare Trust of America, Inc.	Large-accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
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(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP	Large-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
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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).

Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. Yes No

Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP Yes No

The aggregate market value of Healthcare Trust of America, Inc.’s Class A common stock held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2014, the last business day of the most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$2,852,974,000, computed by reference to the closing price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

As of February 18, 2015, there were 125,170,080 shares of Class A common stock of Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant’s definitive Proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10-14 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Explanatory Note

This Annual Report combines the Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 of Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. (“HTA”), a Maryland corporation, and Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP (“HTALP”), a Delaware limited partnership. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this Annual Report to “we,” “us,” “our,” “the Company” or “our Company” refer to HTA and HTALP, collectively, and all references to “common stock” shall refer to the Class A common stock of HTA.

HTA operates as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) and is the general partner of HTALP. As of December 31, 2014, HTA owned a 98.5% partnership interest in HTALP, and other limited partners, including some of HTA’s directors, executive officers and their affiliates, owned the remaining partnership interest (including the long-term incentive plan (“LTIP”) units) in HTALP. As the sole general partner of HTALP, HTA has the full, exclusive and complete responsibility for HTALP’s day-to-day management and control, including its compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filing requirements.

We believe it is important to understand the few differences between HTA and HTALP in the context of how we operate as an integrated consolidated company. HTA operates in an umbrella partnership REIT structure in which HTALP and its subsidiaries hold substantially all of the assets. HTA’s only material asset is its ownership of partnership interests of HTALP. As a result, HTA does not conduct business itself, other than acting as the sole general partner of HTALP, issuing public equity from time to time and guaranteeing certain debts of HTALP. HTALP conducts the operations of the business and issues publicly-traded debt, but has no publicly-traded equity. Except for net proceeds from public equity issuances by HTA, which are generally contributed to HTALP in exchange for partnership units, HTALP generates the capital required for the business through its operations and by direct or indirect incurrence of indebtedness or through the issuance of its partnership units.

Stockholders’ equity and partners’ capital are the primary areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of HTA and HTALP. Limited partnership units in HTALP are accounted for as partners’ capital in HTALP’s consolidated balance sheets and as noncontrolling interest reflected within equity in HTA’s consolidated balance sheets. The differences between HTA’s stockholders’ equity and HTALP’s partners’ capital are due to the differences in the equity issued by HTA and HTALP, respectively.

The Company believes combining the Annual Reports on Form 10-K of HTA and HTALP, including the notes to the consolidated financial statements, into this single Annual Report results in the following benefits:

- enhances stockholders’ understanding of HTA and HTALP by enabling stockholders to view the business as a whole in the same manner that management views and operates the business;
- eliminates duplicative disclosure and provides a more streamlined and readable presentation since a substantial portion of the disclosure in this Annual Report applies to both HTA and HTALP; and
- creates time and cost efficiencies through the preparation of a single combined Annual Report instead of two separate reports.

In order to highlight the material differences between HTA and HTALP, this Annual Report includes sections that separately present and discuss areas that are materially different between HTA and HTALP, including:

- the market for registrant’s common equity, related stockholder matters and issuer purchase of equity securities in Item 5 of this Annual Report;
- the selected financial data in Item 6 of this Annual Report;
- the Funds From Operations (“FFO”) and Normalized FFO in Item 7 of this Annual Report;
- the controls and procedures in Item 9A of this Annual Report;
- the consolidated financial statements in Item 15 of this Annual Report;
- certain accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements, including Note 3 - Business Combinations, Note 8 - Debt, Note 11 - Stockholders’ Equity and Partners’ Capital, Note 13 - Per Share Data of HTA, Note 14 - Per Unit Data of HTALP, Note 16 - Tax Treatment of Dividends of HTA; Note 18 - Selected Quarterly Financial Data of HTA and Note 19 - Selected Quarterly Financial Data of HTALP;
- the statement regarding the computation of the ratio of earnings to fixed charges included as Exhibit 12.1 to this Annual Report; and
- the certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer included as Exhibits 31 and 32 to this Annual Report.

In the sections of this Annual Report that combine disclosure for HTA and HTALP, this Annual Report refers to actions or holdings as being actions or holdings of the Company. Although HTALP (directly or indirectly through one of its subsidiaries) is generally the entity that enters into contracts, holds assets and issues or incurs debt, management believes this presentation is appropriate for the reasons set forth above and because the business of the Company is a single integrated enterprise operated through HTALP.

HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC. AND
HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP
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PART I

Item 1. Business

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

HTA, a Maryland corporation, and HTALP, a Delaware limited partnership, were incorporated or formed, as applicable, on April 20, 2006.

HTA is a REIT and one of the leading owners and operators of medical office buildings (“MOBs”) in the United States (“U.S.”). Our primary objective is to generate stockholder value through consistent and growing dividends and appreciation of real property value. The Company has invested \$3.3 billion to form a high quality portfolio of MOBs and other healthcare real estate assets located in core, critical locations in key markets throughout the U.S.

We invest in MOBs that we believe are core, critical to the delivery of healthcare in this changing environment. Healthcare is the fastest growing segment of the U.S. economy, with an expected average growth rate of 5.9% between 2014 and 2023, with overall spending expected to increase to 19.3% of GDP by 2023 according to the U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Similarly, healthcare is experiencing the fastest employment growth in the U.S., a trend that is expected to continue over the next decade. These high levels of demand are driven by the aging U.S. population and the long-term impact of the Affordable Care Act of 2010 (the “Affordable Care Act”). As demand increases, healthcare services are increasingly being provided in the lower cost and more convenient outpatient settings, such as MOBs. As a result, HTA believes that well located MOBs will provide stable cash flows with relatively low vacancy risk, while allowing for potentially higher returns through their exposure to the fast growing healthcare sector.

As of December 31, 2014, our portfolio consisted of approximately 14.8 million square feet of gross leasable area (“GLA”). Approximately 96% of our portfolio, based on GLA, is located on the campuses of, or aligned with, nationally or regionally recognized healthcare systems. We believe these key locations and affiliations create significant demand from healthcare related tenants for our properties. Further, the portfolio is primarily concentrated within major U.S. metropolitan areas that we believe will grow economically and demographically over the coming years.

Effective December 15, 2014, HTA completed a 1-for 2 reverse stock split (the “Reverse Stock Split”) of its common stock. As a result of the Reverse Stock Split, every two issued and outstanding shares of common stock were converted into one share of common stock. The par value and shares authorized remained unchanged. Concurrently with the Reverse Stock Split, HTALP effected a corresponding Reverse Stock Split of its outstanding units of limited partnership interests. All prior periods have been adjusted to reflect the Reverse Stock Split.

Our principal executive office is located at 16435 North Scottsdale Road, Suite 320, Scottsdale, AZ 85254, and our telephone number is (480) 998-3478. We maintain a web site at www.htareit.com at which you may find additional information about us. The contents of the site are not incorporated by reference in, or otherwise a part of this filing. We make our periodic and current reports, as well as any amendments to such reports, available at www.htareit.com as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed with the SEC. These reports are also available in hard copy to any stockholder upon request.

HIGHLIGHTS

• For the year ended December 31, 2014, we had net income of \$46.0 million, compared to \$24.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013.

• For the year ended December 31, 2014, HTA’s Normalized FFO was \$1.46 per diluted share, or \$176.6 million, an increase of \$0.17 per diluted share, or 13%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2014, HTALP’s Normalized FFO was \$1.46 per diluted unit, or \$176.6 million, an increase of \$0.18 per diluted unit, or 14%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

For additional information on Normalized FFO, see Item 7 - Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which includes a reconciliation to net income or loss attributable to common stockholders/unitholders and an explanation of why we present this non-GAAP financial measure.

• For the year ended December 31, 2014, we achieved Same-Property Cash Net Operating Income (“NOI”) growth of 3.0%. This achievement marks the second year of consistent quarterly growth of 3% or more.

• During the year ended December 31, 2014, our leased rate (includes leases which have been executed, but which have not yet commenced) increased 40 basis points to 92.0% by GLA and our occupancy rate was 91.4% by GLA.

During 2014, our tenant retention for the portfolio was 83%, which we believe is indicative of our commitment to maintaining high quality MOB's in desirable locations and fostering strong tenant relationships.

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During the year ended December 31, 2014, we acquired \$439.5 million of high quality MOBs, representing an expansion of approximately 15% by investment, based on purchase price. These acquisitions totaled approximately 4.2 million square feet of GLA and were primarily located in our key markets of Boston, Charleston, Denver, Miami, Raleigh, Tampa and White Plains, plus a new market of Honolulu, Hawaii. Based on GLA, 88% of our 2014 acquisitions were either on the campuses of, or aligned with, nationally or regionally recognized healthcare systems. During 2014, we initiated our asset recycling program and sold three portfolios of MOBs for an aggregate sales price of \$82.9 million. These dispositions generated gains of \$27.9 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we raised \$300.0 million in senior notes maturing in 2021, and increased the unsecured revolving credit and term loan facility (the "Unsecured Credit Agreement") capacity to \$1.1 billion. The Company issued \$171.2 million comprised of \$154.2 million from the sale of shares of common stock at an average price of \$24.21 per share, after giving effect to the reverse stock split, and \$17.0 million from the issuance of Class A Units of HTALP. We ended the year with low leverage totaling 29.2% debt to capitalization.

In May 2014, Standard & Poor's Rating Services ("Standard & Poor's") upgraded our investment grade credit rating to BBB, with a stable outlook.

As of December 31, 2014, we had total liquidity of \$868.9 million, including cash and cash equivalents of \$10.4 million and \$858.5 million available on our Unsecured Credit Agreement.

BUSINESS STRATEGIES

Corporate Strategies

Invest in and Maintain a Portfolio of Properties that are in the Most Valuable Locations for Healthcare Delivery

The Company is focused on building and maintaining a portfolio comprised primarily of MOBs that allow for the efficient delivery of healthcare over the long-term. We believe that these types of properties that are located in key markets should increase in value over the long-term. To date, we have invested over \$3.3 billion to create one of the largest portfolios of healthcare real estate focused on the MOB sector in the U.S. As a result, we look to allocate capital to properties that exhibit the following key attributes:

Located on the campuses of, or aligned with, nationally and regionally recognized healthcare systems in the U.S. We seek to invest in properties serving healthcare systems with dominant market share, high credit quality and those who are investing capital into their campuses. We believe our affiliations with these health systems help ensure long-term tenant demand. At December 31, 2014, 96% of our portfolio was located on the campuses of, or aligned with, nationally and regionally recognized healthcare systems.

Attractive markets. We seek to own MOBs in high growth primary and secondary markets with attractive demographics, economic growth and high barriers to entry. We also target markets where we can utilize our property management and leasing platform to achieve operational and leasing efficiency. At December 31, 2014, over 67% of our GLA was located in 16 key markets throughout the U.S.

Occupied with limited near term leasing risks. We seek to invest in and maintain well occupied properties that we believe are core, critical to the delivery of healthcare. We believe this in turn creates significant tenant demand for occupancy and also drives strong, long-term tenant retention as hospitals and physicians are reluctant to move or relocate, as evidenced by our 2014 retention rate of 83%. Further, we do not have an active development platform that seeks to invest in higher risk, lease-up opportunities.

Credit-worthy tenants. Our primary tenants are healthcare systems and leading physician groups. These groups typically have strong and stable financial performance. We believe this helps ensure stability in our rental income and tenant retention over time. At December 31, 2014, 57% of our annual base rent comes from credit-rated tenants, primarily health systems. A significant amount of our remaining rent comes from physician groups and medical healthcare system tenants that are credit-worthy, but do not have the size to benefit from a credit rating.

Balanced mix of tenants. Our primary focus is placed on ensuring an appropriate and balanced mix of tenants to provide synergies within both individual buildings and the broader health system campus. We actively invest in both multi-tenant properties, which generally have shorter term leases on smaller spaces, and single-tenant properties, which generally have longer term leases. The multi-tenant buildings provide for lower lease rollover risks in any particular year and regularly allow for rents to be reset to current market rates. We believe single-tenant buildings provide for steady long-term cash flow, but generally provide for more limited long-term growth.

Maximize Internal Growth through Proactive Asset Management, Leasing and Property Management Oversight
Our internal asset management team operates 90% of our total portfolio, a significant increase from 69% two years ago. We believe this direct approach allows us to maximize our internal growth by improving occupancy and operating efficiencies at our properties and optimizing rental rates. Specific components of our overall strategy include:

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Maintaining regional offices in markets where we have a significant presence. This enables our in-house property management and leasing platform to (i) create close relationships with national and regional healthcare systems and other tenants and (ii) respond more directly and efficiently to their needs. Our regional offices are located in Albany, Atlanta, Boston, Charleston, Dallas, Denver, Indianapolis, Miami, Pittsburgh and Scottsdale.

Improving the quality of service provided to our tenants by being attentive to their needs, managing expenses and strategically investing capital. During 2014, we consistently achieved tenant retention of 75% or more each quarter and tenant retention for the year of 83%.

Using market knowledge and economies of scale to seek to continually reduce our operating costs.

Maintaining or increasing our average rental rates, actively leasing our vacant space and reducing leasing concessions. These leasing results contributed to our 3.0% or more Same-Property Cash NOI growth each quarter during 2014. For additional information on Same-Property Cash NOI, see Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which includes a reconciliation to net income or loss and an explanation of why we present this non-GAAP financial measure.

Maintaining a core, critical portfolio of properties and building our reputation as a dedicated leading MOB owner and operator.

Achieve External Growth through Targeted Acquisitions

We plan to grow externally through targeted acquisitions that improve the quality of our portfolio and are accretive to our cost of capital. To achieve this growth in competitive markets, we seek:

Mid-sized acquisitions in the \$25 million to \$75 million range. These transactions allow us to focus on the quality of individual properties and ensure they are accretive to our cost of capital. They also allow us to exhibit meaningful growth given our current mid-market size.

Long-term relationships with key industry participants. We will continue our emphasis on long-term relationship building as we have over the last eight years. These relationships are cultivated by our senior management team, with key industry participants, including health systems and local and regional developers, which have traditionally provided us with valuable sources of potential investment opportunities.

Local knowledge through our internal asset management platform. Our local personnel are participants in local industry activities which can provide insightful information with respect to potential opportunities.

Actively Maintain Conservative Capital Structure

We seek to actively manage our balance sheet to maintain our investment grade credit rating, to maintain conservative leverage and to preserve financing flexibility. This positioning will allow us to take advantage of strategic investment opportunities. In addition, we may also pursue dispositions of properties that we believe no longer align with our strategic objectives in order to redeploy capital. The strength of our balance sheet is demonstrated by our investment grade credit ratings, which we first received in July 2011 and which was most recently upgraded in May 2014 to BBB. To maintain our strong and conservative balance sheet, we:

Continue to maintain a high level of liquidity. As of December 31, 2014, we had \$858.5 million available on our Unsecured Credit Agreement. During 2014, we increased our unsecured revolving credit facility to \$800.0 million and repaid \$100.0 million of the unsecured term loan. We may re-borrow the \$100.0 million repaid through May 2015.

Maintain access to multiple sources of capital, including public debt and equity, unsecured bank loans and secured property level debt. In 2014, we raised capital through all of these avenues.

Limit the amount of secured debt. During 2014, the percentage of secured debt, including net premiums/discounts to capitalization, decreased to 8.8% from 11.4% in 2013.

Maintain a low leverage ratio. Our leverage ratio of debt to capitalization was 29.2% as of December 31, 2014.

Maintain well laddered debt maturities. As of December 31, 2014, we had \$73.9 million, \$70.1 million, and \$117.0 million of debt principal payments due in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

During 2014, we increased the weighted average remaining term of our debt portfolio to 5.6 years, including extension options, while simultaneously lowering the average interest rate on our debt portfolio to 3.76% per annum, including the impact of interest rate swaps.

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HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

Healthcare Sector Growth

We operate in the healthcare industry which we believe is benefiting from several significant macroeconomic events, including an aging population and the implementation of the Affordable Care Act. These trends are driving growth in healthcare spending at a rate significantly faster than the broader U.S. economy.

The U.S. population is experiencing a significant aging of its population, as advancements in medical technology and changes in treatment methods enable people to live longer. This is expected to drive healthcare utilization higher as individuals consume more healthcare as they get older. Between 2013 and 2020, the U.S. population over 65 years of age is projected to increase by more than 26% and total almost 17% of the U.S. population as the baby boomer generation enters retirement. Individuals of this age spend the highest amounts on healthcare, averaging almost \$5,000 per individual over the age of 65 according to 2013 Consumer Expenditure Survey. This compares to healthcare expenditures of less than \$1,000 per year for individuals under the age of 25. The older population group will increasingly require treatment and management of chronic and acute health ailments. We believe much of this increased care will take place in lower cost outpatient settings, which will continue to support MOB demand in the long term.

Source: Congressional Budget Office and Rosen Consulting Group.

The Affordable Care Act is a broad-based initiative that is expanding health insurance coverage for many Americans, further increasing the number of people who are able to utilize medical services. The Congressional Budget Office estimates an additional 25 million individuals will gain access to insurance coverage by 2016 as a result of this reform. Following the 2014 enrollment period, an additional eight million individuals have already received coverage through the health insurance marketplaces. The Affordable Care Act's focus on preventative care is also expected to increase the utilization of outpatient care into the future.

Source: U.S Census Bureau and Rosen Consulting Group.

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Employment in the healthcare industry has steadily increased for at least 20 years despite three recessions. Healthcare-related jobs are among the fastest growing occupations, projected to increase 24% between 2012 and 2022, significantly higher than the general U.S. employment growth of 11%, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Additionally, the Bureau of Labor Statistics projects eight out of the top twelve occupations with the highest demand for workers will be in the healthcare sector. We expect the increased growth in the healthcare industry will correspond with a growth in demand for MOBs and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Rosen Consulting Group.

According to the latest data from 2013, Americas spent nearly \$2.9 trillion, or 17.2% of total GDP, on healthcare expenditures, an increase of 3.6% from the previous year. The U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services project that total healthcare expenditures will reach approximately \$5.2 trillion by 2023. Healthcare expenditures are projected to grow by 5.9% annually through 2023 and account for 19.3% of GDP by 2023. This growth in healthcare expenditures reflects the increasing demand for healthcare. It is also driving demand for cost effective care which generally takes place in outpatient settings such as MOBs.

Source: U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and Rosen Consulting Group.

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Medical Office Building Supply and Demand

We believe that healthcare-related real estate, specifically MOBs, rents and valuations are less susceptible to changes in the general economy than general commercial real estate due to macroeconomic trends supporting the healthcare sector and the defensive nature of healthcare expenditures during economic downturns. For this reason, we believe MOB investments could potentially offer a more stable return to investors compared to other types of real estate investments. We also believe that demand for MOBs will increase due to a number of MOB specific factors, including:

Evolution in the healthcare industry whereby procedures that have traditionally been performed in hospitals, such as surgery, move to outpatient facilities as a result of shifting consumer preferences, limited space in hospitals, and lower costs. In addition, increased specialization within the medical field is driving the demand for MOBs suited specifically toward a particular specialty.

An increase in medical office visits due to the overall rise in healthcare utilization has in turn driven hiring within the healthcare sector. Additionally, the rate of employment growth in physicians' offices and outpatient care facilities has outpaced employment growth in hospitals during the past decade, further supporting the trend of increased utilization of healthcare services outside of the hospital. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment in physicians' offices is expected to increase by a cumulative 38.4% from 2013 to 2023 compared to a projected increase of 10.8% in total employment during this period.

High and improving credit quality of physician tenants. In recent years, MOB tenants have increasingly consisted of larger hospital and physician groups. These groups utilize their size and expertise to obtain high rates of reimbursement and share overhead operating expenses. We believe these larger groups are generally credit-worthy and provide stability and long term value for MOBs.

Construction of MOBs has been relatively constrained with little developable land and high-cost barriers to development.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau Economic Analysis and Rosen Consulting Group.

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PORTFOLIO OF PROPERTIES

As of December 31, 2014, our portfolio is comprised of approximately 14.8 million square feet of GLA, with a leased rate of 92.0% (includes leases which have been executed, but which have not yet commenced).

Our properties are primarily located on the campuses of, or aligned with, nationally and regionally recognized healthcare systems in the U.S. These include leading health systems such as Hospital Corporation of America, Community Health Systems, Highmark, Greenville Hospital System, Indiana University Health, Steward Health Care System and Tufts Medical Center. As of December 31, 2014, 96% of our portfolio, based on GLA, is located on the campuses of, or aligned with, nationally and regionally recognized healthcare systems.

Portfolio Diversification by Type	Number of Buildings	Number of States	GLA ⁽¹⁾	Percent of Total GLA	Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾	Percent of Annualized Base Rent
MOBs:						
Single-tenant	74	17	3,758	25.3	% \$76,091	25.2 %
Multi-tenant	206	24	9,852	66.4	194,224	64.4
Other Healthcare Facilities:						
Hospitals	10	4	655	4.4	22,772	7.5
Senior care	9	3	581	3.9	8,813	2.9
Total	299	28	14,846	100	% \$301,900	100 %

(1) In thousands.

SIGNIFICANT TENANTS

As of December 31, 2014, none of the tenants at our properties accounted for more than 6% of our annualized base rent. The table below shows our key health system relationships.

Tenant	Weighted Average Remaining Years in Lease Term ⁽¹⁾	Total Leased GLA ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Percent of Leased GLA	Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Percent of Annualized Base Rent
Highmark	7	876	6.4	% \$16,282	5.4 %
Greenville Hospital System	9	761	5.6	13,999	4.6
Hospital Corporation of America	5	403	3.0	9,479	3.1
Community Health Systems	4	333	2.4	7,245	2.4
Steward Health Care System	12	321	2.4	7,433	2.5
Aurora Health Care	9	315	2.3	6,684	2.2
Indiana University Health	3	293	2.1	4,752	1.6
Deaconess Health System	9	261	1.9	4,079	1.4
Tufts Medical Center	13	252	1.8	9,381	3.1
Capital District Physicians Health Plan	12	205	1.5	3,138	1.0
Wellmont Health System	8	158	1.2	2,751	0.9
Banner Health	4	138	1.0	3,128	1.0
Rush University Medical Center	5	137	1.0	4,547	1.5
Tenet Healthcare	4	124	0.9	3,062	1.0
Diagnostic Clinic (BCBS of FL)	15	117	0.9	3,189	1.1
Total		4,694	34.4	% \$99,149	32.8 %

(1) Amounts only represent relationships with direct tenants.

(2) In thousands.

(3) Annualized base rent is calculated by multiplying contractual base rent as of December 31, 2014 by 12 (excluding the impact of abatements, concessions, and straight-line rent).

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GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION

As of December 31, 2014, our portfolio was concentrated in key markets that we have determined to be strategic based on demographic trends and projected demand for healthcare.

Market	Investment ⁽¹⁾	GLA ⁽¹⁾	Percent of GLA	
Boston, MA	\$248,100	610	4.1	%
Dallas, TX	223,448	682	4.6	
Phoenix, AZ	190,182	1,022	6.9	
Albany, NY	179,253	879	5.9	
Greenville, SC	179,070	965	6.5	
Miami, FL	155,607	753	5.1	
Houston, TX	151,766	692	4.7	
Pittsburgh, PA	148,612	1,094	7.4	
Atlanta, GA	133,293	597	4.0	
Tampa, FL	123,593	382	2.6	
Indianapolis, IN	117,650	850	5.7	
Denver, CO	111,700	371	2.5	
White Plains, NY	92,750	276	1.9	
Orlando, FL	62,300	289	1.9	
Raleigh, NC	56,000	285	1.9	
Charleston, SC	54,501	214	1.4	
Total	\$2,227,825	9,961	67.1	%

(1) In thousands.

COMPETITION

We compete with many other real estate investment entities, including financial institutions, institutional pension funds, real estate developers, other REITs, other public and private real estate companies, and private real estate investors for the acquisition of MOBs and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry. During the acquisition process, we compete with others who may have a competitive advantage in terms of size, capitalization, local knowledge of the marketplace and extended contacts throughout the region. Any combination of these factors may result in an increased purchase price for properties or other real estate related assets of interest to us, which may reduce the number of opportunities available to us that meet our investment criteria. If the number of opportunities that meet our investment criteria are limited, our ability to increase stockholder value may be adversely impacted. We face competition in leasing available MOBs and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry to prospective tenants. As a result, we may have to provide rent concessions, incur charges for tenant improvements, offer other inducements, or we may be unable to timely lease vacant space in our properties, all of which may have an adverse impact on our results of operations. At the time we elect to dispose of our properties, we will also be in competition with sellers of similar properties to locate suitable purchase opportunities.

We believe our focus on MOBs, our experience and expertise and our ongoing relationships with healthcare providers provide us with a competitive advantage. We have established an asset identification and acquisition network with healthcare providers and local developers, which provides for the early identification of and access to acquisition opportunities. In addition, we believe this broad network allows us to effectively lease available medical office space, retain our tenants and maintain and improve our assets.

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GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Healthcare-Related Regulations

Overview. The healthcare industry is heavily regulated by federal, state and local governmental agencies. Our tenants generally are subject to laws and regulations covering, among other things, licensure, certification for participation in government programs and relationships with physicians and other referral sources. Changes in these laws and regulations could negatively affect the ability of our tenants to satisfy their contractual obligations, including making lease payments to us.

Healthcare Legislation. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (the “Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act”) along with other healthcare reform efforts, provide comprehensive healthcare reform in the U.S. and will become effective through a phased approach, which began in 2010 and is scheduled to conclude in 2018. The laws are intended to reduce the number of individuals in the U.S. without health insurance and significantly change the means by which healthcare is organized, delivered and reimbursed. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act expanded reporting requirements and responsibilities related to facility ownership and management, patient safety and quality of care. In the ordinary course of their businesses, our tenants may be regularly subjected to inquiries, investigations and audits by federal and state agencies that oversee these laws and regulations. If they do not comply with the additional reporting requirements and responsibilities, our tenants’ ability to participate in federal healthcare programs may be adversely affected. Moreover, there may be other aspects of the comprehensive healthcare reform legislation for which regulations have not yet been adopted, which, depending on how they are implemented, could adversely affect our tenants and their ability to meet their lease obligations to us.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act have faced numerous judicial challenges. The broadest attack on the law came from a constitutional challenge brought by the state of Florida and a group representing small businesses who argued that Congress had exceeded its authority under the Constitution by passing the law. In that case, the U.S. Supreme Court generally upheld the law’s constitutionality, with the exception of mandated Medicaid expansion that would have required states to cover nonelderly persons with incomes up to 133% of the poverty level. More recently, on November 7, 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear a challenge to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act regarding whether subsidies can lawfully be provided for health insurance obtained on federal exchanges. To the extent the court determines that such subsidies may not be provided, it may reduce the number of policies purchased under the law. In addition to the legal challenges, there have been numerous Congressional attempts to amend and repeal the law. After the November 2014 elections, Republicans control both the House of Representatives and Senate, which could result in additional attempts to amend or repeal the law. We cannot predict whether any of these attempts to amend or repeal the law will be successful. Furthermore, we cannot predict how this law might be modified, whether through the legislative or judicial process, and how it might impact our tenants’ operations or the net effect of this law on us. Both our tenants and us may be adversely affected by the law.

Reimbursement Programs. Sources of revenue for our tenants may include the federal Medicare program, state Medicaid programs, private insurance carriers, health maintenance organizations, preferred provider arrangements and self-insured employers, among others. Medicare and Medicaid programs, as well as numerous private insurance and managed care plans, generally require participating providers to accept government-determined reimbursement levels as payment in full for services rendered, without regard to a facility’s charges. Changes in the reimbursement rate or methods of payment from third-party payors, including Medicare and Medicaid, could result in a substantial reduction in our tenants’ revenues. In fact, legislation governing Medicare physician fee-for-service reimbursements has, for a number of years, called for significant reductions in such rates. Congress, however, has repeatedly enacted superseding legislation postponing the implementation of physician rate cuts, most recently postponing the effective date of such cuts until March 2015. We cannot predict whether Congressional proposals to further postpone implementation of the cuts or to permanently address the issue will be successful. Efforts by such payors to reduce healthcare costs will likely continue, which may result in reductions or slower growth in reimbursement for certain services provided by some of our tenants. Further, revenue realizable under third-party payor agreements can change after examination and retroactive adjustment by payors during the claims settlement processes or as a result of post-payment audits. Payors may disallow requests for reimbursement based on determinations that certain costs are not reimbursable or reasonable or because additional documentation is necessary or because certain services were not

covered or were not medically necessary. The recently enacted healthcare reform law and regulatory changes could impose further limitations on government and private payments to healthcare providers. In some cases, states have enacted or are considering enacting measures designed to reduce their Medicaid expenditures and to make changes to private healthcare insurance. In addition, the failure of any of our tenants to comply with various laws and regulations could jeopardize their ability to continue participating in Medicare, Medicaid and other government sponsored payment programs. The financial impact on our tenants could restrict their ability to make rent payments to us.

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Fraud and Abuse Laws. There are various federal and state laws prohibiting fraudulent and abusive business practices by healthcare providers who participate in, receive payments from, or are in a position to make referrals in connection with, government-sponsored healthcare programs, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Additionally, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act includes program integrity provisions that both create new authorities and expand existing authorities for federal and state governments to address fraud, waste and abuse in federal healthcare programs. Our lease arrangements with certain tenants may also be subject to these fraud and abuse laws. These laws include, but are not limited to:

the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute, which prohibits, among other things, the offer, payment, solicitation or receipt of any form of remuneration in return for, or to induce, the referral or recommendation for the ordering of any item or service reimbursed by a federal healthcare program, including Medicare or Medicaid;

the Federal Physician Self-Referral Prohibition, commonly referred to as the Stark Law, which, subject to specific exceptions, restricts physicians from making referrals for specifically designated health services for which payment may be made under Medicare or Medicaid programs to an entity with which the physician, or an immediate family member, has a financial relationship;

the False Claims Act, which prohibits any person from knowingly presenting or causing to be presented false or fraudulent claims for payment to the federal government, including claims paid by the Medicare and Medicaid programs;

the Civil Monetary Penalties Law, which authorizes the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to impose monetary penalties for certain fraudulent acts and to exclude violators from participating in federal healthcare programs; and

the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which protects the privacy and security of personal health information.

In the ordinary course of their business, our tenants may be subject to inquiries, investigations and audits by federal and state agencies that oversee applicable laws and regulations. Private enforcement of healthcare fraud has also increased, due in large part to amendments to the civil False Claims Act that were designed to encourage private individuals to sue on behalf of the government. These whistleblower suits, known as qui tam suits, may be filed by almost anyone, including present and former employees or patients. Each of these laws includes criminal and/or civil penalties for violations that range from punitive sanctions, damage assessments, penalties, imprisonment, denial of Medicare and Medicaid payments and/or exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Additionally, states in which the facilities are located may have similar fraud and abuse laws. Investigation by a federal or state governmental body for violation of fraud and abuse laws or imposition of any of these penalties upon one of our tenants could jeopardize that tenant's ability to operate or to make rent payments to us.

Healthcare Licensure and Certification. Some of our medical properties and our tenants may require a license or multiple licenses or a certificate of need ("CON") to operate. Failure to obtain a license or a CON, or loss of a required license or a CON would prevent a facility from operating in the manner intended by the tenant. This event could adversely affect our tenants' ability to make rent payments to us. State and local laws also may regulate plant expansion, including the addition of new beds or services or acquisition of medical equipment and the construction of healthcare-related facilities, by requiring a CON or other similar approval. State CON laws are not uniform throughout the U.S. and are subject to change. We cannot predict the impact of state CON laws on our facilities or the operations of our tenants.

Real Estate Ownership-Related Regulations

Many laws and governmental regulations are applicable to our properties and changes in these laws and regulations, or their interpretation by agencies and the courts, occur frequently.

Costs of Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended (the "ADA"), all places of public accommodation are required to comply with federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Although we believe that we are in substantial compliance with present requirements of the ADA, none of our properties have been audited and we have only conducted investigations of a few of our properties to determine compliance. We may incur additional costs in connection with compliance with the

ADA. Additional federal, state and local laws also may require modifications to our properties or restrict our ability to renovate our properties. We cannot predict the cost of compliance with the ADA or other legislation. We may incur substantial costs to comply with the ADA or any other legislation.

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Costs of Government Environmental Regulation and Private Litigation. Environmental laws and regulations hold us liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances which may be on our properties. These laws could impose liability on us without regard to whether we are responsible for the presence or release of the hazardous materials. Government investigations and remediation actions may cause substantial costs and the presence of hazardous substances on a property could result in personal injury or similar claims by private plaintiffs. Various laws also impose liability on persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances and such persons oftentimes must incur the cost of removal or remediation of hazardous substances at the disposal or treatment facility. These laws often impose liability whether or not the person arranging for the disposal ever owned or operated the disposal facility. As the owner and operator of our properties, we may be deemed to have arranged for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances.

Use of Hazardous Substances by Some of Our Tenants. Some of our tenants routinely handle hazardous substances and wastes on our properties as part of their routine operations. Environmental laws and regulations subject these tenants, and potentially us, to liability resulting from such activities. We require our tenants in their leases with us to comply with these environmental laws and regulations and to indemnify us for any related liabilities. We are unaware of any material noncompliance, liability or claim relating to hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products in connection with any of our properties.

Other Federal, State and Local Regulations. Our properties are subject to various federal, state and local regulatory requirements, such as state and local fire and life safety requirements. If we fail to comply with these various requirements, we may incur governmental fines or private damage awards. While we believe that our properties are currently in material compliance with all of these regulatory requirements, we do not know whether existing requirements will change or whether future requirements will require us to make significant unanticipated expenditures that will adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. We believe, based in part on engineering reports which are generally obtained by us at the time we acquire the properties, that all of our properties comply in all material respects with current regulations. However, if we were required to make significant expenditures under applicable regulations, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to our stockholders could be adversely affected.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 170 employees, of which 1% are subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

TAX MATTERS

We filed an election with our 2007 federal income tax return to be taxed as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and intend to maintain our qualification as a REIT in the future. As a qualified REIT, with limited exceptions, we will not be taxed under federal and certain state income tax laws at the corporate level on our taxable net income to the extent taxable net income is distributed to our stockholders. We expect to make sufficient distributions to avoid income tax at the corporate level. While we believe that we are organized and qualified as a REIT and we intend to operate in a manner that will allow us to continue to qualify as a REIT, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in this regard. Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex provisions of the Code for which there are limited judicial and administrative interpretations and involves the determination of a variety of factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information regarding our executive officers included in Part III, Item 10 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business

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

We concentrate our investments in the healthcare property sector. As a result, we are subject to risks inherent to investments in a single industry. A downturn or slowdown in the healthcare property sector would have a greater adverse impact on our business than if we had investments in multiple industries. Specifically, a downturn in the healthcare property sector could negatively impact the ability of our tenants to make lease payments to us as well as our ability to maintain rental and occupancy rates, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. Our ability to make future acquisitions may be impeded, or the cost of these acquisitions may be increased, due to a variety of factors, including competition for the acquisition of MOBs and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry.

At any given time, we may be pursuing property acquisitions or have properties subject to non-binding letters of intent and cannot assure you that we will acquire any of such properties because the letters of intent are non-binding and potential transaction opportunities are subject to a variety of factors, including: (i) the willingness of the current property owner to proceed with a potential transaction; (ii) our completion of due diligence that is satisfactory to us and our receipt of internal approvals; (iii) the negotiation and execution of a mutually acceptable binding purchase agreement; and (iv) the satisfaction of closing conditions, including our receipt of third-party consents and approvals. We also compete with many other entities engaged in real estate investment activities for acquisitions of MOBs and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry, including national, regional and local operators, acquirers and developers of healthcare real estate properties. The competition for healthcare real estate properties may significantly increase the price we must pay for MOBs and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry or other real estate related assets we seek to acquire. The competition may also generally limit the number of suitable investment opportunities offered to us or the number of properties that we are able to acquire and may increase the bargaining power of property owners seeking to sell to us, making it more difficult for us to acquire new properties on attractive terms. Our potential acquisition targets may find our competitors to be more attractive because they may have greater resources, may be willing to pay more to acquire the properties or may have a more compatible operating philosophy. In particular, larger healthcare REITs may enjoy significant competitive advantages over us that result from, among other things, a lower cost of capital and enhanced operating efficiencies. Moreover, these entities generally may be able to accept more risk than we can prudently manage or are willing to accept. In addition, the number of entities and the amount of funds competing for suitable investment properties may increase, which could result in increased demand for these properties and, therefore, increased prices to acquire them. Because of an increased interest in single-property acquisitions among tax-motivated individual purchasers, we may pay higher prices for the purchase of single properties in comparison with the purchase of multi-property portfolios. If we pay higher prices for MOBs and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry, or otherwise incur significant costs and divert management attention in connection with the evaluation and negotiation of potential acquisitions, including potential transactions that we are subsequently unable to complete, our business, financial condition and results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders may be adversely affected.

We may not be able to maintain or expand our relationships with our hospital and healthcare system clients, which may impede our ability to identify and complete acquisitions directly from hospitals and developers and may otherwise adversely affect our growth, business, financial condition and results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

The success of our business depends to a large extent on our past, current and future relationships with hospital and healthcare system clients, including our ability to acquire properties directly from hospitals and developers. We invest a significant amount of time to develop and maintain these relationships, and these relationships have helped us to secure acquisition opportunities, with both new and existing clients. Facilities that are acquired directly from hospitals and developers are typically more attractive to us as a purchaser because of the absence of a formal marketing process, which could lead to higher prices. If any of our relationships with hospital or healthcare system clients deteriorates, or

if a conflict of interest or non-compete arrangement prevents us from expanding these relationships, our professional reputation within the industry could be damaged and we may not be able to secure attractive acquisition opportunities directly from hospitals and developers in the future, which could adversely affect our ability to locate and acquire facilities at attractive prices.

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Our results of operations, our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders and our ability to dispose of our investments are subject to general economic conditions affecting the commercial real estate and credit markets. Our business is sensitive to national, regional and local economic conditions, as well as the commercial real estate and credit markets. For example, a financial disruption or credit crisis could negatively impact the value of commercial real estate assets, contributing to a general slowdown in our industry. A slow economic recovery could cause a reduction in overall transaction volume and size of sales and leasing activities of the type that we previously experienced. We are unable to predict future changes in national, regional or local economic, demographic or real estate market conditions.

Adverse economic conditions in the commercial real estate and credit markets may result in:

- defaults by tenants at our properties due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity or operational failures;
- increases in vacancy rates due to tenant defaults, the expiration or termination of tenant leases and reduced demand for MOB and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry;
- increases in tenant inducements, tenant improvement expenditures, rent concessions or reduced rental rates, especially to maintain or increase occupancies;
- reduced values of our properties, thereby limiting our ability to dispose of our assets at attractive prices or obtain debt financing secured by our properties as well as reducing the availability of unsecured loans;
- the value and liquidity of our short-term investments and cash deposits being reduced as a result of a deterioration of the financial condition of the institutions that hold our cash deposits or the institutions or assets in which we have made short-term investments, the dislocation of the markets for our short-term investments, increased volatility in market rates for such investment and other factors;
- one or more lenders under our credit facilities refusing to fund their financing commitment to us and, in such event, we are unable to replace the financing commitment of any such lender or lenders on favorable terms, or at all;
- a recession or rise in interest rates, which could make it more difficult for us to lease our properties or dispose of our properties or make alternative interest-bearing and other investments more attractive, thereby lowering the relative value of our existing real estate investments;
- one or more counterparties to our interest rate swaps default on their obligations to us, thereby increasing the risk that we may not realize the benefits of these instruments;
- increases in the supply of competing properties or decreases in the demand for our properties, which may impact our ability to maintain or increase occupancy levels and rents at our properties or to dispose of our investments;
- reduced access to credit, which may result in tenant defaults or non-renewals under leases with our tenants; and
- increased insurance premiums, real estate taxes or energy or other expenses, which may reduce funds available for distribution to our stockholders or, to the extent such increases are passed through to our tenants, may lead to tenant defaults or make it difficult for us to increase rents to tenants on lease turnover, which may limit our ability to increase our returns.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders may be adversely affected to the extent an economic slowdown or downturn is prolonged or becomes more severe.

Our growth depends on external sources of capital that are outside of our control, which may affect our ability to seize strategic opportunities, satisfy debt obligations and make distributions to our stockholders.

In order to qualify as a REIT, we must distribute to our stockholders, on an annual basis, at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains.

Because of these distribution requirements, we may not be able to fund future capital needs, including any necessary acquisition financing, from operating cash flow. Consequently, we may need to rely on third-party sources to fund our capital needs, meet our debt service obligations, make distributions to our stockholders, or make future investments necessary to implement our business strategy. We may not be able to obtain financing on favorable terms, in the time period we desire, or at all. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends, in part, on general market conditions; the market's perception of our growth potential; our current debt levels; our current and expected future earnings; our cash flow and cash distributions; and the market price per share of our common stock. If we cannot obtain capital from third-party sources, we may not be able to acquire properties when strategic opportunities exist, satisfy our

principal and interest obligations, or make the cash distributions to our stockholders necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

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Our success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of certain key personnel, each of whom would be difficult to replace. If we were to lose the benefit of the experience, efforts and abilities of one or more of these individuals, our operating results could suffer.

Our ability to achieve our investment objectives and to pay distributions is dependent upon the performance of our Board of Directors, our executive officers and our other employees, in the identification and acquisition of investments, the determination of any financing arrangements and the asset management of our investments and operation of our day-to-day activities. Our stockholders will have no opportunity to evaluate the terms of transactions or other economic or financial data concerning our investments that are not described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or other periodic filings with the SEC. We rely primarily on the management ability of our executive officers and the governance by the members of our Board of Directors, each of whom would be difficult to replace. We do not have any key-person life insurance on our executive officers. Although we have entered into employment agreements with each of our executive officers, these employment agreements contain various termination rights. If we were to lose the benefit of the experience, efforts and abilities of these executives, our operating results could suffer. In addition, if any member of our Board of Directors were to resign, we would lose the benefit of such director's governance, experience and familiarity with us and the sector within which we operate. As a result of the foregoing, we may be unable to achieve our investment objectives or to pay distributions to our stockholders.

Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we are required to provide a report by management on internal control over financial reporting, including management's assessment of the effectiveness of such control. Changes to our business will necessitate ongoing changes to our internal control systems and processes. Internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Therefore, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, including any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or if we experience difficulties in their implementation, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely harmed and we could fail to meet our reporting obligations.

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

We rely on information technology networks and systems, including the Internet, to process, transmit and store electronic information, and to manage or support a variety of business processes, including financial transactions and records, personal identifying information, and tenant and lease data. Although we have taken steps to protect the security of our information systems and the data maintained in those systems, it is possible that our safety and security measures will not be able to prevent the systems' improper functioning or damage, or the improper access or disclosure of personally identifiable information such as in the event of cyber-attacks. Security breaches, including physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses, attacks by hackers and similar breaches, can create system disruptions, shutdowns or unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. Any failure to maintain proper function, security and availability of our information systems could interrupt our operations, damage our reputation, subject us to liability claims or regulatory penalties and could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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Risks Related to our Organizational Structure

We may structure acquisitions of property in exchange for limited partnership units of our operating partnership on terms that could limit our liquidity or our flexibility.

We may continue to acquire properties by issuing limited partnership units of our operating partnership, HTALP, in exchange for a property owner contributing property to us. If we continue to enter into such transactions, in order to induce the contributors of such properties to accept units of our operating partnership rather than cash in exchange for their properties, it may be necessary for us to provide additional incentives. For instance, our operating partnership's limited partnership agreement provides that any holder of units may exchange limited partnership units on a one-for-one basis for, at our option, cash equal to the value of an equivalent number of shares of common stock. We may, however, enter into additional contractual arrangements with contributors of property under which we would agree to repurchase a contributor's units for shares of our common stock or cash, at the option of the contributor, at set times. If the contributor required us to repurchase units for cash pursuant to such a provision, it would limit our liquidity and, thus, our ability to use cash to make other investments, satisfy other obligations or make distributions to stockholders. Moreover, if we were required to repurchase units for cash at a time when we did not have sufficient cash to fund the repurchase, we might be required to sell one or more of our properties to raise funds to satisfy this obligation. Furthermore, we might agree that if distributions the contributor received as a limited partner in our operating partnership did not provide the contributor with an established return level, then upon redemption of the contributor's units we would pay the contributor an additional amount necessary to achieve that return. Such a provision could further negatively impact our liquidity and flexibility. Finally, in order to allow a contributor of a property to defer taxable gain on the contribution of property to our operating partnership, we might agree not to sell a contributed property for a defined period of time or until the contributor exchanged the contributor's units for cash or shares. Such an agreement would prevent us from selling those properties, even if market conditions would cause such a sale to be favorable to us.

Our Board of Directors may change our investment objectives and major strategies and take other actions without seeking stockholder approval.

Our Board of Directors determines our investment objectives and major strategies, including our strategies regarding investments, financing, growth, debt capitalization, REIT qualification and distributions. Our Board of Directors may amend or revise these and other strategies without a vote of the stockholders. Under our charter and Maryland law, our stockholders will have a right to vote only on the following matters:

• the election or removal of directors;

• our dissolution;

• certain mergers, consolidations, statutory share exchanges and sales or other dispositions of all or substantially all of our assets; and

• amendments of our charter, except that our Board of Directors may amend our charter without stockholder approval to change our name or the name or other designation or the par value of any class or series of our stock and the aggregate par value of our stock, increase or decrease the aggregate number of our shares of stock or the number of our shares of any class or series that we have the authority to issue, or effect certain reverse stock splits.

As a result, our stockholders will not have a right to approve most actions taken by our Board of Directors.

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control of us, which could lower the value of our common stock.

Certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law ("MGCL"), applicable to us may have the effect of inhibiting or deterring a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or of delaying or preventing a change of control under circumstances that otherwise could provide our stockholders with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of such shares, including:

• provisions of the MGCL that permit our Board of Directors, without our stockholders' approval and regardless of what is currently provided in our charter or bylaws, to implement certain takeover defenses, including adopting a classified board;

• "business combination" provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations, asset transfers and equity security issuances or reclassifications between us and an "interested stockholder" (defined generally as any

person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our outstanding voting stock or an affiliate or associate of ours who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of our then outstanding stock) or an affiliate of an interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, and thereafter may impose supermajority voting requirements unless certain minimum price conditions are satisfied; and

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“control share” provisions that provide that “control shares” of HTA (defined as shares which, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the stockholder, entitle the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a “control share acquisition” (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of issued and outstanding “control shares”) have no voting rights except to the extent approved by our stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares.

Our Board of Directors has adopted a resolution providing that any business combination between us and any other person is exempted from this statute, provided that such business combination is first approved by our board. This resolution, however, may be altered or repealed in whole or in part at any time. In the case of the control share provisions of the MGCL, we have opted out of these provisions pursuant to a provision in our bylaws. We may, however, by amendment to our bylaws, opt in to the control share provisions of the MGCL. We may also choose to adopt a classified board or other takeover defenses in the future. Any such actions could deter a transaction that may otherwise be in the interest of our stockholders.

Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate and Other Real Estate Related Assets

We are dependent on the financial stability of our tenants.

Lease payment defaults by our tenants would cause us to lose the revenue associated with such leases. Although 57% of our annualized base rent was derived from tenants (or their parent companies) that have a credit rating, a credit rating is no guarantee of a tenant’s ability to perform its lease obligations and a parent company may choose not to satisfy the obligations of a subsidiary that fails to perform its obligations. If the property is subject to a mortgage, a default by a significant tenant on its lease payments to us may result in a foreclosure on the property if we are unable to find an alternative source of revenue to meet mortgage payments. In the event of a tenant default, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as a landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment and re-leasing our property, and may not be able to re-lease the property for the rent previously received, if at all. Lease terminations could also reduce the value of our properties.

We face potential adverse consequences of bankruptcy or insolvency by our tenants.

We are exposed to the risk that our tenants could become bankrupt or insolvent. This risk would be magnified to the extent that a tenant leased multiple facilities from us. The bankruptcy and insolvency laws afford certain rights to a party that has filed for bankruptcy or reorganization. For example, a debtor-tenant may reject its lease with us in a bankruptcy proceeding. In such a case, our claim against the debtor-tenant for unpaid and future rents would be limited by the statutory cap of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. This statutory cap might be substantially less than the remaining rent actually owed to us under the lease, and it is quite likely that any claim we might have against the tenant for unpaid rent would not be paid in full. In addition, a debtor-tenant may assert in a bankruptcy proceeding that its lease should be re-characterized as a financing agreement. If such a claim is successful, our rights and remedies as a lender, compared to our rights and remedies as a landlord, would generally be more limited.

Our tenant base may not remain stable or could become more concentrated which could harm our operating results and financial condition.

Our tenant base may not remain stable or could become more concentrated among particular physicians and physician groups with varying practices and other medical service providers in the future. Subject to the terms of the applicable leases, our tenants could decide to leave our properties for numerous reasons, including, but not limited to, financial stress or changes in the tenant’s ownership or management. Our tenants service the healthcare industry and our tenant mix could become even more concentrated if a preponderance of our tenants practice in a particular medical field or are reliant upon a particular healthcare delivery system. If any of our tenants become financially unstable, our operating results and prospects could suffer, particularly if our tenants become more concentrated.

Our MOBs, other facilities that serve the healthcare industry and tenants may be subject to competition.

Our MOBs and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry often face competition from nearby hospitals and other MOBs that provide comparable services. Some of those competing facilities are owned by governmental agencies and supported by tax revenues, and others are owned by nonprofit corporations and may be supported to a large extent by endowments and charitable contributions. These types of financial support are not available to buildings we own.

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Similarly, our tenants face competition from other medical practices in nearby hospitals and other medical facilities. Further, referral sources, including physicians and managed care organizations, may change their lists of hospitals or physicians to which they refer patients. Competition and loss of referrals could adversely affect our tenants' ability to make rental payments, which could adversely affect our rental revenues. Any reduction in rental revenues resulting from the inability of our MOB's and our other facilities that serve the healthcare industry and our tenants to compete successfully may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

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

Our MOB operations and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry depend on the viability of the hospitals on or near whose campuses our MOB's are located and their affiliated healthcare systems in order to attract physicians and other healthcare-related clients. The viability of these hospitals, in turn, depends on factors such as the quality and mix of healthcare services provided, competition, demographic trends in the surrounding community, market position and growth potential, as well as the ability of the affiliated healthcare systems to provide economies of scale and access to capital. If a hospital on or near whose campus one of our MOB's is located is unable to meet its financial obligations, and if an affiliated healthcare system is unable to support that hospital, the hospital may not be able to compete successfully or could be forced to close or relocate, which could adversely impact its ability to attract physicians and other healthcare-related clients. Because we rely on our proximity to and affiliations with these hospitals to create tenant demand for space in our MOB's, their inability to remain competitive or financially viable, or to attract physicians and physician groups, could adversely affect our MOB operations and have an adverse effect on us.

The unique nature of certain of our properties, including our senior healthcare properties, may make it difficult to lease or transfer our property or find replacement tenants, which could require us to spend considerable capital to adapt the property to an alternative use or otherwise negatively affect our performance.

Some of the properties we seek to acquire are specialized medical facilities or otherwise designed or built for a particular tenant of a specific type of use known as a single use facility. For example, senior healthcare facilities present unique challenges with respect to leasing and transfer. Skilled nursing, assisted living and independent living facilities are typically highly customized and may not be easily modified to accommodate non-healthcare-related uses. The improvements generally required to conform a property to healthcare use, such as upgrading electrical, gas and plumbing infrastructure, are costly and often times operator-specific. As a result, these property types may not be suitable for lease to traditional office tenants or other healthcare tenants with unique needs without significant expenditures or renovations. A new or replacement tenant may require different features in a property, depending on that tenant's particular operations.

If we or our tenants terminate or do not renew the leases for our properties or our tenants lose their regulatory authority to operate such properties or default on their lease obligations to us for any reason, we may not be able to locate, or may incur additional costs to locate, suitable replacement tenants to lease the properties for their specialized uses. Alternatively, we may be required to spend substantial amounts to modify a property for a new tenant, or for multiple tenants with varying infrastructure requirements, before we are able to re-lease the space or we could otherwise incur re-leasing costs. Furthermore, because transfers of healthcare facilities may be subject to regulatory approvals not required for transfers of other types of property, there may be significant delays in transferring operations of senior healthcare facilities to successor operators. Any loss of revenues or additional capital expenditures required as a result may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

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Uninsured losses relating to real estate and lender requirements to obtain insurance may reduce stockholder returns. There are types of losses relating to real estate, generally catastrophic in nature, such as losses due to wars, acts of terrorism, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, pollution or environmental matters, for which we do not intend to obtain insurance unless we are required to do so by mortgage lenders. If any of our properties incurs a casualty loss that is not fully covered by insurance, the value of our assets will be reduced by any such uninsured loss. In addition, other than any reserves we may establish, we have no source of funding to repair or reconstruct any uninsured damaged property, and we cannot assure our stockholders that any such sources of funding will be available to us for such purposes in the future. Also, to the extent we must pay unexpectedly large amounts for uninsured losses, we could suffer reduced earnings that would result in less cash to be distributed to stockholders. In cases where we are required by mortgage lenders to obtain casualty loss insurance for catastrophic events or terrorism, such insurance may not be available, or may not be available at a reasonable cost, which could inhibit our ability to finance or refinance our properties. Additionally, if we obtain such insurance, the costs associated with owning a property would increase and could have an adverse effect on the net income from the property, and, thus, the cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

We may obtain only limited warranties when we purchase a property and would have only limited recourse in the event our due diligence did not identify any issues that lower the value of our property.

The seller of a property often sells such property in its “as is” condition on a “where is” basis and “with all faults,” without any warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular use or purpose. In addition, purchase and sale agreements may contain only limited warranties, representations and indemnifications that will only survive for a limited period after the closing. The purchase of properties with limited warranties increases the risk that we may lose some or all of our invested capital in the property, as well as the loss of rental income from that property.

We may fail to successfully operate acquired properties.

Our ability to successfully operate any acquired properties are subject to the following risks:

- we may acquire properties that are not initially accretive to our results upon acquisition, and we may not successfully manage and lease those properties to meet our expectations;
- we may be unable to finance the acquisition on favorable terms in the time period we desire, or at all; even if we are able to finance the acquisition, our cash flow may be insufficient to meet our required principal and interest payments;
- we may spend more than budgeted to make necessary improvements or renovations to acquired properties; we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into our existing operations and, as a result, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected;
- market conditions may result in higher than expected vacancy rates and lower than expected rental rates; and we may acquire properties subject to liabilities, including contingent liabilities, and without any recourse, or with only limited recourse, with respect to unknown liabilities for the clean-up of undisclosed environmental contamination, claims by tenants or other persons dealing with former owners of the properties, liabilities, claims, and litigation, including indemnification obligations, whether or not incurred in the ordinary course of business, relating to periods prior to or following our acquisitions, claims for indemnification by general partners, directors, officers and others indemnified by the former owners of the properties, and liabilities for taxes relating to periods prior to our acquisitions.

If we are unable to successfully operate acquired properties, our financial condition, results of operations, the market price of our common stock, cash flow and ability to satisfy our principal and interest obligations and to make distributions to our stockholders could be adversely affected.

Our ownership of certain MOB properties and other facilities are subject to ground leases or other similar agreements which limit our uses of these properties and may restrict our ability to sell or otherwise transfer such properties.

As of December 31, 2014, we held interests in MOB properties and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry through leasehold interests in the land on which the buildings are located and we may acquire additional properties in the future that are subject to ground leases or other similar agreements. As of December 31, 2014, these properties represented 32% of our total GLA. Many of our ground leases and other similar agreements limit our uses of these

properties and may restrict our ability to sell or otherwise transfer such properties, which may impair their value.

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Uncertain market conditions relating to the future disposition of properties or other real estate related assets could cause us to sell our properties or real estate assets on unfavorable terms or at a loss in the future.

We intend to hold our various real estate investments until such time as we determine that a sale or other disposition appears to be advantageous to achieve our investment objectives. Our Chief Executive Officer and our Board of Directors may exercise their discretion as to whether and when to sell a property, and we will have no obligation to sell properties at any particular time. Our Board of Directors may also choose to effect a liquidity event in which we liquidate our investments in other real estate related assets. We generally intend to hold properties for an extended period of time and our investments in other real estate related assets until maturity, and we cannot predict with any certainty the various market conditions affecting real estate investments that will exist at any particular time in the future. Because of the uncertainty of market conditions that may affect the future disposition of our properties, we may not be able to sell our properties at a profit in the future or at all, and we may incur prepayment penalties in the event we sell a property subject to a mortgage earlier than we otherwise had planned. Additionally, if we liquidate our other real estate related investments prior to their maturity, we may be forced to sell those investments on unfavorable terms or at a loss. For instance, if we are required to liquidate mortgage loans at a time when prevailing interest rates are higher than the interest rates of such mortgage loans, we would likely sell such loans at a discount to their stated principal values. Any inability to sell a property or liquidation prior to the maturity of our investments in real estate assets could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operation, the market price of our common stock and ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

The mortgage or other real estate-related loans in which we have in the past, and may in the future, invest may be impacted by unfavorable real estate market conditions and delays in liquidation, which could decrease their value. If we make additional investments in real estate notes receivable, we will be at risk of loss on those investments, including losses as a result of defaults on mortgage loans. These losses may be caused by many conditions beyond our control, including economic conditions affecting real estate values, tenant defaults and lease expirations, interest rate levels and the other economic and liability risks associated with real estate as described elsewhere under this heading. Furthermore, if there are defaults under our mortgage loan investments, we may not be able to foreclose on or obtain a suitable remedy with respect to such investments. Specifically, we may not be able to repossess and sell the properties under our mortgage loans quickly, which could reduce the value of our investment. For example, an action to foreclose on a property securing a mortgage loan is regulated by state statutes and rules and is subject to many of the delays and expenses of lawsuits if the defendant raises defenses or counterclaims. In the event of default by a mortgagor, these restrictions, among other things, may impede our ability to foreclose on or sell the mortgaged property or to obtain proceeds sufficient to repay all amounts due to us on the mortgage loan. Additionally, if we acquire property by foreclosure following defaults under our mortgage loan investments, we will have the economic and liability risks as the owner described above. Thus, we do not know whether the values of the property securing any of our investments in real estate related assets will remain at the levels existing on the dates we initially make the related investment. If the values of the underlying properties decline, our risk will increase and the value of our interests may decrease.

Lease rates under our long-term leases may be lower than fair market lease rates over time.

We have entered into and may in the future enter into long-term leases with tenants at certain of our properties. Certain of our long-term leases provide for rent to increase over time. However, if we do not accurately judge the potential for increases in market rental rates, we may set the terms of these long-term leases at levels such that even after contractual rental increases, the rent under our long-term leases is less than then-current market rental rates. Further, we may have no ability to terminate those leases or to adjust the rent to then-prevailing market rates. As a result, our income and distributions could be lower than if we did not enter into long-term leases.

Rents associated with new leases for properties in our portfolio may be less than expiring rents (lease roll-down), which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Our operating results depend upon our ability to maintain and increase rental rates at our properties while also maintaining or increasing occupancy. The rental rates for expiring leases may be higher than starting rental rates for new leases and we may also be required to offer greater rental concessions than we have historically. The rental rate spread between expiring leases and new leases may vary both from property to property and among different leased

spaces within a single property. If we are unable to obtain sufficient rental rates across our portfolio, our business, financial condition and results of operation, the market price of our common stock and ability to pay distributions to our stockholders could be adversely affected.

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We may not be able to control our operating costs or our expenses may remain constant or increase, even if our revenue does not increase, which could cause our results of operations to be adversely affected.

Factors that may adversely affect our ability to control operating costs include the need to pay for insurance and other operating costs, including real estate taxes, which could increase over time, the need periodically to repair, renovate and re-let space, the cost of compliance with governmental regulation, including zoning and tax laws, the potential for liability under applicable laws, interest rate levels and the availability of financing. If our operating costs increase as a result of any of the foregoing factors, our results of operations may be adversely affected. The expenses of owning and operating MOB's and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry are not necessarily reduced when circumstances such as market factors and competition cause a reduction in income from the property. As a result, if revenue declines, we may not be able to reduce our expenses accordingly. Certain costs associated with real estate investments may not be reduced even if a property is not fully occupied or other circumstances cause our revenues to decrease. If a property is mortgaged and we are unable to meet the mortgage payments, the lender could foreclose on the mortgage and take possession of the property, resulting in a further reduction in our net income.

Increases in property taxes could adversely affect our cash flow.

Our real properties are subject to real and personal property taxes that may increase as tax rates change and as the real properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. Some of our leases generally provide that the property taxes or increases therein are charged to the tenants as an expense related to the real properties that they occupy while other leases provide that we are generally responsible for such taxes. We are also generally responsible for real property taxes related to any vacant space. In any case, as the owner of the properties, we are ultimately responsible for payment of the taxes to the applicable government authorities. If real property taxes increase, our tenants may be unable to make the required tax payments, ultimately requiring us to pay the taxes even if the tenant is obligated to do so under the terms of the lease. If we fail to pay any such taxes, the applicable taxing authority may place a lien on the real property and the real property may be subject to a tax sale.

We face possible liability for environmental cleanup costs and damages for contamination related to properties we acquire, which could substantially increase our costs and reduce our liquidity and cash distributions to stockholders.

Because we own and operate real estate, we are subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations. Under these laws, ordinances and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be liable for the cost of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances on, under or in such property. The costs of removal or remediation could be substantial. Such laws often impose liability whether or not the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such hazardous or toxic substances.

Environmental laws also may impose restrictions on the manner in which property may be used or businesses may be operated, and these restrictions may require substantial expenditures. Environmental laws provide for sanctions in the event of noncompliance and may be enforced by governmental agencies or, in certain circumstances, by private parties. Certain environmental laws and common law principles could be used to impose liability for release of and exposure to hazardous substances, including the release of asbestos-containing materials into the air, and third parties may seek recovery from owners or operators of real estate for personal injury or property damage associated with exposure to released hazardous substances. In addition, new or more stringent laws or stricter interpretations of existing laws could increase the cost of compliance or liabilities and restrictions arising out of such laws. The cost of defending against these claims, complying with environmental regulatory requirements, conducting remediation of any contaminated property, or paying personal injury or other claims or fines could be substantial, which would reduce our liquidity and cash available for distribution to our stockholders. In addition, the presence of hazardous substances on a property or the failure to meet environmental regulatory requirements may materially impair our ability to use, lease or sell a property, or to use the property as collateral for borrowing. Our tenants' operations, the existing condition of land when we buy it, operations in the vicinity of our real properties, such as the presence of underground storage tanks, or activities of unrelated third parties may also adversely affect our properties.

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Costs associated with complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 may result in unanticipated expenses.

Under the ADA all places of public accommodation are required to meet certain U.S. federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. A number of additional U.S. federal, state and local laws may also require modifications to our properties, or restrict certain further renovations of the properties, with respect to access thereto by disabled persons. Noncompliance with the ADA could result in the imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants and/or an order to correct any non-complying feature, which could result in substantial capital expenditures. We have not conducted an audit or investigation of all of our properties to determine our compliance and we cannot predict the ultimate cost of compliance with the ADA or other legislation. If one or more of our properties is not in compliance with the ADA or other related legislation, then we would be required to incur additional costs to bring the facility into compliance. If we incur substantial costs to comply with the ADA or other related legislation, our business, financial condition and results of operations, the market price of our common stock and ability to make distributions to our stockholders may be adversely affected.

Risks Related to the Healthcare Industry

New laws or regulations affecting the heavily regulated healthcare industry, changes to existing laws or regulations, loss of licensure or failure to obtain licensure could result in the inability of our tenants to make rent payments to us. The healthcare industry is heavily regulated by federal, state and local governmental agencies. Our tenants generally are subject to laws and regulations covering, among other things, licensure, certification for participation in government programs, and relationships with physicians and other referral sources. Changes in these laws and regulations could negatively affect the ability of our tenants to make lease payments to us and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Many of our medical properties and our tenants may require a license or multiple licenses or a CON to operate. Failure to obtain a license or a CON, or loss of a required license or a CON would prevent a facility from operating in the manner intended by the tenant. These events could adversely affect our tenants' ability to make rent payments to us. State and local laws also may regulate expansion, including the addition of new beds or services or acquisition of medical equipment, and the construction of facilities that serve the healthcare industry, by requiring a CON or other similar approval. State CON laws are not uniform throughout the United States and are subject to change. We cannot predict the impact of state CON laws on our facilities or the operations of our tenants.

In limited circumstances, loss of state licensure or certification or closure of a facility could ultimately result in loss of authority to operate the facility and require new CON authorization to re-institute operations. As a result, a portion of the value of the facility may be reduced, which would adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Comprehensive healthcare reform legislation could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to pay distributions to stockholders.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, along with other healthcare reform efforts, provide comprehensive healthcare reform in the United States and will become effective through a phased approach, which began in 2010 and will conclude in 2018. It remains difficult to predict the impact of these laws on us due to their complexity, lack of implementing regulations or interpretive guidance, and the gradual implementation of the laws over a multi-year period. Because of the many variables involved, we are unable to predict how these laws may impact our tenants' operations or the net effect of these laws on us. Both our tenants and us may be adversely affected by these laws.

Reductions in reimbursement from third party payors, including Medicare and Medicaid, could adversely affect the profitability of our tenants and hinder their ability to make rent payments to us.

Sources of revenue for our tenants may include the federal Medicare program, state Medicaid programs, private insurance carriers, health maintenance organizations, preferred provider arrangements, and self-insured employers, among others. Changes in the reimbursement rate or methods of payment from third-party payors, including Medicare and Medicaid, could impact the revenue of our tenants.

The healthcare industry also faces various challenges, including increased government and private payor pressure on healthcare providers to control or reduce costs. A focus on controlling costs could have an adverse effect on the

financial condition of some or all of our tenants. The financial impact on our tenants could restrict their ability to make rent payments to us, which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

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Government budget deficits could lead to a reduction in Medicaid and Medicare reimbursement, which could adversely affect the financial condition of our tenants.

Adverse U.S. economic conditions have negatively affected state budgets, which may put pressure on states to decrease reimbursement rates with the goal of decreasing state expenditures under state Medicaid programs. The need to control Medicaid expenditures may be exacerbated by the potential for increased enrollment in state Medicaid programs due to unemployment, declines in family incomes, and eligibility expansions required by the recently enacted healthcare reform law. These potential reductions could be compounded by the potential for federal cost-cutting efforts that could lead to reductions in reimbursement rates under both the federal Medicare program and state Medicaid programs. Potential reductions in reimbursements under these programs could negatively impact the ability of our tenants and their ability to meet their obligations to us, which could, in turn, have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Some tenants at our MOBs and our other facilities that serve the healthcare industry are subject to fraud and abuse laws, the violation of which by a tenant may jeopardize the tenant's ability to make rent payments to us.

As described in the Item 1 - Business, there are various federal and state laws prohibiting fraudulent and abusive business practices by healthcare providers who participate in, receive payments from, or are in a position to make referrals in connection with, government-sponsored healthcare programs, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs. In the ordinary course of their business, our tenants may be subject to inquiries, investigations and audits by federal and state agencies as well as whistleblower suits under the False Claims Act from private individuals. An investigation by a federal or state governmental agency for violation of fraud and abuse laws, a whistleblower suit, or the imposition of criminal/civil penalties upon one of our tenants could jeopardize that tenant's ability to operate or to make rent payments. In turn, this may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

Comprehensive healthcare reform legislation could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to pay distributions to stockholders.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (the "Reconciliation Act"), along with other healthcare reform efforts, provide comprehensive healthcare reform in the United States and will become effective through a phased approach, which began in 2010 and will conclude in 2018. It remains difficult to predict the impact of these laws on us due to their complexity, lack of implementing regulations or interpretive guidance, and the gradual implementation of the laws over a multi-year period. Because of the many variables involved, we are unable to predict how these laws may impact our tenants' operations or the net effect of these laws on us. Both our tenants and us may be adversely affected by these laws.

Reductions in reimbursement from third party payors, including Medicare and Medicaid, could adversely affect the profitability of our tenants and hinder their ability to make rent payments to us.

Sources of revenue for our tenants may include the federal Medicare program, state Medicaid programs, private insurance carriers, health maintenance organizations, preferred provider arrangements, and self-insured employers, among others. Changes in the reimbursement rate or methods of payment from third-party payors, including Medicare and Medicaid, could impact the revenue of our tenants.

The healthcare industry also faces various challenges, including increased government and private payor pressure on healthcare providers to control or reduce costs. A focus on controlling costs could have an adverse effect on the financial condition of some or all of our tenants. The financial impact on our tenants could restrict their ability to make rent payments to us, which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

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Risks Related to Debt Financing

We have and intend to incur indebtedness, which may increase our business risks, could hinder our ability to make distributions and could decrease the value of our Company.

As of December 31, 2014, we had fixed and variable rate debt of \$1.4 billion outstanding. We intend to continue to finance a portion of the purchase price of our investments in real estate and other real estate related assets by borrowing funds. In addition, we may incur mortgage debt and pledge some or all of our real properties as security for that debt to obtain funds to acquire additional real properties or for working capital. We may also borrow funds to satisfy the REIT tax qualification requirement that we distribute at least 90% of our annual ordinary taxable income to our stockholders. Furthermore, we may borrow if we otherwise deem it necessary or advisable to ensure that we maintain our qualification as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We have historically maintained a low leveraged balance sheet and intend to continue to maintain this structure over the long run. However, our total leverage may fluctuate on a short term basis as we execute our business strategy.

High debt levels will cause us to incur higher interest charges, which would result in higher debt service payments and could be accompanied by restrictive covenants. If there is a shortfall between the cash flow from a property and the cash flow needed to service mortgage debt on that property, then the amount available for distributions to our stockholders may be reduced. In addition, incurring mortgage debt increases the risk of loss since defaults on indebtedness secured by a property may result in lenders initiating foreclosure actions. In that case, we could lose the property securing the loan that is in default, thus reducing the value of the Company. For tax purposes, a foreclosure on any of our properties will be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we will recognize taxable income on foreclosure, but we would not receive any cash proceeds. We may give full or partial guarantees to lenders of mortgage debt to the entities that own our properties. When we give a guaranty on behalf of an entity that owns one of our properties, we will be responsible to the lender for satisfaction of the debt if it is not paid by such entity. If any mortgage contains cross collateralization or cross default provisions, a default on a single property could affect multiple properties. If any of our properties are foreclosed upon due to a default, our ability to pay cash distributions to our stockholders will be adversely affected.

Covenants in the instruments governing our existing indebtedness limit our operational flexibility, and a covenant breach could adversely affect our operations.

The terms of the instruments governing our existing indebtedness require us to comply with a number of customary financial and other covenants. These provisions include, among other things: a limitation on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, limitations on mergers, investments, acquisitions, redemptions of capital stock, and transactions with affiliates; and maintenance of specified financial ratios. Our continued ability to incur debt and operate our business is subject to compliance with these covenants, which limit operational flexibility. Breaches of these covenants could result in defaults under applicable debt instruments, even if payment obligations are satisfied. Financial and other covenants that limit our operational flexibility, as well as defaults resulting from a breach of any of these covenants in our debt instruments, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Adverse changes in our credit ratings could impair our ability to obtain additional debt and equity financing on favorable terms, if at all, and negatively impact the market price of our securities, including our common stock. Our credit ratings are based on our operating performance, liquidity and leverage ratios, overall financial position and other factors employed by the credit rating agencies in their rating analysis of us. Our credit ratings can affect the amount and type of capital we can access, as well as the terms of any financings we may obtain. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our current credit ratings and in the event that our current credit ratings deteriorate, we would likely incur higher borrowing costs and it may be more difficult or expensive to obtain additional financing or refinance existing obligations and commitments. Also, a downgrade in our credit ratings would trigger additional costs or other potentially negative consequences under our current and future credit facilities and debt instruments.

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Risks Related to Joint Ventures

The terms of joint venture agreements or other joint ownership arrangements into which we have entered and may enter could impair our cash flow, our operating flexibility and our results of operations.

In connection with the purchase of real estate, we have entered and may continue to enter into joint ventures with third parties. We may also purchase or develop properties in co-ownership arrangements with the sellers of the properties, developers or other persons. These structures involve participation in the investment by other parties whose interests and rights may not be the same as ours. For instance, the economic terms of such relationships may provide for the distribution of income to us otherwise than in direct proportion to our ownership interest in the joint venture. While we and a co-venturer may invest an equal amount of capital in an investment, the investment may be structured such that we have a right to priority distributions of cash flow up to a certain target return while the co-venturer may receive a disproportionately greater share of cash flow than we are to receive once such target return has been achieved. This type of investment structure may result in the co-venturer receiving more of the cash flow, including appreciation, of an investment than we would receive. If we do not accurately judge the appreciation prospects of a particular investment or structure the venture appropriately, we may incur losses on joint venture investments or have limited participation in the profits of a joint venture investment, either of which could reduce our ability to make cash distributions to our stockholders.

Our joint venture partners may also have rights to take some actions over which we have no control and may take actions contrary to our interests. Joint ownership of an investment in real estate may involve risks not associated with direct ownership of real estate, including the following:

- a venture partner may at any time have economic or other business interests or goals which become inconsistent with our business interests or goals, including inconsistent goals relating to the sale of properties held in a joint venture or the timing of the termination and liquidation of the venture;

- a venture partner might become bankrupt and such proceedings could have an adverse impact on the operation of the partnership or joint venture;

- actions taken by a venture partner might have the result of subjecting the property to liabilities in excess of those contemplated; and

- a venture partner may be in a position to take action contrary to our instructions or requests or contrary to our policies or objectives, including our policy with respect to qualifying and maintaining our qualification as a REIT.

Under certain joint venture arrangements, neither venture partner may have the power to control the venture and an impasse could occur, which might adversely affect the joint venture and decrease potential returns to our stockholders. If we have a right of first refusal or buy/sell right to buy out a venture partner, we may be unable to finance such a buy-out or we may be forced to exercise those rights at a time when it would not otherwise be in our best interest to do so. If our interest is subject to a buy/sell right, we may not have sufficient cash, available borrowing capacity or other capital resources to allow us to purchase an interest of a venture partner subject to the buy/sell right, in which case we may be forced to sell our interest when we would otherwise prefer to retain our interest. In addition, we may not be able to sell our interest in a joint venture on a timely basis or on acceptable terms if we desire to exit the venture for any reason, particularly if our interest is subject to a right of first refusal of our venture partner.

Federal Income Tax Risks

Failure to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes would subject us to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates, which would substantially reduce our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

We elected to be taxed as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 2007 and we believe that our current and intended manner of operation will enable us to continue to meet the requirements to be taxed as a REIT. To qualify as a REIT, we must meet various requirements set forth in the Code concerning, among other things, the ownership of our outstanding common stock, the nature of our assets, the sources of our income and the amount of our distributions to our stockholders. The REIT qualification requirements are extremely complex, and interpretations of the federal income tax laws governing qualification as a REIT are limited. Accordingly, we cannot be certain that we will be successful in operating so as to qualify as a REIT. At any time, new laws, interpretations or court decisions may change the federal tax laws relating to, or the federal income

tax consequences of, qualification as a REIT. It is possible that future economic, market, legal, tax or other considerations may cause our Board of Directors to revoke our REIT election, which it may do without stockholder approval.

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If we were to fail to qualify as a REIT for any taxable year, we would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income at corporate rates. In addition, we would generally be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which we lose our qualification as a REIT. Losing our qualification as a REIT would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution to stockholders because of the additional tax liability. In addition, distributions to stockholders would no longer be deductible in computing our taxable income, and we would no longer be required to make distributions. To the extent that distributions had been made in anticipation of our qualifying as a REIT, we might be required to borrow funds or liquidate some investments in order to pay the applicable corporate income tax.

As a result of all these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital, and would substantially reduce our ability to make distributions to our stockholders.

To continue to qualify as a REIT and to avoid the payment of U.S. federal income and excise taxes, we may be forced to borrow funds, use proceeds from the issuance of securities, or sell assets to pay distributions, which may result in our distributing amounts that may otherwise be used for our operations or cause us to forgo otherwise attractive opportunities.

To obtain the favorable tax treatment accorded to REITs, we normally will be required each year to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and by excluding net capital gains. We will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our undistributed taxable income and net capital gain and to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on any amount by which distributions we pay with respect to any calendar year are less than the sum of: (a) 85% of our ordinary income; (b) 95% of our capital gain net income; and (c) 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. These requirements could cause us to make distributions to our stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution, or we may be required to liquidate otherwise attractive investments. These requirements could additionally cause us to distribute amounts that otherwise would be spent on acquisitions of properties and it is possible that we might be required to borrow funds, use proceeds from the issuance of securities or sell assets in order to distribute enough of our taxable income to maintain our qualification as a REIT and to avoid the payment of federal income and excise taxes. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

To preserve our qualification as a REIT, our charter contains ownership limits with respect to our capital stock that may delay, defer or prevent a change of control of HTA or other transaction that may be benefit our stockholders.

To assist us in preserving our qualification as a REIT, our charter contains a limitation on ownership that prohibits any individual, entity or group from directly acquiring beneficial ownership of more than 9.8% of the value of HTA's then outstanding capital stock (which includes common stock and any preferred stock HTA may issue) or more than 9.8% of the value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of HTA's then outstanding common stock.

Any attempted transfer of HTA's stock which, if effective, would result in HTA's stock being beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons will be null and void. Any attempted transfer of HTA's stock which, if effective, would result in violation of the ownership limits discussed above or in HTA being "closely held" under Section 856(h) of the Code or otherwise failing to qualify as a REIT, will cause the number of shares causing the violation (rounded up to the nearest whole share) to be automatically transferred to a trust for the exclusive benefit of one or more charitable beneficiaries, and the proposed transferee will not acquire any rights in the shares.

These ownership limits may prohibit business combinations that would otherwise have otherwise been approved by our Board of Directors and our stockholders, and may also decrease our stockholders' ability to sell their shares of our common stock. These ownership limits could also delay, defer or prevent a transaction, such as a tender offer, or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or might otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

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Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The price of our common stock has and may continue to fluctuate, which may make it difficult for you to sell our common stock when you want to do so, or at prices you find attractive.

The price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) constantly changes and has been subject to price fluctuations. We expect that the market price of our common stock will continue to fluctuate. Our stock price can fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors may include:

- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in our earnings estimates or publication of research reports about us or the real estate industry, although no assurance can be given that any research reports about us will be published;
- future sales of substantial amounts of common stock by our existing or future stockholders;
- increases in market interest rates, which may lead purchasers of our stock to demand a higher yield;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- adverse market reaction to any increased indebtedness we incur in the future;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- actions by institutional stockholders;
- speculation in the press or investment community; and
- general market and economic conditions.

In addition, the stock market in general may experience extreme volatility that may be unrelated to the operating performance of a particular company. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Future offerings of debt securities, which would be senior to our common stock, or equity securities, which would dilute our existing stockholders and may be senior to our common stock, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In the future, we may issue debt or equity securities, including medium term notes, senior or subordinated notes and classes of preferred or common stock. Debt securities or shares of preferred stock will generally be entitled to receive distributions, both current and in connection with any liquidation or sale, prior to the holders of our common stock. Our Board of Directors may issue such securities without stockholder approval and under Maryland law may amend our charter to increase the aggregate number of authorized shares of capital stock or the number of authorized shares of capital stock of any class or series without stockholder approval. We are not required to offer any such additional debt or equity securities to existing holders of our common stock on a preemptive basis. Therefore, offerings by us of our common stock or other equity securities may dilute the percentage ownership interest of our existing stockholders. To the extent we issue additional equity interests, our stockholders’ percentage ownership interest in us will be diluted. Depending upon the terms and pricing of any additional offerings and the value of our properties and other real estate related assets, our stockholders may also experience dilution in both the book value and fair market value of their shares. As a result, future offerings of our debt or equity securities, or the perception that such offerings may occur, may reduce the market price of our common stock and/or the distributions that we pay with respect to our common stock.

The availability and timing of cash distributions to our stockholders is uncertain, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and may include a return of capital.

Our organizational documents do not establish a limit on the amount of net proceeds we may use to fund distributions. All distributions, however, will be at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon our actual and projected financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity and FFO, maintenance of our REIT qualification and such other matters as our Board of Directors may deem relevant from time to time. We bear all expenses incurred in our operations, which are deducted from cash funds generated by operations prior to computing the amount of cash distributions to our stockholders. We are also restricted by the terms of our existing debt instruments from paying distributions in excess of certain financial metrics. Thus, we cannot assure our stockholders that sufficient cash will be available to make distributions or that the amount of distributions will increase over time.

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Our failure to meet the market's expectations with regard to future cash distributions likely would adversely affect the market price of our common stock. In addition, we may choose to retain operating cash flow for investment purposes, working capital reserves or other purposes, and these retained funds, although increasing the value of our underlying assets, may not correspondingly increase the market price of our common stock. If we fail for any reason to distribute at least 90% of our ordinary taxable income, we would not qualify for the favorable tax treatment accorded to REITs. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we may need to fund distributions from external sources, such as borrowed funds, which may reduce the amount of proceeds available for investment and operations. Additionally, if the aggregate amount of cash distributed in any given year exceeds the amount of our "REIT taxable income" generated during the year, the excess amount will be deemed a return of capital, which will decrease our stockholders' tax basis in their investment in shares of our common stock.

Increases in market interest rates and related risks may cause the value of our investments in real estate related assets to be reduced and could result in a decrease in the value of our common stock.

One of the factors that may influence the price of our common stock will be the dividend distribution rate on our common stock (as a percentage of the price of our common stock) relative to market interest rates. If market interest rates rise, prospective purchasers of common stock may expect a higher distribution rate. Higher interest rates would not, however, result in more funds being available for distribution. In fact, if market interest rates rise, the market value of our fixed income securities would likely decline, our borrowing costs would likely increase and our funds available for distribution would likely decrease. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration and reduce the value of the security. During periods of declining interest rates, an issuer may be able to exercise an option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, which may force us to reinvest in lower yielding securities. Preferred and debt securities frequently have call features that allow the issuer to repurchase the security prior to its stated maturity. An issuer may redeem an obligation if the issuer can refinance the debt at a lower cost due to declining interest rates or an improvement in the credit standing of the issuer. These risks may reduce the value of our investments in real estate related assets. Therefore, we may not be able, or we may not choose, to provide a higher distribution rate. As a result, prospective purchasers may decide to purchase other securities rather than our common stock, which would reduce the demand for, and result in a decline in the market price of, our common stock.

If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they downgrade our common stock or the healthcare property sector, the price of our common stock could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will rely in part upon the research and reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business. We have no control over these analysts. Furthermore, if one or more of the analysts who do cover us downgrades our stock or our industry, or the stock of any of our competitors, the price of our common stock could decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage of our Company, we could lose the attention of the market, which in turn could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Our Board of Directors could increase or decrease the number of authorized shares of stock and issue stock without stockholder approval.

Our charter authorizes our Board of Directors, without stockholder approval, to amend the charter from time to time to increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares of stock or the number of authorized shares of stock of any class or series, to issue shares of our common stock or preferred stock and to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock into other classes or series and set the preferences, rights and other terms of such classified or reclassified shares. Although our Board of Directors has no such intention at the present time, it could establish a class or series of preferred stock that could, depending on the terms of such class or series, delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might be in the best interest of stockholders.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

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Item 2. Properties

We have invested \$3.3 billion in MOBs and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry through December 31, 2014. As of December 31, 2014, our portfolio is comprised of approximately 14.8 million square feet of GLA, with a leased rate of 92.0% (includes leases which have been executed, but which have not yet commenced). Approximately 96% of our portfolio, based on GLA, is located on the campuses of, or aligned with, nationally or regionally recognized healthcare systems. Our portfolio is diversified geographically across 28 states, with no state having more than 13% of the total GLA as of December 31, 2014. All but one of our properties are 100% owned.

As of December 31, 2014, we owned fee simple interests in properties representing 68% of our total GLA. We hold long-term leasehold interests in the remaining properties in our portfolio, representing 32% of our total GLA. As of December 31, 2014, these leasehold interests had an average remaining term of 54.7 years.

The following information generally applies to our properties:

- we believe all of our properties are adequately covered by insurance and are suitable for their intended purposes;
- our properties are located in markets where we are subject to competition in attracting new tenants and retaining current tenants; and
- depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the buildings, up to 39 years, and over the shorter of the lease term or useful lives of the tenant improvements.

Lease Expirations

The following table presents the sensitivity of our annualized base rent due to lease expirations for existing leases for the next 10 years:

Expiration ⁽¹⁾	Number of Leases Expiring	Total GLA of Expiring Leases ⁽²⁾	Percent of GLA Represented by Expiring Leases	Annualized Base Rent ^{(2) (3)}	Percent of Total Annualized Base Rent
Month-to-month	116	187	1.4	% \$3,754	1.2
2015	326	739	5.4	17,594	5.8
2016	321	1,125	8.2	24,758	8.2
2017	344	1,373	10.1	29,783	9.9
2018	299	1,657	12.1	34,327	11.4
2019	246	1,159	8.5	27,622	9.1
2020	190	940	6.9	20,364	6.7
2021	185	1,464	10.7	29,748	9.9
2022	124	930	6.8	22,224	7.4
2023	47	695	5.1	13,467	4.5
2024	79	1,265	9.3	25,442	8.4
Thereafter	114	2,122	15.5	52,817	17.5
Total	2,391	13,656	100	% \$301,900	100

(1) Leases scheduled to expire on December 31 of a given year are included within that year in the table.

(2) In thousands.

(3) Annualized base rent is calculated by multiplying contractual base rent as of December 31, 2014 by 12 (excluding the impact of abatements, concessions, and straight-line rent).

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Geographic Diversification/Concentration Table

The following table lists the states in which our properties are located and provides certain information regarding our portfolio's geographic diversification/concentration as of December 31, 2014:

State	GLA ⁽¹⁾	Percent of GLA	Annualized Base Rent ^{(1) (2)}	Percent of Annualized Base Rent
Arizona	1,237	8.3	% \$21,837	7.2
California	283	1.9	5,109	1.7
Colorado	371	2.5	8,106	2.7
Florida	1,856	12.5	38,291	12.7
Georgia	669	4.5	13,929	4.6
Hawaii	140	1.0	3,641	1.2
Illinois	139	0.9	4,610	1.5
Indiana	1,270	8.6	19,150	6.3
Kansas	64	0.4	1,745	0.5
Maryland	181	1.2	4,387	1.5
Massachusetts	658	4.4	18,176	6.0
Michigan	203	1.4	4,995	1.7
Minnesota	158	1.1	1,636	0.5
Missouri	296	2.0	7,337	2.4
Nevada	73	0.5	1,621	0.5
New Hampshire	72	0.5	1,320	0.4
New Mexico	54	0.4	1,370	0.5
New York	1,185	8.0	24,663	8.2
North Carolina	285	1.9	5,794	1.9
Ohio	323	2.2	3,790	1.3
Oklahoma	186	1.3	3,628	1.2
Pennsylvania	1,204	8.1	21,689	7.2
South Carolina	1,209	8.1	22,729	7.5
Tennessee	441	3.0	8,078	2.7
Texas	1,799	12.1	45,102	14.9
Utah	112	0.8	1,903	0.6
Virginia	63	0.4	579	0.3
Wisconsin	315	2.0	6,685	2.3
Total	14,846	100	% \$301,900	100

(1) In thousands.

(2) Annualized base rent is calculated by multiplying contractual base rent as of December 31, 2014 by 12 (excluding the impact of abatements, concessions, and straight-line rent).

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe any liability from any reasonably foreseeable disposition of such claims and litigation, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

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PART II

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

Effective December 15, 2014, HTA completed a Reverse Stock Split of its common stock. As a result of the Reverse Stock Split, every two issued and outstanding shares of common stock were converted into one share of common stock. The par value and shares authorized remained unchanged. Concurrently with the Reverse Stock Split, HTALP effected a corresponding Reverse Stock Split of its outstanding units of limited partnership interests. All prior periods have been adjusted to reflect the Reverse Stock Split.

Market Information

The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices of its common stock as reported on the NYSE, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split.

	2014		2013	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$23.32	\$19.44	\$24.42	\$19.80
Second Quarter	25.32	22.26	26.68	21.60
Third Quarter	25.18	23.02	22.80	19.86
Fourth Quarter	27.64	23.08	23.50	19.42

There is no established market for trading HTALP's common units.

Stock Performance Graph

The graph below compares the cumulative returns of HTA, US REIT Index (RMS), S&P 500 Index and SNL Healthcare Index from the date of our listing on the NYSE on June 6, 2012 through December 31, 2014, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split. The total returns assume dividends are reinvested.

Stockholders

As of February 18, 2015, HTA had 3,148 stockholders of record.

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Dividends

The following were the dividends declared per share by HTA, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split:

	2014	2013
First Quarter	\$0.2875	\$0.2875
Second Quarter	0.2875	0.2875
Third Quarter	0.2900	0.2875
Fourth Quarter	0.2900	0.2875
Total	\$1.1550	\$1.1500

The dividend HTA pays to its stockholders is equal to the distributions received from HTALP according to the terms of HTALP's partnership agreement. Therefore, the distribution amounts for HTALP are the same as the dividend amounts above for HTA.

On February 17, 2015, HTA's Board of Directors authorized a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.29 per share to be paid on April 2, 2015 to stockholders of record on March 27, 2015.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

During the three months ended December 31, 2014, HTA repurchased shares of its common stock as follows, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾ (2)	Average Price Paid per Share ⁽¹⁾ (2)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan or Program	Maximum Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2014 to October 31, 2014	6,470	\$24.18	—	—
November 1, 2014 to November 30, 2014	—	—	—	—
December 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014	12,193	26.97	—	—

(1) Purchases mainly represent shares withheld to satisfy withholding obligations on the vesting of restricted shares. The price paid per share was the then closing price of our common stock on the NYSE.

(2) For each share of common stock redeemed by HTA, HTALP redeems a corresponding number of units in the operating partnership. Therefore, the units in the operating partnership repurchased by HTALP are the same as the shares of common stock repurchased by HTA above.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The Amended and Restated 2006 Incentive Plan (the "Plan") authorizes the granting of awards in any of the following forms: options; stock appreciation rights; restricted stock; restricted or deferred stock units; performance awards; dividend equivalents; other stock-based awards, including units in operating partnership; and cash-based awards. Subject to adjustment as provided in the Plan, the aggregate number of shares of our common stock reserved and available for issuance pursuant to awards granted under the Plan is 5,000,000, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities, Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities Paid

In December 2014, in connection with certain acquisitions, we issued 692,234 Class A units of HTALP ("Class A Units"), after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split. The Class A Units had a market value of \$17.0 million upon issuance and were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). At any time after the first anniversary of the issuance, the Class A Unit holder has the right to redeem its Class A Units for cash or shares of common stock of HTA. HTA has the sole and absolute discretion on whether the Class A Units are redeemed for cash or shares of common stock of HTA.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following should be read with Item 1A - Risk Factors, Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, our accompanying consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, as acquisitions, changes in accounting policies and other items impact the comparability of our financial data. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period.

Healthcare Trust of America, Inc.

(In thousands)	As of December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Balance Sheet Data:					
Real estate investments, net	\$2,822,844	\$2,526,991	\$2,231,530	\$2,038,339	\$2,057,814
Total assets	3,041,650	2,752,334	2,414,090	2,291,629	2,271,795
Debt	1,412,461	1,214,241	1,037,359	639,149	706,526
Noncontrolling interest	29,282	12,543	10,329	—	—
Total equity	1,476,421	1,399,749	1,264,595	1,567,340	1,487,246
	Year Ended December 31,				
(In thousands, except per share data)	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Statement of Operations Data:					
Total revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$371,505	\$321,601	\$299,644	\$274,438	\$203,081
Rental expenses ⁽¹⁾	113,508	97,316	95,307	88,760	65,662
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	45,371	24,261	(24,424)	5,541	(7,903)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share - basic ⁽²⁾	0.38	0.21	(0.22)	0.05	(0.10)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share - diluted ⁽²⁾	0.37	0.21	(0.22)	0.05	(0.10)
Statement of Cash Flows Data:					
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$168,499	\$147,824	\$116,785	\$111,807	\$58,503
Cash flows used in investing activities	(259,702)	(374,700)	(283,545)	(65,958)	(626,849)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	83,535	229,001	113,225	(5,628)	378,615
Other Data:					
Dividends declared to stockholders	\$139,355	\$132,680	\$142,044	\$162,597	\$120,507
Dividends declared per share ⁽²⁾	1.16	1.15	1.28	1.45	1.45
Dividends paid in cash to stockholders	137,158	129,360	93,273	84,800	60,176
Dividends reinvested	—	—	31,916	75,864	56,551
FFO ⁽³⁾	157,746	145,908	91,994	113,083	70,658
Normalized FFO ⁽³⁾	176,639	147,834	135,262	116,378	84,407
NOI ⁽⁴⁾	257,997	224,285	204,337	185,678	137,419

(1) The amounts for 2010-2013 differ from amounts previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as a result of discontinued operations of one property classified as held for sale in 2013. During 2014, this property was reclassified out of held for sale and the results of operations were included within the results of operating properties for all periods presented.

(2) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

(3) For additional information on FFO and Normalized FFO, see "FFO and Normalized FFO" in Item 7, which includes a reconciliation to net income or loss attributable to common stockholders and an explanation of why we present these non-GAAP financial measures.

(4) For additional information on NOI, see "NOI, Cash NOI and Same-Property Cash NOI" in Item 7, which includes a reconciliation to net income or loss and an explanation of why we present this non-GAAP financial measure.

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Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP

(In thousands)	As of December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Balance Sheet Data:					
Real estate investments, net	\$2,822,844	\$2,526,991	\$2,231,530	\$2,038,339	\$2,057,814
Total assets	3,041,650	2,752,334	2,414,090	2,291,629	2,271,795
Debt	1,412,461	1,214,241	1,037,359	639,149	706,526
Total partners' capital	1,476,421	1,401,294	1,266,199	1,568,927	1,488,811
	Year Ended December 31,				
(In thousands, except per unit data)	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Statement of Operations Data:					
Total revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$371,505	\$321,601	\$299,644	\$274,438	\$203,081
Rental expenses ⁽¹⁾	113,508	97,316	95,307	88,760	65,662
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	45,861	24,633	(24,408)	5,563	(7,894)
Net Income (loss) attributable to common unitholders per unit - basic ⁽²⁾	0.38	0.21	(0.22)	0.05	(0.10)
Net Income (loss) attributable to common unitholders per unit - diluted ⁽²⁾	0.38	0.21	(0.22)	0.05	(0.10)
Statement of Cash Flows Data:					
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$168,499	\$147,824	\$116,785	\$111,807	\$58,503
Cash flows used in investing activities	(259,702)	(374,700)	(283,545)	(65,958)	(626,849)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	83,535	229,001	113,225	(5,628)	378,615
Other Data:					
Distributions declared to general partner	\$139,355	\$132,680	\$141,944	\$162,483	\$120,451
Distributions declared per unit ⁽²⁾	1.16	1.15	1.28	1.45	1.45
Distributions paid in cash to general partner	137,158	129,360	93,273	84,800	60,176
Distributions reinvested	—	—	31,916	75,864	56,551
FFO ⁽³⁾	158,236	146,280	92,010	113,105	70,667
Normalized FFO ⁽³⁾	176,639	147,835	135,262	116,378	84,416
NOI ⁽⁴⁾	257,997	224,285	204,337	185,678	137,419

(1) The amounts for 2010-2013 differ from amounts previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as a result of discontinued operations of one property classified as held for sale in 2013. During 2014, this property was reclassified out of held for sale and the results of operations were included within the results of operating properties for all periods presented.

(2) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

(3) For additional information on FFO and Normalized FFO, see "FFO and Normalized FFO" in Item 7, which includes a reconciliation to net income or loss attributable to common unitholders and an explanation of why we present these non-GAAP financial measures.

(4) For additional information on NOI, see "NOI, Cash NOI and Same-Property Cash NOI" in Item 7, which includes a reconciliation to net income or loss and an explanation of why we present this non-GAAP financial measure.

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

The use of the words "we," "us" or "our" refers to HTA and HTALP, collectively.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Such consolidated financial statements and information have been prepared to reflect HTA's and HTALP's financial position as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, together with results of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012.

The information set forth below is intended to provide readers with an understanding of our financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations.

Forward-Looking Statements;

Executive Summary;

Company Highlights;

Critical Accounting Policies;

Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements;

Factors Which May Influence Results of Operations;

Results of Operations;

Non-GAAP Financial Measures;

Liquidity and Capital Resources;

Commitments and Contingencies;

Debt Service Requirements;

Contractual Obligations;

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements;

Inflation; and

Federal Income Tax Changes and Updates for Incorporation in Existing Registration Statements.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor from civil liability provided for such statements by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (set forth in Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act")). Such statements include, in particular, statements about our plans, strategies and prospects and estimates regarding future MOB market performance. Additionally, such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, as well as known and unknown risks, which could cause actual results to differ materially and in adverse ways from those projected or anticipated. Therefore, such statements are not intended to be a guarantee of our performance in future periods. Forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by the use of such terms as "expect," "project," "may," "should," "could," "would," "intend," "plan," "anticipate," "estimate," "believe," "could," "predict," "potential," "pro forma" or the negative of such terms and other comparable terminology. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date this Annual Report on Form 10-K is filed with the SEC. We cannot guarantee the accuracy of any such forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and we do not intend to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

Any such forward-looking statements reflect our current views about future events, are subject to unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, and are based on a number of assumptions involving judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately. To the extent that our assumptions differ from actual results, our ability to meet such forward-looking statements, including our ability to generate positive cash flow from operations, provide dividends to stockholders and maintain the value of our real estate properties, may be significantly hindered. Factors that might impair our ability to meet such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, those discussed in Part I, Item 1A - Risk Factors are included herein and other filings with the SEC.

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Forward-looking statements express expectations of future events. All forward-looking statements are inherently uncertain as they are based on various expectations and assumptions concerning future events and they are subject to numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected. Due to these inherent uncertainties, our stockholders are urged not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made. In addition, we undertake no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes to projections over time, except as required by law.

These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Additional information concerning us and our business, including additional factors that could materially affect our financial results, is included herein and in our other filings with the SEC.

Executive Summary

HTA is one of the largest publicly-traded REITs focused on MOBs in the U.S. based on GLA. HTA conducts substantially all of its operations through HTALP. We are primarily focused on acquiring, owning and operating high quality MOBs that are predominantly located on the campuses of, or aligned with, nationally or regionally recognized healthcare systems. Our primary objective is to maximize stockholder value with disciplined growth through strategic investments and to provide an attractive risk-adjusted return for our stockholders by consistently increasing our cash flow. In pursuing this objective we (i) generate internal growth through proactive asset management, leasing and property management, (ii) target accretive investments in MOBs that are on the campuses of, or aligned with, healthcare systems and located in markets with attractive demographics that complement our existing portfolio and (iii) actively manage our balance sheet to maintain flexibility with low leverage.

Since 2006, we have invested \$3.3 billion to create a portfolio of MOBs and other healthcare assets totaling approximately 14.8 million square feet of GLA throughout the U.S. Approximately 96% of our portfolio, based on GLA, is located on the campuses of, or aligned with, nationally or regionally recognized healthcare systems. We continue to focus on building relationships with strong tenants and healthcare systems that are leaders in their markets. The leased rate for our portfolio was 92.0% (includes leases which have been executed, but which have not yet commenced) and the occupancy rate was 91.4% as of December 31, 2014. Approximately 57% of our annualized base rent was derived from tenants that have (or whose parent companies have) a credit rating from a nationally recognized rating agency as of December 31, 2014.

Our portfolio is diversified geographically across 28 states, with no state having more than 13% of our total GLA as of December 31, 2014. We are concentrated in locations that we have determined to be strategic based on demographic trends and projected demand for MOBs, and we expect to continue to invest in these markets. We have concentrations in the following key markets: Albany, Atlanta, Boston, Charleston, Dallas, Denver, Greenville, Houston, Indianapolis, Miami, Orlando, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Raleigh, Tampa and White Plains.

Company Highlights

Portfolio Operating Performance

• For the year ended December 31, 2014, we had net income of \$46.0 million, compared to \$24.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013.

• For the year ended December 31, 2014, HTA's Normalized FFO was \$1.46 per diluted share, or \$176.6 million, an increase of \$0.17 per diluted share, or 13%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2014, HTALP's Normalized FFO was \$1.46 per diluted unit, or \$176.6 million, an increase of \$0.18 per diluted unit, or 14%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

For additional information on Normalized FFO, see "FFO and Normalized FFO" below, which includes a reconciliation to net income or loss attributable to common stockholders/unitholders and an explanation of why we present this non-GAAP financial measure.

• For the year ended December 31, 2014, our total revenue increased 15.5%, or \$49.9 million, to \$371.5 million, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

• For the year ended December 31, 2014, our NOI increased 15.0%, or \$33.7 million, to \$258.0 million, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

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Internal Growth Through Proactive Asset Management Leasing and Property Management

For the year ended December 31, 2014, our Same-Property Cash NOI increased 3.0%, or \$6.0 million, to \$206.0 million, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

For additional information on Same-Property Cash NOI, see “NOI, Cash NOI and Same-Property Cash NOI” below, which includes a reconciliation to net income or loss and an explanation of why we present these non-GAAP financial measures.

- As of December 31, 2014, our leased rate (includes leases which have been executed, but which have not yet commenced) was 92.0% by GLA and our occupancy rate was 91.4% by GLA.

We entered into new and renewal leases on approximately 1.6 million square feet of GLA during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Tenant retention for the portfolio was 83% for the year, which we believe is indicative of our commitment to maintaining buildings in desirable locations and fostering strong tenant relationships. Tenant retention is calculated by taking the sum of the total GLA of tenants that renew an expiring lease divided by the total GLA of expiring leases.

Relationship-Focused Strategy

We have been one of the most active investors in the medical office sector over the last eight years and have developed significant industry relationships with health systems, physician practices, regional medical office developers and management firms.

We acquired \$439.5 million of MOBs in 2014, an increase in our portfolio size by approximately 15% based on purchase price.

Based on GLA, 88% of our 2014 acquisitions were either on the campuses of, or aligned with, nationally and regionally recognized healthcare systems. The leased rate at closing of these acquired properties was 95%.

We will continue our emphasis on long-term relationship building as we have over the last eight years. We believe these relationships will result in additional opportunities that will increase the growth and attractiveness of our portfolio over time.

Approximately 81% of our 2014 acquisitions by GLA were located in our target markets of Boston, Charleston, Denver, Miami, Raleigh, Tampa and White Plains. The remaining properties were located in markets of Baltimore and Honolulu.

Financial Strategy and Balance Sheet Flexibility

As of December 31, 2014, we had total liquidity of \$868.9 million, including cash and cash equivalents of \$10.4 million and \$858.5 million available on our Unsecured Credit Agreement. Our leverage ratio of debt to capitalization was 29.2%.

In 2014, the Company issued a total of \$171.2 million comprised of \$154.2 million from the sale of shares of common stock at an average price of \$24.21 per share, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split, and \$17.0 million from the issuance of Class A Units of HTALP.

In May 2014, Standard & Poor’s upgraded our investment grade credit rating to BBB, with a stable outlook.

In June 2014, we issued and sold \$300.0 million of 7-year unsecured senior notes at an interest rate of 3.375% per annum.

In January and November 2014, we amended our Unsecured Credit Agreement. The amendment increased the amount available under the unsecured revolving credit facility by \$150.0 million to \$800.0 million. In addition, the amendments extended the maturity dates to January 2020 (including extension options) and decreased borrowing costs.

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Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“GAAP”) requires our management to use judgment in the application of accounting principles, including making estimates. We base our estimates on experience and various other assumptions we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. However, if our judgment or interpretation of the facts and circumstances relating to the various transactions or other matters had been different, it is possible that different accounting would have been applied, resulting in different presentation of our financial statements. We periodically reevaluate our estimates and in the event they prove to be different from actual results, we make adjustments in subsequent periods to reflect more current estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. Below is a discussion of accounting policies that we consider critical as they may require more complex judgment in their application or require estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. For further information on significant accounting policies that impact us, see Note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

Our accompanying consolidated financial statements include our accounts and those of our wholly-owned subsidiaries and joint venture entities in which we own a majority interest with the ability control operations. We consolidate variable interest entities (“VIEs”) when we are the primary beneficiary. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

We make judgments with respect to our level of influence or control and whether we are (or are not) the primary beneficiary of a VIE. Consideration of various factors includes, but is not limited to, our ability to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity’s economic performance, our form or ownership interest, our representation on the entity’s governing body, the size and seniority of our investment, our ability and rights of other investors to participate in policy making decisions, replace the manager and/or liquidate the entity, if applicable. Our ability to correctly assess our influence or control over an entity when determining the primary beneficiary of a VIE affects the presentation of these entities in our consolidated financial statements. If we perform a primary beneficiary analysis at a date other than at inception of the VIE, our assumptions may be different and may result in the identification of a different primary beneficiary.

Revenue Recognition and Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

Rental revenue is our primary source of revenue. At the inception of a new lease we assess the terms and conditions to determine proper classification. If the estimates utilized by us in our assessment were different, then our lease classification for accounting purposes may have been different, which could impact the timing and amount of revenue recognized.

We recognize rental revenue from operating leases on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease (including rent holidays). Tenant reimbursement revenue, which is comprised of additional amounts recoverable from tenants for common area maintenance expenses and certain other recoverable expenses, is recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred. Tenant receivables, including straight-line rent receivables, are carried net of the allowances for uncollectible amounts. An allowance is maintained for estimated losses resulting from the inability of certain tenants to meet the contractual obligations under their leases. Our determination of the adequacy of these allowances requires judgment and is based primarily upon evaluations of historical loss experience, the tenant’s financial condition, security deposits, letters of credit, lease guarantees, current economic conditions and other relevant factors. Our estimates may differ from actual results, which could significantly impact our consolidated financial statements.

Real Estate Acquisitions

We record the purchase price of completed business acquisitions to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities based on their respective fair values. Tangible assets primarily consist of land and buildings and improvements.

Additionally, the purchase price of the applicable completed acquisition property is inclusive of above or below market leases, above or below market leasehold interests, in place leases, tenant relationships, above or below market debt assumed, interest rate swaps assumed and any contingent consideration. The determination of the fair value

requires us to make certain estimates and assumptions.

The fair value of the land and buildings and improvements is based upon our determination of the value of the property as if it were to be replaced or as if it were vacant using discounted cash flow models similar to those used by market participants. Factors considered by us include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases.

The value of in place leases is based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease. The factors considered include estimated lease-up periods, market rent and other market conditions.

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We analyze the acquired leases to determine whether the rental rates are above or below market. The value associated with above or below market leases is based upon the present value (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the acquired leases) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be received pursuant to the lease over its remaining term and (ii) our estimate of the amounts that would be received using fair market rates over the remaining term of the lease.

We analyze the acquired leasehold interests to determine whether the rental rates are above or below market. The value associated with above or below market leasehold interests is based upon the present value (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the acquired leases) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the lease over its remaining term and (ii) our estimate of the amounts that would be paid using fair market rates over the remaining term of the lease.

We record debt or interest rate swaps assumed at fair value. The amount of above or below market debt is determined based upon the present value of the difference between the cash flow stream of the assumed mortgage and the cash flow stream of a market rate mortgage. The value of interest rate swaps is based upon a discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows, taking into account interest rate curves and the period to maturity.

We record contingent consideration at fair value as of the acquisition date and reassess the fair value as of the end of each reporting period, with any changes being recognized in earnings.

We are required to make certain estimates in order to determine the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination. Our assumptions directly impact our results of operations, as amounts allocated to certain assets and liabilities have different depreciation and amortization lives. In addition, the amortization and depreciation of these assets and liabilities are recorded in different line items in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Recoverability of Real Estate and Real Estate Related Assets

We assess the impairment of a real estate asset when events or changes in circumstances indicate its carrying amount may not be recoverable. In the event that the carrying amount of a property exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows that would be expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the property, we would recognize an impairment loss to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the estimated fair value of the asset group related to the property. The fair value of the property is based on discounted cash flow analyses, which involve management's best estimate of market participants' holding periods, market comparables, future occupancy levels, rental rates, capitalization rates, lease-up periods and capital requirements. The estimation of expected future net cash flows is inherently uncertain and relies on subjective assumptions dependent upon future and current market conditions and events that affect the ultimate value of the property.

Also, we evaluate the carrying values of real estate notes receivable on an individual basis. Management periodically evaluates the realizability of future cash flows from real estate notes receivable when events or circumstances, such as the non-receipt of principal and interest payments and/or significant deterioration of the financial condition of the borrower, indicate that the carrying amount of the real estate notes receivable may not be recoverable. An impairment charge would be recognized in the current year as the difference between the carrying amount of the real estate notes receivable and the discounted cash flows expected to be received, or if foreclosure is probable, the fair value of the collateral securing the real estate notes receivable.

Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to our accompanying consolidated financial statements for a discussion of recently issued or adopted accounting pronouncements.

Factors Which May Influence Results of Operations

We are not aware of any material trends or uncertainties, other than national economic conditions affecting real estate generally and the risk factors previously listed in Item 1A - Risk Factors, that may reasonably be expected to have a material impact, favorable or unfavorable, on revenues or income from the acquisition, management and operation of our properties.

Rental Income

The amount of rental income generated by our properties depends principally on our ability to maintain the occupancy rates of currently leased space and to lease currently available space and space that will become available from

unscheduled lease terminations at the then applicable rental rates. Negative trends in one or more of these factors could adversely affect our rental income in future periods.

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Acquisitions and Dispositions

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we had acquisitions with an aggregate purchase price of \$439.5 million. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we completed dispositions for an aggregate gross sales price of \$82.9 million. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we completed acquisitions for an aggregate purchase price of \$397.8 million. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we completed acquisitions for an aggregate purchase price of \$294.9 million. The amount of any future acquisitions or dispositions could have a significant impact on our results of operations in future periods.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

As of December 31, 2014, we owned and operated approximately 14.8 million square feet of GLA, with a 92.0% leased rate (includes leases which have been executed, but which have not yet commenced) and a 91.4% occupancy rate. As of December 31, 2013, we owned and operated approximately 14.1 million square feet of GLA, with a 91.6% leased rate (includes leases which have been executed, but which have not yet commenced) and a 91.2% occupancy rate. As of December 31, 2012, we owned and operated approximately 12.6 million square feet of GLA, with a 91.1% leased rate (includes leases which have been executed, but which have not yet commenced) and a 90.6% occupancy rate. All explanations are applicable to both HTA and HTALP unless otherwise noted.

NOI and Same-Property Cash NOI

NOI increased \$33.7 million to \$258.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily due to the \$31.8 million of additional NOI from our 2013 and 2014 acquisitions, partially offset by a \$1.8 million decrease in NOI from our buildings disposed of by us during the year. NOI increased \$19.9 million to \$224.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to the \$19.2 million of additional NOI from our 2012 and 2013 acquisitions and the decrease in operating expenses as discussed below.

Same-Property Cash NOI increased \$6.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase was primarily the result of rent escalations, an increase in average occupancy and improved operating efficiencies. Same-Property Cash NOI increased \$5.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily the result of rent escalators and the decrease in property operating expenses as a result of operating efficiencies from the transition of additional properties to our in-house property management and leasing platform.

Rental Income

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, rental income was comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Contractual rental income	\$357,704	\$308,911	\$284,667
Straight-line rent and amortization of above/below market leases	7,692	6,418	7,716
Other operating revenue	4,175	3,714	2,957
Total	\$369,571	\$319,043	\$295,340

Contractual rental income increased \$48.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase was primarily due to \$44.4 million of additional contractual rental income from our 2013 and 2014 acquisitions and contractual rent increases, partially offset by a \$3.1 million decrease from our buildings disposed of by us during the year. For the year ended December 31, 2014, we entered into new and renewal leases of approximately 1.6 million square feet of GLA. The new and renewal leases commenced at an average starting annual base rent of \$20.75 per square foot of GLA compared to an average ending annual base rent of \$21.01 per square foot of GLA for expiring leases. Leases that expired in 2014 had rents that were generally at market rates. Generally, leasing concessions vary depending on lease type and term. For the year ended December 31, 2014, new leases had tenant improvements, leasing commissions and tenant concessions of \$19.51, \$4.14 and \$5.20 per square foot of GLA, respectively, compared to \$21.47, \$5.43 and \$3.63 per square foot of GLA, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013. Renewal leases had tenant improvements, leasing commissions and tenant concessions of

\$2.44, \$1.14 and \$1.08 per square foot of GLA, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$4.35, \$2.48 and \$1.50, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013.

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Contractual rental income increased \$24.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to \$26.3 million of additional contractual rental income from our 2012 and 2013 acquisitions and contractual rent increases, partially offset by the decrease in expense reimbursement revenue as a result of the decrease in rental expense as discussed below. For the year ended December 31, 2013, we entered into new and renewal leases of approximately 1.4 million square feet of GLA. The new and renewal leases commenced at an average starting annual base rent of \$21.19 per square foot of GLA compared to an average ending annual base rent of \$21.06 per square foot of GLA for expiring leases. Leases that expired in 2013 had rents that were generally at market rates. Generally, leasing concessions vary depending on lease type and term. For the year ended December 31, 2013, new leases had tenant improvements, leasing commissions and tenant concessions of \$21.47, \$5.43 and \$3.63 per square foot of GLA, respectively, compared to \$22.45, \$4.63 and \$3.96 per square foot of GLA, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012. Renewal leases had tenant improvements, leasing commissions and tenant concessions of \$4.35, \$2.48 and \$1.50 per square foot of GLA, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$3.44, \$1.52 and \$1.00, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Rental Expenses

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, rental expenses attributable to our properties were \$113.5 million, \$97.3 million and \$95.3 million, respectively. The increase in rental expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to 2013, was primarily due to \$15.7 million of additional rental expenses associated with our 2013 and 2014 acquisitions. The increase in rental expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 2012, was primarily due to \$8.7 million of additional rental expenses associated with our 2012 and 2013 acquisitions, partially offset by operating efficiencies as a result of the transition of additional properties to our in-house asset management platform.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, general and administrative expenses were \$24.9 million, \$24.4 million and \$21.7 million, respectively. General and administrative expenses include such costs as salaries, corporate overhead, professional fees, among other items.

Non-Traded REIT Expenses

The year ended December 31, 2012 was the last year we incurred non-traded REIT expenses due to our listing on the NYSE in June 2012. Upon the listing, all unvested awards were accelerated and the associated expense was recorded in listing expense. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, non-traded REIT expenses were \$0.0 million, \$0.0 million and \$4.3 million, respectively.

Acquisition-Related Expenses

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, acquisition-related expenses were \$9.5 million, \$7.5 million and \$8.8 million, respectively. The increase in acquisition-related expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to 2013, is primarily due to increased acquisition activity during 2014. The decrease in acquisition-related expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 2012, is primarily due to certain acquisition-related payments in 2012, partially offset by increased acquisition activity in 2013.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, depreciation and amortization expense was \$140.4 million, \$121.6 million and \$116.4 million, respectively. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense from year to year was primarily due to the increase in the size of our portfolio.

Listing Expenses

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, listing expenses were \$0.0 million, \$4.4 million and \$22.6 million. Listing expenses primarily included professional fees and share-based compensation expense associated with the LTIP awards that were granted in connection with the listing and the acceleration of equity awards as discussed above in non-traded REIT expenses. As result of the listing in June 2012, listing expenses were higher in 2012 than in 2013. We did not incur any listing expenses subsequent to March 31, 2013.

Interest Expense and Net Change in the Fair Value of Derivative Financial Instruments

Interest expense excluding the impact of the net change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments increased by \$5.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to 2013. The increase was primarily due to the

issuance of \$300.0 million of unsecured senior notes in June 2014, partially offset by the decreased interest rate on our Unsecured Credit Agreement as a result of the amendments executed during 2014. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the fair market value of our derivatives decreased \$2.9 million, compared to a net increase of \$10.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2013.

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Interest expense excluding the impact of the net change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments increased by \$7.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 2012. The increase was primarily due to the issuance of \$300.0 million of unsecured senior notes in March 2013, partially offset by the payoff of the \$125.5 million secured real estate term loan in March 2013. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the fair market value of our derivatives increased \$10.8 million, compared to a net decrease of \$7.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2012.

To achieve our objectives, we borrow at fixed rates and variable rates. We also enter into derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps, in order to mitigate our interest rate risk on a related financial instrument. We do not enter into derivative or interest rate transactions for speculative purposes. Derivatives not designated as hedges are not speculative and are used to manage our exposure to interest rate movements.

Gain on Sales of Real Estate

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we realized gains of \$27.9 million from the disposition of three portfolios of MOBs. We did not sell any properties during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2012, loss on extinguishment of debt was \$4.7 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, as a result of the early retirement of certain mortgage loans. There was no early retirement of mortgage loans during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

FFO and Normalized FFO

We compute FFO in accordance with the current standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"). NAREIT defines FFO, as net income or loss attributable to common stockholders/unitholders (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains or losses from sales of property and impairment write-downs of depreciable assets, plus depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. We present this non-GAAP financial measure because we consider it an important supplemental measure of our operating performance and believe it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of REITs. Historical cost accounting assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes ratably over time. Since real asset values have historically risen or fallen based on market conditions, many industry investors have considered the presentation of operating results for real estate companies that use historical cost accounting to be insufficient by themselves. Because FFO excludes depreciation and amortization unique to real estate, among other items, it provides a perspective not immediately apparent from net income or loss attributable to common stockholders/unitholders.

Our methodology for calculating FFO may be different from methods utilized by other REITs and, accordingly, may not be comparable to such other REITs. FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income or loss attributable to common stockholders/unitholders (computed in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of our financial performance or to cash flow from operating activities (computed in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of our liquidity, nor is it indicative of sufficient cash flow to fund all of our needs. FFO should be reviewed in connection with other GAAP measurements.

We also compute Normalized FFO, which excludes from FFO (i) acquisition-related expenses, (ii) listing expenses, (iii) net gain or loss on change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments, (iv) transitional expenses, (v) gain or loss on extinguishment of debt, (vi) noncontrolling income or loss from partnership units included in diluted shares (only applicable to HTA) and (vii) other normalizing items. We present this non-GAAP financial measure because it allows for the comparison of our operating performance to other REITs and between periods on a consistent basis. Our methodology for calculating Normalized FFO may be different from the methods utilized by other REITs and, accordingly, may not be comparable to other REITs. Normalized FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income or loss attributable to common stockholders/unitholders (computed in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of our financial performance or to cash flow from operating activities (computed in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of our liquidity, nor is it indicative of sufficient cash flow to fund our needs. Normalized FFO should be reviewed in connection with other GAAP measurements.

The amounts included in the calculation of FFO and Normalized FFO are generally the same for HTALP and HTA, except for net income or loss attributable to common stockholders/unitholders, noncontrolling income or loss from partnership units included in diluted shares (only applicable to HTA) and the weighted average number of shares of HTA common stock or HTALP partnership units outstanding.

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The following is the reconciliation of HTA's FFO and Normalized FFO to net income or loss attributable to common stockholders for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$45,371	\$24,261	\$(24,424)
Depreciation and amortization expense	140,269	121,647	116,418
Gain on sales of real estate	(27,894)	—	—
FFO	\$157,746	\$145,908	\$91,994
Acquisition-related expenses	9,545	7,523	8,843
Listing expenses	—	4,405	22,573
Net (gain) loss on change in fair value of derivative financial instruments	2,870	(10,796)	7,667
Transitional expenses	—	—	2,197
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	4,663	—	1,886
Noncontrolling income from partnership units included in diluted shares	490	371	16
Other normalizing items ⁽¹⁾	1,325	423	86
Normalized FFO	\$176,639	\$147,834	\$135,262
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per diluted share ⁽²⁾	\$0.37	\$0.21	\$(0.22)
FFO adjustments per diluted share, net ⁽²⁾	0.93	1.06	1.05
FFO per diluted share ⁽²⁾	\$1.30	\$1.27	\$0.83
Normalized FFO adjustments per diluted share, net ⁽²⁾	0.16	0.02	0.38
Normalized FFO per diluted share ⁽²⁾	\$1.46	\$1.29	\$1.21
Weighted average number of diluted common shares outstanding ⁽²⁾	121,168	114,970	111,357

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2014, other normalizing items primarily include the write-off of deferred financing costs related to refinancing our Unsecured Credit Agreement.

(2) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014. The following is the reconciliation of HTALP's FFO and Normalized FFO to net income or loss attributable to common unitholders for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands, except per unit data):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$45,861	\$24,633	\$(24,408)
Depreciation and amortization expense	140,269	121,647	116,418
Gain on sales of real estate	(27,894)	—	—
FFO	\$158,236	\$146,280	\$92,010
Acquisition-related expenses	9,545	7,523	8,843
Listing expenses	—	4,405	22,573
Net (gain) loss on change in fair value of derivative financial instruments	2,870	(10,796)	7,667
Transitional expenses	—	—	2,197
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	4,663	—	1,886
Other normalizing items ⁽¹⁾	1,325	423	86
Normalized FFO	\$176,639	\$147,835	\$135,262
	\$0.38	\$0.21	\$(0.22)

Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders per diluted unit ⁽²⁾			
FFO adjustments per diluted unit, net ⁽²⁾	0.92	1.06	1.04
FFO per diluted unit ⁽²⁾	\$1.30	\$1.27	\$0.82
Normalized FFO adjustments per diluted unit, net ⁽²⁾	0.16	0.01	0.38
Normalized FFO per diluted unit ⁽²⁾	\$1.46	\$1.28	\$1.20
Weighted average number of diluted common units outstanding ⁽²⁾	121,340	115,565	112,341

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2014, other normalizing items primarily include the write-off of deferred financing costs related to refinancing our Unsecured Credit Agreement.

(2) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

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NOI, Cash NOI and Same-Property Cash NOI

NOI is a non-GAAP financial measure that is defined as net income or loss (computed in accordance with GAAP) before (i) general and administrative expenses, (ii) non-traded REIT expenses, (iii) acquisition-related expenses, (iv) depreciation and amortization expense, (v) listing expenses, (vi) interest expense and net change in fair value of derivative financial instruments, (vii) gain or loss on sales of real estate, (viii) gain or loss on extinguishment of debt, and (ix) other income or expense. We believe that NOI provides an accurate measure of the operating performance of our operating assets because NOI excludes certain items that are not associated with the management of our properties. Additionally, we believe that NOI is a widely accepted measure of comparative operating performance of REITs. However, our use of the term NOI may not be comparable to that of other REITs as they may have different methodologies for computing this amount. NOI should not be considered as an alternative to net income or loss (computed in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of our financial performance. NOI should be reviewed in connection with other GAAP measurements.

Cash NOI is a non-GAAP financial measure which excludes from NOI (i) straight-line rent adjustments, (ii) amortization of below and above market leases and (iii) lease termination fees. We believe that Cash NOI provides another measurement of the operating performance of our operating assets. Additionally, we believe that Cash NOI is a widely accepted measure of comparative operating performance of REITs. However, our use of the term Cash NOI may not be comparable to that of other REITs as they may have different methodologies for computing this amount. Cash NOI should not be considered as an alternative to net income or loss (computed in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of our financial performance. Cash NOI should be reviewed in connection with other GAAP measurements. To facilitate the comparison of Cash NOI between periods, we calculate comparable amounts for a subset of our owned properties referred to as "Same-Property." Same-Property Cash NOI excludes properties which have not been owned and operated during the entire span of all periods presented or are intended to be sold in the near term, notes receivable interest income and certain non-routine items. Same-Property Cash NOI should not be considered as an alternative to net income or loss (computed in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of our financial performance. Same-Property Cash NOI should be reviewed in connection with other GAAP measurements.

The following is the reconciliation of HTA's and HTALP's NOI, Cash NOI and Same-Property Cash NOI to net income or loss for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net income (loss)	\$45,994	\$24,684	\$(24,368)
General and administrative expenses	24,947	24,448	21,741
Non-traded REIT expenses	—	—	4,340
Acquisition-related expenses	9,545	7,523	8,843
Depreciation and amortization expense	140,432	121,647	116,418
Listing expenses	—	4,405	22,573
Interest expense and net change in fair value of derivative financial instruments	60,359	41,620	52,993
Gain on sales of real estate	(27,894)) —	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	4,663	—	1,886
Other income	(49)	) (42)	) (89)
NOI	\$257,997	\$224,285	\$204,337
Straight-line rent adjustments, net	(8,106)	) (6,553)	) (7,857)
Amortization of below and above market leases, net	2,553	2,118	2,203
Lease termination fees	(48)) (36)) (114)
Cash NOI	\$252,396	\$219,814	\$198,569

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The following is the reconciliation of HTA's and HTALP's Same-Property Cash NOI to Cash NOI for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash NOI	\$252,396	\$219,814
Notes receivable interest income	(1,563)	(2,267)
Non Same-Property Cash NOI	(44,797)	(17,550)
Same-Property Cash NOI ⁽¹⁾	\$206,036	\$199,997

(1) Same-Property includes 256 buildings for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The following is the reconciliation of HTA's and HTALP's Same-Property Cash NOI to Cash NOI for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Cash NOI	\$219,814	\$198,569
Notes receivable interest income	(2,267)	(4,164)
Non Same-Property Cash NOI	(37,355)	(19,303)
Same-Property Cash NOI ⁽¹⁾	\$180,192	\$175,102

(1) Same-Property includes 239 buildings for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of cash include (i) cash flow from operations, (ii) borrowings under our Unsecured Credit Agreement, and (iii) proceeds from the issuances of debt and equity securities. During the next 12 months our primary uses of cash are expected to include (i) acquisitions of MOB's and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry, (ii) capital expenditures, (iii) the payment of operating expenses, (iv) debt service payments including principal payments, and (v) paying dividends to our stockholders. We anticipate cash flow from operations, restricted cash and reserve accounts and our Unsecured Credit Agreement, if needed, will be sufficient to fund our operating expenses, capital expenditures and dividends to stockholders. Acquisitions and maturing indebtedness may require funds from the issuance of debt and/or equity securities.

As of December 31, 2014, we had liquidity of \$868.9 million, including \$858.5 million available on our Unsecured Credit Agreement (includes the impact of \$5.5 million of outstanding letters of credit) and \$10.4 million of cash and cash equivalents. Subsequent to December 31, 2014, HTA executed an amendment to the Unsecured Credit Agreement which added an additional lender and increased the amount available under the unsecured revolving credit facility by \$50.0 million to a total of \$850.0 million. The other existing terms of the Unsecured Credit Agreement were unchanged.

In November 2013, HTA commenced an at-the-market ("ATM") offering with an aggregate sales price of up to \$300.0 million of its common stock. The ATM offering program was amended in February 2014, primarily to add sales agents to the program. Additionally, as of December 31, 2014, \$256.6 million was available for issuance under our ATM program. In addition, we had unencumbered properties with a gross book value of \$2.5 billion. The unencumbered properties may be used as collateral to secure additional financings in future periods or refinance our current debt as it becomes due. Our ability to raise funds from future debt and equity issuances is dependent on our investment grade credit ratings, general economic and market conditions and our operating performance. In May 2014, Standard & Poor's upgraded our investment grade credit rating to BBB, with a stable outlook.

When we acquire a property, we prepare a capital plan that contemplates the estimated capital needs of that investment. In addition to operating expenses, capital needs may also include costs of refurbishment, tenant improvements or other major capital expenditures. The capital plan for each investment will be adjusted through ongoing, regular reviews of our portfolio or as necessary to respond to unanticipated additional capital needs. As of December 31, 2014, we estimate that our expenditures for capital improvements for 2015 will range from \$15 million to \$25 million depending on leasing activity. As of December 31, 2014, we had \$10.6 million of restricted cash and

reserve accounts for such capital expenditures. We cannot provide assurance, however, that we will not exceed these estimated expenditure levels.

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If we experience lower occupancy levels, reduced rental rates, reduced revenues as a result of asset sales, or increased capital expenditures and leasing costs compared to historical levels due to competitive market conditions for new and renewal leases, the effect would be a reduction of net cash provided by operating activities. If such a reduction of net cash provided by operating activities is realized, we may have a cash flow deficit in subsequent periods. Our estimate of net cash available is based on various assumptions which are difficult to predict, including the levels of our leasing activity and related leasing costs. Any changes in these assumptions could impact our financial results and our ability to fund working capital and unanticipated cash needs.

Cash Flows

The following is a summary of our cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	Change
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	\$18,081	\$15,956	\$2,125
Net cash provided by operating activities	168,499	147,824	20,675
Net cash used in investing activities	(259,702)	(374,700)	114,998
Net cash provided by financing activities	83,535	229,001	(145,466)
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$10,413	\$18,081	\$(7,668)

Net cash provided by operating activities increased in 2014 primarily due to the impact of our acquisitions. We anticipate cash flows from operating activities to increase as a result of contractual rent increases and continued leasing activity in our existing portfolio and as we continue to acquire more properties.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, net cash used in investing activities primarily related to the acquisition of real estate operating properties of \$307.3 million (excludes assumption of secured mortgage debt) and capital expenditures of \$29.0 million, partially offset by proceeds from the sale of real estate of \$78.9 million and proceeds from the collection of real estate notes receivable of \$28.5 million. For the year ended December 31, 2013, net cash used in investing activities primarily related to the acquisition of real estate operating properties of \$340.3 million and capital expenditures of \$25.4 million. We anticipate cash flows used in investing activities to increase as we continue to acquire more properties.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, net cash provided by financing activities primarily related to net proceeds from the issuance of unsecured senior notes of \$297.6 million and the net proceeds of shares of common stock issued of \$152.0 million, partially offset by dividends to holders of our common stock of \$137.2 million, payments on our mortgage and term loans of \$192.2 million and net payments on our unsecured revolving credit facility of \$19.0 million. For the year ended December 31, 2013, net cash provided by financing activities primarily related to net proceeds from the issuance of unsecured senior notes of \$297.6 million and the net proceeds of shares of common stock issued through our prior ATM program of \$240.7 million, partially offset by payments on our secured real estate term loan and mortgage loans of \$157.0 million, net payments on our unsecured revolving credit facility of \$17.0 million and dividends to holders of our common stock of \$129.4 million.

Dividends

The amount of dividends HTA pays to its stockholders is determined by its Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, and is dependent on a number of factors, including funds available, our financial condition, capital expenditure requirements and annual dividend distribution requirements needed to maintain our status as a REIT under the Code. HTA has paid dividends monthly or quarterly since February 2007, and if our investments produce sufficient cash flow, we expect to continue to pay dividends to our stockholders. Because our cash available for dividend distributions in any year may be less than 90% of our taxable income for the year, we may obtain the necessary funds through borrowings, issuing new securities or selling assets to pay out enough of our taxable income to satisfy our dividend distribution requirement. HTA's organizational documents do not establish a limit on dividends that may constitute a return of capital for federal income tax purposes. The dividend HTA pays to its stockholders is equal to the distributions received from HTALP in accordance with the terms of HTALP's partnership agreement. In July 2014, HTA's Board of Directors determined that it was in the best interest of its stockholders to increase the quarterly dividends to an annualized rate of \$1.16 per share, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split. It is HTA's intention to continue to pay dividends. However, HTA's Board of Directors may reduce our dividend rate and HTA cannot

guarantee the timing and amount of dividends that it may pay in the future, if any.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, HTA paid cash dividends of \$137.2 million. In January 2015, HTA paid cash dividends of \$36.3 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2014. On February 17, 2015, HTA's Board of Directors authorized a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.29 per share to be paid on April 2, 2015 to stockholders of record on March 27, 2015.

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Financing

We have historically maintained a low leveraged balance sheet and intend to continue to maintain this structure over the long run. However, our total leverage may fluctuate on a short term basis as we execute our business strategy. As of December 31, 2014, our leverage ratio of debt to capitalization was 29.2%.

As of December 31, 2014, we had debt outstanding of \$1.4 billion and the weighted average interest rate was 3.76% per annum, inclusive of the impact of our interest rate swaps. The following is a summary of our unsecured and secured debt. See Note 8 to our accompanying consolidated financial statements, for a further discussion of our debt.

Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2014, \$758.5 million was available on our unsecured revolving credit facility. Our unsecured revolving credit facility matures in January 2020. Subsequent to December 31, 2014, HTA executed an amendment to the Unsecured Credit Agreement which added an additional lender and increased the amount available under the unsecured revolving credit facility by \$50.0 million to total of \$850.0 million. The other existing terms of the Unsecured Credit Agreement were unchanged.

Unsecured Term Loans

As of December 31, 2014, we had \$355.0 million of unsecured term loans outstanding comprised of a \$200.0 million term loan under our Unsecured Credit Agreement and a \$155.0 million term loan, both maturing in 2019. The \$200.0 million term loan includes a one-year extension, at the option of the borrower, subject to certain conditions. In November 2014, we repaid \$100.0 million of the unsecured term loan under our Unsecured Credit Agreement. We may re-borrow the \$100.0 million repaid through May 2015.

Unsecured Senior Notes

In June 2014, we issued \$300.0 million of unsecured senior notes that mature in July 2021. In addition, we have \$300.0 million of unsecured senior notes that mature in April 2023.

Mortgage Loans

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we made payments of \$92.2 million on our mortgage loans and we have \$73.9 million of principal payments due in 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we assumed mortgage loans with a fair value of \$107.7 million as part of our acquisitions.

Commitments and Contingencies

See Note 10 to our accompanying consolidated financial statements for a further discussion of our commitments and contingencies.

Debt Service Requirements

We are required by the terms of our applicable loan documents to meet certain financial covenants, such as minimum net worth and liquidity, and reporting requirements, among others. As of December 31, 2014, we believe that we were in compliance with all such covenants and we are not aware of any covenants that it is reasonably likely that we would not be able to meet.

Contractual Obligations

The table below presents our obligations and commitments to make future payments under our debt obligations and lease agreements as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	Payment Due by Period				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years	
Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$73,857	\$187,096	\$379,697	\$772,223	\$1,412,873
Interest ⁽²⁾	49,970	95,824	79,522	68,575	293,891
Ground lease and other operating lease obligations	4,826	9,730	9,888	303,097	327,541
Total	\$128,653	\$292,650	\$469,107	\$1,143,895	\$2,034,305

(1) The table does not reflect the one year extension on \$200.0 million of our debt that matures in 2019.

(2) Interest on variable rate debt is calculated using the forward rates in effect at December 31, 2014 and excludes the impact of our interest rate swaps.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of and during the year ended December 31, 2014, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Inflation

We are exposed to inflation risk as income from future long-term leases is the primary source of our cash flows from operations. There are provisions in the majority of our tenant leases that protect us from the impact of normal inflation. These provisions include rent escalations, reimbursement billings for operating expense pass-through charges and real estate tax and insurance reimbursements on a per square foot allowance. However, due to the long-term nature of our leases, among other factors, the leases may not reset frequently enough to cover inflation.

Federal Income Tax Changes and Updates for Incorporation in Existing Registration Statements

The following discussion updates the disclosures under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the prospectus dated December 21, 2012 contained in our Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed with the SEC on December 21, 2012 and in our other registration statements into which this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated by reference.

The second paragraph of the section captioned “Investments in Certain Debt Instruments” is replaced in its entirety with the following:

“If the outstanding principal balance of a mortgage loan exceeds the fair market value of the real property securing the loan at the time we commit to acquire the loan, or agree to modify the loan in a manner that is treated as an acquisition of a new loan for U.S. federal income tax purposes (such fair market value is referred to as the “loan value” of the real property), then a portion of such loan may not be a qualifying real estate asset. Under current law it is not clear how to determine what portion of such a loan will be treated as a qualifying real estate asset. The Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) has stated that it will not challenge a REITs treatment of a loan as being in part a real estate asset if the REIT treats the loan as being a real estate asset in an amount that is equal to the lesser of the fair market value of the loan and the greater of the current value of the real property securing the loan, or the loan value of the real property securing the loan.”

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk includes risks that arise from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that affect market sensitive instruments. In pursuing our business plan, we believe the primary market risk to which we have exposure to is interest rate risk.

We are exposed to the effects of interest rate changes on our variable rate debt. Interest rate changes on our fixed rate debt will generally not affect our future earnings or cash flows unless such instruments mature or are otherwise terminated. Our interest rate risk is monitored using a variety of techniques. In order to mitigate our interest rate risk, we enter into derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps and caps. To the extent we enter into such derivative financial instruments, we are exposed to credit risk and market risk. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes us, which creates credit risk for us. When the fair value of a derivative contract is negative, we owe the counterparty and, therefore, it does not possess credit risk. It is our policy to enter into these transactions with what we believe are high quality counterparties, including those with whom we have a lending relationship. We believe the likelihood of realized losses from counterparty non-performance is remote. We manage the market risk associated with interest rate swaps or caps by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken. We do not enter into derivative or interest rate transactions for speculative purposes.

We have, and may in the future enter into, derivative instruments for which we have not and may not elect hedge accounting treatment. Because we have not elected to apply hedge accounting treatment to these derivatives, the gains or losses resulting from their mark-to-market at the end of each reporting period are recognized as an increase or decrease in interest expense in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

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The table below presents, as of December 31, 2014, the principal amounts of our fixed and variable debt and the weighted average interest rates excluding the impact of interest rate swaps by year of expected maturity to evaluate the expected cash flows and sensitivity to interest rate changes (in thousands, except interest rates):

	Expected Maturity Date						Total	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter		
Fixed rate debt	\$73,311	\$69,461	\$116,412	\$14,195	\$9,025	\$709,995	\$992,399	
Weighted average interest rate on fixed rate debt (per annum)	5.38	% 5.49	% 5.92	% 6.23	% 5.63	% 3.84	% 4.36	%
Variable rate debt	\$546	\$589	\$634	\$684	\$355,793	\$62,228	\$420,474	
Weighted average interest rate on variable rate debt based on forward rates in effect as of December 31, 2014 (per annum)	1.63	% 2.27	% 3.13	% 3.65	% 3.73	% 3.70	% 1.53	%

Our total debt was \$1.4 billion as of December 31, 2014. We had fixed and variable rate debt with interest rates ranging from 1.22% to 12.75% per annum and a weighted average interest rate of 3.52% per annum as of December 31, 2014, excluding the impact of interest rate swaps. We had \$992.4 million (excluding net premium/discount) of fixed rate debt, or 70% of total debt, at a weighted average interest rate of 4.36% per annum, and \$420.5 million (excluding net premium/discount) of variable rate debt, or 30% of total debt, at a weighted average interest rate of 1.53% per annum as of December 31, 2014, excluding the impact of interest rate swaps. The increase in our fixed rate debt is primarily due to the \$300.0 million of unsecured senior notes issued in June 2014, while the decrease in our variable rate debt is primarily due to the \$100.0 million of unsecured term loan repaid in November 2014.

As of December 31, 2014, the fair value of our fixed rate debt was \$1.0 billion and the fair value of our variable rate debt was \$432.9 million based upon prevailing market rates as of December 31, 2014.

As of December 31, 2014, we had interest rate swaps outstanding that effectively fix \$281.9 million of our variable rate debt. Including the impact of these interest rate swaps, the effective rate on our variable rate and total debt is 2.34% and 3.76% per annum, respectively.

In addition to changes in interest rates, the value of our future properties is subject to fluctuations based on changes in local and regional economic conditions and changes in the creditworthiness of tenants, which may affect our ability to refinance our debt if necessary.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See the disclosure listed at Item 15 - Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2).

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

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Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Healthcare Trust of America, Inc.

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. HTA maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its reports pursuant to the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including HTA's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

As of December 31, 2014, an evaluation was conducted by HTA under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including HTA's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of HTA's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on this evaluation, HTA's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that its disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2014.

(b) Management's report on internal control over financial reporting. HTA's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of HTA's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, HTA conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria in the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on this evaluation, HTA's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that HTA's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2014.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, independently assessed the effectiveness of HTA's internal control over financial reporting. Deloitte & Touche LLP has issued a report, which is included at the end of Item 9A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(c) Changes in internal control over financial reporting. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2014, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, HTA's internal control over financial reporting.

Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. HTALP maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its reports pursuant to the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including HTA's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

As of December 31, 2014, an evaluation was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of management, including HTA's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of HTALP's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on this evaluation, HTA's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that HTALP's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2014.

(b) Management's report on internal control over financial reporting. HTALP's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including HTA's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, HTALP conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria in the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by COSO. Based on this evaluation, HTALP's management, including HTA's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that HTALP's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2014.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of HTALP's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, pursuant to rules of the SEC applicable to "non-accelerated filers."

(c) Changes in internal control over financial reporting. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2014, that have materially affected, or are reasonably

likely to materially affect, HTALP's internal control over financial reporting.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Healthcare Trust of America, Inc.
Scottsdale, Arizona

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014 of the Company and our report dated February 23, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedules.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Phoenix, Arizona
February 23, 2015

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Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this Item 10 is incorporated by reference to the material under the headings “Proposal 1: Election of Directors,” “Executive Officers,” “Corporate Governance,” and “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance,” in HTA’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which it will file with the SEC no later than April 30, 2015.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item 11 is incorporated by reference to the material under the headings “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Compensation Committee Report,” and “Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers” in HTA’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which it will file with the SEC no later than April 30, 2015.

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

The information required by this Item 12 is incorporated by reference to the material under the headings “Equity Compensation Plans” and “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in HTA’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which it will file with the SEC no later than April 30, 2015.

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

The information required by this Item 13 is incorporated by reference to the material under the heading “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions” in HTA’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which it will file with the SEC no later than April 30, 2015.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item 14 is incorporated by reference to the material under the heading “Relationship with Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm: Audit and Non-Audit Fees” in HTA’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which it will file with the SEC no later than April 30, 2015.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

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(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules:	
Financial Statement Schedules of Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. and Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP	
<u>Valuation and Qualifying Accounts (Schedule II)</u>	<u>89</u>
<u>Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Schedule III)</u>	<u>90</u>
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All other schedules have been omitted because they are inapplicable.	
(a)(3) Exhibits:	
The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index (following the signature section of this Annual Report) are incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.	
(b) Exhibits:	
See Item 15(a)(1) above.	
(c) Financial Statement Schedules:	
See Item 15(a)(2) above.	

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Healthcare Trust of America, Inc.
Scottsdale, Arizona

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 23, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Phoenix, Arizona

February 23, 2015

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP
Scottsdale, Arizona

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in partners' capital, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Phoenix, Arizona

February 23, 2015

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (In thousands, except share data)

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Real estate investments:		
Land	\$287,755	\$203,001
Building and improvements	2,665,777	2,358,071
Lease intangibles	419,288	411,857
	3,372,820	2,972,929
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(549,976	) (445,938
Real estate investments, net (\$80,419 and \$0 from consolidated VIEs, see Note 2)	2,822,844	2,526,991
Real estate notes receivable	—	28,520
Cash and cash equivalents	10,413	18,081
Restricted cash and escrow deposits	20,799	18,114
Receivables and other assets, net	144,106	110,285
Other intangibles, net	43,488	50,343
Total assets	\$3,041,650	\$2,752,334
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Debt	\$1,412,461	\$1,214,241
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	101,042	82,893
Derivative financial instruments - interest rate swaps	2,888	5,053
Security deposits, prepaid rent and other liabilities	32,687	35,339
Intangible liabilities, net	12,425	11,797
Total liabilities	1,561,503	1,349,323
Commitments and contingencies		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	3,726	3,262
Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	—	—
Class A common stock, \$0.01 par value; 1,000,000,000 shares authorized; 125,087,268 and 118,440,307 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively ⁽¹⁾	1,251	1,184
Additional paid-in capital ⁽¹⁾	2,281,932	2,128,082
Cumulative dividends in excess of earnings	(836,044	) (742,060
Total stockholders' equity	1,447,139	1,387,206
Noncontrolling interest	29,282	12,543
Total equity	1,476,421	1,399,749
Total liabilities and equity	\$3,041,650	\$2,752,334

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenues:			
Rental income	\$369,571	\$319,043	\$295,340
Interest income from real estate notes receivable	1,934	2,558	4,304
Total revenues	371,505	321,601	299,644
Expenses:			
Rental	113,508	97,316	95,307
General and administrative	24,947	24,448	21,741
Non-traded REIT	—	—	4,340
Acquisition-related	9,545	7,523	8,843
Depreciation and amortization	140,432	121,647	116,418
Listing	—	4,405	22,573
Total expenses	288,432	255,339	269,222
Income before other income (expense)	83,073	66,262	30,422
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense:			
Interest related to derivative financial instruments	(5,904	) (5,314	) (4,944
Net gain (loss) on change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments	(2,870	) 10,796	(7,667
Total interest related to derivative financial instruments, including net change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments	(8,774	) 5,482	(12,611
Interest related to debt	(51,585	) (47,102	) (40,382
Gain on sales of real estate	27,894	—	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	(4,663	) —	(1,886
Other income	49	42	89
Net income (loss)	\$45,994	\$24,684	\$(24,368)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests ⁽¹⁾	(623	) (423	) (56
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$45,371	\$24,261	\$(24,424)
Earnings (losses) per common share - basic: ⁽²⁾			
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$0.38	\$0.21	\$(0.22)
Earnings (losses) per common share - diluted: ⁽²⁾			
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$0.37	\$0.21	\$(0.22)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding: ⁽²⁾			
Basic	119,904	114,038	111,357
Diluted	121,168	114,970	111,357

(1) Includes amounts attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests.

(2) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(In thousands)

	Common Stock Issued ⁽¹⁾			Par Value ⁽¹⁾	Additional Paid-In Capital ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative Dividends in Excess of Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
	Common Stock	Class A	Class B						
Balance as of December 31, 2011	114,246	—	—	\$ 1,142	\$ 2,033,447	\$ (467,249)	\$ 1,567,340	\$—	\$ 1,567,340
Share-based award transactions, net	313	166	6	5	6,959	—	6,964	10,444	17,408
Issuance of common stock under the DRIP	1,681	—	—	17	31,899	—	31,916	—	31,916
Repurchase and cancellation of common stock	(1,535)	(7,479)	(72)	(90)	(185,396)	—	(185,486)	—	(185,486)
Conversion	(114,705)	57,356	57,349	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends (\$1.275 per common share) ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	(142,044)	(142,044)	(115)	(142,159)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(24,424)	(24,424)	—	(24,424)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	—	50,043	57,283	1,074	1,886,909	(633,717)	1,254,266	10,329	1,264,595
Issuance of common stock	—	10,937	—	109	239,225	—	239,334	—	239,334
Share-based award transactions, net	—	211	(8)	2	2,469	76	2,547	3,177	5,724
Repurchase and cancellation of common stock	—	(26)	—	(1)	(521)	—	(522)	—	(522)
Conversion	—	57,275	(57,275)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends (\$1.150 per common share) ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	(132,680)	(132,680)	(1,304)	(133,984)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	24,261	24,261	341	24,602
	—	118,440	—	1,184	2,128,082	(742,060)	1,387,206	12,543	1,399,749

Balance as of December 31, 2013													
Issuance of common stock	—	6,371	—	64	151,950	—	152,014	—	152,014				
Issuance of operating partnership units in connection with acquisitions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,960	16,960				
Share-based award transactions, net	—	263	—	3	4,380	—	4,383	—	4,383				
Repurchase and cancellation of common stock	—	(48)	—	(1)	(1,055)	—	(1,056)		
Redemption of noncontrolling interest and other	—	61	—	1	(1,425)	—	(1,424)	995	(429)	
Dividends (\$1.155 per common share) (1)	—	—	—	—	—	(139,355)	(139,355)	(1,655)	(141,010)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	45,371	45,371	439	45,810				
Balance as of December 31, 2014	—	125,087	—	\$1,251	\$2,281,932	\$(836,044)	\$1,447,139	\$29,282	\$1,476,421				

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$45,994	\$24,684	\$(24,368)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and other	137,188	119,904	114,575
Share-based compensation expense	4,383	5,648	17,408
Bad debt expense	312	453	1,064
Gain on sales of real estate	(27,894)	—	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	4,663	—	—
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments	2,870	(10,796)	7,667
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables and other assets, net	(9,252)	(15,931)	(4,765)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,262	14,789	2,684
Security deposits, prepaid rent and other liabilities	(2,027)	9,073	2,520
Net cash provided by operating activities	168,499	147,824	116,785
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of real estate operating properties	(307,271)	(340,307)	(257,386)
Acquisition of note receivable	(11,924)	—	—
Proceeds from sales of real estate	78,854	—	—
Capital expenditures	(29,037)	(25,382)	(22,909)
Collection of real estate notes receivable	28,520	—	—
Issuance of real estate notes receivable	—	(8,520)	—
Restricted cash, escrow deposits and other assets	(18,844)	(491)	(4,830)
Release of restricted cash	—	—	580
Real estate deposits paid	—	—	(3,810)
Real estate deposits used	—	—	4,810
Net cash used in investing activities	(259,702)	(374,700)	(283,545)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from unsecured senior notes	297,615	297,558	—
Borrowings on unsecured revolving credit facility	294,000	158,000	360,000
Payments on unsecured revolving credit facility	(313,000)	(175,000)	(288,000)
Borrowings on unsecured term loans	—	—	455,000
Payments on unsecured term loans	(100,000)	—	—
Payments on secured real estate term loan and mortgage loans	(92,236)	(156,963)	(128,601)
Deferred financing costs	(12,112)	(3,651)	(6,436)
Derivative financial instrument termination payments	(1,675)	(1,195)	—
Security deposits	(1,025)	1,225	765
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	152,014	240,657	—
Repurchase and cancellation of common stock	(1,056)	(522)	(182,602)
Payment of offering costs	—	—	(2,884)
Dividends	(137,158)	(129,360)	(93,273)
Payment on earnout liability	—	(92)	(328)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest of limited partners	(1,832)	(1,656)	(416)
Net cash provided by financing activities	83,535	229,001	113,225

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Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(7,668) 2,125	(53,535)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	18,081	15,956	69,491	
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$10,413	\$18,081	\$15,956	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except unit data)

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Real estate investments:		
Land	\$287,755	\$203,001
Building and improvements	2,665,777	2,358,071
Lease intangibles	419,288	411,857
	3,372,820	2,972,929
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(549,976	) (445,938
Real estate investments, net (\$80,419 and \$0 from consolidated VIEs, see Note 2)	2,822,844	2,526,991
Real estate notes receivable	—	28,520
Cash and cash equivalents	10,413	18,081
Restricted cash and escrow deposits	20,799	18,114
Receivables and other assets, net	144,106	110,285
Other intangibles, net	43,488	50,343
Total assets	\$3,041,650	\$2,752,334
LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL		
Liabilities:		
Debt	\$1,412,461	\$1,214,241
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	101,042	82,893
Derivative financial instruments - interest rate swaps	2,888	5,053
Security deposits, prepaid rent and other liabilities	32,687	35,339
Intangible liabilities, net	12,425	11,797
Total liabilities	1,561,503	1,349,323
Commitments and contingencies		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	3,726	1,717
Partners' Capital:		
Limited partners' capital, 2,154,942 and 1,526,459 units issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively ⁽¹⁾	29,012	13,818
General partners' capital, 125,087,268 and 118,440,307 units issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively ⁽¹⁾	1,447,409	1,387,476
Total partners' capital	1,476,421	1,401,294
Total liabilities and partners' capital	\$3,041,650	\$2,752,334

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 (In thousands, except per unit data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenues:			
Rental income	\$369,571	\$319,043	\$295,340
Interest income from real estate notes receivable	1,934	2,558	4,304
Total revenues	371,505	321,601	299,644
Expenses:			
Rental	113,508	97,316	95,307
General and administrative	24,947	24,448	21,741
Non-traded REIT	—	—	4,340
Acquisition-related	9,545	7,523	8,843
Depreciation and amortization	140,432	121,647	116,418
Listing	—	4,405	22,573
Total expenses	288,432	255,339	269,222
Income before other income (expense)	83,073	66,262	30,422
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense:			
Interest related to derivative financial instruments	(5,904	) (5,314	) (4,944
Net gain (loss) on change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments	(2,870	) 10,796	(7,667
Total interest related to derivative financial instruments, including net change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments	(8,774	) 5,482	(12,611
Interest related to debt	(51,585	) (47,102	) (40,382
Gain on sales of real estate	27,894	—	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	(4,663	) —	(1,886
Other income	49	42	89
Net income (loss)	\$45,994	\$24,684	\$(24,368)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests ⁽¹⁾	(133	) (51	) (40
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$45,861	\$24,633	\$(24,408)
Earnings (losses) per common unit - basic: ⁽²⁾			
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$0.38	\$0.21	\$(0.22)
Earnings (losses) per common unit - diluted: ⁽²⁾			
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$0.38	\$0.21	\$(0.22)
Weighted average number of common units outstanding: ⁽²⁾			
Basic	121,340	115,565	112,341
Diluted	121,340	115,565	112,341

(1) Includes amounts attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests.

(2) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PARTNERS' CAPITAL
 (In thousands)

	General Partners' Capital		Limited Partners' Capital		Total Partners' Capital
	Units ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Units ⁽¹⁾	Amount	
Balance as of December 31, 2011	114,246	\$ 1,567,510	78	\$ 1,417	\$ 1,568,927
Issuance of units under the DRIP	1,681	31,916	—	—	31,916
Redemptions of general partner units	(9,086	) (185,486	) —	—	(185,486
Share-based award transactions, net	485	6,964	1,450	10,444	17,408
Distributions (\$1.275 per common unit) ⁽¹⁾	—	(141,944	) —	(214	) (142,158
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	—	(24,424	) —	16	(24,408
Balance as of December 31, 2012	107,326	1,254,536	1,528	11,663	1,266,199
Issuance of general partner units	10,937	239,334	—	—	239,334
Share-based award transactions, net	203	2,547	(1	) 3,177	5,724
Redemptions of general partner units	(26	) (522	) —	—	(522
Distributions (\$1.150 per common unit) ⁽¹⁾	—	(132,680	) —	(1,394	) (134,074
Net income attributable to common unitholders	—	24,261	—	372	24,633
Balance as of December 31, 2013	118,440	1,387,476	1,527	13,818	1,401,294
Issuance of general partner units	6,371	152,014	—	—	152,014
Issuance of limited partner units in connection with acquisitions	—	—	692	16,960	16,960
Share-based award transactions, net	263	4,383	(3	) —	4,383
Redemptions of general partner units	(48	) (1,056	) —	—	(1,056
Redemption of limited partner units and other	61	(1,424	) (61	) (601	) (2,025
Distributions (\$1.155 per common unit) ⁽¹⁾	—	(139,355	) —	(1,655	) (141,010
Net income attributable to common unitholders	—	45,371	—	490	45,861
Balance as of December 31, 2014	125,087	\$ 1,447,409	2,155	\$ 29,012	\$ 1,476,421

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$45,994	\$24,684	\$(24,368)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and other	137,188	119,904	114,575
Share-based compensation expense	4,383	5,648	17,408
Bad debt expense	312	453	1,064
Gain on sales of real estate	(27,894)	—	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	4,663	—	—
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments	2,870	(10,796)	7,667
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables and other assets, net	(9,252)	(15,931)	(4,765)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,262	14,789	2,684
Security deposits, prepaid rent and other liabilities	(2,027)	9,073	2,520
Net cash provided by operating activities	168,499	147,824	116,785
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of real estate operating properties	(307,271)	(340,307)	(257,386)
Acquisition of note receivable	(11,924)	—	—
Proceeds from sales of real estate	78,854	—	—
Capital expenditures	(29,037)	(25,382)	(22,909)
Collection of real estate notes receivable	28,520	—	—
Issuance of real estate notes receivable	—	(8,520)	—
Restricted cash, escrow deposits and other assets	(18,844)	(491)	(4,830)
Release of restricted cash	—	—	580
Real estate deposits paid	—	—	(3,810)
Real estate deposits used	—	—	4,810
Net cash used in investing activities	(259,702)	(374,700)	(283,545)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from unsecured senior notes	297,615	297,558	—
Borrowings on unsecured revolving credit facility	294,000	158,000	360,000
Payments on unsecured revolving credit facility	(313,000)	(175,000)	(288,000)
Borrowings on unsecured term loans	—	—	455,000
Payments on unsecured term loans	(100,000)	—	—
Payments on secured real estate term loan and mortgage loans	(92,236)	(156,963)	(128,601)
Deferred financing costs	(12,112)	(3,651)	(6,436)
Derivative financial instrument termination payments	(1,675)	(1,195)	—
Security deposits	(1,025)	1,225	765
Proceeds from issuance of general partner units, net	152,014	240,657	—
Repurchase and cancellation of general partner units	(1,056)	(522)	(182,602)
Payment of offering costs	—	—	(2,884)
Distributions to general partner	(137,158)	(129,360)	(93,273)
Payment on earnout liability	—	(92)	(328)
Distributions to limited partners and redeemable noncontrolling interests	(1,832)	(1,656)	(416)

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Net cash provided by financing activities	83,535	229,001	113,225	
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(7,668) 2,125	(53,535)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	18,081	15,956	69,491	
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$10,413	\$18,081	\$15,956	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC. AND HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise the use of the words “we,” “us” or “our” refers to Healthcare Trust of America, Inc. and Healthcare Trust of America Holdings, LP, collectively.

1. Organization and Description of Business

HTA, a Maryland corporation, and HTALP, a Delaware limited partnership, were incorporated or formed, as applicable, on April 20, 2006. HTA operates as a REIT and is the general partner of HTALP, which is the operating partnership. As of December 31, 2014, HTA owned a 98.5% partnership interest and other limited partners, including some of HTA’s directors, executive officers and their affiliates, owned the remaining partnership interest (including the LTIP units) in HTALP. As the sole general partner of HTALP, HTA has the full, exclusive and complete responsibility for HTALP’s day-to-day management and control. HTA operates in an umbrella partnership REIT structure in which HTALP and its subsidiaries hold substantially all of the assets. HTA’s only material asset is its ownership of partnership interests of HTALP. As a result, HTA does not conduct business itself, other than acting as the sole general partner of HTALP, issuing public equity from time to time and guaranteeing certain debts of HTALP. HTALP conducts the operations of the business and issues publicly-traded debt, but has no publicly-traded equity. HTA is one of the largest publicly-traded REITs focused on MOBs in the U.S. based on GLA. We are primarily focused on acquiring, owning and operating high quality MOBs that are predominantly located on the campuses of, or aligned with, nationally or regionally recognized healthcare systems. In addition, we have strong industry relationships, a stable and diversified tenant mix and an extensive and active acquisition network. Our primary objective is to maximize stockholder value with disciplined growth through strategic investments that provide an attractive risk-adjusted return for our stockholders by consistently increasing our cash flow. In pursuing this objective, we (i) seek internal growth through proactive asset management, leasing and property management oversight, (ii) target mid-sized acquisitions of MOBs in markets with dominant healthcare systems, attractive demographics that complement our existing portfolio and (iii) actively manage our balance sheet to maintain flexibility with conservative leverage. HTA has qualified to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and intends to continue to be taxed as a REIT.

We invest primarily in high quality MOBs in our target markets, and have acquired MOBs and other facilities that serve the healthcare industry with an aggregate purchase price of \$3.3 billion through December 31, 2014.

Effective December 15, 2014, HTA completed a Reverse Stock Split of its common stock. As a result of the Reverse Stock Split, every two issued and outstanding shares of common stock were converted into one share of common stock. The par value and shares authorized remained unchanged. Concurrently with the Reverse Stock Split, HTALP effected a corresponding Reverse Stock Split of its outstanding units of limited partnership interests. All prior periods have been adjusted to reflect the Reverse Stock Split. All share/unit and per share/unit amounts have been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the Reverse Stock Split.

Our principal executive office is located at 16435 North Scottsdale Road, Suite 320, Scottsdale, Arizona, 85254.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The summary of significant accounting policies presented below is designed to assist in understanding our consolidated financial statements. Such consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes are the representations of our management, who are responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to GAAP, in all material respects, and have been consistently applied in preparing our accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

Our accompanying consolidated financial statements include our accounts and those of our subsidiaries and any consolidated VIEs. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates are made and evaluated on an ongoing basis using

information that is currently available as well as various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates, perhaps in adverse ways, and those estimates could be different under different assumptions or conditions.

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC. AND HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash is comprised of reserve accounts for property taxes, insurance, capital improvements and tenant improvements as well as collateral accounts for debt and interest rate swaps.

Revenue Recognition, Tenant Receivables and Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

Minimum annual rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease (including rent holidays). Differences between rental income recognized and amount contractually due under the lease agreements are recorded to straight-line rent receivables. Tenant reimbursement revenue, which is comprised of additional amounts recoverable from tenants for common area maintenance expenses and certain other recoverable expenses, is recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred. Tenant reimbursements are recorded on a gross basis, as we are generally the primary obligor with respect to purchasing goods and services from third-party suppliers, have discretion in selecting the supplier, and have credit risk. We recognize lease termination fees when there is a signed termination letter agreement, all of the conditions of the agreement have been met, and the tenant is no longer occupying the property. Rental income is reported net of amortization of inducements.

Tenant receivables and straight-line rent receivables are carried net of the allowances for uncollectible amounts. An allowance is maintained for estimated losses resulting from the inability of certain tenants to meet the contractual obligations under their leases. Such allowance is charged to bad debt expense which is included in general and administrative expense in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Our determination of the adequacy of these allowances is based primarily upon evaluations of historical loss experience, the tenant's financial condition, security deposits, letters of credit, lease guarantees and current economic conditions and other relevant factors. As of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we had \$2.0 million, \$2.1 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, in allowances for uncollectible accounts. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recorded bad debt expense of \$0.3 million, \$0.5 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

Variable Interest Entities

Our accounting policy is to consolidate entities in which we have a controlling financial interest and significant decision making control over the entities operations. We evaluate whether the entity is a VIE and, if so, whether we are the primary beneficiary. VIEs are entities in which the equity investors do not have sufficient equity at risk to finance their endeavors without additional financial support or that the holders of the equity investment at risk do not have a controlling financial interest. We are deemed to be the primary beneficiary of a VIE when we have the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIEs economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

During 2014, we made loans totaling \$80.5 million to five entities to acquire MOBs in order to facilitate potential Internal Revenue Code Section 1031 tax-deferred exchanges (the "Exchange"). As of December 31, 2014, our consolidated financial statements included the five VIEs as we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary. We operate each of the MOBs and have all the risk and rewards of ownership. The VIEs will be terminated upon the completion or expiration of the Exchanges.

The assets of the VIEs primarily consist of real estate assets which have no restrictions on our use. We receive all the assets generated by the operating activities of the VIEs. The impact of consolidating the VIEs had an immaterial impact on our total assets at December 31, 2014. The \$80.5 million represents our maximum risk of loss as the VIEs have no debt.

Real Estate Acquisitions

With the assistance of independent valuation specialists, we record the purchase price of completed business acquisitions associated with tangible and intangible assets and liabilities based on their fair values. The tangible assets (land and building and improvements) are determined based upon the value of the property as if it were to be replaced or as if it were vacant using discounted cash flow models similar to those used by market participants. Factors

considered by us include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. Additionally, the purchase price of the applicable completed acquisition property is inclusive of above or below market leases, above or below market leasehold interests, in place leases, tenant relationships, above or below market debt assumed, interest rate swaps assumed and any contingent consideration.

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC. AND HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The value of above or below market leases is determined based upon the present value (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the acquired leases) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be received pursuant to the lease over its remaining term and (ii) our estimate of the amounts that would be received using fair market rates over the remaining term of the lease including any bargain renewal periods. The amounts associated with above market leases are included in other intangibles, net in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets and amortized to rental income over the remaining non-cancelable lease term of the acquired lease. The amounts allocated to below market leases are included in intangible liabilities, net in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets and amortized to rental income over the remaining non-cancelable lease term plus any below market renewal options of the acquired lease.

The value associated with above or below market leasehold interests is determined based upon the present value (using a discount rate which reflects the risks associated with the acquired leases) of the difference between: (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the lease over its remaining term; and (ii) our estimate of the amounts that would be paid using fair market rates over the remaining term of the lease including any bargain renewal periods. The amounts recorded for above market leasehold interests are included in intangible liabilities, net in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets and amortized to rental expense over the remaining non-cancelable lease term of the acquired lease. The amounts allocated to below market leasehold interests are included in other intangibles, net in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets and amortized to rental expense over the remaining non-cancelable lease term plus any below market renewal options of the acquired lease.

The total amount of other intangible assets includes in place leases and tenant relationships based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and our overall relationship with that respective tenant. Characteristics considered by us in allocating these values include the nature and extent of the credit quality and expectations of lease renewals, among other factors. The amounts recorded for in place leases are included in lease intangibles in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets and will be amortized to amortization expense over the remaining non-cancelable lease term of the acquired lease. The amounts recorded for tenant relationships are included in lease intangibles in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are amortized to amortization expense over the remaining non-cancelable lease term of the acquired lease.

The value recorded for above or below market debt is determined based upon the present value of the difference between the cash flow stream of the assumed mortgage and the cash flow stream of a market rate mortgage. The amounts recorded for above or below market debt are included in debt in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are amortized to interest expense over the remaining term of the assumed debt.

The value recorded for interest rate swaps is based upon a discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows, taking into account interest rate curves and the period to maturity. See derivative financial instruments below for further discussion.

We record contingent consideration at fair value as of the acquisition date and reassess the fair value as of the end of each reporting period, with any changes being recognized in earnings.

Real Estate Investments

The cost of operating properties includes the cost of land and buildings and related improvements. Expenditures that increase the service life of properties are capitalized and the cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to expense as incurred. The cost of buildings is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the buildings up to 39 years and for tenant improvements, the shorter of the lease term or useful life, ranging from one month to 240 months, respectively. Furniture, fixtures and equipment is depreciated over five years. Depreciation expense of buildings and improvements for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, was \$87.9 million, \$75.6 million and \$72.0 million, respectively.

Real Estate Held for Sale

We consider properties as held for sale once management commits to a plan to sell the property and has determined that the sale is probable and expected to occur within one year. Upon classification as held for sale, we record the property at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value, less costs to sell, and cease depreciation and amortization.

The fair value is generally based on discounted cash flow analyses, which involve management's best estimate of market participants' holding period, market comparables, future occupancy levels, rental rates, capitalization rates, lease-up periods and capital requirements.

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC. AND HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Recoverability of Real Estate Investments

Operating properties are evaluated for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment losses are recorded when indicators of impairment are present and the carrying amount of the asset is greater than the sum of the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by that asset over the remaining expected hold period. We would recognize an impairment loss when the carrying amount is not recoverable to the extent the carrying amount exceeded the fair value of the property. The fair value is generally based on discounted cash flow analyses, which involve management's best estimate of market participants' holding periods, market comparables, future occupancy levels, rental rates, capitalization rates, lease-up periods and capital requirements. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, there were no impairment losses.

Real Estate Notes Receivable

We evaluate the carrying values of real estate notes receivable on an individual basis. Management periodically evaluates the realizability of future cash flows from real estate notes receivable when events or circumstances, such as the non-receipt of principal and interest payments and/or significant deterioration of the financial condition of the borrower, indicate that the carrying amount of the real estate notes receivable may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized in current period earnings and is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the real estate notes receivable and the discounted cash flows expected to be received, or if foreclosure is probable, the fair value of the collateral securing the real estate notes receivable. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, there were no impairment losses.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We are exposed to the effect of interest rate changes in the normal course of business. We seek to mitigate these risks by following established risk management policies and procedures which include the occasional use of derivatives. Our primary strategy in entering into derivative contracts is to add stability to interest expense and to manage our exposure to interest rate movements. We utilize derivative instruments, including interest rate swaps, to effectively convert a portion of our variable rate debt to fixed rate debt. We do not enter into derivative instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are measured at fair value. Since our derivative instruments are not designated as hedge instruments, they do not qualify for hedge accounting, and accordingly, changes in fair value are included as a component of interest expense in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations in the period of change.

The valuation of these instruments is determined with the assistance of an independent valuation specialist using a proprietary model that utilizes widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative and observable inputs. The proprietary model reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves, foreign exchange rates and implied volatilities. The fair values of interest rate swaps are determined using the market standard methodology of netting the discounted future fixed cash payments and the discounted expected variable cash receipts. The variable cash receipts are based on an expectation of future interest rates (forward curves) derived from observable market interest rate curves.

We incorporate credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both our own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. In adjusting the fair value of our derivative contracts for the effect of nonperformance risk, we have considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts and guarantees.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is a market-based measurement and is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Depending on the nature of the asset or liability, various techniques and assumptions can be used to estimate the fair value. Financial assets and liabilities are measured using inputs from three levels of the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access at the measurement date. An active market is defined as a market in which transactions for the assets or liabilities occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 — Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active (markets with few transactions), inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (i.e., interest rates, yield curves, etc.) and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC. AND HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs, only used to the extent that observable inputs are not available, reflect our assumptions about the pricing of an asset or liability.

We use fair value measurements to record fair value of certain assets and to estimate fair value of financial instruments not recorded at fair value but required to be disclosed at fair value.

Receivables and Other Assets

Deferred financing costs include amounts paid to lenders and others to obtain financing and are amortized to interest expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the related loan which approximates the effective interest method.

Deferred leasing costs are amounts incurred in executing a lease, both for external broker and marketing costs, plus a portion of internal leasing related costs. Deferred leasing costs are amortized on a straight-line basis method over the term of the applicable lease. Deferred leasing costs are included in operating activities in our accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows.

Share-Based Compensation

We calculate the fair value of share-based awards on the date of grant. Restricted common stock is valued based on the closing price of our common stock on the NYSE. The LTIP units granted in 2012 were valued using a Monte Carlo simulation which took into account volatility, dividend yield, expected term, risk-free rate and stock price. We amortize the share-based compensation expense over the period that the awards are expected to vest, net of estimated forfeitures. See Note 11 for further discussion.

Noncontrolling Interests

HTA's net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations relate to both noncontrolling interest reflected within equity and redeemable noncontrolling interests reflected outside of equity in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Limited partnership units, including LTIP awards, are accounted for as partners' capital in HTALP's accompanying consolidated balance sheets and as noncontrolling interest reflected within equity in HTA's accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Redeemable noncontrolling interests relate to the interests in our consolidated entities that are not wholly owned by us. As these redeemable noncontrolling interests provide for redemption features not solely within our control, we classify such interests outside of permanent equity or partners' capital. Accordingly, we record the carrying amount at the greater of the initial carrying amount (increased or decreased for the noncontrolling interest's share of net income or loss and distributions) or the redemption value.

Listing Expenses

Listing expenses primarily included fees associated with the listing and share-based compensation expense associated with the LTIP awards that we granted in connection with the listing.

Non-Traded REIT Expenses

Non-traded REIT expenses included stockholder services, including the printing and mailing of stockholder statements, the maintenance of an online investor portal and other significant mailings and promotional investor materials traditionally borne by an advisor, which we did not have. As a result of our individual stockholders transferring their shares of HTA stock to brokers as a result of the listing, we no longer incur these costs. Additionally, these expenses included share-based compensation expense attributable to our executives and Board of Directors. These related shares were accelerated pursuant to the listing and were applicable to past services relative to our non-traded REIT status.

Income Taxes

HTA believes that it has qualified to be taxed as a REIT under the provisions of the Code, beginning with the taxable year ending December 31, 2007 and it intends to continue to qualify to be taxed as a REIT. To continue to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, HTA must meet certain organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement to pay dividend distributions to its stockholders of at least 90% of its annual taxable income. As a REIT, HTA is generally not subject to federal income tax on net income that it distributes to its stockholders, but it may be subject to certain state or local taxes on its income and property.

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HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA, INC. AND HEALTHCARE TRUST OF AMERICA HOLDINGS, LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

If HTA fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, it will then be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on our taxable income and will not be permitted to qualify for treatment as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes for four years following the year during which qualification is lost unless the IRS grants it relief under certain statutory provisions. Such an event could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and net cash available for dividend distributions to its stockholders.

As discussed in Note 1, HTA conducts substantially all of its operations through HTALP. As a partnership, HTALP generally is not liable for federal income taxes. The income and loss from the operations of HTALP is included in the tax returns of its partners, including HTA, who are responsible for reporting their allocable share of the partnership income and loss. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been made on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

We do not have any liability for uncertain tax positions that we believe should be recognized in our accompanying consolidated financial statements. The tax basis exceeded the carrying amount of the net assets reported in our accompanying consolidated balance sheet by approximately \$294.8 million as of December 31, 2014.

Concentration of Credit Risk

We maintain the majority of our cash and cash equivalents at major financial institutions in the U.S. and deposits with these financial institutions may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits; however, we regularly monitor the financial stability of these financial institutions and believe we are not currently exposed to any significant default risk with respect to these deposits. As of December 31, 2014, we had cash balances of \$16.6 million in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insured limits.

Segment Disclosure

We have determined that we have one reportable segment, with activities related to investing in healthcare-related real estate assets. Our investments in healthcare-related real estate assets are geographically diversified and our chief operating decision maker evaluates operating performance on an individual asset level. As each of our assets has similar economic characteristics, long-term financial performance, tenants, and products and services, our assets have been aggregated into one reportable segment.

Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant and Equipment (Topic 360) which changes the requirements for reporting discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 changes the threshold for disclosing discontinued operations and the related disclosure requirements. Pursuant to ASU 2014-08, only disposals representing a strategic shift, such as a major line of business, a major geographical area or majority equity investment, should be presented as a discontinued operation. If the disposal does qualify as a discontinued operation under ASU 2014-08, the entity will be required to provide expanded disclosures. The guidance will be applied prospectively to new disposals and new classifications of disposal groups held for sale after the effective date. ASU 2014-08 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014 with early adoption permitted but only for disposals or classifications as held for sale which have not been reported in financial statements previously issued or available for issuance. We adopted ASU 2014-08 as of January 1, 2014 and generally believe future sales of our individual operating properties will no longer qualify as discontinued operations. None of our 2014 dispositions were classified as discontinued operations.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). ASU 2014-09 is a comprehensive new revenue recognition model requiring a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (i.e., payment) to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In adopting ASU 2014-09, companies may use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. ASU 2014-09 is effective for the first interim period within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and early adoption is not permitted. We are still evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2014-09 on our financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718). ASU 2014-12 requires that a performance target requisite service period be treated as a performance condition and, as a result, this type of performance condition may delay expense recognition until achievement of the performance target is probable. ASU 2014-12 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and early adoption is permitted. We will adopt ASU 2014-12 effective January 1, 2016 and it is not anticipated to have a material impact on our financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

3. Business Combinations

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we had acquisitions with an aggregate purchase price of \$439.5 million. We incurred \$6.3 million of costs attributable to these acquisitions, which were recorded in acquisition-related expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. As part of the acquisitions, we assumed mortgage loans with an aggregate fair value of \$107.7 million and issued 692,234 operating partnership units, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split, with a market value of \$17.0 million.

Since the acquisitions were determined to be individually not significant, but significant on a collective basis, the allocations for the 2014 acquisitions are set forth below in the aggregate (in thousands):

2014 Acquisitions	Total	
Land	\$85,442	
Building and improvements	325,290	
Below market leasehold interests, net	1,625	
Above market leases	2,325	
In place leases	31,437	
Below market leases	(2,218)
Above market debt, net	(3,766)
Net assets acquired	440,135	
Other, net	(605)
Aggregate purchase price	\$439,530	

The weighted average lives of the above acquired intangible assets and liabilities were 10.8 years and 8.3 years, respectively.

The following is a brief description of each of the acquisitions.

In June 2014, we acquired a portfolio of MOBs located in Boston, Massachusetts; Miami, Florida; and Baltimore, Maryland, for an aggregate purchase price of \$200.0 million.

In June 2014, we acquired a MOB located in Raleigh, North Carolina for \$11.5 million.

In August 2014, we acquired a portfolio of MOBs located in White Plains, New York for \$64.0 million.

In August 2014, we acquired a MOB located in Charleston, South Carolina for \$24.8 million.

In September 2014, we acquired a MOB located in Tampa, Florida for \$17.3 million.

In November 2014, we acquired a MOB located in Honolulu, Hawaii for \$17.3 million.

In December 2014, we acquired a MOB located in Charleston, South Carolina for \$9.4 million.

In December 2014, we acquired a portfolio of MOBs located in Denver, Colorado for \$36.6 million.

In December 2014, we acquired a MOB located in White Plains, New York for \$28.8 million.

In December 2014, we acquired a MOB located in Honolulu, Hawaii for \$30.0 million.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The acquisitions completed during the year ended December 31, 2013 were determined to be individually not significant, but significant on a collective basis. The allocations for these acquisitions are set forth below in the aggregate (in thousands):

2013 Acquisitions	Total	
Land	\$16,192	
Building and improvements	292,037	
Below market leasehold interests	10,317	
Above market leases	2,999	
In place leases	52,845	
Tenant relationships	25,119	
Below market leases	(2,104)
Above market debt	(694)
Interest rate swap	(2,600)
Net assets acquired	394,111	
Other, net	3,715	
Aggregate purchase price	\$397,826	

The weighted average lives of the above acquired intangible assets and liabilities were 16.0 years and 5.6 years, respectively.

We recognized the following revenues and net income for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 related to the acquisitions in 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	2014 Acquisitions Year Ended December 31, 2014	2013 Acquisitions Year Ended December 31, 2013	2012 Acquisitions Year Ended December 31, 2012
Revenues	\$15,528	\$15,361	\$26,717
Net income	3,161	206	7,537

Supplementary Pro Forma Information of HTA

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations of HTA for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, assumes that all 2014 acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2013 and excludes \$6.3 million of acquisition-related expenses (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Revenues	\$399,500	\$365,064
Net income attributable to common stockholders	56,290	31,915
Net income per share attributable to common stockholders - basic ⁽¹⁾	\$0.45	\$0.27
Net income per share attributable to common stockholders - diluted ⁽¹⁾	0.44	0.26

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations of HTA for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, assumes that all 2013 acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2012 and excludes \$4.8 million of acquisition-related expenses (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenues	\$351,515	\$344,919
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	28,017	(25,294)
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders - basic ⁽¹⁾	\$0.24	\$(0.21)
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders - diluted ⁽¹⁾	0.23	(0.21)

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations of HTA for the year ended December 31, 2012 assumes that all 2012 acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2012 and excludes \$3.0 million of acquisition-related expenses (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	
Revenues	\$308,684	
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	(21,928)	
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders - basic ⁽¹⁾	\$(0.20)	
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders - diluted ⁽¹⁾	(0.20)	

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

The pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have been obtained had the acquisitions occurred at the beginning of the periods presented, nor are they necessarily indicative of future operating results.

Supplementary Pro Forma Information of HTALP

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations of HTALP for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, assumes that all 2014 acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2013 and excludes \$6.3 million of acquisition-related expenses (in thousands, except per unit data):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Revenues	\$399,500	\$365,064
Net income attributable to common unitholders	56,780	32,287
Net income per unit attributable to common unitholders - basic ⁽¹⁾	\$0.45	\$0.26
Net income per unit attributable to common unitholders - diluted ⁽¹⁾	0.45	0.26

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

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The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations of HTALP for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, assumes that all 2013 acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2012 and excludes \$4.8 million of acquisition-related expenses (in thousands, except per unit data):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenues	\$351,515	\$344,919
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	28,389	(25,278)
Net income (loss) per unit attributable to common unitholders - basic ⁽¹⁾	\$0.24	\$(0.21)
Net income (loss) per unit attributable to common unitholders - diluted ⁽¹⁾	0.24	(0.21)

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations of HTALP for the year ended December 31, 2012 assumes that all 2012 acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2012 and excludes \$3.0 million of acquisition-related expenses (in thousands, except per unit data):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenues	\$308,684	
Net loss attributable to common unitholders	(21,912)	
Net loss per unit attributable to common unitholders - basic ⁽¹⁾	\$(0.20)	
Net loss per unit attributable to common unitholders - diluted ⁽¹⁾	(0.20)	

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

The pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have been obtained had the acquisitions occurred at the beginning of the periods presented, nor are they necessarily indicative of future operating results.

4. Dispositions and Assets Held for Sale

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we completed three dispositions of portfolios of MOB's for an aggregate gross sales price of \$82.9 million resulting in a gain of \$27.9 million.

During year ended December 31, 2013, we had one property within our portfolio that met the criteria for classification as held for sale. Accordingly, we presented the assets and liabilities separately and included the results of operations within discontinued operations for all periods presented. Additionally, we ceased recording depreciation and amortization following the held for sale designation. During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, we determined that it was appropriate to reclassify the property out of held for sale in our consolidated balance sheets and to include the results of operations in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented, as the property no longer met the criteria for classification as held for sale. We measured the property to be reclassified at the lower of its carrying value before it was classified as held for sale (adjusted for any depreciation and amortization expense that would have been recognized had the property been continuously classified as held and used) or its fair value at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell. As such, during the quarter ended March 31, 2014, we recorded \$0.8 million of depreciation and amortization expense which represents the depreciation and amortization on the property that was not recorded when it was classified as held for sale.

5. Real Estate Notes Receivable

During the year ended December 31, 2014, \$28.5 million of real estate notes receivable were repaid by the borrowers. In addition, in December 2014, we acquired a \$11.9 million note receivable that we converted into equity

consideration of an acquisition that closed in December 2014. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we originated \$8.5 million of real estate notes receivable.

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6. Intangible Assets and Liabilities

Intangible assets and liabilities consisted of the following as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands, except weighted average remaining amortization period):

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013		Balance Sheet Classification
	Balance	Weighted Average Remaining Amortization Period in Years	Balance	Weighted Average Remaining Amortization Period in Years	
Assets:					
In place leases	\$231,370	8.8	\$213,338	8.8	Lease intangibles
Tenant relationships	187,918	10.3	198,519	10.5	Lease intangibles
Above market leases	26,676	5.5	26,799	6.3	Other intangibles, net
Below market leasehold interests	32,950	67.3	37,640	68.9	Other intangibles, net
	478,914		476,296		
Accumulated amortization	(182,149)		(151,860)		
Total	\$296,765	15.2	\$324,436	15.9	
Liabilities:					
Below market leases	\$14,188	11.5	\$13,989	12.4	Intangible liabilities, net
Above market leasehold interests	3,857	32.1	3,827	33.1	Intangible liabilities, net
	18,045		17,816		
Accumulated amortization	(5,620)		(6,019)		
Total	\$12,425	17.1	\$11,797	18.4	

The following is a summary of the net intangible amortization for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Amortization recorded against rental income related to above or below market leases	\$2,096	\$1,772	\$1,682
Rental expense related to above or below market leasehold interests	457	346	521
Amortization expense related to in place leases and tenant relationships	48,465	42,878	41,991

As of December 31, 2014, the amortization of intangible assets and liabilities is as follows (in thousands):

Year	Assets	Liabilities
2015	\$48,513	\$1,590
2016	42,117	1,359
2017	35,799	1,071
2018	29,575	1,002
2019	25,325	902
Thereafter	115,436	6,501
Total	\$296,765	\$12,425

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7. Receivables and Other Assets

Receivables and other assets consisted of the following as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Accounts receivables, net	\$ 16,468	\$ 16,254
Other receivables	10,639	9,767
Deferred financing costs, net	16,929	10,921
Deferred leasing costs, net	17,281	13,500
Straight-line rent receivables, net	56,433	47,317
Prepaid expenses, deposits, equipment and other, net	24,642	7,453
Derivative financial instruments - interest rate swaps	1,714	5,073
Total	\$ 144,106	\$ 110,285

The following is a summary of amortization of deferred leasing costs and deferred financing costs for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Amortization expense related to deferred leasing costs	\$ 3,319	\$ 2,654	\$ 1,868
Interest expense related to deferred financing costs	3,891	3,891	3,915

As of December 31, 2014, the amortization of deferred leasing costs and deferred financing costs is as follows (in thousands):

Year	Amount
2015	\$ 6,716
2016	6,253
2017	5,635
2018	4,723
2019	4,212
Thereafter	6,671
Total	\$ 34,210

8. Debt

Debt consisted of the following as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Unsecured revolving credit facility	\$ 36,000	\$ 55,000
Unsecured term loans	355,000	455,000
Unsecured senior notes	600,000	300,000
Fixed rate mortgages	392,399	373,751
Variable rate mortgages	29,474	29,925
	1,412,873	1,213,676
Net premium (discount)	(412) 565
Total	\$ 1,412,461	\$ 1,214,241

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Unsecured Credit Agreement

Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility

On November 19, 2014, HTA and HTALP executed an amendment to the Unsecured Credit Agreement which increased the amount available under the unsecured revolving credit facility from \$650.0 million to \$800.0 million. The amendment also extended the maturity to January 31, 2020 and decreased the LIBOR margin. The actual amount of credit available to us is a function of certain loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratios set forth in the credit facility. The maximum principal amount of the credit facility may be increased, subject to additional financing being provided by our existing lenders or new lenders being added to the unsecured revolving credit facility. Borrowings under the unsecured revolving credit facility accrue interest equal to adjusted LIBOR, plus a margin ranging from 0.875% to 1.55% per annum based on our credit rating. We also pay a facility fee ranging from 0.125% to 0.30% per annum on the aggregate commitments under the unsecured revolving credit facility. As of December 31, 2014, the margin associated with our borrowings was 1.05% per annum and the facility fee was 0.20% per annum. On February 11, 2015, HTA and HTALP executed an amendment to the Unsecured Credit Agreement which added an additional lender and increased the amount available under the unsecured revolving credit facility to \$850.0 million. The other existing terms of the Unsecured Credit Agreement were unchanged.

Unsecured Term Loan

On January 7, 2014 and November 19, 2014, HTA and HTALP executed amendments to the Unsecured Credit Agreement that decreased the interest rate on the unsecured term loan and extended the maturity date. In November 2014, \$100.0 million of the unsecured term loan was repaid, decreasing the amount outstanding to \$200.0 million. We may re-borrow the \$100.0 million repaid through May 2015. Borrowings accrue interest equal to adjusted LIBOR, plus a margin ranging from 0.90% to 1.80% per annum based on our credit rating. The margin associated with our borrowings as of December 31, 2014 was 1.15% per annum. Including the impact of the interest rate swaps associated with our unsecured term loan the interest rate was 1.66% per annum, based on our current credit rating. The unsecured term loan matures on January 31, 2019 and includes a one-year extension, at the option of the borrower, subject to certain conditions.

\$155.0 million Unsecured Term Loan

On July 20, 2012, HTALP entered into a \$155.0 million unsecured term loan that is guaranteed by HTA. The loan matures on July 19, 2019 and the interest rate thereon is equal to LIBOR, plus a margin ranging from 1.55% to 2.40% per annum based on our credit rating. The margin associated with our borrowings as of December 31, 2014 was 1.70% per annum. We have interest rate swaps in place that fix the interest rate at 2.99% per annum, based on our current credit rating. The maximum principal amount under this unsecured term loan may be increased by us, subject to such additional financing being provided by our existing lender.

\$300.0 million Unsecured Senior Notes due 2021

On June 26, 2014, HTALP issued \$300.0 million of unsecured senior notes guaranteed by HTA that mature on July 15, 2021. The unsecured senior notes are registered under the Securities Act, bear interest at 3.375% per annum and are payable semi-annually. The unsecured senior notes were offered at 99.205% of the principal amount thereof, with an effective yield to maturity of 3.50% per annum.

\$300.0 Million Unsecured Senior Notes due 2023

On March 28, 2013, HTALP issued \$300.0 million of unsecured senior notes guaranteed by HTA that mature on April 15, 2023. The unsecured senior notes are registered under the Securities Act, bear interest at 3.70% per annum and are payable semi-annually. The unsecured senior notes were offered at 99.186% of the principal amount thereof, with an effective yield to maturity of 3.80% per annum.

Fixed and Variable Rate Mortgages

As of December 31, 2014, HTALP and its subsidiaries had fixed and variable rate mortgages with interest rates ranging from 1.62% to 12.75% per annum and a weighted average interest rate of 5.35% per annum. Including the impact of the interest rate swap associated with our variable rate mortgage, the weighted average interest rate was 5.58% per annum. During 2014, we assumed certain fixed rate mortgage loans, see Note 3.

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Future Debt Maturities

The following table summarizes the debt maturities and scheduled principal repayments as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

Year	Amount
2015	\$73,857
2016	70,050
2017	117,046
2018	14,879
2019	364,818
Thereafter	772,223
Total	\$1,412,873

The above scheduled debt maturities do not include the extensions available to us under the Unsecured Credit Agreement as discussed above.

We are required by the terms of our applicable debt agreements to meet various affirmative and negative covenants that we believe are customary for these types of facilities, such as limitations on the incurrence of debt by us, and our subsidiaries that own unencumbered assets, limitations on the nature of HTALP's business, and limitations on distributions by HTALP and its subsidiaries that own unencumbered assets. Our debt agreements also impose various financial covenants on us, such as a maximum ratio of total indebtedness to total asset value, a minimum ratio of EBITDA to fixed charges, a minimum tangible net worth covenant, a maximum ratio of unsecured indebtedness to unencumbered asset value, rent coverage ratios and a minimum ratio of unencumbered NOI to unsecured interest expense. As of December 31, 2014, we believe that we were in compliance with all such financial covenants and reporting requirements. In addition, certain of our debt agreements include events of default provisions that we believe are customary for these types of facilities, including restricting HTA from making dividend distributions to its stockholders in the event HTA is in default thereunder, except to the extent necessary for HTA to maintain its REIT status.

9. Derivative Financial Instruments

The following table lists the derivative financial instrument assets and (liabilities) held by us as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

Notional Amount	Index	Rate	Fair Value	Instrument	Maturity
\$100,000	LIBOR	0.86	% \$(443	) Swap	6/15/2016
50,000	LIBOR	1.39	317	) Swap	7/17/2019
105,000	LIBOR	1.24	1,397	) Swap	7/17/2019
26,874	LIBOR	4.98	(2,445	) Swap	5/1/2020

The following table lists the derivative financial instrument assets and (liabilities) held by us as of December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

Notional Amount	Index	Rate	Fair Value	Instrument	Maturity
\$200,000	(a) LIBOR	1.23	% \$(2,078	) Swap	3/29/2017
100,000	LIBOR	0.86	(729	) Swap	6/15/2016
50,000	LIBOR	1.39	1,350	) Swap	7/17/2019
105,000	LIBOR	1.24	3,723	) Swap	7/17/2019
27,618	LIBOR	4.98	(2,246) Swap	5/1/2020

(a) We terminated the interest rate swap in December 2014.

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As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the gross fair value of our derivative financial instruments was as follows (in thousands):

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:	Asset Derivatives			Liability Derivatives		
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value December 31, 2014	Fair Value December 31, 2013	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value December 31, 2014	Fair Value December 31, 2013
Interest rate swaps	Receivables and other assets	\$1,714	\$5,073	Derivative financial instruments	\$2,888	\$5,053

There were no derivatives offset in our accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, we had derivatives subject to enforceable master netting arrangements which allowed for net cash settlement with the respective counterparties (in thousands):

	December 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Gross Amounts	Amounts Subject to Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements	Net Amounts	Gross Amounts	Amounts Subject to Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements	Net Amounts
Asset derivatives	\$1,714	\$—	\$1,714	\$5,073	\$(2,078)	\$2,995
Liability derivatives	2,888	—	2,888	5,053	(2,078)	2,975

We have agreements with each of our interest rate swap derivative counterparties that contain a provision whereby if we default on certain of our unsecured indebtedness, then our counterparties could declare us in default on our interest rate swap derivative obligations resulting in an acceleration of the indebtedness. In addition, we are exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by our derivative counterparties. We believe we mitigate the credit risk by entering into agreements with credit-worthy counterparties. We record counterparty credit risk valuation adjustments on interest rate swap derivative assets in order to properly reflect the credit quality of the counterparty. In addition, our fair value of interest rate swap derivative liabilities is adjusted to reflect the impact of our credit quality. As of December 31, 2014, there have been no termination events or events of default related to our interest rate swaps, except for the voluntary termination as discussed above.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

We are not presently subject to any material litigation nor, to our knowledge, is any material litigation threatened against us, which if determined unfavorably to us, would have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Environmental Matters

We follow the policy of monitoring our properties for the presence of hazardous or toxic substances. While there can be no assurance that a material environmental liability does not exist at our properties, we are not currently aware of any environmental liability with respect to our properties that would have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Further, we are not aware of any material environmental liability or any unasserted claim or assessment with respect to an environmental liability at our properties that we believe would require additional disclosure or the recording of a loss contingency.

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Rental Expense

We have ground leases and other operating leases with landlords that generally require fixed annual rental payments and may also include escalation clauses and renewal options. These leases have terms up to 99 years, excluding extension options. Future minimum lease obligations under non-cancelable ground leases and other operating leases as of December 31, 2014 is as follows (in thousands):

Year	Amount
2015	\$4,826
2016	4,816
2017	4,914
2018	4,919
2019	4,969
Thereafter	303,097
Total	\$327,541

During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, rental expense was \$4.8 million, \$4.3 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. The amount of contingent rent and sublease rent was not significant.

Other

Our other commitments and contingencies include the usual obligations of real estate owners and operators in the normal course of business. In our opinion, these matters are not expected to have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

11. Stockholders' Equity and Partners' Capital

HTALP's partnership agreement provides that it will distribute cash flows from operations and net sale proceeds to its partners in accordance with their overall ownership interests at such times and in such amounts as the general partner determines. Except for certain LTIP units that have not vested, dividend distributions are made such that a holder of one partnership unit will receive distributions from HTALP in an amount equal to the dividend distributions paid to the holder of one share of HTA's common stock. In addition, for each share of common stock issued or redeemed by HTA, HTALP issues or redeems a corresponding number of partnership units.

Common Stock Offerings

During the fourth quarter of 2014, HTA completed a public offering of 4,600,000 shares of common stock, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split, at a price of \$24.10 including underwriting discounts.

On February 28, 2014, HTA amended the ATM offering program of its common stock with an aggregate sales price of up to \$300.0 million primarily to add sales agents to the program. During the year ended December 31, 2014, HTA issued and sold 1,770,858 shares of common stock, at an average price of \$24.50 per share, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split, and, as of December 31, 2014, \$256.6 million remained available for issuance under the ATM.

Common Stock Dividends

See our accompanying consolidated statements of equity for the dividends declared during 2014, 2013 and 2012. On February 17, 2015, HTA declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.29 per share to be paid on April 2, 2015 to stockholders of record of its common stock on March 27, 2015.

Incentive Plan

The Plan permits the grant of incentive awards to our employees, officers, non-employee directors and consultants as selected by our Board of Directors or the Compensation Committee. The Plan authorizes the granting of awards in any of the following forms: options; stock appreciation rights; restricted stock; restricted or deferred stock units; performance awards; dividend equivalents; other stock-based awards, including units in HTALP; and cash-based awards. Subject to adjustment as provided in the Plan, the aggregate number of awards reserved and available for issuance under the Plan is 5,000,000, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split. As of December 31, 2014, there were 2,290,860 awards available for grant under the Plan, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split.

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LTIP Units

Awards under the LTIP consist of Series C units in HTALP, and are subject to the achievement of certain performance and market conditions in order to vest. The contractual term of the awards is four years. Once vested, the Series C units are converted into common units of HTALP, which may be converted into shares of HTA's common stock. LTIP units were only granted in 2012 and as of December 31, 2012 all units were unvested. The fair value of the LTIP units for which the restrictions lapsed during 2014 and 2013 were \$0.3 million and \$13.2 million, respectively. With the assistance of our independent valuation specialists, we utilized a Monte Carlo simulation to calculate the 2012 weighted average granted date fair value of \$12.50 per unit using the following assumptions, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split:

Volatility	21.25% - 22.64%
Dividend yield	5.80 %
Expected term in years	0.61 - 0.82
Risk-free rate	0.436% - 0.576%
Stock price (per share)	\$19.84 - \$19.94

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recognized compensation expense related to LTIP awards of \$0.0 million, \$3.2 million and \$10.4 million, respectively, which was recorded in listing expenses. The LTIP awards were fully expensed in 2013, except for \$4.5 million of expense associated with 225,000 units, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split, that will only vest in the event of a change in control. We will not recognize any expense associated with these units until such time as a change in control event occurs or is probable.

The following is a summary of the activity in our LTIP units during 2014, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split:

	LTIP Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance as of December 31, 2013	258,250	\$18.86
Granted	—	—
Vested	(30,240	) 11.07
Forfeited	(3,010	) 11.24
Balance as of December 31, 2014	225,000	\$20.00

Restricted Common Stock

The weighted average fair value of restricted common stock and units granted during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$21.08, \$20.98 and \$19.96, respectively, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split. The fair value of restricted common stock and restricted common stock units for which the restriction lapsed during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$0.9 million, \$1.4 million and \$8.7 million, respectively.

We recognized compensation expense, equal to the fair market value of HTA's stock on the grant date, over the service period which is generally three to four years. For the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized compensation expense of \$4.4 million which was recorded in general and administrative expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2013, we recognized compensation expense of \$2.5 million, of which \$1.9 million was recorded in general and administrative expenses and \$0.6 million was recorded in listing expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized compensation expense of \$7.0 million, of which \$0.8 million was recorded in general and administrative expenses, \$4.7 million in listing expenses and \$1.5 million in non-traded REIT expenses.

As of December 31, 2014, there was \$4.6 million of unrecognized compensation expense net of estimated forfeitures, which will be recognized over a remaining weighted average period of 2.0 years.

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The following is a summary of the activity in our restricted common stock during 2014, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split:

	Restricted Common Stock	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance as of December 31, 2013	320,500	\$20.68
Granted	292,100	21.08
Vested	(120,500	) 20.93
Forfeited	(29,050	) 20.28
Balance as of December 31, 2014	463,050	\$20.90

12. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments Reported at Fair Value

The table below presents our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2014, aggregated by the applicable Level in the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets:				
Derivative financial instruments	\$—	\$1,714	\$—	\$1,714
Liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments	\$—	\$2,888	\$—	\$2,888

The table below presents our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2013, aggregated by the applicable Level in the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets:				
Derivative financial instruments	\$—	\$5,073	\$—	\$5,073
Liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments	\$—	\$5,053	\$—	\$5,053

There have been no transfers of assets or liabilities between Levels. We will record any such transfers at the end of the reporting period in which a change of event occurs that results in a transfer. Although we have determined that the majority of the inputs used to value our interest rate swap derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with these instruments utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by us and our counterparties. However, we have assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of our interest rate swap derivative positions and have determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to their overall valuation. As a result, we have determined that our interest rate swap derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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Financial Instruments Disclosed at Fair Value

We consider the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, restricted cash and escrow deposits and accounts payable and accrued liabilities to approximate fair value for these financial instruments because of the short period of time between origination of the instruments and their expected realization. All of these financial instruments are considered Level 2. The fair value of the real estate notes receivable are estimated by discounting the expected cash flow on the notes at current rates for loans with similar maturities. The fair value of debt is estimated using borrowing rates available to us with similar terms and maturities. The following table sets forth the carrying value and fair value of our real estate notes receivable and debt (in thousands):

	Fair Value Level	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Real estate notes receivable	2	\$—	\$—	\$28,520	\$28,520
Debt	2	1,412,461	1,447,432	1,214,241	1,237,699

13. Per Share Data of HTA

HTA includes unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents as “participating securities” pursuant to the two-class method. The resulting classes are our common stock and restricted stock. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, all of HTA’s earnings were distributed and the calculated earnings (losses) per share amount would be the same for all classes.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, approximately 156,000 shares were excluded from the computation of diluted shares as their impact would have been anti-dilutive. The following is the reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in basic and diluted earnings (losses) per share of HTA common stock for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	\$45,994	\$24,684	\$(24,368)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(623)	(423)	(56)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$45,371	\$24,261	\$(24,424)
Denominator: ⁽¹⁾			
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic	119,904	114,038	111,357
Dilutive shares	1,264	932	—
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - diluted	121,168	114,970	111,357
Earnings (losses) per common share - basic ⁽¹⁾			
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$0.38	\$0.21	\$(0.22)
Earnings (losses) per common share - diluted ⁽¹⁾			
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$0.37	\$0.21	\$(0.22)

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

14. Per Unit Data of HTALP

The following is the reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in basic and diluted earnings (losses) per unit of HTALP for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands, except per unit data):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	\$45,994	\$24,684	\$(24,368)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(133)	(51)	(40)
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$45,861	\$24,633	\$(24,408)
Denominator: ⁽¹⁾			
Weighted average number of units outstanding - basic	121,340	115,565	112,341
Dilutive units	—	—	—
Weighted average number of units outstanding - diluted	121,340	115,565	112,341
Earnings (losses) per common unit - basic: ⁽¹⁾			
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$0.38	\$0.21	\$(0.22)
Earnings (losses) per common unit - diluted: ⁽¹⁾			
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$0.38	\$0.21	\$(0.22)

(1) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

15. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following is the supplemental cash flow information for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Interest paid	\$42,666	\$41,460	\$38,560
Income taxes paid	889	669	1,090

Supplemental Disclosure of Noncash Activities:

Investing Activities:

Accrued capital expenditures	\$3,853	\$1,783	\$1,575
Note receivable included in the consideration of an acquisition	11,924	—	37,264

The following represents the significant increase (decrease) in certain assets and liabilities in connection with our acquisitions:

Debt and interest rate swaps	\$103,980	\$55,977	\$—
Financing Activities:			
Issuances under DRIP	\$—	\$—	\$31,916
Dividend distributions declared, but not paid	36,275	34,177	30,959
Issuance of operating partnership units in connection with acquisitions	16,960	—	—

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

16. Tax Treatment of Dividends of HTA (Unaudited)

The following is the income tax treatment of dividend distributions for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	2012	
Ordinary income	59.31	% 62.02	% 46.93	%
Return of capital	40.69	37.83	53.07	
Capital gain	0.00	0.15	0.00	
Total	100	% 100	% 100	%

17. Future Minimum Rent

We have operating leases with tenants that expire at various dates through 2037 which generally include fixed increases or adjustments based on the consumer price index. Generally, the leases grant tenants renewal options. Leases also provide for additional rents based on certain operating expenses. Future minimum rent contractually due under operating leases, excluding tenant reimbursements of certain costs, as of December 31, 2014 is as follows (in thousands):

Year	Amount
2015	\$306,490
2016	289,901
2017	263,335
2018	227,272
2019	201,748
Thereafter	827,474
Total	\$2,116,220

A certain amount of our rental income is from tenants with leases which are subject to contingent rent provisions.

These contingent rents are subject to the tenant achieving periodic revenues in excess of specified levels. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the amount of contingent rent earned by us was not significant.

18. Selected Quarterly Financial Data of HTA (Unaudited)

Set forth below is the unaudited selected quarterly financial data of HTA for 2014 and 2013. We believe that all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, have been included (in thousands, except per share data).

2014	Quarter Ended ⁽¹⁾			
	March 31	June 30	September 30 ⁽²⁾	December 31 ⁽²⁾
Revenues	\$91,304	\$89,671	\$95,534	\$94,996
Net income	5,434	2,883	16,220	21,457
Net income attributable to common stockholders	5,292	2,855	16,032	21,192
Earnings per common share - basic: ⁽³⁾				
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$0.04	\$0.02	\$0.13	\$0.17
Earnings per common share - diluted: ⁽³⁾				
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$0.04	\$0.02	\$0.13	\$0.17

(1) The sum of the individual quarterly amounts may not agree to the annual amounts included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations due to rounding.

(2) The increase in net income is due to the gain on sales of real estate.

(3) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

2013	Quarter Ended ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			
	March 31	June 30 ⁽³⁾	September 30	December 31
Revenues	\$76,861	\$77,624	\$82,984	\$84,132
Net income	1,384	14,233	5,005	4,062
Net income attributable to common stockholders	1,351	14,025	4,823	4,062
Earnings per common share - basic: ⁽⁴⁾				
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$0.01	\$0.12	\$0.04	\$0.03
Earnings per common share - diluted: ⁽⁴⁾				
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$0.01	\$0.12	\$0.04	\$0.03

(1) The sum of the individual quarterly amounts may not agree to the annual amounts included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations due to rounding.

(2) The quarterly amounts differ from the previously reported amounts in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 as a result of discontinued operations of one property classified as held for sale during 2013 that was reclassified to continuing operations during 2014.

(3) The increase in net income related to the gains on derivative financial instruments.

(4) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

19. Selected Quarterly Financial Data of HTALP (Unaudited)

Set forth below is the unaudited selected quarterly financial data of HTALP for 2014 and 2013. We believe that all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, have been included (in thousands, except per unit data).

2014	Quarter Ended ⁽¹⁾			
	March 31	June 30	September 30 ⁽²⁾	December 31 ⁽²⁾
Revenues	\$91,304	\$89,671	\$95,534	\$94,996
Net income	5,434	2,883	16,220	21,457
Net income attributable to common unitholders	5,396	2,843	16,192	21,430
Earnings per common unit - basic: ⁽³⁾				
Net income attributable to common unitholders	\$0.04	\$0.02	\$0.13	\$0.17
Earnings per common unit - diluted: ⁽³⁾				
Net income attributable to common unitholders	\$0.04	\$0.02	\$0.13	\$0.17

(1) The sum of the individual quarterly amounts may not agree to the annual amounts included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations due to rounding.

(2) The increase in net income is due to the gain on sales of real estate.

(3) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

2013	Quarter Ended ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			
	March 31	June 30 ⁽³⁾	September 30	December 31
Revenues	\$76,861	\$77,624	\$82,984	\$84,132
Net income	1,384	14,233	5,005	4,062
Net income attributable to common unitholders	1,359	14,228	4,996	4,050
Earnings per common unit - basic: ⁽⁴⁾				
Net income attributable to common unitholders	\$0.01	\$0.12	\$0.04	\$0.03
Earnings per common unit - diluted: ⁽⁴⁾				
Net income attributable to common unitholders	\$0.01	\$0.12	\$0.04	\$0.03

- (1) The sum of the individual quarterly amounts may not agree to the annual amounts included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations due to rounding.
- (2) The quarterly amounts differ from the previously reported amounts in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 as a result of discontinued operations of one property classified as held for sale during 2013 that was reclassified to continuing operations during 2014.
- (3) The increase in net income related to the gains on derivative financial instruments.
- (4) Amounts have been adjusted retroactively to reflect a 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected December 15, 2014.

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SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(In thousands)

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Expenses	Adjustments to Valuation Accounts	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
2014 - Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$2,121	\$312	\$—	\$(416)	) \$2,017
2013 - Allowance for doubtful accounts	2,168	453	—	(500)) 2,121
2012 - Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,498	1,064	—	(394)) 2,168

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SCHEDULE III — REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

The following schedule presents our total real estate investments and accumulated depreciation for our operating properties as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

		Encumbrances	Initial Cost to Company				Gross Amount at Which Carried at Close of Period				Date of Acquisition (f)	Date Acquired	Life on Which Building Depreciation in Income Statement is Computed (h)
			Buildings, Improvements and Fixtures	Buildings, Improvements and Fixtures	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Buildings, Improvements and Fixtures	Buildings, Improvements and Fixtures	Buildings, Improvements and Fixtures	Buildings, Improvements and Fixtures			
Phoenix Med Center	Glendale, AZ	\$2,011	\$453	\$2,768	\$352	\$453	\$3,120	\$3,573	\$(551)	1989	2011	39	
Thunderbird MOP	Glendale, AZ	12,926	3,842	19,679	3,221	3,842	22,900	26,742	(6,524)	1976 - 1987	2007	39	
Peoria MOB	Peoria, AZ	4,074	605	4,394	279	605	4,673	5,278	(834)	2000	2010	39	
Baptist MC	Phoenix, AZ	6,941	—	12,637	1,510	—	14,147	14,147	(2,661)	1973	2008	39	
Desert Ridge MOB	Phoenix, AZ	—	—	27,738	1,294	—	29,032	29,032	(2,915)	2004 - 2006	2011	39	
Estrella Med Center	Phoenix, AZ	19,611	—	24,703	1,188	—	25,891	25,891	(3,901)	2004	2010	39	
Sun City Boswell MOBs	Sun City, AZ	—	—	12,775	2,150	—	14,925	14,925	(3,752)	1971 - 2001	2009	39	
Sun City Boswell West	Sun City, AZ	—	—	6,610	1,206	—	7,816	7,816	(1,587)	1992	2009	39	
Sun City Webb MP	Sun City, AZ	—	—	16,188	1,461	—	17,649	17,649	(3,501)	1997 - 2004	2009	39	
Sun City West MOBs	Sun City, AZ	—	744	13,466	1,176	744	14,642	15,386	(3,598)	1987 - 2002	2009	39	
Gateway Med Plaza	Tucson, AZ	9,717	—	14,005	(94)	—	13,911	13,911	(1,779)	2008	2010	39	
Tucson Academy MOP	Tucson, AZ	—	1,193	6,107	1,158	1,193	7,265	8,458	(1,951)	1978	2008	39	
Tucson Desert Life MOP	Tucson, AZ	—	1,309	17,572	1,144	1,309	18,716	20,025	(4,753)	1980 - 1984	2007	39	
5995 Plaza Drive	Cypress, CA	—	5,109	17,961	336	5,109	18,297	23,406	(3,972)	1986	2008	39	
Senior Care El Monte	El Monte, CA	—	1,534	3,545	(17)	1,534	3,528	5,062	(686)	1964	2008	39	

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Senior Care Lomita	Lomita, CA	—	1,035	2,083	(8))	1,035	2,075	3,110	(430))	1959	2008	39
St. Mary Physician's Center	Long Beach, CA	—	1,815	10,242	574		1,815	10,816	12,631	(2,225)		1992	2007	39
San Luis Obispo MOB	San Luis Obispo, CA	—	—	11,900	2,339		—	14,239	14,239	(2,042)		2009	2010	39
Hampden Place MOB	Englewood, CO	—	3,032	12,553	59		3,032	12,612	15,644	(2,300)		2004	2009	39
Highlands Ranch MOP	Highlands Ranch, CO	—	2,240	10,426	2,182		2,240	12,608	14,848	(3,191)		1983 - 1985	2007	39
Lone Tree Medical Office Buildings	Lone Tree, CO	—	3,736	29,546	—		3,736	29,546	33,282	—		2004-2008	2014	38
Lincoln Medical Center	Parker, CO	—	5,142	28,638	141		5,142	28,779	33,921	(1,440)		2008	2013	39
Brandon MOP	Brandon, FL	—	901	6,946	547		901	7,493	8,394	(1,794)		1997	2008	39
McMullen MOB	Clearwater, FL	—	3,470	12,621	—		3,470	12,621	16,091	(166)	)	2009	2014	39
Orlando Rehab Hospital	Edgewood, FL	—	2,600	20,256	3,000		2,600	23,256	25,856	(2,513)		2007	2010	39
Palmetto MOB	Hialeah, FL	5,765	—	15,512	302		—	15,814	15,814	(1,190)		1980	2013	39
East FL Senior Jacksonville	Jacksonville, FL	—	4,291	9,220	—		4,291	9,220	13,511	(3,014)		1985	2007	39
King Street MOB	Jacksonville, FL	5,362	—	7,232	(70)	)	—	7,162	7,162	(1,131)		2007	2010	39
Jupiter MP	Jupiter, FL	—	1,204	11,778	206		1,204	11,984	13,188	(493)	)	1996 - 1997	2013	39
Central FL SC	Lakeland, FL	—	768	3,002	302		768	3,304	4,072	(706)	)	1995	2008	39
Vista Pro Center MOP	Lakeland, FL	—	1,082	3,587	367		1,082	3,954	5,036	(947)	)	1996 - 1999	2007 - 2008	39
Largo Medical Center	Largo, FL	29,474	—	51,045	479		—	51,524	51,524	(1,628)		2009	2013	39
Largo MOP	Largo, FL	—	729	8,908	499		729	9,407	10,136	(2,178)		1975 - 1986	2008	39

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SCHEDULE III — REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION — (Continued)

		Encumbrances	Initial Cost to Company		Gross Amount at Which Carried at Close of		Buildings, Improvements and Fixtures	Totals	Accumulated Depreciation	Date of Construction	Date Acquired	Life on Which Building Depreciated in Income Statement Computed (h)
			Buildings, Improvements and Fixtures	Acquisition (a)	Cost Capitalized Subsequent	Period Land						
FL Family Medical Center	Lauderdale Lakes, FL	—	—	4,257	225	—	4,482	4,482	(394)	1978	2013	39
Northwest Medical Park	Margate, FL	—	—	9,525	—	—	9,525	9,525	(367)	2009	2013	39
North Shore MOB	Miami, FL	—	—	4,942	112	—	5,054	5,054	(438)	1978	2013	39
Sunset Professional and Kendall MOBs	Miami, FL	—	11,855	13,633	53	11,855	13,686	25,541	(490)	1954-2006	2014	27
Common V MOB	Naples, FL	9,043	4,173	9,070	219	4,173	9,289	13,462	(2,025)	1990	2007	39
Orlando Lake Underhill MOB	Orlando, FL	—	—	8,515	911	—	9,426	9,426	(1,408)	2000	2010	39
Orlando Oviedo MOB	Oviedo, FL	—	—	5,711	239	—	5,950	5,950	(860)	1998	2010	39
Heart & Family Health MOB	Port St. Lucie, FL	—	686	8,102	—	686	8,102	8,788	(299)	2008	2013	39
St. Lucie MC	Port St. Lucie, FL	—	—	6,127	—	—	6,127	6,127	(255)	2008	2013	39
East FL Senior Sunrise	Sunrise, FL	—	2,947	12,825	1	2,947	12,826	15,773	(3,618)	1989	2007	39
Tallahassee Rehab Hospital	Tallahassee, FL	—	7,142	18,691	2,400	7,142	21,091	28,233	(2,441)	2007	2010	39
FL Ortho Institute	Temple Terrace, FL	—	2,923	17,647	(1)	2,923	17,646	20,569	(2,336)	2001 - 2003	2010	39
Wellington MAP III	Wellington, FL	7,854	—	10,511	(95)	—	10,416	10,416	(1,315)	2006	2010	39
Victor Farris MOB	West Palm Beach, FL	11,620	—	23,052	326	—	23,378	23,378	(1,321)	1988	2013	39

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East FL Senior Winter Park	Winter Park, FL	—	2,840	12,825	1,104	2,840	13,929	16,769	(3,935)	1988	2007	39
Camp Creek Med Center	Atlanta, GA	—	2,961	19,688	(174)	2,961	19,514	22,475	(3,571)	2006 - 2010	2010 - 2012	39
Augusta Rehab Hospital	Augusta, GA	—	1,059	20,899	—	1,059	20,899	21,958	(2,507)	2007	2010	39
Austell Medical Park	Austell, GA	—	432	4,057	—	432	4,057	4,489	(248)	2007	2013	39
Decatur MP	Decatur, GA	—	3,166	6,862	353	3,166	7,215	10,381	(1,626)	1976	2008	39
Yorktown MC	Fayetteville, GA	—	2,802	12,502	2,145	2,802	14,647	17,449	(4,047)	1987	2007	39
Gwinnett MOP	Lawrenceville, GA	—	1,290	7,246	1,378	1,290	8,624	9,914	(2,185)	1985	2007	39
Marietta Health Park	Marietta, GA	7,200	1,276	12,197	401	1,276	12,598	13,874	(2,986)	2000	2008	39
Shakerag MC	Peachtree City, GA	12,667	743	3,290	1,261	743	4,551	5,294	(1,231)	1994	2007	39
Northmeadow Medical Center	Roswell, GA	—	1,245	9,109	(7)	1,245	9,102	10,347	(2,039)	1999	2007	39
Overlook at Eagle's Landing	Stockbridge, GA	5,042	638	6,685	129	638	6,814	7,452	(1,086)	2004	2010	39
SouthCrest MOP	Stockbridge, GA	—	4,260	14,636	1,116	4,260	15,752	20,012	(3,852)	2005	2008	39
Honolulu MOB	Honolulu, HI	15,101	—	27,336	—	—	27,336	27,336	—	1997	2014	35
Kapolei Medical Park	Kapolei, HI	—	—	16,253	—	—	16,253	16,253	—	1999	2014	35
Rush Oak Park MOB	Oak Park, IL	—	1,096	38,550	—	1,096	38,550	39,646	(3,197)	2000	2012	38
Brownsburg MOB	Brownsburg, IN	—	431	639	173	431	812	1,243	(348)	1989	2008	39
Athens SC	Crawfordsville, IN	—	381	3,575	249	381	3,824	4,205	(967)	2000	2007	39
Crawfordsville MOB	Crawfordsville, IN	4,046	318	1,899	65	318	1,964	2,282	(559)	1997	2007	39
Deaconess Clinic	Evansville, IN	—	1,748	21,963	61	1,748	22,024	23,772	(3,838)	1952 - 1967	2010	39
Downtown Deaconess Clinic	Evansville, IN	19,818	360	3,265	356	360	3,621	3,981	(591)	2005	2010	39
Westside Dupont MOB	Fort Wayne, IN	—	—	8,246	10	—	8,256	8,256	(356)	2004	2013	39
Ft. Wayne MOB	Fort Wayne, IN	—	—	6,579	—	—	6,579	6,579	(954)	2008	2009	39
Community MP	Indianapolis, IN	—	560	3,581	214	560	3,795	4,355	(938)	1995	2008	39

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SCHEDULE III — REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION — (Continued)

			Initial Cost to Company	Buildings, Improvements and Fixtures	Acquisition (a)	Land	Gross Amount at Which Carried at Close of Period Capitalized Subsequent	Buildings, Improvements and Fixtures	Totals	Accumulated Depreciation	Date of Construction	Date Acquired	Life on Which Building Depreciation in Income Statement is Computed (h)
Eagle Highlands MOP	Indianapolis, IN	—	2,216	11,154	4,281	2,216	15,435	17,651	(3,674)	1988 - 1989	2008	39	
Epler Parke MOP	Indianapolis, IN	—	1,556	6,928	116	1,556	7,044	8,600	(1,935)	2002 - 2003	2007 - 2008	39	
Glendale Prof Plaza MMP	Indianapolis, IN	—	570	2,739	973	570	3,712	4,282	(1,110)	1993	2008	39	
Eagle Highlands	Indianapolis, IN	—	1,044	13,548	2,093	1,044	15,641	16,685	(3,847)	1993	2008	39	
MMP East	Indianapolis, IN	—	1,236	9,840	1,805	1,236	11,645	12,881	(3,784)	1996	2008	39	
MMP North	Indianapolis, IN	—	1,518	15,460	3,576	1,427	19,127	20,554	(4,304)	1995	2008	39	
MMP South	Indianapolis, IN	—	1,127	10,414	1,077	1,127	11,491	12,618	(2,964)	1994	2008	39	
Southpointe MOP	Indianapolis, IN	8,666	2,190	7,548	1,774	2,190	9,322	11,512	(2,408)	1996	2007	39	
Kokomo MOP	Kokomo, IN	—	1,779	9,614	775	1,779	10,389	12,168	(2,689)	1992 - 1994	2007	39	
Deaconess Clinic Gateway	Newburgh, IN	—	—	10,952	(9)	—	10,943	10,943	(1,650)	2006			