

NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES INC
Form 10-K
February 18, 2009
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

**x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008**

OR

**.. TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to**

Commission file number 1-9028

NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) 610 Newport Center Drive, Suite 1150	95-3997619 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
Newport Beach, California (Address of principal executive offices) Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (949) 718-4400	92660 (Zip Code)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange
Common Stock, \$0.10 Par Value	on which registered New York Stock Exchange

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Series B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock,

\$1.00 Par Value

New York Stock Exchange

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. 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 Exchange Act. Yes No

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Small reporting company

(Do not check if a small reporting company)

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

As of June 30, 2008, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$2,993,577,000 based on the closing sale price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at February 17, 2009
Common Stock, \$0.10 par value per share	102,353,721 shares

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Document	Parts Into Which Incorporated
Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 5, 2009 (Proxy Statement)	Part III

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FORM 10-K

December 31, 2008

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

General

Nationwide Health Properties, Inc., a Maryland corporation incorporated on October 14, 1985, is a real estate investment trust (REIT) that invests primarily in healthcare related senior housing, long-term care properties and medical office buildings. Whenever we refer herein to NHP or to us or use the terms we or our, we are referring to Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

Our operations are organized into two segments triple-net leases and multi-tenant leases. In the triple-net leases segment, we invest in healthcare related properties and lease the facilities to unaffiliated tenants under triple-net and generally master leases that transfer the obligation for all facility operating costs (including maintenance, repairs, taxes, insurance and capital expenditures) to the tenant. In the multi-tenant leases segment, we invest in healthcare related properties that have several tenants under separate leases in each building, thus requiring active management and responsibility for many of the associated operating expenses (although many of these are, or can effectively be, passed through to the tenants). As of December 31, 2008, the multi-tenant leases segment was comprised exclusively of medical office buildings. We did not invest in multi-tenant leases prior to 2006. In addition, but to a much lesser extent because we view the risks of this activity to be greater due to less favorable bankruptcy treatment and other factors, from time to time, we extend mortgage loans and other financing to tenants. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, approximately 93% of our revenues are derived from our leases, with the remaining 7% from our mortgage loans and other financing activities.

As of December 31, 2008, we had investments in 583 healthcare facilities and one land parcel located in 43 states, consisting of:

Consolidated facilities:

251 assisted and independent living facilities;

172 skilled nursing facilities;

10 continuing care retirement communities;

7 specialty hospitals;

19 triple-net medical office buildings, one of which is operated by a consolidated joint venture;

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60 multi-tenant medical office buildings, 51 of which are operated by consolidated joint ventures; and

1 asset held for sale.

Unconsolidated facilities:

19 assisted and independent living facilities;

14 skilled nursing facilities;

1 continuing care retirement community; and

2 multi-tenant medical office buildings.

Mortgage loans secured by:

17 skilled nursing facilities;

9 assisted and independent living facilities;

1 medical office building; and

1 land parcel.

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As of December 31, 2008, our directly owned facilities, other than our multi-tenant medical office buildings, most of which are operated by our consolidated joint ventures, were operated by 84 different healthcare providers, including the following publicly traded companies:

	Number of Facilities Operated
Assisted Living Concepts, Inc.	4
Brookdale Senior Living, Inc.	96
Emeritus Corporation	6
Extendicare, Inc.	1
HEALTHSOUTH Corporation	2
Kindred Healthcare, Inc.	1
Sun Healthcare Group, Inc.	4

Two of our triple-net lease tenants, Brookdale Senior Living, Inc. (Brookdale) and Hearthstone Senior Services, L.P. (Hearthstone) each accounted for more than 10% of our revenues at December 31, 2008 and both may account for more than 10% of our revenues in 2009.

The following table summarizes our top five tenants, the number of facilities each operates and the percentage of our revenues received from each of these tenants as of the end of 2008, as adjusted for facilities acquired and disposed of during 2008:

Tenant	Number of Facilities Operated	Percentage of Revenue
Brookdale Senior Living, Inc.	96	15.2%
Hearthstone Senior Services, L.P.	32	10.6%
Wingate Healthcare, Inc.	19	6.1%
Beverly Enterprises	28	4.3%
Atria Senior Living Group	10	4.1%

Our leases have fixed initial rent amounts and generally contain annual escalators. Most of our leases contain non-contingent rent escalators for which we recognize income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Certain leases contain escalators contingent on revenues or other factors, including increases based on changes in the Consumer Price Index. Such revenue increases are recognized over the lease term as the related contingencies occur. However, since the Consumer Price Index has recently trended negatively, we are likely to see much less, if any, internal growth from these rent escalators as long as deflationary conditions continue. We assess the collectibility of our rent receivables and we reserve against the receivable balances for any amounts that may not be recovered.

Our triple-net leased facilities are generally leased under triple-net leases that transfer the obligation for all facility operating costs (including maintenance, repairs, taxes, insurance and capital expenditures) to the tenant. Approximately 84% of these facilities are leased under master leases. In addition, the majority of these leases contain cross-collateralization and cross-default provisions tied to other leases with the same tenant, as well as grouped lease renewals and grouped purchase options. Leases covering 424 facilities are backed by security deposits consisting of irrevocable letters of credit or cash totaling \$72.7 million. Leases covering 339 facilities contain provisions for property tax impounds, and leases covering 210 facilities contain provisions for capital expenditure impounds. Our multi-tenant facilities generally have several tenants under separate leases in each building, thus requiring active management and responsibility for many of the associated operating expenses (although many of these are, or can effectively be, passed through to the tenants).

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2008 Investment Activities

In February 2008, we entered into an agreement with Pacific Medical Buildings LLC (PMB) and certain of its affiliates to acquire up to 18 medical office buildings, including six that are currently in development, for \$747.6 million, including the assumption of approximately \$282.6 million of mortgage financing. In April 2008, we formed NHP/PMB L.P. (NHP/PMB), a limited partnership, to acquire properties from entities affiliated with PMB. During 2008, NHP/PMB acquired PMB's affiliates' interests in nine of the 18 medical office buildings, including one property which is included in our triple-net leases segment and eight properties which are multi-tenant medical office buildings (one of which consisted of a 50% interest through a joint venture which is consolidated by NHP/PMB), for \$232.2 million, including acquisition costs, which was paid in a combination of cash, the assumption of \$120.8 million of mortgage financing and the issuance of 1,829,562 limited partnership units with a fair value at the date of issuance of \$58.4 million. During 2008, we also acquired one of the 18 medical office buildings directly (not through NHP/PMB) for \$14.7 million, including acquisition costs. Pursuant to the agreement with PMB, certain conditions must be met in order for us to be obligated to purchase the seven remaining medical office buildings. We recently elected to terminate the agreement with respect to one property after the conditions requiring us to close on such property were not met.

Additionally, we entered into another agreement with PMB pursuant to which we currently have the right, but not the obligation, to acquire up to approximately \$1 billion of multi-tenant medical office buildings developed by PMB through April 2016.

During 2008, we acquired 18 assisted and independent living facilities, 11 skilled nursing facilities and 12 medical office buildings subject to triple-net master leases in 12 separate transactions for an aggregate investment of \$163.0 million. We also funded \$43.4 million in expansions, construction and capital improvements at certain facilities in accordance with existing lease provisions. Such expansions, construction and capital improvements generally result in an increase in the minimum rents earned by us on these facilities either at the time of funding or upon completion of the project.

During 2008, we acquired, out of bankruptcy, title to one skilled nursing facility securing a previously impaired mortgage loan with a net book value of \$2.9 million which approximated our estimate of fair value of the facility and was allocated to land and building. Concurrent with acquiring title to the facility, we entered into a lease for this facility with a third party who was one of our existing tenants.

During 2008, we acquired the final multi-tenant medical office building of a seven building portfolio through our joint venture with McShane for \$2.0 million. We also funded \$2.1 million in capital improvements at certain facilities through our joint ventures with McShane and Broe.

During 2008, we also acquired, from an entity affiliated with PMB, a 44.95% investment in two multi-tenant medical office buildings for \$3.5 million through PMB SB 399-401 East Highland LLC (PMB SB), an unconsolidated joint venture. Additionally, through our unconsolidated joint venture with a state pension fund, we exercised a purchase option of \$21.8 million on one assisted and independent living facility and one skilled nursing facility in which the joint venture previously had leasehold interests. In connection with the purchase option exercise, the joint venture assumed \$19.5 million of mortgage financing.

During 2008, we funded one mortgage loan secured by one skilled nursing facility in the amount of \$6.8 million and one mortgage loan secured by one medical office building in the amount of \$47.5 million. We also funded an additional \$0.8 million on existing mortgage loans.

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At December 31, 2008, we held 15 mortgage loans receivable secured by 17 skilled nursing facilities, nine assisted and independent living facilities, one medical office building and one land parcel. The mortgage loans receivable had an aggregate principal balance of \$179.2 million which is reduced by aggregate deferred gains and discounts totaling \$19.3 million, for a net book value of \$159.9 million. The mortgage loans have individual outstanding balances ranging from \$0.7 million to \$47.5 million and maturities ranging from 2009 to 2024.

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Taxation

We believe we have operated in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and we intend to continue to operate in such a manner. If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we will generally not be subject to federal corporate income taxes on our net income that is currently distributed to stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the double taxation, that is, at the corporate and stockholder levels, that usually results from investment in the stock of a corporation. Please see the risk factors found under the heading Risks Related to Our Taxation as a REIT under the caption Risk Factors for more information.

Objectives and Policies

We are organized to invest in income-producing healthcare related facilities. At December 31, 2008, we had investments in 583 facilities located in 43 states, and we plan to invest in additional healthcare properties in the United States. Other than potentially utilizing joint ventures, we do not intend to invest in securities of, or interests in, persons engaged in real estate activities or to invest in securities of other issuers for the purpose of exercising control.

In evaluating potential investments, we consider such factors as:

The geographic area, type of property and demographic profile;

The location, construction quality, condition and design of the property;

The expertise and reputation of the operator;

The current and anticipated cash flow and its adequacy to meet operational needs and lease obligations;

Whether the anticipated rent provides a competitive market return to NHP;

The potential for capital appreciation;

The tax laws related to real estate investment trusts;

The regulatory and reimbursement environment in which the properties operate;

Occupancy and demand for similar healthcare facilities in the same or nearby communities; and

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An appropriate mix between private and government sponsored patients.

There are no limitations on the percentage of our total assets that may be invested in any one property. The Investment Committee of the board of directors or the board of directors may establish limitations as it deems appropriate from time to time. No limits have been set on the number of properties in which we will seek to invest, or on the concentration of investments in any one facility type or any geographic area. From time to time we may sell properties; however, we do not intend to engage in the purchase and sale, or turnover, of investments. We acquire our investments primarily for long-term income.

At December 31, 2008, we had one series of preferred stock with a liquidation preference totaling \$74.9 million and \$1.5 billion of indebtedness that is senior to our common stock. We may, in the future, issue additional debt or equity securities that will be senior to our common stock. During the past five years we have issued one series of preferred stock senior to our common stock, and while we do not have immediate plans to issue additional equity securities senior to our common stock, we may do so in the future.

In certain circumstances, we may make mortgage loans with respect to certain facilities secured by those facilities. At December 31, 2008, we held 15 mortgage loans secured by 17 skilled nursing facilities, nine assisted and independent living facilities, one medical office building and one land parcel. There are no limitations on the number or the amount of mortgages that may be placed on any one piece of property.

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We may incur additional indebtedness when, in the opinion of our management and board of directors, it is advisable. For short-term purposes we, from time to time, negotiate lines of credit or arrange for other short-term borrowings from banks or others. We arrange for long-term borrowings through public offerings or private placements to institutional investors.

In addition, we may incur additional mortgage indebtedness on real estate which we have acquired through purchase, foreclosure or otherwise. We may invest in properties subject to existing loans or secured by mortgages, deeds of trust or similar liens on the properties. We also may obtain non-recourse or other mortgage financing on unleveraged properties in which we have invested or may refinance properties acquired on a leveraged basis.

We will not, without the proper approval of a majority of the disinterested directors, acquire from or sell to any director, officer or employee of NHP or any affiliate thereof, as the case may be, any of our assets or other property. We provide to our stockholders annual reports containing audited financial statements and quarterly reports containing unaudited information, which are available upon request.

We do not have plans to underwrite securities of other issuers.

The policies set forth herein have been established by our board of directors and may be changed without stockholder approval.

Properties

Of the 583 facilities in which we have investments, as of December 31, 2008, we have direct ownership of:

251 assisted and independent living facilities;

172 skilled nursing facilities;

10 continuing care retirement communities;

7 specialty hospitals;

19 triple-net medical office buildings of which one is operated by a consolidated joint venture;

60 multi-tenant medical office buildings, 51 of which are operated by consolidated joint ventures; and

1 asset held for sale.

We also have indirect ownership of 36 facilities through our unconsolidated joint ventures and have mortgage loans secured by 27 facilities and one land parcel.

Our operations are organized into two segments triple-net leases and multi-tenant leases. In the triple-net leases segment, we invest in healthcare related properties and lease the facilities to unaffiliated tenants under triple-net and generally master leases that transfer the obligation for all facility operating costs (including maintenance, repairs, taxes, insurance and capital expenditures) to the tenant. In the multi-tenant leases segment, we invest in healthcare related properties that have several tenants under separate leases in each building, thus requiring active management and responsibility for many of the associated operating expenses (although many of these are, or can effectively be, passed through to the tenants). As of December 31, 2008, the multi-tenant leases segment was comprised exclusively of medical office buildings. See Note 24 Segment Information of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information about our business segments.

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Triple-net Leases

Our triple-net leases segment includes investments in the following types of facilities:

Senior Housing/Assisted and Independent Living Facilities

Assisted and independent living facilities offer studio, one bedroom and two bedroom apartments on a month-to-month basis primarily to elderly individuals, including those with Alzheimer's or related dementia, with various levels of assistance requirements. Assisted and independent living residents are provided meals and eat in a central dining area; assisted living residents may also be assisted with some daily living activities with programs and services that allow residents certain conveniences and make it possible for them to live as independently as possible; staff is also available when residents need assistance and for group activities. Services provided to residents who require more assistance with daily living activities, but who do not require the constant supervision skilled nursing facilities provide, include personal supervision and assistance with eating, bathing, grooming and administering medication. Charges for room, board and services are generally paid from private sources.

Long-Term Care/Skilled Nursing Facilities

Skilled nursing facilities provide rehabilitative, restorative, skilled nursing and medical treatment for patients and residents who do not require the high-technology, care-intensive, high-cost setting of an acute care or rehabilitative hospital. Treatment programs include physical, occupational, speech, respiratory and other therapeutic programs, including sub-acute clinical protocols such as wound care and intravenous drug treatment.

Continuing Care Retirement Communities

Continuing care retirement communities provide a broad continuum of care. At the most basic level, independent living residents might receive meal service, maid service or other services as part of their monthly rent. Services which aid in everyday living are provided to other residents, much like in an assisted living facility. At the far end of the spectrum, skilled nursing, rehabilitation and medical treatment are provided to residents who need those services. This type of facility consists of independent living units, dedicated assisted living units and licensed skilled nursing beds on one campus.

Specialty Hospitals

Rehabilitation hospitals provide inpatient and outpatient medical care to patients requiring high intensity physical, respiratory, neurological, orthopedic or other treatment protocols and for intermediate periods in their recovery. These programs are often the most effective in treating severe skeletal or neurological injuries and traumatic diseases such as stroke and acute arthritis.

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Long-term acute care hospitals serve medically complex, chronically ill patients. These hospitals have the capability to treat patients who suffer from multiple systemic failures or conditions such as neurological disorders, head injuries, brain stem and spinal cord trauma, cerebral vascular accidents, chemical brain injuries, central nervous system disorders, developmental anomalies and cardiopulmonary disorders. Chronic patients are often dependent on technology for continued life support, such as mechanical ventilators, total parenteral nutrition, respiration or cardiac monitors and dialysis machines. While these patients suffer from conditions that require a high level of monitoring and specialized care, they may not necessitate the continued services of an intensive care unit. Due to their severe medical conditions, these patients generally are not clinically appropriate for admission to a skilled nursing facility or rehabilitation hospital.

Medical Office Buildings

Medical office buildings are typically on or near an acute care hospital campus. They usually house several different unrelated medical practices, although they can be associated with a large single-specialty or multi-specialty group. Tenants include physicians, dentists, psychologists, therapists and other healthcare providers, with space devoted to patient examination and treatment, diagnostic imaging, outpatient surgery and other outpatient services.

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The following table sets forth certain information regarding our owned triple-net leased facilities as of December 31, 2008:

Facility Location	Number of Facilities	Number of Beds/Units (1)	Square Footage (1)	Gross Real Estate Investment (Dollars in Thousands)	2008 NOI (2)
<i>Senior Housing/Assisted and Independent Living Facilities:</i>					
Alabama	7	527		\$ 44,840	\$ 4,013
Arizona	3	236		27,056	2,635
Arkansas	1	32		2,150	231
California	17	2,090		131,598	19,865
Colorado	3	529		45,598	6,186
Connecticut	2	215		30,141	3,753
Florida	17	1,162		102,094	9,863
Georgia	3	293		21,053	1,921
Indiana	7	340		31,808	2,289
Kansas	6	283		16,419	1,837
Maryland	1	60		5,570	427
Massachusetts	1	98		18,903	1,013
Michigan	13	786		93,716	8,508
Minnesota	10	343		38,721	3,454
Mississippi	1	52		4,682	409
Missouri	4	77		1,904	56
Nevada	2	154		13,616	1,367
New Jersey	2	104		7,616	1,050
New Mexico	1	96		22,377	2,042
New York	3	406		44,267	5,307
North Carolina	10	582		108,773	9,163
North Dakota	1	48		6,302	475
Ohio	12	835		88,167	8,710
Oklahoma	4	205		22,033	2,142
Oregon	6	409		30,118	3,267
Pennsylvania	8	386		27,616	2,618
Rhode Island	3	274		30,290	2,877
South Carolina	3	117		8,357	580
South Dakota	4	183		21,257	1,899
Tennessee	14	1,398		119,281	8,902
Texas	28	2,210		289,681	26,616
Virginia	1	74		11,210	1,118
Washington	10	907		70,832	7,542
West Virginia	1	60		6,355	502
Wisconsin	42	2,171		180,364	16,412
Subtotals	251	17,742		1,724,765	169,049
<i>Long-Term Care/Skilled Nursing Facilities:</i>					
Arkansas	9	903		38,582	4,171
California	3	342		10,444	2,200
Connecticut	3	351		17,263	1,359
Florida	4	465		15,275	1,658
Georgia	1	100		4,342	355
Idaho	1	64		792	140

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Facility Location	Number of Facilities	Number of Beds/Units (1)	Square Footage (1)	Gross Real Estate Investment (Dollars in Thousands)	2008 NOI (2)
Illinois	2	210		5,549	622
Indiana	24	2,292		104,259	7,485
Kansas	6	425		11,309	1,331
Maryland	5	872		31,195	4,226
Massachusetts	15	2,079		174,265	15,664
Minnesota	3	513		27,620	2,327
Mississippi	1	120		4,467	487
Missouri	12	1,089		51,236	5,407
Nevada	1	140		4,389	779
New York	3	440		57,601	4,985
North Carolina	1	150		2,360	355
Ohio	5	733		28,458	3,044
Oklahoma	5	235		9,122	952
Pennsylvania	3	257		14,032	1,772
South Carolina	4	576		36,696	3,292
Tennessee	5	494		22,002	2,453
Texas	29	3,431		107,820	11,215
Utah	1	65		2,793	316
Virginia	6	843		28,690	3,815
Washington	7	711		44,531	4,074
West Virginia	4	326		15,143	1,977
Wisconsin	7	673		30,192	3,245
Wyoming	2	217		11,987	1,179
Subtotals	172	19,116		912,414	90,885
<i>Continuing Care Retirement Communities:</i>					
Arizona	1	228		12,887	1,570
Colorado	1	119		3,116	415
Florida	1	225		12,043	732
Maine	3	527		39,341	3,484
Massachusetts	1	171		14,655	1,549
Oklahoma	1	248		8,718	685
Tennessee	1	80		3,178	409
Texas	1	354		30,870	3,596
Subtotals	10	1,952		124,808	12,440
<i>Specialty Hospitals:</i>					
Arizona	2	116		17,071	2,480
California	2	84		39,394	3,796
Texas	3	103		19,316	1,923
Subtotals	7	303		75,781	8,199
<i>Medical Office Buildings:</i>					
Alabama	1		61,219	16,706	1,133
California	1		67,000	24,975	289
Florida	9		82,605	35,543	695
Indiana	4		55,814	15,724	1,163

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Facility Location	Number of Facilities	Number of Beds/Units (1)	Square Footage (1)	Gross Real Estate Investment (Dollars in Thousands)	2008 NOI (2)
Maryland	1		5,538	1,717	34
Michigan	2		17,375	5,654	110
Texas	1		148,751	22,952	1,401
Subtotals	19		438,302	123,271	4,825
Total Owned Triple-Net Leased Facilities	459	39,113	438,302	\$ 2,961,039	\$ 285,398

- (1) Assisted and independent living facilities are measured in units, continuing care retirement communities are measured in beds and units, skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals are measured by bed count and medical office buildings are measured by square footage.
- (2) Net operating income (NOI) is a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure used to evaluate the operating performance of our facilities. We define NOI for our triple-net leases segment as rent revenues. For our multi-tenant leases segment, we define NOI as revenues minus medical office building operating expenses. In some cases, revenue for medical office buildings includes expense reimbursements for common area maintenance charges. NOI excludes interest expense and amortization of deferred financing costs, depreciation and amortization expense, general and administrative expense and discontinued operations. We present NOI as it effectively presents our portfolio on a net rent basis and provides relevant and useful information as it measures the operating performance at the facility level on an unleveraged basis. We use NOI to make decisions about resource allocations and to assess the property level performance of our properties. Furthermore, we believe that NOI provides investors relevant and useful information because it measures the operating performance of our real estate at the property level on an unleveraged basis. We believe that net income is the GAAP measure that is most directly comparable to NOI. However, NOI should not be considered as an alternative to net income as the primary indicator of operating performance as it excludes the items described above. Additionally, NOI as presented above may not be comparable to other REITs or companies as their definitions of NOI may differ from ours. See Note 24 to our consolidated financial statements for a reconciliation of net income to NOI.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding average rents for triple-net leased facilities owned by us as of December 31, 2008:

	2008		2007	
	Average Annualized Rent per Bed/Unit	Average Annualized Rent per Square Foot	Average Annualized Rent per Bed/Unit	Average Annualized Rent per Square Foot
Senior Housing/Assisted and Independent Living Facilities	\$ 10,000	\$	\$ 9,000	\$
Long-Term Care/Skilled Nursing Facilities	5,000		4,000	
Continuing Care Retirement Communities	6,000		6,000	
Specialty Hospitals	27,000		27,000	
Medical Office Buildings		11.01		6.06

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The following table sets forth certain information regarding lease expirations for our owned triple-net leased facilities as of December 31, 2008:

	Assisted & Independent		Skilled Nursing		Continuing Care		Other Triple-Net		Total Owned Triple-Net	
	Minimum Rent	Number of Facilities	Minimum Rent	Number of Facilities	Minimum Rent	Number of Facilities	Minimum Rent	Number of Facilities	Minimum Rent	Number of Facilities
	(Dollars in Thousands)									
2009	\$ 701	5	\$		\$		\$		\$ 701	5
2010	4,671	7	8,297	18	551	1			13,519	26
2011			6,389	19					6,389	19
2012	7,586	8	4,332	8	1,511	1	1,800	1	15,229	18
2013	11,499	11	5,657	11	363	1			17,519	23
2014	8,346	12	4,109	8	4,872	3			17,327	23
2015	1,756	4	3,627	5			3,231	1	8,614	10
2016	11,046	10	13,235	26			4,037	6	28,318	42
2017	2,510	9	5,029	15			1,863	1	9,402	25
2018	1,335	2	2,794	8					4,129	10
Thereafter	107,972	184	34,126	54	4,103	4	5,539	17	151,740	259
	\$ 157,422	252	\$ 87,595	172	\$ 11,400	10	\$ 16,470	26	\$ 272,887	460

In the triple-net leases segment, facilities are leased to single tenants. Revenues are received by us directly from the tenants in accordance with the lease terms which generally provide for annual rent escalators and transfer the obligation for all facility operating costs (including maintenance, repairs, taxes, insurance and capital expenditures) to the tenant. While occupancy information is relevant to the operations of the tenant, our revenues are not directly impacted by occupancy levels at the triple-net leased facilities.

Multi-Tenant Leases

As of December 31, 2008, our multi-tenant leases segment is comprised exclusively of medical office buildings.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our owned multi-tenant leased facilities as of December 31, 2008:

Facility Location	Number of Facilities	Square Footage	Gross Real Estate Investment	2008 NOI (1)
(Dollars in Thousands)				
<i>Medical Office Buildings:</i>				
California	6	337,983	\$ 114,260	\$ 6,250
Florida	1	37,413	6,350	214
Georgia	3	117,622	7,060	971
Illinois	12	375,194	36,148	5,085
Louisiana	8	393,908	23,675	2,824
Missouri	7	404,604	42,734	4,232
Nevada	2	145,149	38,572	1,271
Ohio	1	66,902	11,463	1,114
Oregon	1	104,856	31,218	1,431

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South Carolina	2	109,704	13,153	1,241
Tennessee	1	56,973	3,954	690
Texas	6	157,327	7,433	397
Virginia	3	66,460	5,312	450
Washington	7	363,462	97,842	7,486
Total Owned Multi-Tenant Leased Facilities	60	2,737,557	\$ 439,174	\$ 33,656

- (1) Net operating income (NOI) is a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure used to evaluate the operating performance of our facilities. We define NOI for our triple-net leases segment as rent revenues. For our multi-tenant leases segment, we define NOI as revenues minus medical office building operating expenses. In some cases, revenue for medical office buildings includes expense reimbursements for common area maintenance charges. NOI excludes interest

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expense and amortization of deferred financing costs, depreciation and amortization expense, general and administrative expense and discontinued operations. We present NOI as it effectively presents our portfolio on a net rent basis and provides relevant and useful information as it measures the operating performance at the facility level on an unleveraged basis. We use NOI to make decisions about resource allocations and to assess the property level performance of our properties. Furthermore, we believe that NOI provides investors relevant and useful information because it measures the operating performance of our real estate at the property level on an unleveraged basis. We believe that net income is the GAAP measure that is most directly comparable to NOI. However, NOI should not be considered as an alternative to net income as the primary indicator of operating performance as it excludes the items described above. Additionally, NOI as presented above may not be comparable to other REITs or companies as their definitions of NOI may differ from ours. See Note 24 to our consolidated financial statements for a reconciliation of net income to NOI.

Average annualized revenue per square foot for our multi-tenant leased medical office buildings owned as of December 31, 2008 was \$22.02 per square foot and \$8.63 per square foot for 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding lease expirations for our owned multi-tenant leased facilities as of December 31, 2008:

	Minimum Rent (Dollars in Thousands)	Number of Leases
2009	\$ 5,168	133
2010	6,111	146
2011	4,980	107
2012	5,680	92
2013	2,860	58
2014	2,456	17
2015	2,517	18
2016	4,022	17
2017	7,806	83
2018	2,200	18
Thereafter	14,382	26
	\$58,182	715

Occupancy for our owned multi-tenant medical office buildings was 90.2% and 90.5% at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Competition

We generally compete with other REITs, including HCP, Inc., Health Care REIT, Inc., Healthcare Realty Trust Incorporated, LTC Properties, Inc., Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc., Senior Housing Properties Trust and Ventas, Inc., real estate partnerships, healthcare providers and other investors, including, but not limited to, banks, insurance companies, pension funds, government sponsored entities, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Fannie Mae, and opportunity funds, in the acquisition, leasing and financing of healthcare facilities. The tenants that operate our healthcare facilities compete on a local and regional basis with operators of facilities that provide comparable services. Operators compete for patients based on quality of care, reputation, physical appearance of facilities, price, services offered, family preferences, physicians, staff and location. Our medical office buildings compete with other medical office buildings in their surrounding areas for tenants, including physicians, dentists, psychologists, therapists and other healthcare providers.

Regulation

Payments for healthcare services provided by the tenants of our facilities are received principally from four sources: private funds; Medicaid, a medical assistance program for the indigent, operated by individual states with the financial participation of the federal government; Medicare, a federal health insurance program for the aged, certain chronically disabled individuals, and persons with end-stage renal disease; and health and other

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insurance plans. While assisted and independent living facilities and medical office building tenants generally receive private funds, government revenue sources are the primary source of funding for most skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals and are subject to statutory and regulatory changes, administrative rulings, and government funding restrictions, all of which may materially increase or decrease the rates of payment to skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals and in some cases, the amount of additional rents payable to us under our leases. There is no assurance that payments under such programs will remain at levels comparable to the present levels or be sufficient to cover all the operating and fixed costs allocable to Medicaid and Medicare patients. Decreases in reimbursement levels could have an adverse impact on the revenues of the tenants of our skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals, which could in turn adversely impact their ability to make their monthly lease or debt payments to us. Changes in reimbursement levels have very little impact on our assisted and independent living facilities because virtually all of their revenues are paid from private funds.

There exist various federal and state laws and regulations prohibiting fraud and abuse by healthcare providers, including those governing reimbursements under Medicaid and Medicare as well as referrals and financial relationships. Federal and state governments are devoting increasing attention to anti-fraud initiatives. Our tenants may not comply with these current or future regulations, which could affect their ability to operate or to continue to make lease or mortgage payments.

Healthcare facilities in which we invest are also generally subject to federal, state and local licensure statutes and regulations and statutes which may require regulatory approval, in the form of a certificate of need (CON), prior to the addition or construction of new beds, the addition of services or certain capital expenditures. CON requirements generally apply to skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals. CON requirements are not uniform throughout the United States and are subject to change. In addition, some states have staffing and other regulatory requirements. We cannot predict the impact of regulatory changes with respect to licensure and CONs on the operations of our tenants.

Executive Officers of the Company

The table below sets forth the name, position and age of each executive officer of the Company. Each executive officer is appointed by the board of directors, serves at its pleasure and holds office until a successor is appointed, or until the earliest of death, resignation or removal. There is no family relationship among any of the named executive officers or with any director. All information is given as of February 18, 2009:

Name	Position	Age
Douglas M. Pasquale	President and Chief Executive Officer	54
Donald D. Bradley	Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer	53
Abdo H. Khoury	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial and Portfolio Officer	59

Douglas M. Pasquale President and Chief Executive Officer since April 2004 and a director since November 2003. Mr. Pasquale was Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer from November 2003 to April 2004. Mr. Pasquale served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of ARV Assisted Living, an operator of assisted living facilities, from December 1999 to September 2003. From April 2003 to September 2003, Mr. Pasquale concurrently served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Atria Senior Living Group. From March 1999 to December 1999, Mr. Pasquale served as the President and Chief Executive Officer at ARV and he served as the President and Chief Operating Officer at ARV from June 1998 to March 1999. Previously, Mr. Pasquale served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Richfield Hospitality Services, Inc. and Regal Hotels International-North America, a hotel ownership and hotel management company, from 1996 to 1998, and as its Chief Financial Officer from 1994 to 1996. Mr. Pasquale is a member of the Executive Board of the American Seniors Housing Association (ASHA) and is a director of Alexander & Baldwin Inc. and Matson Navigation Company, Inc.

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Donald D. Bradley Executive Vice President since March 2008 and Chief Investment Officer since July 2004. Mr. Bradley was a Senior Vice President from March 2001 to February 2008 and the General Counsel

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from March 2001 to June 2004. From January 2000 to February 2001, Mr. Bradley was engaged in various personal interests. Mr. Bradley was formerly the General Counsel of Furon Company, a NYSE-listed international, high performance polymer manufacturer from 1990 to December 1999. Previously, Mr. Bradley served as a Special Counsel of O Melveny & Myers LLP, an international law firm with which he had been associated since 1982. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Executive Board of ASHA.

Abdo H. Khoury Executive Vice President since March 2008 and Chief Financial and Portfolio Officer since July 2005. Mr. Khoury was a Senior Vice President from July 2005 to February 2008 and Chief Portfolio Officer from August 2004 to June 2005. Mr. Khoury served as the Executive Vice President of Operations of Atria Senior Living Group (formerly ARV Assisted Living, Inc.) from June 2003 to March 2004. From January 2001 to May 2003, Mr. Khoury served as President of ARV and he served as Chief Financial Officer at ARV from March 1999 to January 2001. From October 1997 to February 1999, Mr. Khoury served as President of the Apartment Division at ARV. From January 1991 to September 1997, Mr. Khoury ran Financial Performance Group, a business and financial consulting firm located in Newport Beach, California.

Employees

As of February 18, 2009, we had 33 employees.

Available Information

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to reports required by Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are electronically filed with the SEC. You may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. Our annual, quarterly and current reports, and amendments to reports are also available, free of charge, on our website at www.nhp-reit.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports are available on the SEC's website. These materials, together with our Governance Principles, Director Committee Charters and Business Code of Conduct & Ethics referenced below, are available in print to any stockholder who requests them in writing by contacting:

Nationwide Health Properties, Inc.

610 Newport Center Drive, Suite 1150

Newport Beach, California 92660

Attention: Abdo H. Khoury

Availability of Governance Principles and Board of Director Committee Charters

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Our board of directors has adopted charters for its Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and Investment Committee. Our board of directors has also adopted Governance Principles. The Governance Principles and each of the charters are available on our website at www.nhp-reit.com.

Business Code of Conduct & Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted a Business Code of Conduct & Ethics, which applies to all employees, including our chief executive officer, chief financial and portfolio officer, chief investment officer, vice presidents and directors. The Business Code of Conduct & Ethics is posted on our website at www.nhp-reit.com. Our Audit Committee must approve any waivers of the Business Code of Conduct & Ethics. We presently intend to disclose any amendments and waivers, if any, of the Business Code of Conduct & Ethics on our website; however, if we change our intention, we will file any amendments or waivers with a current report on Form 8-K. There have been no waivers of the Business Code of Conduct & Ethics.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Generally speaking, the risks facing our company fall into three categories: risks associated with the operations of our tenants, risks related to our operations and risks related to our taxation as a REIT. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before making an investment decision in our company. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones facing us and there may be additional matters that we are unaware of or that we currently consider immaterial. All of these could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and, thus, the value of an investment in our company.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR TENANTS

Our financial position could be weakened and our ability to make distributions could be limited if any of our major tenants were unable to meet their obligations to us or failed to renew or extend their relationship with us as their lease terms expire or their mortgages mature, or if we were unable to lease or re-lease our facilities or make mortgage loans on economically favorable terms. We have no operational control over our tenants. There may end up being more serious tenant financial problems that lead to more extensive restructurings or tenant disruptions than we currently expect. This could be unique to a particular tenant or it could be more industry wide, such as further federal or state governmental reimbursement reductions in the case of our skilled nursing facilities as governments work through their budget deficits, continuing reduced occupancies or slow lease-ups for our assisted and independent living facilities or medical office buildings due to general economic and other factors and increases in insurance premiums, labor and other expenses. These adverse developments could arise due to a number of factors, including those listed below.

The global financial crisis could adversely impact the financial condition of our tenants, which could impair our tenants' ability to meet their obligations to us.

The U.S. is experiencing a recession which is nearing the longest duration since the Great Depression. Continued concerns about the uncertainty over whether our economy will be adversely impacted by inflation, deflation or stagflation, and the systemic impact of energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage market and a declining real estate market in the U.S. have contributed to increased market volatility and diminished expectations for the U.S. economy. This difficult operating environment may adversely impact the financial condition of our tenants. If these economic conditions continue, our tenants may be unable to meet their obligations to us and our business could be adversely affected.

The bankruptcy, insolvency or financial deterioration of our tenants could significantly delay our ability to collect unpaid rents or require us to find new operators for rejected facilities.

We are exposed to the risk that our tenants may not be able to meet their obligations, which may result in their bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk is more pronounced during weak economic conditions, such as those we are currently experiencing. Although our leases and loans provide us the right to evict a tenant, demand immediate repayment and other remedies, the bankruptcy laws afford certain rights to a party that has filed for bankruptcy or reorganization. A tenant in bankruptcy may be able to restrict our ability to collect unpaid rent and interest during the bankruptcy proceeding.

Leases. If one of our lessees seeks bankruptcy protection, the lessee can either assume or reject the lease. Generally, the lessee is required to make rent payments to us during its bankruptcy until it rejects the lease. If the lessee assumes the lease, the court cannot

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change the rental amount or any other lease provision that could financially impact us. However, if the lessee rejects the lease, the facility would be returned to us. In that event, if we were able to re-lease the facility to a new tenant only on unfavorable terms or after a significant delay, we could lose some or all of the associated revenue from that facility for an extended period of time.

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Mortgage Loans. If a tenant defaults under one of our mortgage loans, we may have to foreclose on the mortgage or protect our interest by acquiring title to a property and thereafter make substantial improvements or repairs in order to maximize the facility's investment potential. Tenants may contest enforcement of foreclosure or other remedies, seek bankruptcy protection against an enforcement and/or bring claims for lender liability in response to actions to enforce mortgage obligations. If a tenant seeks bankruptcy protection, the automatic stay of the federal bankruptcy law would preclude us from enforcing foreclosure or other remedies against the tenant unless relief is obtained from the court. In addition, a tenant would not be required to make principal and interest payments while an automatic stay was in effect. High loan to value ratios or declines in the value of the facility may prevent us from realizing an amount equal to our mortgage loan upon foreclosure.

The receipt of liquidation proceeds or the replacement of a tenant that has defaulted on its lease or loan could be delayed by the approval process of any federal, state or local agency necessary for the replacement of the tenant licensed to manage the facility. In some instances, we may take possession of a property that exposes us to successor liabilities and operating risks. These events, if they were to occur, could reduce our revenue and operating cash flow.

In addition, many of our leases contain non-contingent rent escalators for which we recognize income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. This method results in rental income in the early years of a lease being higher than actual cash received, creating a straight-line rent receivable asset included in the caption Other assets on our balance sheets. At some point during the lease, depending on its terms, the cash rent payments eventually exceed the straight-line rent which results in the straight-line rent receivable asset decreasing to zero over the remainder of the lease term. We assess the collectibility of the straight-line rent that is expected to be collected in a future period, and, depending on circumstances, we may provide a reserve against the previously recognized straight-line rent receivable asset for a portion, up to its full value, that we estimate may not be recoverable. The balance of straight-line rent receivables at December 31, 2008, net of allowances was \$21.2 million. To the extent any of the tenants under these leases become unable to pay the contracted cash rent, we may be required to write down the straight-line rents receivable from those tenants, which would reduce our net income.

Operators that fail to comply with governmental reimbursement programs such as Medicare or Medicaid, licensing and certification requirements, fraud and abuse regulations or new legislative developments may be unable to meet their obligations to us.

Our tenants are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations that are subject to frequent and substantial changes (sometimes applied retroactively) resulting from legislation, adoption of rules and regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations of existing law. The ultimate timing or effect of these changes cannot be predicted. These changes may have a dramatic effect on our tenants' costs of doing business and the amount of reimbursement by both government and other third-party payors. The failure of any of our tenants to comply with these laws, requirements and regulations could adversely affect their ability to meet their obligations to us. In particular:

Medicare, Medicaid and Private Payor Reimbursement. Those of our tenants who operate skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals derive a significant portion of their revenue from governmentally-funded reimbursement programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Failure to maintain certification and accreditation in these programs would result in a significant loss of funding from them. Moreover, federal and state governments have adopted and continue to consider various reform proposals to control and reduce healthcare costs. For example, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997(BBA) established a Prospective Payment System for Medicare skilled nursing facilities under which facilities are paid a federal per diem rate for most covered nursing facility services. Under this system, skilled nursing facilities are no longer assured of receiving reimbursement adequate to cover the costs of operating the facilities. Governmental concern regarding healthcare costs and their budgetary impact may result in significant reductions in payment to healthcare facilities, and future reimbursement rates

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for either governmental or private payors may not be sufficient to cover cost increases in providing services to patients. Although in 1999 the federal government enacted the Balance Budget Refinement Act (BBRA) to increase the per diem reimbursement rates for high acuity patients, this increase continues to challenge profitability by other cost-saving governmental payment methodologies such as, for example, that affecting bad debt reporting. The reimbursement of uncollectible Medicare coinsurance amounts for all beneficiaries (other than beneficiaries of both Medicare and Medicaid) is reduced from 100% to 70% for skilled nursing facility cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1, 2005. The federal government agency that manages Medicare estimates that the change in treatment of bad debt will result in a decrease in payments to nursing facilities in an amount of \$490 million from 2006 to 2010. The change in the rule for calculating bad debt may affect the liquidity or profitability of skilled nursing facilities, although to what affect continues to be difficult to predict. In addition, the proposed 2009 budget contains provisions that, if implemented, could reduce or slow the growth in Medicare reimbursement rates for skilled nursing facilities. In many instances, revenues from Medicaid programs are already insufficient to cover the actual costs incurred in providing care to those patients. Many of the states where our tenants reside report budget deficits that put future Medicaid funding at risk and may limit as well as decrease the number of Medicaid beds available to patients in the near future as well as in the long term. In addition, reimbursement from private payors has in many cases effectively been reduced to levels approaching those of government payors. Loss of certification or accreditation, or any changes in reimbursement policies that reduce reimbursement to levels that are insufficient to cover the cost of providing patient care, could cause the revenues of our tenants to decline, potentially jeopardizing their ability to meet their obligations to us. In that event, our revenues from those facilities could be reduced, which could in turn cause the value of our affected properties to decline. Governmental concern regarding specialty hospitals may result in reforms to the payments to those facilities and future reimbursement rates may change affecting the payment system for services provided by specialty hospitals.

Licensing and Certification. Our tenants and facilities are generally subject to regulatory and licensing requirements of federal, state and local authorities and are periodically audited by them to confirm compliance. Failure to obtain licensure or loss of licensure would prevent a facility, or in some cases, potentially all of a tenant's facilities in a state, from operating. Our skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals generally require governmental approval, often in the form of a certificate of need that generally varies by state and is subject to change, prior to the addition or construction of new beds, the addition of services or certain capital expenditures. Some of our facilities may not be able to satisfy current and future regulatory requirements and for this reason may be unable to continue operating in the future. In such event, our revenues from those facilities could be reduced or eliminated for an extended period of time. State licensing, as well as Medicare and Medicaid laws require operators of nursing homes and assisted living facilities to comply with extensive standards governing operations, including federal conditions of participation and state operating regulations. Federal and state agencies administering those laws regularly inspect our facilities and investigate complaints. Our tenants and their managers receive notices of potential sanctions and remedies from time to time, and such sanctions have been imposed from time to time on facilities operated by them. If they are unable to cure deficiencies which have been identified or which are identified in the future, such sanctions may be imposed and if imposed may adversely affect our tenants' ability to operate and therefore pay rent to us.

Fraud and Abuse Laws and Regulations. There are various extremely complex federal and state laws and regulations governing a wide array of business referrals, relationships and arrangements that prohibit fraud by healthcare providers. These laws include (i) civil and criminal laws that prohibit filing false claims or making false statements to receive payment or certification under Medicare and Medicaid, or failing to refund overpayments or improper payments, (ii) certain federal and state anti-remuneration and fee-splitting laws (including, in the case of certain states, laws that extend to arrangements that do not involve items or services reimbursable under Medicare or Medicaid), such as the federal healthcare Anti-Kickback Statute and federal self-referral law (also known as the Stark law), which govern various types of financial arrangements among healthcare providers and others

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who may be in a position to refer or recommend patients to these providers (iii) the Civil Monetary Penalties law, which may be imposed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for certain fraudulent acts, (iv) federal and state patient privacy laws, such as the privacy and security provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), and (v) certain state laws that prohibit the corporate practice of medicine. Many states have also adopted or are considering legislation to increase patient protections, such as criminal background checks on care providers and minimum staffing levels. Governments are devoting increasing attention and resources to anti-fraud initiatives against healthcare providers. In addition, certain laws, such as the Federal False Claims Act, allow for individuals to bring qui tam (or whistleblower) actions on behalf of the government for violations of fraud and abuse laws. These qui tam actions may be filed by present and former patients, nurses or other employees, or other third parties. The HIPAA and the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 expand the penalties for healthcare fraud, including broader provisions for the exclusion of providers from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Further, under anti-fraud demonstration projects such as Operation Restore Trust, the Office of Inspector General of HHS, in cooperation with other federal and state agencies, has focused and may continue to focus on the activities of skilled nursing facilities in certain states in which we have properties. The violation of any of these regulations by a tenant may result in the imposition of criminal or civil fines or other penalties (including exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs) that could jeopardize that tenant's ability to make lease or mortgage payments to us or to continue operating its facility. Under the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, an 18-month moratorium was imposed on the ability of specialty hospitals to use the whole hospital exception to the Stark law. The moratorium, however, did not affect specialty hospitals in operation or under development as of November 18, 2003, because such hospitals were grandfathered under the moratorium. A number of organizations, including the Medical Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) and HHS, have studied the utilization, costs of service, quality of care and financial impact of specialty hospitals and their physician owners relative to community hospitals. Although the 18-month moratorium expired on June 8, 2005, HHS announced on June 9, 2005, that it would temporarily suspend the enrollment of new specialty hospitals so that it could analyze whether specialty hospitals meet the definition of hospital set forth in the Social Security Act and review the procedures used to qualify specialty hospitals for participation in the Medicare program. In February 2006, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 was enacted, which extended HHS' suspension of new specialty hospital enrollment until the earlier of six months (which could be extended by two months) or the completion of a final HHS report on specialty hospitals. On August 8, 2006, HHS submitted to Congress its final report outlining the agency's plans to address physician ownership in specialty hospitals and simultaneously end the administrative moratorium on specialty hospital enrollment in the Medicare program. The final report details a variety of steps that HHS has already taken to address specialty hospital development, and announces additional steps that HHS intends to take in the future. Among those additional steps outlined by HHS are new requirements that hospitals disclose details about physician ownership and investment in their institutions. The added information will allow HHS to closely examine the relationships between physician investment and compensation. The final HHS report may result in legislation extending the moratorium on specialty hospitals or further restricting physician ownership of specialty hospitals. To the extent that any of our specialty hospital tenants have physician owners, those tenants may have to undergo significant ownership disclosures and structural changes if such legislation were passed.

Legislative Developments. Each year, legislative proposals are introduced or proposed in Congress, and in some state legislatures, that would effect major changes in the healthcare system, nationally or at the state level. Among the proposals under consideration are cost controls on state Medicaid reimbursements, hospital cost-containment initiatives by public and private payors, uniform electronic data transmission standards for healthcare claims and payment transactions, and higher standards to protect the security and privacy of health-related information. We cannot predict whether any proposals will be adopted or, if adopted, what effect, if any, these proposals would have on our tenants and, thus, our business.

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Two of the operators of our facilities each account for more than 10% of our revenues. If these operators experience financial difficulties, or otherwise fail to make payments to us, our revenues may significantly decline.

At December 31, 2008, as adjusted for facilities acquired and disposed of during that period, Brookdale and Hearthstone accounted for 15.2% and 10.6%, respectively, of our revenues. We cannot assure you that Brookdale or Hearthstone will have sufficient assets, income or access to financing to enable it to satisfy its obligations to us. Any failure by Brookdale or Hearthstone to effectively conduct its operations could have a material adverse effect on its business reputation or on its ability to attract and retain patients and residents in its properties. The failure or inability of Brookdale and/or Hearthstone to pay their obligations to us could materially reduce our revenues and net income, which could in turn reduce the amount of dividends we pay and cause our stock price to decline.

Hearthstone agreed to pay over the initial 15-year term of its lease Supplemental Rent equal to a specified percentage of Hearthstone's annual gross revenue. In accordance with the lease, payment of Supplemental Rent of \$1.6 million for the first 24 months of the lease was deferred until June 2008, when it became payable in 12 monthly installments, and Supplemental Rent from June 2008 was to be paid quarterly starting in September 2008. Hearthstone has failed to pay the deferred Supplemental Rent of \$133,000 per month. Hearthstone has notified us that it is currently unable to make such payments and has sought to renegotiate the terms of our lease. Although we have a \$6.0 million letter of credit that secures Hearthstone's payment obligations to us (which we have not yet drawn on), it is possible that the letter of credit may not be sufficient to compensate us for all costs that may arise in connection with a modification of the lease or our pursuit of other remedies.

We may be unable to find another tenant for our properties if we have to replace Brookdale, Hearthstone or any of our other tenants.

We may have to find another tenant for the properties covered by one or more of our master lease agreements with Brookdale or Hearthstone or any of our other tenants upon the expiration of the terms of the applicable lease or upon a default by any such tenants. During any period that we are attempting to locate one or more tenants, there could be a decrease or cessation of rental payments on those properties. We cannot assure you that Brookdale or Hearthstone or any of our other tenants will elect to renew their respective leases with us upon expiration of the terms thereof, nor can we assure you that we will be able to locate another suitable tenant or, if we are successful in locating such a tenant, that the rental payments from that new tenant would not be significantly less than the existing rental payments. Our ability to locate another suitable tenant may be significantly delayed or limited by various state licensing, receivership, certificate of need or other laws, as well as by Medicare and Medicaid change-of-ownership rules. We also may incur substantial additional expenses in connection with any such licensing, receivership or change-of-ownership proceedings. Any such delays, limitations and expenses could materially delay or impact our ability to collect rent, to obtain possession of leased properties or otherwise to exercise remedies for tenant default and could have an adverse effect on our business.

Because of the unique and specific improvements required for healthcare facilities, we may be required to incur substantial development and renovation costs to make certain of our properties suitable for other tenants, which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Healthcare facilities are typically highly customized and may not be easily adapted to non-healthcare-related uses. The improvements generally required to conform a property to healthcare use, such as upgrading electrical, gas and plumbing infrastructure, are costly and often times tenant-specific. A new or replacement tenant may require different features in a property, depending on that tenant's particular operations. If a current tenant is unable to pay rent and vacates a property, we may incur substantial expenditures to modify a property before we are able to re-lease the space to another tenant. Also, if the property needs to be renovated to accommodate multiple tenants, we may incur substantial expenditures before we are able to re-lease the space. Consequently,

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our properties may not be suitable for lease to traditional office or other healthcare tenants without significant expenditures or renovations, which costs may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If our tenants are unable or unwilling to incur capital expenditures to maintain and improve our properties, our properties may cease to be competitive and our results of operations would be adversely impacted.

Capital expenditures to maintain and improve our properties are generally incurred by our tenants. If our tenants fail to pay for such expenditures, we may incur substantial costs to maintain or improve our properties, which could adversely affect our liquidity. If we fail to make such capital expenditures, our properties may become less attractive to tenants and our results of operations could be adversely impacted. Although some of our leases provide for impound accounts to reduce the risk of a tenant failing to make the requisite capital expenditures, many of our leases do not provide for such impound accounts and, for those that do, such accounts may not always be sufficient to protect us from loss.

Our tenants are faced with significant potential litigation and rising insurance costs that not only affect their ability to obtain and maintain adequate liability and other insurance, but also may affect their ability to pay their lease or mortgage payments and fulfill their insurance, indemnification and other obligations to us.

In some states, advocacy groups have been created to monitor the quality of care at skilled nursing facilities and assisted and independent living facilities, and these groups have brought litigation against operators. Also, in several instances, private litigation by skilled nursing facility patients or assisted and independent living facility covered residents or their families has resulted in very large damage awards for alleged abuses. The effect of this litigation and potential litigation has been to materially increase the costs of monitoring and reporting quality of care compliance incurred by our tenants. In addition, the cost of liability and medical malpractice insurance has increased and may continue to increase so long as the present litigation environment continues. This has affected the ability of some of our tenants to obtain and maintain adequate liability and other insurance and, thus, manage their related risk exposure. In addition to being unable to fulfill their insurance, indemnification and other obligations to us under their leases and mortgages and thereby potentially exposing us to those risks, this could cause our tenants to be unable to pay their lease or mortgage payments, potentially decreasing our revenues and increasing our collection and litigation costs. Moreover, to the extent we are required to foreclose on the affected facilities, our revenues from those facilities could be reduced or eliminated for an extended period of time.

In addition, we may in some circumstances be named as a defendant in litigation involving the actions of our tenants. In previous years, we have been named as a defendant in lawsuits for wrongful death. Although we have no involvement in the activities of our tenants and our standard leases generally require our tenants to indemnify and carry insurance to cover us in certain cases, a significant judgment against us in such litigation could exceed our and our tenants' insurance coverage, which would require us to make payments to cover the judgment. We have purchased our own insurance as additional protection against such issues.

Increased competition has resulted in lower revenues for some operators and may affect their ability to meet their payment obligations to us.

The healthcare industry is highly competitive, and we expect that it may become more competitive in the future. Our tenants are competing with numerous other companies providing similar healthcare services or alternatives such as home health agencies, life care at home, community-based service programs, retirement communities and convalescent centers. In addition, past overbuilding in the assisted and independent living market caused a slow-down in the fill rate of newly constructed buildings and a reduction in the monthly rate many newly built and previously existing facilities were able to obtain for their services and adversely impacted the occupancy of mature properties. This in

turn resulted in lower revenues for the operators of certain of our facilities and contributed to the financial difficulties of some operators. While we believe that overbuilt markets should reach stabilization in the next several years and are less of a problem today due to minimal development,

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we cannot be certain that the operators of all of our facilities will be able to achieve and maintain occupancy and rate levels that will enable them to meet all of their obligations to us. Our tenants are expected to encounter increased competition in the future, including through industry consolidation, that could limit their ability to attract residents or expand their businesses and therefore affect their ability to pay their lease or mortgage payments.

RISKS RELATING TO US AND OUR OPERATIONS

In addition to the tenant related risks discussed above, there are a number of risks directly associated with us and our operations.

We are subject to particular risks associated with real estate ownership, which could result in unanticipated losses or expenses.

Our business is subject to many risks that are associated with the ownership of real estate. For example, if our tenants do not renew their leases, we may be unable to re-lease the facilities at favorable rental rates. Other risks that are associated with real estate acquisition and ownership include, among other things, the following:

general liability, property and casualty losses, some of which may be uninsured;

the inability to purchase or sell our assets rapidly to respond to changing economic conditions, due to the illiquid nature of real estate and the real estate market;

leases which are not renewed or are renewed at lower rental amounts at expiration;

the exercise of purchase options by operators resulting in a reduction of our rental revenue;

costs relating to maintenance and repair of our facilities and the need to make expenditures due to changes in governmental regulations, including the Americans with Disabilities Act;

environmental hazards created by prior owners or occupants, existing tenants, mortgagors or other persons for which we may be liable;

acts of God affecting our properties; and

acts of terrorism affecting our properties.

We rely on external sources of capital to fund future capital needs, and continued turbulence in financial markets could impair our ability to meet maturing commitments or make future investments necessary to grow our business.

In order to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, we are required, among other things, to distribute each year to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and by excluding net capital gain. Because of this distribution requirement, we will not be able to fund, from cash retained from operations, all future capital needs, including capital needs to satisfy or refinance maturing commitments and to make investments. As a result, we rely on external sources of capital. If we are unable to obtain needed capital at all or only on unfavorable terms from these sources, we might not be able to make the investments needed to grow our business, or to meet our obligations and commitments as they mature, which could negatively affect the ratings of our debt and even, in extreme circumstances, affect our ability to continue operations. Our access to capital depends upon a number of factors over which we have little or no control, including rising interest rates, inflation and other general market conditions and the market's perception of our potential for future increases in earnings and cash distributions, as well as the market price of the shares of our capital stock.

Recent market and economic conditions have been unprecedented and challenging with tighter credit conditions and slower growth through the third and fourth quarters of 2008. Continued concerns about the

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systemic impact of inflation, energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage market and a declining real estate market in the U.S. have contributed to diminished expectations for the U.S. economy and unprecedented levels of volatility in financial markets.

As a result of these market conditions, the cost and availability of credit has been and may continue to be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. We had \$700 million available under our Credit Facility at December 31, 2008, and we have no current reason to believe that we will be unable to access the facility in the future. However, concern about the stability of the markets generally and the strength of borrowers specifically has led many lenders and institutional investors to reduce and, in some cases, cease to provide, funding to borrowers. In addition, the banks that are parties to the Credit Facility might have incurred losses or might have reduced capital reserves as a result of their prior lending to other borrowers, their holdings of certain mortgage securities or their other financial relationships, in part because of the general weakening of the U.S. economy and the increased financial instability of many borrowers. As a result, these banks might be or become capital constrained and might tighten their lending standards, or become insolvent. If they experience shortages of capital and liquidity or if they experience excessive volumes of borrowing requests from other borrowers within a short period of time, these banks might not be able to meet their funding commitments under our Credit Facility. If we were unable to access our Credit Facility it could result in an adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition.

We have approximately \$71.1 million of indebtedness that matures in 2009 and \$71.3 million of indebtedness that matures in 2010. Additionally, some of our senior notes can be put to us prior to the stated maturity date. We have approximately \$55.0 million of such senior notes that we may be required to repay in 2009 and none that we may be required to repay in 2010. If current market conditions continue, they may limit our ability to timely refinance maturing liabilities and access the capital markets to meet liquidity needs, resulting in a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our plans for growth require regular access to the capital and credit markets. If capital is not available at an acceptable cost, it will significantly impair our ability to make future investments as acquisitions and development projects become difficult or impractical to pursue.

Our potential capital sources include:

Equity Financing. As with other publicly-traded companies, the availability of equity capital will depend, in part, on the market price of our common stock which, in turn, will depend upon various market conditions that may change from time to time. Among the market conditions and other factors that may affect the market price of our common stock are:

the extent of investor interest;

the reputation of REITs in general and the healthcare sector in particular and the attractiveness of REIT equity securities in comparison to other equity securities, including securities issued by other real estate-based companies;

our financial performance and that of our operators;

the contents of analyst reports about us and the REIT industry;

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general stock and bond market conditions, including changes in interest rates on fixed income securities, which may lead prospective purchasers of our common stock to demand a higher annual yield from future distributions;

our failure to maintain or increase our dividend, which is dependent, to a large part, on growth of funds from operations which in turn depends upon increased revenues from existing investments, future investments and rental increases; and

other factors such as governmental regulatory action and changes in REIT tax laws.

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The market value of the equity securities of a REIT is generally based upon the market's perception of the REIT's growth potential and its current and potential future earnings and cash distributions. Our failure to meet the market's expectation with regard to future earnings and cash distributions likely would adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Debt Financing/Leverage. Financing for our maturing commitments and future investments may be provided by borrowings under our bank line of credit, private or public offerings of debt, the assumption of secured indebtedness, mortgage financing on a portion of our owned portfolio or through joint ventures. We are subject to risks normally associated with debt financing, including the risks that our cash flow will be insufficient to service our debt or make distributions to our stockholders, that we will be unable to refinance existing indebtedness or that the terms of refinancing may not be as favorable as the terms of existing indebtedness or may include restrictive covenants that limit our flexibility in operating our business. If we are unable to refinance or extend principal payments due at maturity or pay them with proceeds from other capital transactions, our cash flow may not be sufficient in all years to pay distributions to our stockholders and to repay all maturing debt. Furthermore, if prevailing interest rates, changes in our debt ratings, or other factors at the time of refinancing, result in higher interest rates upon refinancing, the interest expense relating to that refinanced indebtedness would increase, which could reduce our profitability and the amount of dividends we are able to pay. Moreover, additional debt financing increases the amount of our leverage. The degree of leverage could have important consequences to stockholders, including affecting our investment grade ratings, our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, investments, development or other general corporate purposes and making us more vulnerable to a downturn in business or the economy generally.

Joint Ventures. In appropriate circumstances, we may develop or acquire properties in joint ventures with other persons or entities when circumstances warrant the use of these structures. Our participation in joint ventures is subject to the risks that:

our co-venturers or partners might at any time have economic or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals;

our co-venturers or partners may be in a position to take action contrary to our instructions or requests or contrary to our policies or objectives (including actions that may be inconsistent with our REIT status);

our co-venturers or partners may have different objectives from us regarding the appropriate timing and pricing of any sale or refinancing of properties; and

our co-venturers or partners might become bankrupt or insolvent.

Joint ventures require us to share decision-making authority with our co-venturers or partners, which limits our ability to control the properties in the joint ventures. Even when we have a controlling interest, certain major decisions may require partner approval.

Increasing consolidation at the operator or REIT level could increase competition and reduce our profitability.

Our business is highly competitive and it may become more competitive in the future. We compete with a number of healthcare REITs and other financing sources, some of which are larger and have a lower cost of capital than we do. If consolidation occurs at the REIT or operator level, it could result in fewer investment opportunities for us and/or reduced profitability on our investments.

There is no assurance that we will make distributions in the future.

We intend to continue to pay quarterly distributions to our stockholders consistent with our historical practice. However, our ability to pay distributions will be adversely affected if any of the risks described herein

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occur. Our payment of distributions is subject to compliance with restrictions contained in our unsecured bank credit facilities and our senior notes indentures. All distributions are made at the discretion of our board of directors and our future distributions will depend upon our earnings, our cash flows, our anticipated cash flows, our financial condition, maintenance of our REIT tax status and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. There are no assurances of our ability to pay distributions in the future. In addition, our distributions in the past have included, and may in the future include, a return of capital.

A downgrade of our credit rating could impair our ability to obtain additional debt financing on favorable terms, if at all, and significantly reduce the trading price of our common stock.

We currently have the lowest investment grade credit ratings of Baa3 from Moody's Investors Service and BBB- from Standard & Poor's Ratings Service and Fitch Ratings on our senior unsecured debt securities. If any of these rating agencies downgrade our credit rating, or place our rating under watch or review for possible downgrade, this could make it more difficult or expensive for us to obtain additional debt financing, and the trading price of our common stock will likely decline. Factors that may affect our credit rating include, among other things, our financial performance, our success in raising sufficient equity capital, adverse changes in our debt and fixed charge coverage ratios, our capital structure and level of indebtedness and pending or future changes in the regulatory framework applicable to our operators and our industry. We cannot assure you that these credit agencies will not downgrade our credit rating in the future.

We have now, and may have in the future, exposure to contingent rent escalators and floating interest rates, both of which can have the effect of reducing our profitability.

We receive revenue primarily by leasing our assets under leases that are long-term triple-net leases in which the rental rate is generally fixed with annual rent escalations, subject to certain limitations. Certain leases contain escalators contingent on revenues or other factors, including increases based on changes in the Consumer Price Index. If our tenants' revenues do not increase as a result of the weak economic conditions we are currently experiencing or other factors and/or the Consumer Price Index does not increase, our revenues may not increase. The Consumer Price Index decreased from December 2007 to December 2008. If the negative trend continues, revenue from leases containing escalators based on changes in the Consumer Price Index would not increase in 2009 which could reduce our profitability.

Certain of our debt obligations are floating-rate obligations with interest rate and related payments that vary with the movement of LIBOR or other indexes. The generally fixed rate nature of our revenue and the variable rate nature of certain of our interest obligations create interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, it could have the effect of reducing or further reducing our profitability or making our lease and other revenue insufficient to meet our obligations.

We have now, and may have in the future, exposure related to our leases and loans secured by letters of credit, some of which are issued by banks that may be affected by the severely distressed housing and credit markets or other factors.

As of December 31, 2008, leases covering 301 facilities and loans on 16 facilities were secured by irrevocable letters of credit totaling \$56.4 million. In the event that any of the tenants or borrowers related to these facilities become unable to meet their obligations, we are entitled to draw down on the letters of credit an amount equal to the earned and unpaid obligations. Our access to funds under the letters of credit is dependent on the ability of the issuing banks to meet their funding commitments. These banks might have incurred losses or might have reduced capital reserves as a result of their prior lending to other borrowers, their holdings of certain mortgage securities or their other financial relationships, in part because of the general weakening of the U.S. economy and the increased financial instability of many borrowers. As a result, these banks might be or become capital constrained and might tighten their lending standards, or become insolvent. If they experience

shortages of capital and liquidity or if they experience excessive volumes of borrowing requests from other borrowers

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within a short period of time, these banks might not be able to meet their funding commitments under our letters of credit. If an issuing bank has financial difficulties, we may be unable to draw down on a letter of credit, which could delay or reduce our ability to collect unpaid obligations and reduce our revenue and operating cash flow.

The failure of one or more of our insurance carriers could adversely impact our business.

We and our tenants insure against a wide range of risks through insurance. If the current global financial crisis were to affect the solvency of any carrier providing insurance to us or any of our tenants, it could result in their inability to make payments on insurance claims, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition or that of our tenants. In addition, the failure of one or more insurance companies may increase the costs to renew existing insurance policies.

Unforeseen costs associated with investments in new properties could reduce our profitability.

Our business strategy contemplates future investments that may not prove to be successful. For example, we might encounter unanticipated difficulties and expenditures relating to any acquired properties, including contingent liabilities, and newly-acquired properties might require significant management attention that would otherwise be devoted to our ongoing business. If we issue equity securities or incur additional debt, or both, to finance future investments, it may reduce our per share financial results and/or increase our leverage. If we pursue new development projects, such projects would be subject to numerous risks, including risks of construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs, and new project commencement risks such as receipt of zoning, occupancy and other required governmental approvals and permits. Moreover, if we agree to provide funding to enable healthcare operators to build, expand or renovate facilities on our properties and the project is not completed, we could be forced to become involved in the development to ensure completion or we could lose the property. These costs may negatively affect our results of operations.

We may recognize impairment charges or losses on the sale of certain facilities.

From time to time, we classify certain facilities, including unoccupied buildings and land parcels, as assets held for sale. To the extent we are unable to sell these properties for book value, we may be required to take an impairment charge or loss on the sale, either of which would reduce our net income.

We may face competitive risks related to reinvestment of sale proceeds.

From time to time, we will have cash available from (1) the proceeds of sales of our securities, (2) principal payments on our loans receivable and (3) the sale of properties, including non-elective dispositions, under the terms of master leases or similar financial support arrangements. In order to maintain our current financial results, we must re-invest these proceeds, on a timely basis. We compete for real estate investments with a broad variety of potential investors. This competition for attractive investments may negatively affect our ability to make timely investments on terms acceptable to us. Delays in acquiring properties may negatively impact revenues and perhaps our ability to make distributions to stockholders.

Our success depends in part on our ability to retain key personnel, and if we are not successful in succession planning for our senior management team our business could be adversely impacted.

We depend on the efforts of our executive officers, particularly our President and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Douglas M. Pasquale and our Executive Vice Presidents, Mr. Donald D. Bradley and Mr. Abdo H. Khoury. The loss of the services of these persons or the limitation of their availability could have an adverse impact on our operations. Although we have entered into employment and/or security agreements with certain of these executive officers, these agreements may not assure their continued service. In addition, if we are unsuccessful in our succession planning efforts, the continuity of our business and results of operations could be adversely impacted in the event that we are unable to retain one or more of these officers.

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As owners of real estate, we are subject to environmental laws that expose us to the possibility of having to pay damages to the government and costs of remediation if there is contamination on our property.

Under various laws, owners of real estate may be required to investigate and clean up hazardous substances present at a property, and may be held liable for property damage or personal injuries that result from environmental contamination. These laws also expose us to the possibility that we become liable to reimburse the government for damages and costs it incurs in connection with the contamination, regardless of whether we were aware of, or responsible for, the environmental contamination. We review environmental surveys of the facilities we own prior to their purchase. Based upon those surveys we do not believe that any of our properties are subject to material environmental contamination. However, environmental liabilities may be present in our properties and we may incur costs to remediate contamination that could have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

If the holders of our senior notes exercise their rights to require us to repurchase their securities, we may have to make substantial payments, incur additional debt or issue equity securities to finance the repurchase.

Some of our senior notes grant the holders the right to require us, on specified dates, to repurchase their securities at a price equal to the principal amount of the notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest. If the holders of these securities elect to require us to repurchase their securities, we may be required to make significant payments, which would adversely affect our liquidity. Alternatively, we could finance the repurchase through the issuance of additional debt securities, which may have terms that are not as favorable as the securities we are repurchasing, or equity securities, which will dilute the interests of our existing stockholders.

Our debt instruments contain covenants that restrict our ability to engage in certain transactions and may impair our ability to respond to changing business and economic conditions.

Covenants under our Credit Facility and our senior notes may limit our management's discretion by restricting our ability to, among other things, incur additional debt, redeem our capital stock, enter into certain transactions with affiliates, pay dividends and make other distributions, make investments and other restricted payments and create liens. Any additional financing we may obtain could contain similar or more restrictive covenants. Our desire to comply with these covenants may in the future prevent us from taking certain actions that we would otherwise deem appropriate.

Our level of indebtedness may adversely affect our financial results.

As of December 31, 2008, we had total consolidated indebtedness of \$1.5 billion and total assets of \$3.5 billion. We expect to incur additional indebtedness in the future. The risks associated with financial leverage include:

increasing our sensitivity to general economic and industry conditions;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing on favorable terms;

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requiring a substantial portion of our cash flow to make interest and principal payments due on our indebtedness;

a possible downgrade of our credit rating; and

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry.

The market price of our common stock has fluctuated, and could fluctuate significantly.

Stock markets, in general, and stock prices of participants in the healthcare industry, in particular, have recently experienced significant levels of volatility. Continued market volatility may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. As with other publicly traded securities, the trading price of our common stock

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depends on several factors, many of which are beyond our control, including: general market and economic conditions; the effects of direct governmental action in financial markets; prevailing interest rates; the market for similar securities issued by other REITs; our credit rating; and our financial condition and results of operations.

A decision by any of our significant stockholders to sell a substantial amount of our common stock could depress our stock price. Based on filings with the SEC and shareholder reporting services, as of December 31, 2008, five of our stockholders owned at least five percent of our common stock and held an aggregate of approximately 28.7% of our common stock. A decision by any of these stockholders to sell a substantial amount of our common stock could depress the trading price of our common stock.

Holders of our outstanding preferred stock have rights that are senior to the rights of holders of our common stock, have significant influence over our affairs, and their interests may differ from those of our other stockholders.

Our board of directors has the authority to designate and issue preferred stock that may have dividend, liquidation and other rights that are senior to those of our common stock. As of December 31, 2008, 749,184 shares of our Series B cumulative convertible preferred stock were outstanding. Holders of our preferred stock are entitled to cumulative dividends before any dividends may be declared or set aside on our common stock, subject to limited exceptions. Upon our voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, before any payment is made to holders of our common stock, holders of our preferred stock are entitled to receive a liquidation preference of \$100 per share, plus any accrued and unpaid distributions. This will reduce the remaining amount of our assets, if any, available to distribute to holders of our common stock. In addition, holders of our preferred stock have the right to elect two additional directors to our board of directors if six quarterly preferred dividends are in arrears.

Compliance with changing government regulations may result in additional expenses.

Changing laws, regulations and standards, including those relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, new SEC regulations and New York Stock Exchange rules, may create create uncertainty for companies such as ours. These new or changed laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies, which could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to our business practices. We are committed to maintaining high standards of compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and standards. As a result, our efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with new or changed laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to practice, our reputation may be harmed.

Our charter and bylaws and the laws of the state of our incorporation contain provisions that may delay, defer or prevent a change in control or other transactions that could provide stockholders with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price for our common stock.

In order to protect us against the risk of losing our REIT status for U.S. federal income tax purposes, our charter and bylaws prohibit (i) the beneficial ownership by any single person of more than 9.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of our stock, by value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, and (ii) any transfer that would result in beneficial ownership of our stock by fewer than 100 persons. We have the right to redeem shares acquired or held in excess of the ownership limit. In addition, if any acquisition of our common or preferred stock violates the 9.9% ownership limit, the subject shares are automatically transferred to a trust temporarily for the benefit of a charitable beneficiary and,

ultimately, are transferred to a person whose ownership of the shares will not violate the ownership limit. Furthermore, where such transfer in trust would not

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prevent a violation of the ownership limits, the prohibited transfer is treated as void ab initio. The ownership limit may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company and could adversely affect our stockholders' ability to realize a premium over the market price for the shares of our common stock. Our board of directors has increased the ownership limit to 20% with respect to one of our stockholders, Cohen & Steers, Inc. (Cohen & Steers). Cohen & Steers beneficially owned 5.6 million of our shares, or approximately 5.5% of our common stock, as of December 31, 2008.

Our charter authorizes us to issue additional shares of common stock and one or more series of preferred stock and to establish the preferences, rights and other terms of any series of preferred stock that we issue. Although our board of directors has no intention to do so at the present time, it could establish a series of preferred stock that could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change in control that might involve the payment of a premium over the market price for our common stock or otherwise be in the best interests of our stockholders.

In addition, the laws of our state of incorporation and the following provisions of our charter may delay, defer or prevent a transaction that may be in the best interests of our stockholders:

in certain circumstances, a proposed consolidation, merger, share exchange or transfer must be approved by a two-thirds vote of our preferred stockholders entitled to be cast on the matter;

business combinations must be approved by 90% of the outstanding shares unless the transaction receives a unanimous vote or consent of our board of directors or is a combination solely with a wholly owned subsidiary; and

the classification of our board of directors into three groups, with each group of directors being elected for successive three-year terms, may delay any attempt to replace our board.

As a Maryland corporation, we are subject to provisions of the Maryland Business Combination Act (MBCA) and the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act (MCSA). The MBCA may prohibit certain future acquirors of 10% or more of our stock (entitled to vote generally in the election of directors) and their affiliates from engaging in business combinations with us for a period of five years after such acquisition, and then only upon recommendation by the board of directors with (1) a stockholder vote of 80% of the votes entitled to be cast (including two-thirds of the stock not held by the acquiror and its affiliates) or (2) if certain stringent fair price tests are met. The MCSA may cause acquirors of stock at levels in excess of 10%, 33% or 50% of the voting power of our stock to lose the voting rights of such stock unless voting rights are restored by vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding votes of stock held by the acquiring stockholder and our officers and employee directors.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR TAXATION AS A REIT

If we fail to remain qualified as a REIT, we will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and could face a substantial tax liability, which would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

We intend to operate in a manner that will allow us to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. Our continued qualification as a REIT will depend on our satisfaction of certain asset, income, organizational, distribution, stockholder ownership and other requirements on a continuing basis. Our ability to satisfy the asset tests depends upon our analysis of the characterization and fair market values of our assets, some of which are not susceptible to a precise determination, and for which we will not obtain independent appraisals. Our compliance with the REIT

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income and quarterly asset requirements also depends upon our ability to successfully manage the composition of our income and assets on an ongoing basis. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not contend that our interests in subsidiaries or other issuers will not cause a violation of the REIT requirements.

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If we were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we would be subject to federal income tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates, and dividends paid to our stockholders would not be deductible by us in computing our taxable income. Any resulting corporate tax liability could be substantial and would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to our stockholders, which in turn could have an adverse impact on the value of, and trading prices for, our common stock. Unless we were entitled to relief under certain Internal Revenue Code provisions, we also would be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which we failed to qualify as a REIT.

Dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates available for some dividends.

The maximum tax rate applicable to income from qualified dividends payable to domestic stockholders that are individuals, trusts and estates has been reduced by legislation to 15% through the end of 2010. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the reduced rates. Although this legislation does not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends payable by REITs, the more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate qualified dividends could cause investors who are individuals, trusts and estates to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the stock of REITs, including our common stock.

Even if we remain qualified as a REIT, we may face other tax liabilities that reduce our cash flow.

Even if we remain qualified for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and assets, including taxes on any undistributed income, and state or local income, property and transfer taxes. For example, we have in the past acquired, and may in the future acquire, appreciated assets from a corporation that is not a REIT (i.e., a corporation taxable under subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code) in a transaction in which we receive carry-over tax basis. If we subsequently dispose of those assets and recognize gain during the ten-year period following their acquisition, we may be subject to tax on such appreciation at the highest corporate income tax rate then applicable. In addition, in order to meet the REIT qualification requirements, or to avert the imposition of a 100% tax that applies to certain gains derived by a REIT from that dealer property or inventory, we may hold some of our non-healthcare assets through taxable REIT subsidiaries, or TRSs, or other subsidiary corporations that will be subject to corporate-level income tax at regular rates. We will be subject to a 100% penalty tax on certain amounts if the economic arrangements among our tenants, our TRS and us are not comparable to similar arrangements among unrelated parties. Any of these taxes would decrease cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Complying with REIT requirements with respect to our TRS limits our flexibility in operating or managing certain properties through our TRS.

A TRS may not directly or indirectly operate or manage a healthcare facility. For REIT qualification purposes, the definition of a healthcare facility means a hospital, nursing facility, assisted living facility, congregate care facility, qualified continuing care facility, or other licensed facility which extends medical or nursing or ancillary services to patients and which, immediately before the termination, expiration, default, or breach of the lease of or mortgage secured by such facility, was operated by a provider of such services which was eligible for participation in the Medicare program under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to such facility. If the IRS were to treat a subsidiary corporation of ours as directly or indirectly operating or managing a healthcare facility, such subsidiary would not qualify as a TRS, which could jeopardize our REIT qualification under the REIT gross asset tests.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forgo otherwise attractive opportunities.

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we continually must satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to

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our stockholders and the ownership of our stock. We may be unable to pursue investments that would be otherwise advantageous to us in order to satisfy the source-of-income, asset-diversification or distribution requirements for qualifying as a REIT. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to make certain attractive investments.

Complying with REIT requirements may limit our ability to hedge effectively.

The REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code substantially limit our ability to hedge our liabilities. Any income from a hedging transaction we enter into to manage risk of interest rate changes or currency fluctuations with respect to borrowings made or to be made to acquire or carry real estate assets does not constitute gross income for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income tests, if certain requirements are met. To the extent that we enter into other types of hedging transactions, the income from those transactions is likely to be treated as non-qualifying income for purposes of both of the gross income tests. As a result, we might have to limit our use of advantageous hedging techniques or implement those hedges through one of our domestic TRSs. This could increase the cost of our hedging activities because our domestic TRSs would be subject to tax on gains or expose us to greater risks associated with changes in interest rates than we would otherwise want to bear.

Qualifying as a REIT involves highly technical and complex provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions for which only limited judicial and administrative authorities exist. Even a technical or inadvertent violation could jeopardize our REIT qualification. Our continued qualification as a REIT will depend on our satisfaction of certain asset, income, organizational, distribution, stockholder ownership and other requirements on a continuing basis. In addition, our ability to satisfy the requirements to qualify as a REIT depends in part on the actions of third parties over which we have no control or only limited influence, including in cases where we own an equity interest in an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Certain stock dividends paid by REITs may be treated as taxable dividends if each stockholder has an option to elect to receive his or her dividend in cash.

The Internal Revenue Service has recently issued Revenue Procedure 2009-15. Under this Revenue Procedure, a stock dividend paid by a REIT and which is declared on or after January 1, 2008 with respect to a taxable year ending on or before December 31, 2009 may be treated as a taxable dividend if each stockholder has an option to elect to receive his or her dividend in cash, even if the aggregate cash amount paid to all stockholders is limited, as long as the cash portion represents at least 10% of the total dividend payment to be made to all stockholders and certain other requirements are satisfied. Accordingly, if we pay a stock dividend with a cash election feature in accordance with this Revenue Procedure, your tax liability with respect to such dividend may be significantly greater than the amount of cash you receive.

New legislation or administrative or judicial action, in each instance potentially with retroactive effect, could make it more difficult or impossible for us to qualify as a REIT.

You should recognize that the present federal income tax treatment of REITs may be modified, possibly with retroactive effect, by legislative, judicial or administrative action at any time, which could affect the federal income tax treatment of an investment in us. The federal income tax rules that affect REITs constantly are under review by persons involved in the legislative process, the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department, which results in statutory changes as well as frequent revisions to regulations and interpretations. Revisions in federal tax laws and

interpretations thereof could cause us to change our investments and commitments and affect the tax considerations of an investment in us.

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

See Item 1 for details.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, we are a party to various other legal proceedings, lawsuits and other claims (some of which may not be insured) that arise in the normal course of our business. Regardless of their merits, these matters may force us to expend significant financial resources. Except as described in this Item 3, we are not aware of any other legal proceedings or claims that we believe may have, individually or taken together, a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial position. However, we are unable to predict the ultimate outcome of pending litigation and claims, and if management's assessment of our liability with respect to these actions and claims is incorrect, such actions and claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial position.

In late 2004 and early 2005, we were served with several lawsuits in connection with a fire at the Greenwood Healthcare Center that occurred on February 26, 2003. At the time of the fire, the Greenwood Healthcare Center was owned by us and leased to and operated by Lexington Healthcare Group. There were a total of 13 lawsuits arising from the fire. Those suits have been filed by representatives of patients who were either killed or injured in the fire. The lawsuits seek unspecified monetary damages. The complaints allege that the fire was set by a resident who had previously been diagnosed with depression. The complaints allege theories of negligent operation and premises liability against Lexington Healthcare, as operator, and us as owner. Lexington Healthcare has filed for bankruptcy. The matters have been consolidated into one action in the Connecticut Superior Court Complex Litigation Docket at the Judicial District at Hartford, and are in various stages of discovery and motion practice. We have filed a motion for summary judgment with regard to certain pending claims and will be filing additional summary judgment motions for any remaining claims. Mediation was commenced with respect to most of the claims, and a settlement has been reached in 10 of the 13 pending claims within the limits of our commercial general liability insurance. We obtained a judgment of nonsuit in one case whereby it is now dismissed, and the two remaining claims will be subject to summary judgment motions and ongoing efforts at resolution. Summary judgment rulings are not expected until the Spring of 2009.

Lexington Insurance, which potentially owes insurance coverage for these claims to us, has filed a lawsuit against us which seeks no monetary damages, but which does seek a court order limiting its insurance coverage obligations to us. We have filed a counterclaim against Lexington Insurance demanding additional insurance coverage from Lexington in amounts up to \$10 million. The parties to that case, which is pending on the Complex Litigation Docket for the Judicial District of Hartford, have filed cross-motions for summary judgment. Those motions will likely be decided in 2009.

We are being defended in the matter by our commercial general liability carrier. We believe that we have substantial defenses to the claims and that we have adequate insurance to cover the risks, should liability nonetheless be imposed. However, because the remaining claims are still in the process of discovery and motion practice, it is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of these claims.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for the Company's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It has been our policy to declare quarterly dividends to holders of our common stock in order to comply with applicable sections of the Internal Revenue Code governing real estate investment trusts. Set forth below are the high and low sales prices of our common stock from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2008, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange and the cash dividends per share paid with respect to such periods. Future dividends will be declared and paid at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon cash generated by operating activities, our financial condition, relevant financing instruments, capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and such other factors as our board of directors deems relevant. However, we currently expect to pay cash dividends in the future, comparable in amount to dividends recently paid.

	High	Low	Dividend
2008			
First quarter	\$ 35.50	\$ 28.07	\$ 0.44
Second quarter	37.67	30.62	0.44
Third quarter	39.99	30.44	0.44
Fourth quarter	37.72	18.13	0.44
2007			
First quarter	\$ 34.52	\$ 29.63	\$ 0.41
Second quarter	35.01	26.00	0.41
Third quarter	31.21	22.63	0.41
Fourth quarter	33.90	27.22	0.41

As of February 13, 2009 there were approximately 1,112 holders of record of our common stock.

We currently maintain two equity compensation plans: the 1989 Stock Option Plan (the "1989 Plan") and the 2005 Performance Incentive Plan (the "2005 Plan"). Each of these plans has been approved by our stockholders. The following table sets forth, for our equity compensation plans, the number of shares of common stock subject to outstanding options, warrants and rights (including restricted stock units and performance shares); the weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights; and the number of shares remaining available for future award grants under the plans as of December 31, 2008:

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in the first column)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,467,015(1)(2)	\$ 17.82(3)	1,623,124(4)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	1,467,015	\$ 17.82	1,623,124

(1)

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Of these shares, 387,972 were subject to stock options then outstanding under the 1989 Plan. In addition, this number includes an aggregate of 1,079,043 shares that were subject to restricted stock units, performance shares and stock appreciation rights awards then outstanding under the 2005 Plan.

- (2) This number does not include an aggregate of 94,037 shares of unvested restricted stock then outstanding under the 2005 Plan.

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- (3) This number reflects the weighted-average exercise price of outstanding stock options and has been calculated exclusive of restricted stock units, performance shares and stock appreciation rights outstanding under the 2005 Plan.
- (4) All of these shares were available for grant under the 2005 Plan. The shares available under the 2005 Plan are, subject to certain other limits under that plan, generally available for any type of award authorized under the 2005 Plan, including stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock bonuses and performance shares.

The following graph demonstrates the performance of the cumulative total return to the stockholders of our common stock during the previous five years in comparison to the cumulative total return on the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT) Equity Index and the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index. The NAREIT Equity Index is comprised of all tax-qualified, equity oriented, real estate investment trusts listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ National Market.

It should be noted that this graph represents historical stock performance and is not necessarily indicative of any future stock price performance.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

The following table presents our selected financial data. Certain of this financial data has been derived from our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and should be read in conjunction with those financial statements and accompanying notes and with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	Years ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
(In thousands, except per share data)					
Operating Data:					
Revenues	\$ 370,665	\$ 306,269	\$ 222,910	\$ 158,393	\$ 130,044
Income from continuing operations	108,140	132,633	52,634	33,438	32,823
Discontinued operations	159,998	91,825	132,943	36,503	41,999
Net income	268,138	224,458	185,577	69,941	74,822
Preferred stock dividends	(7,637)	(13,434)	(15,163)	(15,622)	(11,802)
Preferred stock redemption charge				(795)	
Income available to common stockholders	260,501	211,024	170,414	53,524	63,020
Dividends paid on common stock	171,496	150,819	120,406	100,179	99,666
Per Share Data:					
Diluted income from continuing operations available to common stockholders	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.31	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.32
Diluted income available to common stockholders	2.64	2.32	2.19	0.79	0.95
Dividends paid on common stock	1.76	1.64	1.54	1.48	1.48
Balance Sheet Data:					
Investments in real estate, net	\$ 3,124,229	\$ 2,961,442	\$ 2,583,515	\$ 1,786,075	\$ 1,637,390
Total assets	3,458,125	3,144,353	2,704,814	1,867,220	1,710,111
Borrowings under credit facility		41,000	139,000	224,000	186,000
Senior notes	1,056,233	1,166,500	887,500	570,225	470,000
Notes and bonds payable	435,199	340,150	355,411	236,278	187,409
Stockholders' equity	1,760,667	1,482,693	1,243,809	781,032	815,826
Other Data:					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 250,497	\$ 240,528	\$ 175,418	\$ 152,887	\$ 119,237
Net cash used in investing activities	(117,747)	(395,006)	(658,305)	(144,126)	(296,225)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(69,907)	159,190	487,577	(7,229)	174,735
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	98,855	91,129	77,879	67,446	66,211
Reconciliation of Funds from Operations (1):					
Net income	\$ 268,138	\$ 224,458	\$ 185,577	\$ 69,941	\$ 74,822
Preferred stock dividends	(7,637)	(13,434)	(15,163)	(15,622)	(11,802)
Preferred stock redemption charge				(795)	
Real estate related depreciation	118,603	100,340	77,714	56,670	47,541
Depreciation in income from unconsolidated joint ventures	4,768	1,703		246	745
Loss (gain) on sale of facilities	(154,995)	(118,114)	(96,791)	(4,908)	(3,750)
Loss (gain) on sale of facilities from unconsolidated joint venture				(330)	116
Funds from operations available to common stockholders	\$ 228,877	\$ 194,953	\$ 151,337	\$ 105,202	\$ 107,672

(1) We believe that funds from operations is an important non-GAAP supplemental measure of operating performance because it excludes the effect of depreciation and gains (losses) from sales of facilities (both of which are based on historical costs which may be of limited relevance in evaluating current performance). Additionally, funds from operations is used by us and widely used by industry analysts as a measure of operating performance for equity REITs. We therefore disclose funds from operations, although it is a measurement that is not

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defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. We calculate funds from operations in accordance with the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts' definition. Funds from operations does not represent cash generated from operating activities as defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (funds from operations does not include changes in operating assets and liabilities) and, therefore, should not be considered as an alternative to net income as the primary indicator of operating performance or to cash flow as a measure of liquidity.

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

Overview

To facilitate your review and understanding of this section of our report and the financial statements that follow, we are providing an overview of what management believes are the most important considerations for understanding our company and its business—the key factors that drive our business and the principal associated risks.

Who We Are

We are an investment grade rated (since 1994), public equity, healthcare REIT. We seek to maximize total stockholder return by passively investing in a safe, secure and growing asset base comprised of healthcare properties—primarily senior housing facilities, long-term care facilities and medical office buildings. The healthcare sector is relatively recession resistant and presents unique growth potential as evidenced by the well known favorable demographics and increasing market penetration of a rapidly growing senior population, the increased use of healthcare services led by the aging baby boomer generation and, in each case, the corresponding recognized need for additional and improved healthcare facilities and services. Our management team has extensive operating backgrounds in senior housing and long-term care that we believe provides us a competitive advantage in these sectors. In 2008, we established a full service medical office building platform comprised of a Class A portfolio of facilities backed by well regarded property management services and development capabilities.

What We Invest In

We invest passively in the following types of geographically diversified healthcare properties:

Senior Housing/Assisted and Independent Living Facilities (ALFs, ILFs and ALZs). This primarily private pay-backed sector breaks down into three principal categories, each of which may be operated on a stand alone basis or combined with one or more of the others into a single facility or campus:

- Ø *Assisted Living Facilities (ALFs)* designed for frail seniors who can no longer live independently and instead need assistance with activities of daily living (i.e., feeding, dressing, bathing, etc.) but do not require round-the-clock skilled nursing care.
- Ø *Independent Living Facilities (ILFs)* designed for seniors who pay for some concierge-type services (e.g., meals, housekeeping, laundry, transportation, and social and recreational activities) but require little, if any, assistance with activities of daily living.
- Ø *Alzheimer Facilities (ALZs)* designed for those residents with significant cognitive impairment as a result of having Alzheimer's or related dementia.

Long-Term Care/Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs). This primarily government (Medicare and Medicaid) reimbursement backed sector consists of skilled nursing facilities designed for inpatient rehabilitative, restorative, skilled nursing and other medical treatment for residents who are medically stable and do not require the intensive care of an acute care or rehabilitative hospital.

Continuing Care Retirement Communities (CCRCs). These communities are designed to provide a continuum of care for residents as they age and their health deteriorates and typically combine on a defined campus integrated senior housing and long-term care facilities.

Medical Office Buildings (MOBs). MOBs usually house several different unrelated medical practices, although they can be associated with a large single-specialty or multi-specialty group. MOB tenants include physicians, dentists, psychologists, therapists and other healthcare providers, with space devoted to patient examination and treatment, diagnostic imaging, outpatient surgery and other outpatient services. Since an MOB generally has several tenants under separate leases, they require day-to-day property management services that typically include rent collection from disparate tenants, re-marketing space as it becomes vacant and, for non-triple-net leases, responsibility for many of the MOB s

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associated operating expenses (although many of these are, or can effectively be, passed through to the tenants as well). MOBs are generally classified as being either on campus or off campus.

- Ø *On Campus MOB*s typically are located on or immediately adjacent to an acute care hospital campus and are generally subject to a hospital ground lease. Its tenants are primarily doctors whose patients have been or will be treated at the hospital. The relationship with a vibrant hospital tends to create stronger tenant demand, generate higher rental rates, provide higher tenant retention and discourage competitive new supply as compared to most off campus MOBs that are unaffiliated with a healthcare system.
- Ø *Off Campus MOB*s have become more and more prevalent as healthcare has increasingly shifted from the inpatient model to the typically less expensive outpatient model. Instead of typically being subject to a hospital ground lease with operating and use restrictions limiting the owner's control over the facility, including as a practical matter the ability to aggressively raise rents, owners of off campus MOBs typically have full ownership of the facility and control over all leasing and operating decisions. Further, those affiliated with a healthcare system may also enjoy many of the same advantages as an on campus facility.

How We Do It

Using a three-prong foundation that focuses on proactive capital management, active portfolio management and quality funds from operations (FFO) growth, we typically invest in senior housing facilities, long-term care facilities and medical office buildings as provided below.

Senior Housing and Long-Term Care Facilities (Including CCRCs). We primarily make our investments in these properties passively by acquiring an ownership interest in facilities and leasing them to unaffiliated tenants under triple-net master leases that transfer the obligation for all facility operating costs (insurance, property taxes, utilities, maintenance, capital improvements, etc.) to the tenants. In addition, but to a much lesser extent because we view the risks of this activity to be greater due to less favorable bankruptcy treatment and other factors, from time to time, we extend mortgage loans and other financing to tenants, generally at higher rates than we charge for rent on our owned facilities to compensate us for the additional risk. Currently, about 93% of our revenues from this area are derived from our leases, with the remaining 7% from our mortgage loans and other financing.

Medical Office Buildings (MOBs). We generally lease medical office buildings to multiple tenants under separate non-triple-net leases, where we are responsible for many of the associated operating expenses (although many of these are, or can effectively be, passed through to the tenants), and to single tenants under triple-net master leases like those referred to above. Until 2008, we primarily made our multi-tenant MOB investments in MOBs through joint ventures with specialists in this sector that would manage the venture and provide property management services. In 2008, we expanded our capabilities by executing on our strategic initiative to establish a full service MOB platform through a multi-faceted transaction with Pacific Medical Buildings LLC (PMB). First, we acquired from PMB and certain of its affiliates their interests in 12 Class A MOBs for \$250.2 million. These MOBs comprise over 500 thousand square feet and are located in California (9), Nevada (2) and Oregon (1). Second, we entered into an agreement with PMB pursuant to which we currently have the right, but not the obligation, to acquire up to approximately \$1 billion of MOBs to be developed by PMB through April 2016. Finally, we acquired from PMB a 50% interest in PMB Real Estate Services LLC (PMBRES), a full service property management company. PMBRES provides property and asset management services for the above and other MOBs we previously acquired from affiliates of PMB.

How We Measure Our Progress Funds from Operations

We believe that FFO is an important non-GAAP supplemental measure of operating performance because it excludes the effect of depreciation and gains (losses) from sales of facilities (both of which are based on historical costs which may be of limited relevance in evaluating current

performance). Additionally, FFO is

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widely used by industry analysts as a measure of operating performance for equity REITs. We therefore discuss FFO, although it is a measurement that is not defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. We calculate FFO in accordance with the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts' definition. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities as defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (it does not include changes in operating assets and liabilities) and, therefore, should not be considered as an alternative to net income as the primary indicator of operating performance or to cash flow as a measure of liquidity.

What We Have Accomplished Over the Last Three Years

We have enjoyed numerous successes since the end of 2005, perhaps the most notable of which are as follows:

Investments. We invested, directly and through our consolidated and unconsolidated joint ventures, \$2.7 billion in the last three years, growing our net investments in real estate 75% from \$1.8 billion at the end of 2005 to \$3.1 billion at the end of 2008. During this period, we strategically diversified our asset base through investments in an MOB platform and facilities representing 20% of our investments at the end of 2008. Coupled with our capital and portfolio management initiatives, over the past three years this growing asset base enabled us to accomplish the following:

- Ø *Quality, Recurring FFO Growth* We increased our adjusted FFO per share over 20% from \$1.84 per share in 2005 to \$2.24 per share in 2008.
- Ø *Growing Dividend* We increased our cash dividend 19% from \$1.48 per share in 2005 to \$1.76 per share in 2008.

Capital More Flexible and Diverse Structure and Conservative Balance Sheet. Our overall capital goal has been to balance the debt and equity components of our capital structure, increase our sources of capital, enhance our credit statistics, preserve and strengthen our investment grade credit ratings (Moody's Investors Service: Baa3, Standard & Poor's Ratings Service: BBB- and Fitch Ratings: BBB-) and continue to protect our dividend. In addition, in response to the crises in the capital and credit markets, in 2008 we strived to maximize our liquidity. We believe we have accomplished all of these goals, with the following items being particularly noteworthy over the past three years:

- Ø *Conservative Leverage* We reduced our debt to equity ratio (on an undepreciated book basis) from 46.1% at the end of 2005 to 40.6% at the end of 2008.
- Ø *Multiple Capital Sources* We added the following to our existing \$700 million credit facility and traditional marketed debt and equity capital sources:
 - ii *Controlled Equity Offering* We implemented a program in 2006 under which we periodically issue equity with a targeted price greater than the volume weighted average price, subject to fees of under 2%. To date, we have issued approximately 20 million shares of common stock under this program, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$580 million.
 - ii *Institutional Joint Venture Capital* We formed a joint venture in January 2007 with a state pension fund investor advised by Morgan Stanley Real Estate to provide an additional capital source. The joint venture has invested \$552 million in assisted and independent living facilities, skilled nursing facilities and continuing care retirement communities, including \$227 million in facilities acquired by the joint venture from us, and has an approved capacity to invest up to \$975 million in these

property types.

- ii *Asset Management Capital* In 2006, we sold to Brookdale senior housing assets previously leased to them for about \$150 million (a 6.7% capitalization rate on our rent, resulting in a gain on sale of \$77.1 million), with the proceeds reinvested at an 8.3% starting rent rate in new investments with new growth-oriented customers. In addition to the above sales to the institutional joint venture, in 2007, we sold 36 skilled nursing facilities primarily located in Texas with an average age of 35 years for \$128 million (an 8.5% capitalization rate on our rent,

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resulting in a gain on sale of \$60.1 million) and invested a total of \$362 million at an average starting rate of 8.3% in newer skilled nursing facilities located in multiple states. In 2008, we sold to Emeritus senior housing assets previously leased to them for \$305 million (a 6.1% capitalization rate on our rent, resulting in a gain on sale of \$135.0 million) and retained the net proceeds to bolster our liquidity.

- Ø *Enhanced Credit Statistics* We increased our adjusted fixed charge coverage from 2.41x at the end of 2005 to 3.04x at the end of 2008.
- Ø *Enhanced Credit Ratings* Following the announcement of our multi-faceted MOB transaction with PMB, both Moody's and Fitch upgraded us to a positive watch, while S&P reaffirmed its rating.
- Ø *Dividend Secure and Growing* We maintained our dividend coverage ratio (dividends per share divided by recurring diluted FFO per share) at about 80%, while our dividend increased 19%.
- Ø *Maximized Liquidity* Retained \$82.3 million in cash and full availability on our \$700 million credit line at the end of 2008.

Portfolio Management Implemented Sophisticated Program. Since the end of 2005, we have continued to dramatically upgrade our portfolio management program by enhancing the proprietary software system we developed, adding six dedicated portfolio management personnel and proactively anticipating and responding to potential problem areas. We believe we now have one of the most sophisticated portfolio management programs in our industry.

Focus and Outlook for 2009

Typically, our primary focus for the new year would be continuing to improve our net income and FFO on an absolute and per share basis and further diversifying and upgrading our portfolio, while also continuing to explore alternative capital sources, investment structures, joint ventures and property types that would enable us to compete more effectively in the markets in which we invest. Normally, we would rely on the rent escalators (generally between 1% and 3%) contained in many of our leases as a source of substantial built-in internal net income and FFO growth. However, since most of these escalators are tied to annual increases in the Consumer Price Index, which recently have trended negatively, we are likely to see much less, if any, internal growth from these rent escalators as long as deflationary conditions continue. Moreover, at this time external growth appears more problematic as we continue to be confronted with unprecedented adverse capital markets and economic conditions, with the resulting tighter credit conditions and slower growth that evolved in 2008 continuing for the foreseeable future. Specifically, continued concerns about the recession which is nearing the longest duration since the Great Depression, the uncertainty over whether our economy will be adversely impacted by inflation, deflation or stagflation, and the systemic impact of energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage market and a declining real estate market in the U.S. have contributed to increased market volatility and diminished expectations for the U.S. economy. This difficult operating environment may make it more difficult for some or many of our tenants to pay their rent.

The cost and availability of credit has been and may continue to be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. Notably, with \$82.3 million in cash and \$700 million available under our Credit Facility at the end of 2008, we believe we have more than adequate liquidity to address our business commitments over the next two years. While we have no current reason to believe that we will be unable to access the Credit Facility in the future, concern about the stability of the markets generally and the strength of borrowers specifically has led many lenders and institutional investors to reduce and, in some cases, cease to provide, funding to borrowers. The economic downturn and credit crisis has adversely impacted financial institutions resulting in the bankruptcy or merger of many of them and other companies that could in turn adversely impact our ability to draw on our Credit Facility. If we were unable to access our Credit Facility it could result in an adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition. In addition, further deterioration of economic conditions and continued turbulence in market conditions may adversely affect the liquidity and financial condition of our tenants.

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Our plans for growth require regular access to the capital and credit markets. If capital is not available at an acceptable cost, it will significantly impair our ability to make future investments as acquisitions and development projects become difficult or impractical to pursue. Similarly, our growth plans could be retarded, our financial position weakened and our ability to make distributions limited if deteriorating general economic conditions or other factors led to any of our major senior housing or other tenants being unable to meet their obligations to us. We have no operational control over our tenants. There may end up being more serious tenant financial problems that lead to more extensive restructurings or tenant disruptions than we currently expect. This could be unique to a particular tenant or it could be more industry wide, such as continuing reduced occupancies for our assisted and independent living facilities due to the severely distressed housing and credit markets, unemployment or other factors and reduced federal or state governmental reimbursement reductions in the case of our skilled nursing facilities as governments work through their severe budget deficits.

With that, our focus for 2009 initially will be primarily threefold: (1) closely monitor and maximize our liquidity until we are reasonably comfortable that reasonable and ready access to the capital and credit markets has returned; (2) closely monitor the capital and credit markets looking for opportunities to access capital at a reasonable cost; and (3) closely monitor the performance of our tenants and use our unique operating backgrounds to proactively identify and address potential problems that may develop.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions, including those that impact our most critical accounting policies. We base our estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. We believe the following are our most critical accounting policies.

Principles of Consolidation

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of NHP, its wholly-owned subsidiaries and its joint ventures that are controlled through voting rights or other means. We apply Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46R, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, as revised (FIN 46R), for arrangements with variable interest entities (VIEs) and would consolidate those VIEs where we are the primary beneficiary. We also apply Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 04-5, *Investor's Accounting for an Investment in a Limited Partnership When the Investor is the Sole General Partner and the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights* (EITF 04-05), to investments in joint ventures.

Our judgment with respect to our level of influence or control of an entity and whether we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE involves the consideration of various factors including, but not limited to, the form of our ownership interest, our representation on the entity's governing body, the size of our investment, estimates of future cash flows, our ability to participate in policy-making decisions and the rights of the other investors to participate in the decision making process and to replace us as manager and/or liquidate the venture, if applicable. Our ability to correctly assess our influence or control over an entity or determine the primary beneficiary of a VIE affects the presentation of these entities in our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Rental income from operating leases is recognized in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, including Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 13 *Accounting for Leases* and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 101 *Revenue Recognition* as amended by SEC SAB No. 104. Our leases generally contain annual escalators. Most of our leases contain non-contingent rent

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escalators for which we recognize income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Recognizing income on a straight-line basis requires us to calculate the total non-contingent rent to be paid over the life of a lease and to recognize the revenue evenly over that life. This method results in rental income in the early years of a lease being higher than actual cash received, creating a straight-line rent receivable asset included in the caption *Other assets* on our balance sheets. At some point during the lease, depending on its terms, the cash rent payments eventually exceed the straight-line rent which results in the straight-line rent receivable asset decreasing to zero over the remainder of the lease term. We assess the collectibility of straight-line rents in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and our reserve policy and defer recognition of straight-line rent if its collectibility is not reasonably assured. Certain leases contain escalators contingent on revenues or other factors, including increases based on changes in the Consumer Price Index. Such revenue increases are recognized over the lease term as the related contingencies occur.

Our assessment of the collectibility of straight-line rents is based on several factors, including the financial strength of the tenant and any guarantors, the historical operations and operating trends of the facility, the historical payment pattern of the tenant, the type of facility and whether we intend to continue to lease the facility to the current tenant, among others. If our evaluation of these factors indicates we may not receive the rent payments due in the future, we defer recognition of the straight-line rental income and, depending on the circumstances, we will provide a reserve against the previously recognized straight-line rent receivable asset for a portion, up to its full value, that we estimate may not be recoverable. If our assumptions or estimates regarding the collectibility of future rent payments required by a lease change, we may have to record a reserve to reduce or further reduce the rental revenue recognized or to reserve or further reserve the existing straight-line rent receivable balance.

We recorded \$10.3 million of revenues in excess of cash received during 2008, \$2.9 million of revenues in excess of cash during 2007 and \$0.8 million of revenues in excess of cash during 2006. We have straight-line rent receivables, net of reserves, recorded under the caption *Other assets* on our balance sheets of \$21.2 million at December 31, 2008, and \$10.7 million at December 31, 2007 net of reserves of \$90.7 million and \$79.4 million, respectively. We evaluate the collectibility of the straight-line rent receivable balances on an ongoing basis and provide reserves against receivables we believe may not be fully recoverable. The ultimate amount of straight-line rent we realize could be less than amounts recorded.

Depreciation and Useful Lives of Assets

We calculate depreciation on our buildings and improvements using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives ranging up to 40 years, generally from 20 to 40 years depending on factors including building type, age, quality and location. A significant portion of the cost of each property is allocated to buildings. For our triple-net leased buildings, this amount generally approximates 90%. For medical office buildings that are not leased under a single triple-net lease, this percentage may be substantially lower as we allocate purchase prices in accordance with SFAS No. 141 *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141) which generally results in substantial allocations to assets such as lease-up intangible assets, above market tenant and ground lease intangible assets and in-place lease intangible assets (collectively, *intangible assets*) included on our balance sheets and/or below market tenant and ground lease intangible liabilities included in the caption *Accounts payable and accrued liabilities* on our balance sheets.

The allocation of the cost between land and building, and the determination of the useful life of a property are based on management's estimates, which are based in part on independent appraisals or other consultants' reports. We calculate depreciation and amortization on equipment and lease costs using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives of up to five years or the lease term, whichever is appropriate. We amortize intangible assets and liabilities over the remaining lease terms of the respective leases. We review and adjust useful lives periodically. If we do not allocate appropriately between land and building or we incorrectly estimate the useful lives of our assets, our computation of depreciation and amortization will not appropriately reflect the usage of the assets over future periods. If we overestimate the useful life of an asset, the depreciation expense related to the asset will be understated, which could result in a loss if the asset is sold in the future.

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Asset Impairment

We review our long-lived assets individually on a quarterly basis to determine if there are indicators of impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 142 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS No. 142) and SFAS No. 144 *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS No. 144). Indicators may include, among others, a tenant's inability to make rent payments, operating losses or negative operating trends at the facility level, notification by a tenant that it will not renew its lease, or a decision to dispose of an asset or adverse changes in the fair value of any of our properties. For operating assets, if indicators of impairment exist, we compare the undiscounted cash flows from the expected use of the property to its net book value to determine if impairment exists. If the sum of the future estimated undiscounted cash flows is higher than the current net book value, in accordance with SFAS No. 144, we conclude no impairment exists. If the sum of the future estimated undiscounted cash flows is lower than its current net book value, we recognize an impairment loss for the difference between the net book value of the asset and its estimated fair value. To the extent we decide to sell an asset, we recognize an impairment loss if the current net book value of the asset exceeds its fair value less selling costs. The above analyses require us to determine whether there are indicators of impairment for individual assets, to estimate the most likely stream of cash flows from operating assets and to determine the fair value of assets that are impaired or held for sale. If our assumptions, projections or estimates regarding an asset change in the future, we may have to record an impairment charge to reduce or further reduce the net book value of such asset. No impairment charges were recorded during the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

Collectibility of Receivables

We evaluate the collectibility of our rent, mortgage loans and other receivables on a regular basis based on factors including, among others, payment history, the financial strength of the borrower and any guarantors, the value of the underlying collateral, the operations and operating trends of the underlying collateral, if any, the asset type and current economic conditions. If our evaluation of these factors indicates we may not recover the full value of the receivable, we provide a reserve against the portion of the receivable that we estimate may not be recovered. This analysis requires us to determine whether there are factors indicating a receivable may not be fully collectible and to estimate the amount of the receivable that may not be collected. If our assumptions or estimates regarding the collectibility of a receivable change in the future, we may have to record a reserve to reduce or further reduce the carrying value of the receivable.

Income Taxes

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, significant management judgment is required to estimate our compliance with REIT requirements. Our determinations are based on interpretation of tax laws, and our conclusions may have an impact on the income tax expense recognized. Adjustments to income tax expense may be required as a result of i) audits conducted by federal and state tax authorities; ii) our ability to qualify as a REIT; iii) the potential for built-in-gain recognized related to prior-tax-free acquisitions of C corporations; and iv) changes in tax laws. Adjustments required in any given period are included in income, other than adjustments to income tax liabilities acquired in business combinations, which would be adjusted through goodwill.

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

On January 1, 2008, we adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157) for our financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. SFAS No. 157 also specifies a three-level hierarchy of valuation techniques based upon whether the inputs reflect assumptions other market participants would use

based upon market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) or reflect

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our own assumptions of market participant valuation (unobservable inputs) and requires the use of observable inputs if such data is available without undue cost and effort.

In February 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2 *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are not required or permitted to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis to January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are not required or permitted to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value and establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 was effective January 1, 2008. On January 1, 2008, we did not elect to apply the fair value option to any specific financial assets or liabilities.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51* (SFAS No. 160). SFAS No. 160 clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. SFAS No. 160 changes the way the consolidated income statement is presented, thus requiring consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and to the noncontrolling interest. SFAS No. 160 is effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 will require the recognition of gains or losses upon changes in control which could have a significant impact on our results of operations and financial position. It will also have a significant impact on our computation of net income and our presentation of the balance sheet and statement of stockholders' equity.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141R). SFAS No. 141R retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS No. 141 that the acquisition method of accounting be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. SFAS No. 141R establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. Under SFAS No. 141R, certain transaction costs that have historically been capitalized as acquisition costs will be expensed. SFAS No. 141R is effective for business combinations completed on or after January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 141R will require us to expense certain transaction costs for business combinations that were previously capitalized which may have a significant impact on our results of operations and financial position based on historical acquisition costs and activity levels.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS No. 161). SFAS No. 161 requires enhanced disclosures about (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations and (iii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 is effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* (FSP FAS 142-3). FSP FAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142 and requires enhanced disclosures about (i) the entity's accounting policy on the treatment of costs incurred to renew or extend the term of a recognized intangible asset, (ii) the weighted average period

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prior to the next renewal or extension (both explicit and implicit), by major intangible asset class in the period of acquisition or renewal and (iii) the total amount of costs incurred in each period presented to renew or extend the term of a recognized intangible asset, by major intangible asset class for entities that capitalize renewal or extension costs. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 142-3 is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. EITF 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities* (FSP EITF 03-6-1). FSP EITF 03-6-1 clarifies that outstanding unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to nonforfeitable dividends participate in undistributed earnings with common shareholders are considered participating securities, and thus, the issuing entity is required to apply the two-class method of computing basic earnings per share as described in SFAS No. 128, *Earnings per Share*. FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of FSP EITF 03-6-1 is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations but may impact our basic earnings per share.

In November 2008, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached final consensus on Issue 08-6 *Equity Method Investment Accounting Considerations* (EITF 08-6). EITF 08-6 provides guidance for applying SFAS No. 141R and SFAS No. 160 to equity method investments, specifically how do determine the initial carrying value, assess impairments, account for an investee's issuance of shares and account for a change from the equity method to the cost method. EITF 08-6 is effective January 1, 2009 to coincide with the effective dates of SFAS No. 141R and SFAS No. 160. See the expected impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 141R and SFAS No. 160 above.

Operating Results

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

Triple-net lease rental income increased \$17.1 million, or 6%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase was primarily due to rental income from 81 facilities acquired in 2007, 42 facilities acquired during 2008, increased straight-line rental income recognized and rent increases at existing facilities, partially offset by decreased rental income related to 19 facilities that we sold to our unconsolidated joint venture with a state pension fund investor in 2007 and the recognition of \$2.4 million of triple-net lease rental income related to non-recurring settlements of delinquent tenant obligations in 2007.

Operating rent was generated by our multi-tenant medical office buildings and increased \$44.2 million, or 275%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase was primarily due to operating rent from 30 multi-tenant medical office buildings acquired in 2007, including 22 medical office buildings acquired through consolidated joint ventures, and 10 multi-tenant medical office buildings acquired in 2008, including nine acquired through consolidated joint ventures.

Interest and other income increased \$3.1 million, or 14%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase was primarily due to two loans funded and four mortgage loans and five other loans acquired during 2007, six loans funded during 2008 and increased interest income resulting from a higher cash balance primarily due to asset sales, partially offset by loan repayments and the recognition of \$1.3 million of other income related to non-recurring settlements of delinquent tenant obligations in 2007.

Interest and amortization of deferred financing costs increased \$3.4 million, or 3%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase was primarily due to borrowings to fund acquisitions in 2008 and 2007, including the issuance of \$300 million of notes in October 2007, the assumption of

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\$120.8 million of secured debt during 2008 and \$55.7 million during 2007 and the addition of \$35.8 million of secured debt in one of our consolidated joint ventures in 2008. These factors were partially offset by the repayment of the outstanding balance on our Credit Facility during 2008 using a portion of the net proceeds from the issuance of common stock and the sale of 23 assisted and independent living facilities to Emeritus, the tenant of the facilities, and interest savings from the

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repayment of \$110.3 million of senior notes during 2008, the prepayment of \$25.4 million of secured debt during 2007 and the transfer of \$4.7 million of secured debt during 2007. In addition, \$32.6 million of secured debt was transferred to the unconsolidated joint venture we have with a state pension fund investor in connection with our sale of the related facilities to the unconsolidated joint venture during 2007.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$26.3 million, or 29%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of 109 facilities in 2007, including 30 multi-tenant medical office buildings, and 52 facilities in 2008, including 10 multi-tenant medical office buildings, partially offset by decreased depreciation and amortization related to 19 facilities that we sold to our unconsolidated joint venture with a state pension fund investor in 2007.

General and administrative expenses increased \$1.6 million, or 7%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase was primarily due to increased expenses for third party advisors and employee related costs, offset by a decrease in insurance expense.

Medical office building operating expenses relate to the operations of our multi-tenant medical office buildings and increased \$18.0 million, or 210%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase was primarily due to operating expenses from 30 multi-tenant medical office buildings acquired in 2007, including 22 medical office buildings acquired through consolidated joint ventures, and 10 multi-tenant medical office buildings acquired in 2008, including nine acquired through consolidated joint ventures.

Income from unconsolidated joint ventures increased \$1.9 million, or 99%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of 34 facilities in 2007 by our unconsolidated joint venture with a state pension fund investor, including 19 facilities acquired by the joint venture from us, partially offset by the acquisition in 2008 of a 50% interest in PMBRES and a 44.95% interest in PMB SB 399-401 East Highland LLC (PMB SB) which both reported losses.

Gain on debt extinguishment represents the gain recognized in connection with the prepayment of \$49.7 million of senior notes in 2008.

Gain on sale of facilities to unconsolidated joint venture represents 75% of the total gain related to the sale of facilities by us to our unconsolidated joint venture with a state pension fund investor in 2007. The other 25% of the gain, equating to our ownership share of the joint venture, was deferred and is included in the caption Accounts payable and accrued liabilities on our balance sheets.

SFAS No. 144 requires the operating results of any assets with their own identifiable cash flows that are disposed of or held for sale and in which we have no continuing interest be removed from income from continuing operations and reported as discontinued operations. The operating results for any such assets for any prior periods presented must also be reclassified as discontinued operations. If we have a continuing investment, as in the sales to our unconsolidated joint venture with a state pension fund investor, the operating results remain in continuing operations. Discontinued operations income increased \$68.2 million in 2008 as compared to 2007. Discontinued operations income of \$160.0 million for 2008 was comprised of gains on sale of \$155.0 million, rental income of \$7.6 million partially offset by depreciation of \$1.6 million and interest expense of \$1.0 million. Discontinued operations income of \$91.8 million for 2007 was comprised of gains on sale of \$72.1 million, rental income of \$33.7 million partially offset by depreciation of \$9.6 million and interest expense of \$4.4 million. We expect to have future sales of facilities or reclassifications of facilities to assets held for sale, and the related income or loss would be included in discontinued operations unless the facilities were transferred to an entity in which we maintain an interest.

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Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2006

Triple-net lease rental income increased \$68.5 million, or 34%, in 2007 as compared to 2006. The increase was primarily due to rental income from 81 facilities acquired in 2007, 84 facilities acquired during 2006 and rent increases at existing facilities. We also recognized \$2.4 million of triple-net lease rental income related to non-recurring settlements of delinquent tenant obligations.

Operating rent was generated by our multi-tenant medical office buildings and increased \$6.4 million, or 66%, in 2007 as compared to 2006. The increase was primarily due to operating rent from 30 multi-tenant medical office buildings acquired in 2007, including 22 medical office buildings acquired through our consolidated joint ventures and to recognizing 12 months of rent in 2007 as compared to approximately 11 months of rent in 2006 for 21 multi-tenant medical office buildings acquired in 2006 through one of our consolidated joint ventures.

Interest and other income increased \$8.5 million, or 64%, in 2007 as compared to 2006. The increase was primarily due to two loans funded and four mortgage loans and five other loans acquired during 2007, five loans funded during 2006 and commitment fees included in other income, partially offset by loan repayments. We also recognized \$1.3 million of other income related to non-recurring settlements of delinquent tenant obligations.

Interest and amortization of deferred financing costs increased \$12.1 million, or 14%, in 2007 as compared to 2006. The increase was primarily due to increased borrowings to fund acquisitions in 2007 and 2006, including the issuance of \$300 million of notes in October 2007 and \$350 million of notes in July 2006, and the assumption of \$55.7 million of secured debt during 2007 and \$134.5 million during 2006, partially offset by interest savings from the prepayment of \$25.4 million of secured debt and the transfer of \$4.7 million of secured debt during 2007 and the prepayment of \$41.8 million of secured debt during 2006. In addition, \$32.6 million of secured debt was transferred to the unconsolidated joint venture we have with a state pension fund investor in connection with our sale of the related facilities to the unconsolidated joint venture.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$27.8 million, or 44%, in 2007 as compared to 2006. The increase was primarily due to the acquisition of 109 facilities, including 30 multi-tenant medical office buildings, in 2007 and 105 facilities, including 21 multi-tenant medical office buildings, during 2006.

General and administrative expenses increased \$8.8 million, or 56%, in 2007 as compared to 2006. The increase was primarily due to increased compensation expense, including the amortization of stock-based compensation, other performance based awards and increased staff levels, and increases in other general corporate expenses.

Medical office building operating expenses relate to the operations of our multi-tenant medical office buildings and increased \$2.5 million, or 40%, in 2007 as compared to 2006. The increase was primarily due to operating expenses from 30 multi-tenant medical office buildings acquired in 2007, including 22 medical office buildings acquired through our consolidated joint ventures and to recognizing 12 months of expense in 2007 as compared to approximately 11 months of expense in 2006 for 21 multi-tenant medical office buildings acquired in 2006 through one of our consolidated joint ventures.

Income from unconsolidated joint venture represents our share of the income generated by our joint venture with a state pension fund investor and our management fee calculated as a percentage of the equity investment in the joint venture. The joint venture made its first investments in March 2007.

Gain on sale of facilities to unconsolidated joint venture represents 75% of the total gain related to the sale of facilities by us to our unconsolidated joint venture with a state pension fund investor in 2007. The other 25% of the gain, equating to our ownership share of the joint venture, was deferred and is included in the caption Accounts payable and accrued liabilities on our balance sheets.

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SFAS No. 144 requires the operating results of any assets with their own identifiable cash flows that are disposed of or held for sale and in which we have no continuing interest be removed from income from continuing operations and reported as discontinued operations. The operating results for any such assets for any prior periods presented must also be reclassified as discontinued operations. If we have a continuing investment, as in the sales to our unconsolidated joint venture, the operating results remain in continuing operations. Discontinued operations income decreased \$41.1 million in 2007 as compared to 2006. Discontinued operations income of \$91.8 million for 2007 was comprised of gains on sale of \$72.1 million, rental income of \$33.7 million partially offset by depreciation of \$9.6 million and interest expense of \$4.4 million. Discontinued operations income of \$132.9 million for 2006 was comprised of gains on sale of \$96.8 million, rental income of \$55.5 million and interest and other income of \$0.1 million, partially offset by depreciation of \$14.9 million, interest expense of \$4.4 million, impairment charges of \$0.1 million and general and administrative expenses of \$0.1 million. We expect to have future sales of facilities or reclassifications of facilities to assets held for sale, and the related income or loss would be included in discontinued operations unless the facilities were transferred to an entity in which we maintain an interest.

Other Factors That Affect Our Business*Hearthstone Senior Services, L.P.*

On June 1, 2006, we acquired 32 assisted living and Alzheimer's facilities from Hearthstone Assisted Living, Inc. for \$431 million. In connection with the acquisition, we leased all of the facilities to Hearthstone Senior Services, L.P. (Hearthstone), a new company formed by Hearthstone Assisted Living, Inc.'s President and CEO, Tim Hekker and two partners. Hearthstone's only operations consist of the management of these 32 facilities. The lease has an initial term of 15 years and provides for a Base Rent that started at approximately \$34.7 million per year and increases each year by up to 3%. In addition, Hearthstone agreed to pay over the initial term of the lease Supplemental Rent equal to a specified percentage of Hearthstone's annual gross revenue. In accordance with the lease, payment of Supplemental Rent of \$1.6 million for the first 24 months of the lease was deferred until June 2008, when it became payable in 12 monthly installments, and Supplemental Rent from June 2008 (initially \$127,000 per month) is to be paid quarterly starting in September 2008. None of this Supplemental Rent has been recognized by us as revenue. Additionally, in June 2008, Base Rent increased \$89,000 per month.

Hearthstone has failed to pay the deferred Supplemental Rent of \$133,000 per month. Hearthstone has notified us that it is currently unable to make such payments and has sought to renegotiate the terms of our lease. As of January 31, 2009, however, Hearthstone is current on all other rent payments required under the lease. We are currently assessing our options for the Hearthstone facilities, which may involve modifying the lease terms, or terminating the lease and finding a new tenant for the facilities. Although we have a \$6.0 million letter of credit that secures Hearthstone's payment obligations to us (which we have not yet drawn on), it is possible that the letter of credit may not be sufficient to compensate us for all costs that may arise in connection with a modification of the lease or our pursuit of other remedies. In addition, at December 31, 2008, we had accrued \$4.7 million of straight-line (non-cash) rent receivable from Hearthstone, some or all of which may need to be reserved in the future, depending on our evaluation of its collectibility.

Leases and Mortgage Loans

Our leases and mortgages generally contain provisions under which rents or interest income increase with increases in facility revenues and/or increases in the Consumer Price Index. If facility revenues and/or the Consumer Price Index (which has recently trended negatively) do not increase, our revenues may not increase. Rent levels under renewed leases will also impact revenues. Excluding multi-tenant MOB's, as of December 31, 2008, we had leases on five facilities expiring in 2009. Tenant purchase option exercises would decrease rental income. We believe our tenants may exercise purchase options on assets with option prices totaling approximately \$61.1 million during 2009.

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Acquisitions

We expect to make additional acquisitions during 2009, although we cannot predict the quantity and timing of any such acquisitions. As we make additional investments in facilities, depreciation and/or interest expense will also increase. We expect any such increases to be at least partially offset by associated rental or interest income. While additional investments in healthcare facilities would increase revenues, facility sales or mortgage repayments would serve to offset any revenue increases and could reduce revenues.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities increased \$8.3 million, or 3.5%, in 2008 as compared to 2007. This was primarily due to the collection of certain amounts included in the caption Other assets during 2007, increased straight-line rent and other receivables and receivables for reserves, as well as increased medical office building operating expenses, interest and general and administrative expenses, offset in part by revenue increases from our owned facilities and mortgage and other loans as a result of acquisitions and funding of mortgage and other loans during 2007 and 2008. There have been no significant changes in the underlying sources and uses of cash provided by operating activities.

Investing Activities

In February 2008, we entered into an agreement with Pacific Medical Buildings LLC (PMB) and certain of its affiliates to acquire up to 18 medical office buildings, including six that are currently in development, for \$747.6 million, including the assumption of approximately \$282.6 million of mortgage financing. In April 2008, we formed NHP/PMB L.P. (NHP/PMB), a limited partnership, to acquire properties from entities affiliated with PMB. During 2008, NHP/PMB acquired PMB's affiliates' interests in nine of the 18 medical office buildings, including one property which is included in our triple-net leases segment and eight properties which are multi-tenant medical office buildings (one of which consisted of a 50% interest through a joint venture which is consolidated by NHP/PMB), for \$232.2 million, including acquisition costs, which was paid in a combination of cash, the assumption of \$120.8 million of mortgage financing and the issuance of 1,829,562 limited partnership units with a fair value at the date of issuance of \$58.4 million. During 2008, we also acquired one of the 18 medical office buildings directly (not through NHP/PMB) for \$14.7 million, including acquisition costs. Pursuant to the agreement with PMB, certain conditions must be met in order for us to be obligated to purchase the seven remaining medical office buildings. We recently elected to terminate the agreement with respect to one property after the conditions requiring us to close on such property were not met.

Additionally, we entered into another agreement with PMB pursuant to which we currently have the right, but not the obligation, to acquire up to approximately \$1 billion of multi-tenant medical office buildings developed by PMB through April 2016.

During 2008, we acquired 18 assisted and independent living facilities, 11 skilled nursing facilities and 12 medical office buildings subject to triple-net master leases in 12 separate transactions for an aggregate investment of \$163.0 million. We also funded \$43.4 million in expansions, construction and capital improvements at certain facilities in accordance with existing lease provisions. Such expansions, construction and capital improvements generally result in an increase in the minimum rents earned by us on these facilities either at the time of funding or upon completion of the project. At December 31, 2008, we had committed to fund additional expansions, construction and capital improvements of \$128.1 million.

During 2008, we acquired, out of bankruptcy, title to one skilled nursing facility securing a previously impaired mortgage loan with a net book value of \$2.9 million which approximated our estimate of fair value of the facility and was allocated to land and building. Subsequent to acquiring title to the facility, we entered into a lease for this facility with a third party who was one of our existing tenants.

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During 2008, we acquired the final multi-tenant medical office building of a seven building portfolio through our joint venture with McShane for \$2.0 million. We also funded \$2.1 million in capital improvements at certain facilities through our joint ventures with McShane and Broe.

During 2008, we also acquired, from an entity affiliated with PMB, a 44.95% investment in two multi-tenant medical office buildings for \$3.5 million through PMB SB, an unconsolidated joint venture. Additionally, through our unconsolidated joint venture with a state pension fund, we exercised a purchase option of \$21.8 million on one assisted and independent living facility and one skilled nursing facility in which the joint venture previously had leasehold interests. In connection with the purchase option exercise, the joint venture assumed \$19.5 million of mortgage financing.

During 2008, we sold 26 assisted and independent living facilities and two skilled nursing facilities. Of the 28 facilities, we sold 23 assisted and independent living facilities to Emeritus Corporation (Emeritus), the tenant of the facilities, for a gross purchase price of \$305.0 million. In connection with the sale, we retired \$55.8 million of secured debt and provided Emeritus with a loan in the amount of \$30.0 million (included in the caption Other assets on our balance sheets) at a rate of 7.25% per annum for a term of not more than four years. The sale resulted in a gain of \$135.0 million which is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations. We sold the remaining five buildings for a gross purchase price of \$36.9 million that resulted in a total gain of \$19.9 million which is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations. We provided financing of \$2.5 million for one of the sold properties which was subsequently paid off in September 2008.

During 2008, the Broe I joint venture sold one multi-tenant medical office building for \$0.4 million. The sale resulted in a gain of \$0.1 million which is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations.

During 2008, we funded one mortgage loan secured by one skilled nursing facility in the amount of \$6.8 million and one mortgage loan secured by one medical office building in the amount of \$47.5 million. We also funded an additional \$0.8 million on existing mortgage loans.

Financing Activities

At December 31, 2008, we had \$700 million available under our \$700 million revolving senior unsecured credit facility (Credit Facility). At our option, borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at the prime rate (3.25% at December 31, 2008) or applicable LIBOR plus 0.85% (1.29% at December 31, 2008). We pay a facility fee of 0.15% per annum on the total commitment under the agreement. The Credit Facility expires on December 15, 2010. The maturity date may be extended by one additional year at our discretion.

Our Credit Facility requires us to maintain, among other things, the financial covenants detailed below:

Covenant	Requirement	Actual
	(Dollar amounts in thousands)	
Minimum net asset value	\$ 820,000	\$ 2,565,715
Maximum total indebtedness to capitalization value	60%	38%
Minimum fixed charge coverage ratio	1.75	2.83
Maximum secured indebtedness ratio	30%	13%
Maximum unencumbered asset value ratio	60%	30%

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Our Credit Facility allows us to exceed the 60% requirements, up to a maximum of 65%, on the maximum total indebtedness to capitalization value and maximum unencumbered asset value ratio for up to two consecutive fiscal quarters. As of December 31, 2008, we were in compliance with all of the above covenants, and we expect to remain in compliance throughout 2009.

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During 2008, in connection with the sale of 23 assisted and independent living facilities to Emeritus, the tenant of the facilities, we prepaid \$55.8 million of fixed rate secured debt that bore interest at a weighted average rate of 7.04%. The prepayments were funded by a portion of the net cash proceeds from the sale to Emeritus.

During 2008, we repaid \$60.5 million of fixed rate notes with a weighted average rate of 7.17% at maturity and prepaid \$49.7 million of fixed rate notes with a weighted average rate of 7.15%. The prepayments resulted in a gain totaling \$4.6 million which is reflected as gain on debt extinguishment on our statements of operations. The payments were funded by borrowings on our Credit Facility and by cash on hand.

We anticipate repaying senior notes at maturity with a combination of proceeds from borrowings on our Credit Facility and cash on hand. Borrowings on our Credit Facility could be repaid by potential asset sales or the repayment of mortgage loans receivable, the potential issuance of debt or equity securities under the shelf registration statement discussed below or cash from operations. Our senior notes have been investment grade rated since 1994. Our credit ratings at December 31, 2008 were Baa3 from Moody's Investors Service, BBB- from Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and BBB- from Fitch Ratings.

We enter into sales agreements from time to time with Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. to sell shares of our common stock from time to time through a controlled equity offering program. During 2008, we sold 4,955,000 shares of common stock at a weighted average price of \$32.24, resulting in net proceeds of \$158.1 million after sales fees. During the fourth quarter of 2008, we sold 2,381,000 shares of common stock at a weighted average price of \$29.29, resulting in net proceeds of \$69.0 million after sales fees.

We sponsor a dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan that enables existing stockholders to purchase additional shares of common stock by automatically reinvesting all or part of the cash dividends paid on their shares of common stock. The plan also allows investors to acquire shares of our common stock, subject to certain limitations, including a maximum monthly investment of \$10,000, at a discount ranging from 0% to 5%, determined by us from time to time in accordance with the plan. The discount during 2008 was 2%. During 2008, we issued approximately 789,000 shares of common stock, at an average price of \$28.43, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$22.4 million.

At December 31, 2008, we had a shelf registration statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission under which we may issue securities including debt, convertible debt, common and preferred stock. In addition, at December 31, 2008, we had approximately 1,578,000 shares of common stock available for issuance under our dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan.

Assuming certain conditions are met under our agreement with PMB and we are obligated to close the remaining buildings, we would expect to finance the acquisitions of these buildings with a combination of \$161.8 million in assumed debt, the issuance of limited partnership interests in NHP/PMB, cash on hand and borrowings under our Credit Facility.

Financing for other future investments and for the repayment of the obligations and commitments noted above may be provided by cash on hand, borrowings under our Credit Facility discussed above, the sale of debt or equity securities in private placements or public offerings, which may be made under the shelf registration statement discussed above or under new registration statements, proceeds from asset sales or mortgage loan receivable payoffs, the assumption of secured indebtedness, or mortgage financing on a portion of our owned portfolio or through joint ventures. We estimate that, as of December 31, 2008, we could have borrowed up to \$1 billion of additional debt, and incurred additional annual interest expense of up to \$75.0 million, and remained in compliance with our existing debt covenants.

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Recent market and economic conditions have been unprecedented and challenging with tighter credit conditions and slower growth through the latter part of 2008. Continued concerns about the systemic impact of

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inflation, energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage market and a declining real estate market in the U.S. have contributed to diminished expectations for the U.S. economy and financial markets.

As a result of these market conditions, the cost and availability of credit has been and may continue to be adversely affected by illiquid credit markets and wider credit spreads. We had \$700 million available under our Credit Facility at December 31, 2008, and we have no current reason to believe that we will be unable to access the facility in the future. However, concern about the stability of the markets generally and the strength of borrowers specifically has led many lenders and institutional investors to reduce and, in some cases, cease to provide, funding to borrowers. If we were unable to access our Credit Facility, it could result in an adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition. In addition, continued turbulence in market conditions may adversely affect the liquidity and financial condition of our tenants.

We have approximately \$71.1 million of indebtedness that matures in 2009 and \$71.3 million of indebtedness that matures in 2010. Additionally, some of our senior notes can be put to us prior to the stated maturity date. We have approximately \$55.0 million of such senior notes that we may be required to repay in 2009 and none that we may be required to repay in 2010. If these market conditions continue, they may limit our ability, and the ability of our tenants, to timely refinance maturing liabilities and access the capital markets to meet liquidity needs, resulting in a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, certain of our debt obligations are floating-rate obligations with interest rate and related payments that vary with the movement of LIBOR or other indexes. If the current market turbulence continues, there could be a rise in interest rates which could reduce our profitability or adversely affect our ability to meet our obligations.

Our plans for growth require regular access to the capital and credit markets. If capital is not available at an acceptable cost, it will significantly impair our ability to make future investments as acquisitions and development projects become difficult or impractical to pursue.

We anticipate the possible sale of certain facilities, primarily due to purchase option exercises. In addition, mortgage loans receivable might be prepaid. In the event that there are facility sales or mortgage loan receivable repayments in excess of new investments, revenues may decrease. We anticipate using the proceeds from any facility sales or mortgage loans receivable repayments to provide capital for future investments, to reduce any outstanding balance on our Credit Facility or to repay other borrowings as they mature. Any such reduction in debt levels would result in reduced interest expense that we believe would partially offset any decrease in revenues. We believe the combination of cash on hand, the ability to draw on our \$700 million Credit Facility and the ability to sell securities under the shelf registration statement, as well as our unconsolidated joint venture with a state pension fund investor, provide sufficient liquidity and financing capability to finance anticipated future investments, maintain our current dividend level and repay borrowings at or prior to their maturity, for at least the next 12 months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The only off-balance sheet financing arrangements that we currently utilize are the unconsolidated joint ventures discussed in Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements. Except in limited circumstances, our risk of loss is limited to our investment carrying amount.

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As of December 31, 2008, our contractual obligations are as follows:

	2009	2010 -2011	2012 -2013	Thereafter	Total
	(In thousands)				
Contractual Obligations:					
Long-term debt	\$ 71,071	\$ 443,399	\$ 459,212	\$ 517,750	\$ 1,491,432
Interest expense	\$ 90,521	\$ 161,684	\$ 89,313	\$ 243,537	\$ 585,055
Operating leases	\$ 473	\$ 948	\$ 80	\$	\$ 1,501
Commitments:					
Capital expenditures	\$ 55,582	\$ 52,948	\$ 19,305	\$	\$ 128,105

The long-term debt amount shown above includes our senior notes and our notes and bonds payable.

Interest expense shown above is estimated assuming the interest rates in effect at December 31, 2008 remain constant for the \$96.1 million of floating rate notes and bonds payable. Maturities of our senior notes range from 2009 to 2038 (although certain notes may be put back to us at their face amount at the option of the holder at earlier dates) and maturities of our notes and bonds payable range from 2009 to 2037.

Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Disclosure

Certain information contained in this report includes statements that may be deemed to be forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions, plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance and underlying assumptions and other statements which are not statements of historical facts. These statements may be identified, without limitation, by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, anticipates, expects, believes, intends, should or comparable terms or the negative thereof. All forward-looking statements included in this report are based on information available to us on the date hereof. These statements speak only as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to update such forward-looking statements. These statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the statements. Risks and uncertainties associated with our business include (without limitation) the following:

deterioration in the operating results or financial condition, including bankruptcies, of our tenants;

non-payment or late payment of rent by our tenants;

our reliance on two tenants for a significant percentage of our revenues;

occupancy levels at certain facilities;

our level of indebtedness;

changes in the ratings of our debt securities;

access to the capital markets and the cost and availability of capital;

government regulations, including changes in the reimbursement levels under the Medicare and Medicaid programs;

the general distress of the healthcare industry;

increasing competition in our business sector;

the effect of economic and market conditions and changes in interest rates;

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the amount and yield of any additional investments;

risks associated with acquisitions, including our ability to identify and complete favorable transactions, delays or failures in obtaining third party consents or approvals, the failure to achieve perceived benefits, unexpected costs or liabilities and potential litigation;

the ability of our tenants to pay straight-line rent or repay loans in future periods;

the ability of our tenants to obtain and maintain adequate liability and other insurance;

our ability to attract new tenants for certain facilities;

our ability to sell certain facilities for their book value;

our ability to retain key personnel;

potential liability under environmental laws;

the possibility that we could be required to repurchase some of our senior notes;

the rights and influence of holders of our outstanding preferred stock;

changes in or inadvertent violations of tax laws and regulations and other factors that can affect our status as a real estate investment trust; and

the risk factors set forth under the caption **Risk Factors** in Item 1A and other factors discussed from time to time in our news releases, public statements and/or filings with the SEC, including any subsequent quarterly reports on Form 10-Q.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates on our mortgage loans receivable and debt. We may hold derivative instruments to manage our exposure to these risks, and all derivative instruments are matched against specific debt obligations. The purpose of the following analyses is to provide a framework to understand our sensitivity to hypothetical changes in interest rates as of December 31, 2008. Readers are cautioned that many of the statements contained in these paragraphs are forward-looking and should be read in conjunction with our disclosures under the heading **Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Disclosure** set forth above.

We provide mortgage loans to tenants of healthcare facilities as part of our normal operations, which generally have fixed rates, and all mortgage loans receivable are treated as fixed rate notes in the table and analysis below.

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We utilize debt financing primarily for the purpose of making additional investments in healthcare facilities. Historically, we have made short-term borrowings on our variable rate unsecured revolving Credit Facility to fund our acquisitions until market conditions were appropriate, based on management's judgment, to issue stock or fixed rate debt to provide long-term financing.

A portion of our secured debt has variable rates.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, the borrowings under our unsecured revolving Credit Facility have decreased from \$41 million to none.

For fixed rate debt, changes in interest rates generally affect the fair market value, but do not impact earnings or cash flows. Conversely, for variable rate debt, changes in interest rates generally do not impact fair market value, but do affect the future earnings and cash flows. We generally cannot prepay fixed rate debt prior to maturity. Therefore, interest rate risk and changes in fair market value should not have a significant impact on

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the fixed rate debt until we would be required to refinance such debt. Holding the variable rate debt balance constant, and including the bank borrowings as variable rate debt due to its nature, each one percentage point increase in interest rates would result in an increase in interest expense for the coming year of approximately \$1.0 million.

The first table below details the principal amounts and the average interest rates for the mortgage loans receivable and debt for each category based on the final maturity dates as of December 31, 2008. Certain of the mortgage loans receivable and certain items in the various categories of debt require periodic principal payments prior to the final maturity date. The fair value estimates for the mortgage loans receivable are based on the estimates of management and on rates currently prevailing for comparable loans. The fair market value estimates for debt securities are based on discounting future cash flows utilizing rates we would expect to pay for debt of a similar type and remaining maturity.

	Maturity Date						Total Book Value	Fair Value
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter		
	(Dollars in thousands)							
Assets								
Mortgage loans receivable(1)	\$ 57,015	\$ 15,667	\$ 28,329		\$ 15,828	\$ 43,060	\$ 178,575	\$ 176,315
Average interest rate	7.45%	10.07%	10.00%		8.74%	10.03%	8.98%	
Liabilities								
Debt								
Fixed rate	\$ 38,138	\$ 71,263	\$ 344,136	\$ 109,271	\$ 340,256	\$ 492,279	\$ 1,395,343	\$ 1,180,398
Average interest rate	7.33%	5.92%	6.52%	7.97%	6.22%	6.08%	6.39%	
Variable rate	\$ 32,933	\$	\$ 28,000	\$ 9,686	\$	\$ 25,470	\$ 96,089	\$ 96,089
Average interest rate	6.90%		6.25%	6.24%		2.79%	5.56%	
Unsecured revolving credit facility	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average interest rate								

(1) Total book value of mortgage loans excludes deferred gains of \$18.7 million.

Any future interest rate increases will increase the cost of borrowings on our bank line of credit and any borrowings to refinance long-term debt as it matures or to finance future acquisitions.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Nationwide Health Properties, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in Item 15. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule 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, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. at December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule referred to above, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Nationwide Health Properties, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 16, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Irvine, California

February 16, 2009

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except share information)**

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Investments in real estate		
Real estate properties:		
Land	\$ 320,394	\$ 301,100
Buildings and improvements	3,079,819	2,896,876
	3,400,213	3,197,976
Less accumulated depreciation	(490,112)	(410,865)
	2,910,101	2,787,111
Mortgage loans receivable, net	112,399	121,694
Mortgage loan receivable from related party	47,500	
Investment in unconsolidated joint ventures	54,299	52,637
	3,124,299	2,961,442
Cash and cash equivalents	82,250	19,407
Receivables, net	6,066	3,808
Assets held for sale	4,542	
Intangible assets	109,434	58,481
Other assets	131,534	101,215
	\$ 3,458,125	\$ 3,144,353
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Credit facility	\$	\$ 41,000
Senior notes	1,056,233	1,166,500
Notes and bonds payable	435,199	340,150
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	144,566	107,844
Total liabilities	1,635,998	1,655,494
Minority interests	61,460	6,166
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock \$1.00 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; 7.750% Series B Convertible, 749,184 and 1,064,450 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, stated at liquidation preference of \$100 per share	74,918	106,445
Common stock \$0.10 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding: 102,279,940 and 94,805,781 as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively	10,228	9,481
Capital in excess of par value	1,786,193	1,565,249
Cumulative net income	1,556,889	1,288,751
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,846	2,561
Cumulative dividends	(1,669,407)	(1,489,794)

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Total stockholders equity	1,760,667	1,482,693
	\$ 3,458,125	\$ 3,144,353

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(In thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Years ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Revenues:			
Rental income:			
Triple net lease rent	\$ 285,398	\$ 268,346	\$ 199,851
Operating rent	60,287	16,061	9,700
	345,685	284,407	209,551
Interest and other income	24,980	21,862	13,359
	370,665	306,269	222,910
Expenses:			
Interest and amortization of deferred financing costs	101,045	97,639	85,541
Depreciation and amortization	117,473	91,187	63,380
General and administrative	26,051	24,429	15,654
Medical office building operating expenses	26,631	8,596	6,122
	271,200	221,851	170,697
Income before unconsolidated entity and minority interests	99,465	84,418	52,213
Income from unconsolidated joint ventures	3,903	1,958	
Minority interests in net loss of consolidated joint ventures	131	212	421
Gain on debt extinguishment, net	4,641		
Gain on sale of facilities to unconsolidated joint venture, net		46,045	
Income from continuing operations	108,140	132,633	52,634
Discontinued operations:			
Gain on sale of facilities, net	154,995	72,069	96,791
Income from discontinued operations	5,003	19,756	36,152
	159,998	91,825	132,943
Net income	268,138	224,458	185,577
Preferred stock dividends	(7,637)	(13,434)	(15,163)
Income available to common stockholders	\$ 260,501	\$ 211,024	\$ 170,414
Basic per share amounts:			
Income from continuing operations available to common stockholders	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.32	\$ 0.48
Discontinued operations	1.65	1.01	1.72
Income available to common stockholders	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.20
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	97,246	90,625	77,489

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Diluted per share amounts:

Income from continuing operations available to common stockholders	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.31	\$ 0.48
Discontinued operations	1.62	1.01	1.71
Income available to common stockholders	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.32	\$ 2.19
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	98,855	91,129	77,879

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY****(In thousands)**

	Preferred Stock		Common stock			Capital in excess of par value	Cumulative net income	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Cumulative dividends	Total stockholders equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Amount					
Balances at December 31, 2005	1,965	\$ 196,499	67,811	\$ 6,781	\$ 889,008	\$ 878,716	\$	\$ (1,189,972)	\$ 781,032	
Comprehensive income:										
Net income						185,577			185,577	
Gain on Treasury lock agreements							1,204		1,204	
Amortization of gain on Treasury lock agreements							(103)		(103)	
SFAS No. 158 adoption adjustment							130		130	
Comprehensive income									186,808	
Issuance of common stock			18,427	1,843	409,533				411,376	
Stock option amortization					162				162	
Preferred dividends								(15,163)	(15,163)	
Common dividends								(120,406)	(120,406)	
Balances at December 31, 2006	1,965	196,499	86,238	8,624	1,298,703	1,064,293	1,231	(1,325,541)	1,243,809	
Comprehensive income:										
Net income						224,458			224,458	
Gain on Treasury lock agreements							1,557		1,557	
Amortization of gain on Treasury lock agreements							(279)		(279)	
Defined benefit pension plan net actuarial gain							52		52	
Comprehensive income									225,788	
Redemption of preferred stock	(901)	(90,049)							(90,049)	
Conversion of preferred stock		(5)		5						
Issuance of common stock			8,568	852	266,546				267,398	
Preferred dividends								(13,434)	(13,434)	
Common dividends								(150,819)	(150,819)	
Balances at December 31, 2007	1,064	106,445	94,806	9,481	1,565,249	1,288,751	2,561	(1,489,794)	1,482,693	
Comprehensive income:										
Net income						268,138			268,138	
Amortization of gain on Treasury lock agreements							(511)		(511)	
Defined benefit pension plan net actuarial loss							(204)		(204)	
Comprehensive income									267,423	
Conversion of preferred stock	(315)	(31,527)	1,406	140	31,387					
Issuance of common stock			6,068	607	189,557				190,164	
Preferred dividends								(7,637)	(7,637)	
Common dividends								(171,976)	(171,976)	
Balances at December 31, 2008	749	\$ 74,918	102,280	\$ 10,228	\$ 1,786,193	\$ 1,556,889	\$ 1,846	\$ (1,669,407)	\$ 1,760,667	

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)**

	Years ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 268,138	\$ 224,458	\$ 185,577
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	119,107	100,794	78,261
Stock-based compensation	5,800	4,733	1,701
Gain on sale of facilities, net	(154,995)	(118,114)	(96,791)
Gain on debt extinguishment, net	(4,641)		
Impairment of assets			83
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,662	2,523	2,673
Mortgage loan premium amortization	111	257	
Straight-line rent	(10,263)	(2,886)	(786)
Loss (income) from unconsolidated joint ventures	37	(440)	
Distributions of income from unconsolidated joint ventures	236	440	
Minority interests in net loss of consolidated joint ventures	(139)	(212)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	(2,258)	3,761	(2,046)
Other assets	(814)	16,833	(15,933)
Assets held for sale	(12)		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,881	8,381	22,679
Net cash provided by operating activities	248,850	240,528	175,418
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of real estate and related assets and liabilities	(325,216)	(670,522)	(874,824)
Proceeds from sale of real estate facilities	288,639	314,066	203,991
Investment in mortgage and other loans receivable	(91,357)	(48,083)	(5,815)
Principal payments on mortgage loans receivable	13,769	16,838	18,343
Contributions to unconsolidated joint ventures	(6,678)	(34,023)	
Distributions from unconsolidated joint ventures	4,743	26,718	
Net cash used in investing activities	(116,100)	(395,006)	(658,305)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under credit facility	169,000	1,009,000	759,000
Repayment of borrowings under credit facility	(210,000)	(1,107,000)	(844,000)
Borrowings under bridge facility			200,000
Repayment of borrowings under bridge facility			(200,000)
Issuance of senior unsecured debt		297,323	346,703
Repayments of senior unsecured debt	(105,626)	(21,000)	(32,725)
Settlement of cash flow hedges		1,610	1,204
Issuance of notes and bonds payable	36,461	911	32,018
Principal payments on notes and bonds payable	(18,522)	(34,542)	(47,414)
Issuance of common stock, net	183,819	261,756	409,066
Repurchase of preferred stock		(90,049)	
Contributions from minority interests	59,055	5,210	1,910
Distributions to minority interests	(3,479)	(97)	(224)
Dividends paid	(179,133)	(163,482)	(135,498)
Deferred financing costs	(1,482)	(450)	(2,463)

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(69,907)	159,190	487,577
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	62,843	4,712	4,690
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	19,407	14,695	10,005
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 82,250	\$ 19,407	\$ 14,695
Supplemental schedule of cash flow information:			
Non-cash investing activity foreclosure of facility securing mortgage loan receivable	\$ 2,945	\$ 7,664	\$
Interest paid	\$ 98,028	\$ 96,234	\$ 78,447

See accompanying notes.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2008

1. Organization

Nationwide Health Properties, Inc., a Maryland corporation, is a real estate investment trust (REIT) that invests primarily in healthcare related senior housing, long-term care properties and medical office buildings. Whenever we refer herein to NHP or to us or use the terms we or our, we are referring to Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

We primarily make our investments by acquiring an ownership interest in senior housing and long-term care facilities and leasing them to unaffiliated tenants under triple-net master leases that transfer the obligation for all facility operating costs (including maintenance, repairs, taxes, insurance and capital expenditures) to the tenant. We also invest in medical office buildings which are not generally subject to triple-net leases and generally have several tenants under separate leases in each building, thus requiring active management and responsibility for many of the associated operating expenses (although many of these are, or can effectively be, passed through to the tenants). Some of the medical office buildings are subject to triple-net leases. In addition, but to a much lesser extent because we view the risks of this activity to be greater due to less favorable bankruptcy treatment and other factors, from time to time, we extend mortgage loans and other financing to tenants. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, approximately 93% of our revenues are derived from our leases, with the remaining 7% from our mortgage loans and other financing activities.

We believe we have operated in such a manner as to qualify as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. We intend to continue to qualify as such and therefore to distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding capital gain) to our stockholders. If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, and we distribute 100% of our taxable income to our stockholders, we will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on our income that is distributed to stockholders. Accordingly, no provision has been made for federal income taxes.

As of December 31, 2008, we had investments in 583 healthcare facilities and one land parcel located in 43 states, consisting of:

Consolidated facilities:

251 assisted and independent living facilities;

172 skilled nursing facilities;

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10 continuing care retirement communities;

7 specialty hospitals;

19 triple-net medical office buildings, one of which is operated by a consolidated joint venture (see Note 5);

60 multi-tenant medical office buildings, 51 of which are operated by consolidated joint ventures (see Note 5); and

1 asset held for sale.

Unconsolidated facilities:

19 assisted and independent living facilities;

14 skilled nursing facilities;

1 continuing care retirement community; and

2 multi-tenant medical office buildings.

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2008**

Mortgage loans secured by:

17 skilled nursing facilities;

9 assisted and independent living facilities;

1 medical office building; and

1 land parcel.

As of December 31, 2008, our directly owned facilities, other than our multi-tenant medical office buildings, most of which are operated by our consolidated joint ventures (see Note 5), were operated by 84 different healthcare providers, including the following publicly traded companies:

	Number of Facilities Operated
Assisted Living Concepts, Inc.	4
Brookdale Senior Living, Inc.	96
Emeritus Corporation	6
Extendicare, Inc.	1
HEALTHSOUTH Corporation	2
Kindred Healthcare, Inc.	1
Sun Healthcare Group, Inc.	4

Two of our triple-net lease tenants each accounted for more than 10% of our revenues at December 31, 2008, as follows:

Brookdale Senior Living, Inc.	15.2%
Hearthstone Senior Services, L.P.	10.6%

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

Certain items in prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation, including those required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144 *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS No. 144).

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include our accounts, the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries and the accounts of our majority owned and controlled joint ventures in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP), including Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46R *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* and Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 04-5 *Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights*. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

Investments in entities that we do not consolidate but for which we have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies are reported under the equity method. Under the equity method of accounting, our share of the entity's earnings or losses is included in our operating results.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Rental income from operating leases is recognized in accordance with GAAP, including SFAS No. 13 *Accounting for Leases* and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 101 *Revenue Recognition*, as amended by SEC SAB No. 104. Our leases generally contain annual escalators. Many of our leases contain non-contingent rent escalators for which we recognize income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Recognizing income on a straight-line basis requires us to calculate the total non-contingent rent to be paid over the life of a lease and to recognize the revenue evenly over that life. This method results in rental income in the early years of a lease being higher than actual cash received, creating a straight-line rent receivable asset included in the caption "Other assets" on our balance sheets. At some point during the lease, depending on its terms, the cash rent payments eventually exceed the straight-line rent which results in the straight-line rent receivable asset decreasing to zero over the remainder of the lease term. We assess the collectibility of straight-line rents in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and our reserve policy and defer recognition of straight-line rent if its collectibility is not reasonably assured. Certain leases contain escalators contingent on revenues or other factors, including increases based on changes in the Consumer Price Index. Such revenue increases are recognized over the lease term as the related contingencies are met.

Our assessment of the collectibility of straight-line rents is based on several factors, including the financial strength of the tenant and any guarantors, the historical operations and operating trends of the facility, the historical payment pattern of the tenant, the type of facility and whether we intend to continue to lease the facility to the current tenant, among others. If our evaluation of these factors indicates we may not receive the rent payments due in the future, we defer recognition of the straight-line rental income and, depending on the circumstances, we will provide a reserve against the previously recognized straight-line rent receivable asset for a portion, up to its full value, that we estimate may not be recoverable. If we change our assumptions or estimates regarding the collectibility of future rent payments required by a lease change, we may adjust our reserve to increase or reduce the rental revenue recognized, and/or to increase or reduce the reserve against the existing straight-line rent receivable balance.

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We recorded \$10.3 million of revenues in excess of cash received during 2008, \$2.9 million of revenues in excess of cash received during 2007 and \$0.8 million of revenues in excess of cash during 2006. We have straight-line rent receivables recorded under the caption "Other assets" on our balance sheets of \$21.2 million at December 31, 2008 and \$10.7 million at December 31, 2007, net of reserves of \$90.7 million and \$79.4 million, respectively. We evaluate the collectibility of the straight-line rent receivable balances on an ongoing basis and provide reserves against receivables we believe may not be fully recoverable. The ultimate amount of straight-line rent we realize could be less than amounts currently recorded.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

Gain on Sale of Facilities

We recognize sales of facilities only upon closing. Payments received from purchasers prior to closing are recorded as deposits. Gains on facilities sold are recognized using the full accrual method upon closing when the collectibility of the sales price is reasonably assured, we have received adequate initial investment from the buyer, we are not obligated to perform significant activities after the sale to earn the gain and other profit recognition criteria have been satisfied. Gains may be deferred in whole or in part until the sales satisfy the requirements of gain recognition on sales of real estate under SFAS No. 66 *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate*. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, gains on facilities sold to unconsolidated joint ventures in which we maintain an ownership interest are included in income from continuing operations, and the portion of the gain representing our retained ownership interest in the joint venture is deferred and included in the caption *Accounts payable and accrued liabilities* on our balance sheets. All other gains are included in discontinued operations.

Asset Impairment

We review our long-lived assets individually on a quarterly basis to determine if there are indicators of impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144. Indicators may include, among others, the tenant's inability to make rent payments, operating losses or negative operating trends at the facility level, notification by a tenant that it will not renew its lease, a decision to dispose of an asset or adverse changes in the fair value of any of our properties. For operating assets, if indicators of impairment exist, we compare the future estimated undiscounted cash flows from the expected use of the property to its net book value to determine if impairment exists. If the sum of the future estimated undiscounted cash flows is higher than the current net book value, in accordance with SFAS No. 144, we conclude no impairment exists. If the sum of the future estimated undiscounted cash flows is lower than its current net book value, we recognize an impairment loss for the difference between the net book value of the asset and its estimated fair value. To the extent we decide to sell an asset, we recognize an impairment loss if the current net book value of the asset exceeds its fair value less selling costs. The above analyses require us to determine whether there are indicators of impairment for individual assets, to estimate the most likely stream of cash flows from operating assets and to determine the fair value of assets that are impaired or held for sale. If our assumptions, projections or estimates regarding an asset change in the future, we may have to record an impairment charge to reduce or further reduce the net book value of the asset.

Collectibility of Receivables

We evaluate the collectibility of our rent, mortgage loans and other receivables on a regular basis based on factors including, among others, payment history, the financial strength of the borrower and any guarantors, the value of the underlying collateral, the operations and operating trends of the underlying collateral, if any, the asset type and current economic conditions. If our evaluation of these factors indicates we may not recover the full value of the receivable, we provide a reserve against the portion of the receivable that we estimate may not be recovered. This analysis requires us to determine whether there are factors indicating a receivable may not be fully collectible and to estimate the amount of the receivable that may not be collected. We had reserves included in the caption *Receivables, net* of \$5.4 million as of December 31, 2008 and \$2.7

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million as of December 31, 2007. If our assumptions or estimates regarding the collectibility of a receivable change in the future, we may have to record a reserve to reduce or further reduce the carrying value of the receivable.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

In 1999, we adopted the accounting provisions of SFAS No. 123 *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS No. 123). In 2005, we adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004) *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

No. 123R). SFAS No. 123 and SFAS No. 123R established a fair value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation. Accounting for stock-based compensation under SFAS No. 123 and SFAS No. 123R requires the fair value of stock-based compensation awards to be amortized as an expense over the vesting period and requires any dividend equivalents earned to be treated as dividends for financial reporting purposes. Stock-based compensation awards are valued at the fair value on the date of grant and amortized as an expense over the vesting period. Net income reflects stock-based compensation expense of \$5.8 million in 2008, \$4.7 million in 2007 and \$1.9 million in 2006.

Land, Buildings and Improvements and Depreciation and Useful Lives of Assets

We record properties at cost and use the straight-line method of depreciation for buildings and improvements over their estimated remaining useful lives of up to 40 years, generally 20 to 40 years. We review and adjust useful lives periodically. Depreciation expense from continuing operations was \$105.0 million in 2008, \$86.2 million in 2007 and \$59.3 million in 2006.

We allocate purchase prices in accordance with SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141). For our triple-net leased facilities, a significant portion of the cost of each property is allocated to buildings. This amount generally approximates 90%. We allocate the purchase price of a property based on management's estimate of its fair value among land, building and, if applicable, equipment as if the property were vacant. Historically, we have generally acquired properties and simultaneously entered into a new market rate lease for the entire property with one tenant. For our multi-tenant medical office buildings, the percentage allocated to buildings may be substantially lower as allocations are made to assets such as lease-up intangible assets, above market tenant and ground lease intangible assets and in-place lease intangible assets (collectively intangible assets) included on our balance sheets and/or below market tenant and ground lease intangible liabilities included in the caption Accounts payable and accrued liabilities on our balance sheets. We amortize intangible assets and liabilities over the remaining lease terms of the respective leases to real estate amortization expense or operating rent, as appropriate.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Derivatives

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In the normal course of business, we are exposed to financial market risks, including interest rate risk on our interest-bearing liabilities. We endeavor to limit these risks by following established risk management policies, procedures and strategies, including, on occasion, the use of financial instruments. We do not use financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Financial instruments are recorded on the balance sheet as assets or liabilities based on each instrument's fair value. Changes in the fair value of financial instruments are recognized currently in earnings, unless the financial instrument meets the criteria for hedge accounting contained in SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended and interpreted (SFAS No. 133). If the financial instruments meet the criteria for a cash flow hedge, the gains and losses in the fair value of the financial instrument are recorded in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on a cash flow hedge are reclassified into earnings when the forecasted transaction affects earnings. A contract that is designated as a hedge of an anticipated transaction which is no longer likely to occur is immediately recognized in earnings.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

Segment Reporting

We report our consolidated financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 131 *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*. We operate in two segments based on our investment and leasing activities: triple-net leases and multi-tenant leases (see Note 24).

Minority Interests

NHP/PMB L.P. (NHP/PMB) is a limited partnership that we formed in April 2008 to acquire properties from entities affiliated with Pacific Medical Buildings LLC (PMB) (see Note 5). We consolidate NHP/PMB consistent with the provisions of EITF 04-5, as our wholly owned subsidiary is the general partner and exercises control. As of December 31, 2008, third party investors owned 1,829,562 limited partnership units in NHP/PMB, which represents 60.7% of the total units outstanding. After a one year holding period, these limited partnership units are exchangeable for cash or, at our option, shares of our common stock, initially on a one-for-one basis. At December 31, 2008, the cost basis of the limited partnership units held by minority interests was \$56.8 million.

We also have two consolidated joint ventures with The Broe Companies (Broe) and one consolidated joint venture with McShane Medical Office Properties, Inc. (McShane) that invest in multi-tenant medical office buildings (see Note 5). The cost of the minority interests for these joint ventures was \$4.2 million at December 31, 2008 and \$6.2 million at December 31, 2007.

Fair Value

On January 1, 2008, we adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157) for our financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. SFAS No. 157 also specifies a three-level hierarchy of valuation techniques based upon whether the inputs reflect assumptions other market participants would use based upon market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) or reflect our own assumptions of market participant valuation (unobservable inputs) and requires the use of observable inputs if such data is available without undue cost and effort. At December 31, 2008, we had \$3.7 million of financial assets and \$3.7 million of financial liabilities classified as Level 1 and thus measured at fair value using quoted market prices for identical instruments in active markets from an independent third party source.

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In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 157-2 *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are not required or permitted to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis to January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are not required or permitted to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value and establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 was effective January 1, 2008. On January 1, 2008, we did not elect to apply the fair value option to any specific financial assets or liabilities.

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The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments. The fair values of mortgage loans receivable are based upon the estimates of management and on rates currently prevailing for comparable loans. The fair value of long-term debt is estimated based on discounting future cash flows utilizing current rates offered to us for debt of a similar type and remaining maturity.

The table below details the fair values and book values for mortgage loans receivable and the components of long-term debt at December 31, 2008.

	Book Value	Fair Value
	(In thousands)	
Mortgage loans receivable	\$ 178,575	\$ 176,315
Credit facility	\$	\$
Senior notes due 2009-2038	\$ 1,056,233	\$ 858,254
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 435,199	\$ 418,233

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51 (SFAS No. 160)*. SFAS No. 160 clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. SFAS No. 160 changes the way the consolidated income statement is presented, thus requiring consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and to the noncontrolling interest. SFAS No. 160 is effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 will require the recognition of gains or losses upon changes in control which could have a significant impact on our results of operations and financial position. It will also have a significant impact on our computation of net income and our presentation of the balance sheet and statement of stockholders' equity.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141R). SFAS No. 141R retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS No. 141 that the acquisition method of accounting be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. SFAS No. 141R establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. Under SFAS No. 141R, certain transaction costs that have historically been capitalized as acquisition costs will be expensed. SFAS No. 141R is effective for business combinations completed on or after January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 141R will require us to expense certain transaction costs for business combinations that were previously capitalized which may have a significant impact on our results of operations and financial position based on historical acquisition costs and activity levels.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS No. 161). SFAS No. 161 requires enhanced disclosures about (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations and (iii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 is effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* (FSP FAS 142-3). FSP FAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142 and requires enhanced disclosures about (i) the entity's accounting policy on the treatment of costs incurred to renew or extend the term of a recognized intangible asset, (ii) the weighted average period prior to the next renewal or extension (both explicit and implicit), by major intangible asset class in the period of acquisition or renewal and (iii) the total amount of costs incurred in each period presented to renew or extend the term of a recognized intangible asset, by major intangible asset class for entities that capitalize renewal or extension costs. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 142-3 is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. EITF 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities* (FSP EITF 03-6-1). FSP EITF 03-6-1 clarifies that outstanding unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to nonforfeitable dividends participate in undistributed earnings with common shareholders are considered participating securities, and thus, the issuing entity is required to apply the two-class method of computing basic earnings per share as described in SFAS No. 128, *Earnings per Share*. FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of FSP EITF 03-6-1 is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations but may impact our basic earnings per share.

In November 2008, the EITF reached final consensus on Issue 08-6 *Equity Method Investment Accounting Considerations* (EITF 08-6). EITF 08-6 provides guidance for applying SFAS No. 141R and SFAS No. 160 to equity method investments, specifically how to determine the initial carrying value, assess impairments, account for an investee's issuance of shares and account for a change from the equity method to the cost method. EITF 08-6 is effective January 1, 2009 to coincide with the effective dates of SFAS No. 141R and SFAS No. 160. See the expected impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 141R and SFAS No. 160 above.

3. Real Estate Properties

At December 31, 2008, we had direct ownership of:

251 assisted and independent living facilities;

172 skilled nursing facilities;

10 continuing care retirement communities;

7 specialty hospitals;

19 triple-net medical office buildings, one of which is operated by a consolidated joint venture (see Note 5); and

60 multi-tenant medical office buildings, 51 of which are operated by consolidated joint ventures (see Note 5).

We lease our owned senior housing and long-term care facilities and certain medical office buildings to single tenants under triple-net , and in most cases, master leases that are accounted for as operating leases. These leases generally have an initial term of up to 21 years and generally have two or more multiple-year renewal options. As of December 31, 2008, approximately 84% of these facilities were leased under master leases. In addition, the majority of these leases contain cross-collateralization and cross-default provisions tied to other leases with the same tenant, as well as grouped lease renewals and grouped purchase options. As of

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2008**

December 31, 2008, leases covering 424 facilities were backed by security deposits consisting of irrevocable letters of credit or cash totaling \$72.7 million. Under terms of the leases, the tenant is responsible for all maintenance, repairs, taxes, insurance and capital expenditures on the leased properties. As of December 31, 2008, leases covering 339 facilities contained provisions for property tax impounds, and leases covering 210 facilities contained provisions for capital expenditure impounds. We generally lease medical office buildings to multiple tenants under separate non triple-net leases, where we are responsible for many of the associated operating expenses (although many of these are, or can effectively be, passed through to the tenants). Some of the medical office buildings are subject to triple-net leases, where the lessees are responsible for the associated operating expenses. No individual property owned by us is material to us as a whole.

Future minimum rentals on non-cancelable leases, including medical office building leases, as of December 31, 2008 are as follows:

Year	Rentals (In thousands)	Year	Rentals (In thousands)
2009	\$ 336,607	2014	\$ 247,182
2010	325,957	2015	233,492
2011	307,968	2016	206,764
2012	291,646	2017	188,718
2013	265,790	2018	176,869
		Thereafter	601,893

During 2008, we acquired 18 assisted and independent living facilities, 11 skilled nursing facilities and 12 medical office buildings subject to triple-net master leases in 12 separate transactions for an aggregate investment of \$163.0 million. We also acquired, from entities affiliated with PMB, one multi-tenant medical office building for \$14.7 million and, through NHP/PMB, one triple-net medical office building and eight multi-tenant medical office buildings (one of which consisted of a 50% interest through a joint venture which is consolidated by NHP/PMB) for \$232.2 million (see Note 5). We also acquired, from an entity affiliated with PMB, a 44.95% investment in two multi-tenant medical office buildings for \$3.5 million through PMB SB 399-401 East Highland LLC (PMB SB), an unconsolidated joint venture (see Note 6). We acquired one multi-tenant medical office building through our consolidated joint venture with McShane for \$2.0 million (see Note 5).

Included in the cost of the acquisitions from PMB affiliates is \$7.8 million of accrued acquisition costs at December 31, 2008. These accrued acquisition costs will be paid to PMB and its affiliates and are calculated based on the properties that have closed to date. If we acquire more buildings under this agreement, this amount would increase.

Additionally, we entered into another agreement with PMB pursuant to which we currently have the right, but not the obligation, to acquire up to approximately \$1 billion of multi-tenant medical office buildings developed by PMB through April 2016.

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During 2008, we acquired, out of bankruptcy, title to one skilled nursing facility securing a previously impaired mortgage loan with a net book value of \$2.9 million which approximated our estimate of fair value of the facility and was allocated to land and building (see Note 4). Subsequent to acquiring title to the facility, we entered into a lease for this facility with a third party who was one of our existing tenants.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

During 2008, we also funded \$43.4 million in expansions, construction and capital improvements at certain facilities in accordance with existing lease provisions. Such expansions, construction and capital improvements generally result in an increase in the minimum rents earned by us on these facilities either at the time of funding or upon completion of the project. At December 31, 2008, we had committed to fund additional expansions, construction and capital improvements of \$128.1 million.

During 2008, we transferred 24 assisted and independent living facilities and one skilled nursing facility to assets held for sale (see Note 7). All but one of these assets were sold as of December 31, 2008.

During 2008, we sold three assisted and independent living facilities and one skilled nursing facility, each not previously transferred to assets held for sale, for a gross purchase price of \$31.9 million. The sales resulted in a total gain of \$17.6 million that is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations. We provided financing of \$2.5 million for one of the sold properties which was subsequently paid off in September 2008.

During 2007, we acquired 40 assisted and independent living facilities, 29 skilled nursing facilities, three continuing care retirement communities and six triple-net medical office buildings in 18 separate transactions for an aggregate investment of \$436.9 million, including the assumption of \$38.1 million of mortgage financing and \$7.3 million of security deposits and other holdback items. We also acquired eight multi-tenant medical office buildings in two separate transactions for an aggregate investment of \$132.0 million, including the assumption of \$8.4 million of mortgage financing and \$0.1 million of security deposits and other holdback items. The aggregate investment of \$568.9 million was allocated \$545.2 million to real estate with the remaining \$23.7 million to other assets and liabilities. We also acquired 22 multi-tenant medical office buildings through our consolidated joint ventures (see Note 5).

During 2007, we acquired title to one continuing care retirement community securing an impaired mortgage loan with a balance of \$7.7 million which approximated our estimate of fair value of the facility and was allocated to land and building (see Note 4). In connection with acquiring title to the facility, we entered into a lease for this facility with the former borrower.

During 2007, we also funded \$22.2 million in expansions, construction and capital improvements at certain triple-net leased facilities in accordance with existing lease provisions.

During 2007, we sold 14 assisted and independent living facilities, four skilled nursing facilities and one continuing care retirement community in four separate transactions to the unconsolidated joint venture we have with a state pension fund investor for \$226.7 million from which we received net cash proceeds of \$161.5 million (\$31.3 million representing our retained ownership interest in the joint venture, and \$33.9 million

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representing debt and other liabilities assumed by the joint venture). The related leases were transferred to the joint venture. The sales resulted in a gain of \$61.4 million, of which \$46.0 million is included in gain on sale of facilities to unconsolidated joint venture in continuing operations (\$15.4 million representing that portion of the gain attributable to our retained ownership interest in the joint venture, which was deferred).

During 2007, we sold seven skilled nursing facilities and one independent and assisted living facility to the tenants of the facilities pursuant to purchase options, none of which were previously transferred to assets held for sale, for net cash proceeds of \$43.2 million. In connection with the sale of one of the skilled nursing facilities, we transferred one mortgage with a balance of \$4.7 million to the tenant of the facility. We sold one skilled nursing facility to the tenant of the facility for net cash proceeds of \$1.1 million. The sales resulted in a total gain of \$11.4 million that is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations.

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During 2007, we provided one mortgage loan for \$14.1 million related to the sale of three assisted and independent living facilities to the former tenant, partially offset by a deferred gain of \$4.1 million that will be recognized in proportion to principal payments received (see Note 4).

During 2007, we sold 36 skilled nursing facilities leased to Complete Care Services, Inc. for net cash proceeds of \$124.7 million. This transaction resulted in a gain of \$60.1 million that is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations.

The following table lists our owned real estate properties as of December 31, 2008:

Type	Number of States	Number of Facilities	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total Real Estate Investment	Accumulated Depreciation	Notes and Bonds Payable
(Dollar amounts in thousands)							
Assisted and independent living facilities	35	251	\$ 159,674	\$ 1,565,091	\$ 1,724,765	\$ 223,085	\$ 193,535
Skilled nursing facilities	29	172	84,479	827,935	912,414	208,345	14,660
Continuing care retirement communities	8	10	8,612	116,196	124,808	24,006	
Specialty hospitals	3	7	6,114	69,667	75,781	15,268	
Medical office buildings triple-net	7	19	24,646	98,625	123,271	2,666	30,301
Medical office buildings multi-tenant	14	60	36,869	402,305	439,174	16,742	196,703
Total	43	519	\$ 320,394	\$ 3,079,819	\$ 3,400,213	\$ 490,112	\$ 435,199

No impairment charges were recorded during 2008 or 2007.

During 2006, we recognized impairment charges in assets held for sale of \$0.1 million which related to two skilled nursing facilities written down to their estimated fair values less selling costs based on a review of the market prices for similar assets.

4. Mortgage Loans Receivable

During 2008, we funded one mortgage loan secured by one skilled nursing facility in the amount of \$6.8 million and one mortgage loan secured by one medical office building in the amount of \$47.5 million to a related party. We also funded an additional \$0.8 million on existing mortgage

loans.

During 2008, two mortgage loans secured by two assisted and independent living facilities totaling \$8.9 million were repaid at maturity and one mortgage loan secured by two skilled nursing facilities was prepaid in the amount of \$4.2 million.

During 2008, we acquired, out of bankruptcy, title to one skilled nursing facility securing a previously impaired mortgage loan with a net book value of \$2.9 million which approximated our estimate of fair value of the facility and was allocated to land and building. Concurrent with acquiring title to the facility, we entered into a lease for this facility with a third party who was one of our existing tenants.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

During 2007, we funded two mortgage loans secured by four skilled nursing facilities and three assisted and independent living facilities we sold to the former tenants for a total of \$32.9 million (\$18.9 million net of a deferred gain of \$14.0 million) and acquired four mortgage loans secured by six assisted and independent living facilities and four skilled nursing facilities totaling \$19.1 million (including a premium of \$0.4 million). One of the four mortgage loans acquired was prepaid in July 2007 in the amount of \$4.7 million. In connection with the acquisition of the four mortgage loans, we acquired \$27.7 million of loans secured by leasehold mortgages and other items which are included in the caption "Other assets" on our balance sheets. We also funded an additional \$1.3 million on existing mortgage loans.

During 2007, one mortgage loan secured by one skilled nursing facility was prepaid in the amount of \$8.3 million. Concurrent with the loan payoff, the unconsolidated joint venture we have with a state pension fund investor (see Note 6) acquired title to the facility from the former borrower and entered into a lease for this facility with the former borrower.

During 2007, we acquired title to one continuing care retirement community securing an impaired mortgage loan with a balance of \$7.7 million which approximated our estimate of fair value of the facility and was allocated to land and building. In connection with acquiring title to the facility, we entered into a lease for this facility with the former borrower.

At December 31, 2007, we had an investment in one impaired loan with a balance of \$2.9 million (net of a discount of \$4.1 million). During 2007, the loan had an average balance of \$2.9 million (net of an average discount of \$4.1 million), and we recognized and received cash payments for interest income totaling \$0.6 million. We foreclosed on this loan during 2008.

We recognize interest income on impaired loans to the extent our estimate of the fair value of the collateral is sufficient to support the balance of the loans, other receivables and all related accrued interest. Once the total of the loans, other receivables and all related accrued interest is equal to our estimate of the fair value of the collateral, we recognize interest income on a cash basis. We provide reserves against impaired loans to the extent our total investment exceeds our estimate of the fair value of the loan collateral.

At December 31, 2008, we held 15 mortgage loans receivable secured by 17 skilled nursing facilities, nine assisted and independent living facilities, one medical office building and one land parcel. In addition, we held one mortgage loan receivable secured by the skilled nursing portion of a continuing care retirement community that for facility count purposes is accounted for in the real estate properties above as a continuing care retirement community and therefore is not counted as a separate facility here. At December 31, 2008, the mortgage loans receivable had an aggregate principal balance of \$179.2 million and are reflected in our consolidated balance sheets net of aggregate deferred gains and discounts totaling \$19.3 million, with individual outstanding balances ranging from \$0.7 million to \$47.5 million and maturities ranging from 2009 to 2024. The principal balances of mortgage loans receivable as of December 31, 2008 mature as follows:

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Year	Maturities (In thousands)	Year	Maturities (In thousands)
2009	\$ 67,996	2012	\$ 715
2010	20,320	2013	16,163
2011	33,658	Thereafter	40,328

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The following table lists our mortgage loans receivable at December 31, 2008:

Location of Facilities	Number of Facilities	Interest Rate	Final Maturity Date	Estimated Balloon Payment(1)	Original Face Amount of Mortgages	Carrying Amount of Mortgages
(Dollar amounts in thousands)						
<i>Skilled Nursing Facilities:</i>						
California	4	12.00%	12/09	\$ 18,786	\$ 18,786	\$ 8,885
Florida	1	10.92%	05/17	4,996	5,409	5,370
Florida	1	9.75%	12/18	5,358	5,630	5,483
Illinois	1	9.00%	01/24		9,500	7,549
Indiana	1	10.00%	06/13	6,750	6,750	6,750
Kansas	2	11.58%	01/09	1,148	1,148	631
Louisiana	1	10.89%	04/15	2,454	3,850	3,252
Massachusetts	1	10.20%	07/16	2,240	3,265	3,002
Michigan	4	12.38%	06/10	4,882	4,887	4,941
Pennsylvania	1	10.61%	06/17	9,903	9,903	9,903
Subtotals	17			56,517	69,128	55,766
<i>Assisted and Independent Living Facilities:</i>						
Delaware	1	10.00%	06/11	5,280	5,280	4,533
Florida	1	9.00%	11/10	6,220	6,220	4,415
Louisiana	1	10.00%	06/11	7,260	7,260	6,232
Massachusetts	1	9.52%	06/23	8,500	8,500	8,500
Ohio	1	10.00%	06/11	6,270	6,270	5,382
Tennessee	1	9.00%	11/10	3,252	3,252	2,308
Tennessee	1	10.00%	06/11	5,280	5,280	4,533
Virginia	1	9.00%	11/10	4,665	4,665	3,311
Virginia	1	10.00%	06/11	8,910	8,910	7,649
Subtotals	9			55,637	55,637	46,863
<i>Continuing Care Retirement Community:</i>						
Florida		7.81%	11/13	8,739	9,200	9,078
Subtotals				8,739	9,200	9,078
<i>Medical Office Building:</i>						
California	1	6.55%	03/09	47,500	47,500	47,500

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Subtotals	1		47,500	47,500	47,500
<i>Land Parcel:</i>					
Texas		9.00%	09/10	692	692 692
Subtotals				692	692 692
Total	27			\$ 169,085	\$ 182,157 \$ 159,899

- (1) Certain mortgage loans receivable require monthly principal and interest payments at level amounts over life to maturity. Certain mortgage loans require monthly interest only payments until maturity. Some mortgage loans receivable have interest rates which periodically adjust, but cannot decrease, which results in varying principal and interest payments over life to maturity, in which case the balloon payments

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2008**

reflected are an estimate. Most mortgage loans receivable require a prepayment penalty based on a percentage of principal outstanding or a penalty based upon a calculation maintaining the yield we would have earned if prepayment had not occurred.

The following table summarizes the changes in mortgage loans receivable during 2008 and 2007:

	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 121,694	\$ 106,929
New mortgage loans	54,250	51,596
Additional fundings on existing mortgage loans	780	1,288
Deferred gains		(14,005)
Premiums		428
Amortization of premium	(111)	(256)
Collection of principal	(13,769)	(16,622)
Acquisition of title to facilities previously securing mortgage loans	(2,945)	(7,664)
Balance at December 31	\$ 159,899	\$ 121,694

5. Medical Office Building Joint Ventures*NHP/Broe, LLC*

In December 2005, we entered into a joint venture with Broe called NHP/Broe, LLC (Broe I) to invest in multi-tenant medical office buildings. We hold a 90% equity interest in the venture and Broe holds a 10% equity interest. Broe is the managing member of Broe I, but we consolidate the joint venture in our consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies of the joint venture are consistent with our accounting policies.

For the first 36 months of the Broe I joint venture, we will receive 100% of the cash distributions from the joint venture until we have received a specified return, at which point Broe will receive 100% of the cash distributions until it has received a specified return. If we have not received the specified return after the first 36 months, distributions will go to the members in accordance with their ownership percentages until such time as each member earns the specified return. When the specified return is achieved, Broe will receive an increasing percentage of the cash distributions from the joint venture.

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At December 31, 2008, the Broe I joint venture owned 20 multi-tenant medical office buildings located in six states.

During 2008, the Broe I joint venture funded \$1.7 million in capital improvements at certain facilities.

During 2008, the Broe I joint venture sold one multi-tenant medical office building for \$0.4 million. The sale resulted in a gain of \$0.1 million which is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations.

During 2008, cash distributions from the Broe I joint venture of \$1.0 million were made to us. No cash distributions were made to Broe during 2008.

During 2007, the Broe I joint venture funded \$0.9 million in capital improvements at certain facilities.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

During 2007, the Broe I joint venture sold two of five buildings within one medical office building campus for \$0.9 million. The sale resulted in a gain of \$0.4 million, of which \$0.3 million (\$0.1 million representing Broe's share of the gain) is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations.

During 2007, cash distributions from the Broe I joint venture of \$0.5 million and \$0.1 million were made to us and to Broe, respectively.

All intercompany balances with the Broe I joint venture have been eliminated for purposes of our consolidated financial statements.

NHP/Broe II, LLC

In February 2007, we entered into a second joint venture with Broe called NHP/Broe II, LLC (Broe II) to invest in multi-tenant medical office buildings. We hold a 95% equity interest in the venture and Broe holds a 5% equity interest. Broe is the managing member of Broe II, but we consolidate the joint venture in our consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies of the joint venture are consistent with our accounting policies.

Cash distributions from the Broe II joint venture are made in accordance with the members' ownership interests until specified returns are achieved. As the specified returns are achieved, Broe will receive an increasing percentage of the cash distributions from the joint venture.

At December 31, 2008, the Broe II joint venture owned 16 multi-tenant medical office buildings located in four states.

During 2008, the Broe II joint venture funded \$0.2 million in capital improvements at certain facilities.

During 2008, the Broe II joint venture placed \$35.8 million of secured debt on a portion of its portfolio.

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During 2008, cash distributions from the Broe II joint venture of \$3.7 million and \$0.2 million were made to us and to Broe, respectively.

During 2007, the Broe II joint venture acquired 16 multi-tenant medical office buildings located in four states. The purchase price totaled \$94.0 million, of which \$60.2 million was allocated to real estate with the remaining \$33.8 million allocated to other assets and liabilities. The acquisitions were originally financed with a bridge loan from us of \$5.7 million and capital contributions of \$83.9 million and \$4.4 million, from us and Broe, respectively. The bridge loan from us was replaced on August 1, 2007 by third party mortgage financing in the amount of \$5.2 million (funding up to \$5.9 million is available under the financing agreements). The Broe II joint venture subsequently placed an additional \$4.0 million of mortgage financing on a portion of the portfolio resulting in cash distributions reducing net capital contributions to approximately \$80.1 million and \$4.2 million for us and Broe, respectively.

During 2007, the Broe II joint venture funded \$0.4 million in capital improvements at certain facilities.

During 2007, cash distributions from the Broe II joint venture of \$0.8 million and \$44,000 were made to us and to Broe, respectively.

All intercompany balances with the Broe II joint venture have been eliminated for purposes of our consolidated financial statements.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

McShane/NHP JV, LLC

In December 2007, we entered into a joint venture with McShane called McShane/NHP JV, LLC (McShane/NHP) to invest in multi-tenant medical office buildings. We hold a 95% equity interest in the venture and McShane holds a 5% equity interest. McShane is the managing member of McShane/NHP, but we consolidate the joint venture in our consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies of the joint venture are consistent with our accounting policies.

Cash distributions from the McShane/NHP joint venture are made in accordance with the members' ownership interests until specified returns are achieved. As the specified returns are achieved, McShane will receive an increasing percentage of the cash distributions from the joint venture.

At December 31, 2008, the McShane/NHP joint venture owned seven multi-tenant medical office buildings located in one state.

During 2008, the McShane/NHP joint venture acquired the final multi-tenant medical office building of a seven building portfolio. The purchase price for the final building totaled \$2.0 million, of which \$1.8 million was allocated to real estate with the remaining \$0.2 million allocated to other assets and liabilities. The other six multi-tenant medical office buildings were acquired in December 2007. The purchase price totaled \$46.5 million, of which \$42.6 million was allocated to real estate with the remaining \$3.9 million allocated to other assets and liabilities. The total portfolio acquisition was originally financed with a bridge loan from us of \$31.2 million and capital contributions of \$16.0 million and \$0.8 million from us and McShane, respectively.

During 2008, the McShane/NHP joint venture funded \$0.2 million in capital improvements at certain facilities.

During 2008, cash distributions from the McShane/NHP joint venture of \$0.9 million and \$48,000 were made to us and to McShane, respectively. No cash distributions were made from the McShane/NHP joint venture during 2007.

All intercompany balances with the McShane/NHP joint venture have been eliminated for purposes of our consolidated financial statements.

NHP/PMB L.P.

In February 2008, we entered into an agreement with PMB and certain of its affiliates to acquire up to 18 medical office buildings, including six that are currently in development, for \$747.6 million, including the assumption of approximately \$282.6 million of mortgage financing. During 2008, NHP/PMB acquired PMB's affiliates' interests in nine of the 18 medical office buildings, including one property which is included in our triple-net leases segment and eight properties which are multi-tenant medical office buildings (one of which consisted of a 50% interest through a joint venture which is consolidated by NHP/PMB) for \$232.2 million, including acquisition costs, which was paid in a combination of cash, the assumption of \$120.8 million of mortgage financing and the issuance of 1,829,562 limited partnership units with a fair value at the date of issuance of \$58.4 million. During 2008, we also acquired one of the 18 medical office buildings directly (not through NHP/PMB) for \$14.7 million, including acquisition costs (see Note 3). Pursuant to the agreement with PMB, certain conditions must be met in order for us to be obligated to purchase the seven remaining medical office buildings. We recently elected to terminate the agreement with respect to one property after the conditions requiring us to close on such property were not met.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

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December 31, 2008

Included in the cost of the acquisitions from PMB affiliates is \$7.8 million of accrued acquisition costs at December 31, 2008. These accrued acquisition costs will be paid to PMB and its affiliates and are calculated based on the properties that have closed to date. If we acquire more buildings under this agreement, this amount would increase.

Under the terms of the agreement, a portion of the consideration for the multi-tenant medical office buildings is to be paid in the form of limited partnership units. After a one year holding period, units of NHP/PMB are exchangeable for cash or, at our option, shares of our common stock, initially on a one-for-one basis. Additionally, we entered into another agreement with PMB pursuant to which we currently have the right, but not the obligation, to acquire up to approximately \$1 billion of multi-tenant medical office buildings developed by PMB through April 2016.

During 2008, cash distributions from NHP/PMB of \$1.5 million were made to minority interest Class A unit holders. The net loss of the partnership totaling \$1.2 million was allocated 100% to us. All intercompany balances with NHP/PMB have been eliminated for purposes of our consolidated financial statements.

6. Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

State Pension Fund Investor

In January 2007, we entered into a joint venture with a state pension fund investor. The purpose of the joint venture is to acquire and develop assisted living, independent living and skilled nursing facilities. We manage and own 25% of the joint venture, which will fund its investments with approximately 40% equity contributions and 60% debt. The original approved investment target was \$475 million, but we exceeded that amount in 2007, and the total potential investment amount has been increased to \$975 million. The financial statements of the joint venture are not consolidated in our financial statements as our joint venture partner has substantive participating rights, accordingly our investment is accounted for using the equity method.

At December 31, 2008, the joint venture owned 19 assisted and independent living facilities, 14 skilled nursing facilities and one continuing care retirement community located in nine states. During 2008, the joint venture placed \$10.0 million of mortgage financing on one assisted and independent living facility resulting in cash distributions of \$7.5 million and \$2.5 million to our joint venture partner and us, respectively.

During 2008, the joint venture entered into an interest rate swap contract that is designated as hedging the variability of expected cash flows related to variable rate debt placed on a portion of its portfolio. The cash flow hedge has a fixed rate of 4.235%, a notional amount of \$126.1

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million and expires on January 1, 2015. The fair value of this contract at December 31, 2008 was \$14.4 million which is included in accrued liabilities on the joint venture's balance sheet.

During 2008, the joint venture exercised a purchase option of \$21.8 million on one assisted and independent living facility and one skilled nursing facility which it previously had leasehold interests in. In connection with the purchase option exercise, the joint venture assumed \$19.5 million of mortgage financing.

During 2007, the joint venture acquired 19 assisted and independent living facilities, 14 skilled nursing facilities and one continuing care retirement community located in nine states for approximately \$531 million. The acquisitions were initially financed by the assumption of approximately \$32 million of mortgage financing,

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

approximately \$182 million of new mortgage financing, capital contributions from our joint venture partner of approximately \$238 million and capital contributions from us of approximately \$79 million. The joint venture subsequently placed approximately \$102 million of mortgage financing on portions of the portfolio resulting in cash distributions reducing net capital contributions to approximately \$161 million and \$54 million for our joint venture partner and us, respectively. Fourteen of the assisted and independent living facilities, four of the skilled nursing facilities and the continuing care retirement community, with a total cost of approximately \$227 million, were acquired by the joint venture from us, and the related leases were transferred to the joint venture (see Note 3). In addition, the joint venture acquired title to one of the skilled nursing facilities, for which we previously provided a mortgage loan in the amount of \$8.3 million, from the former borrower concurrently with the repayment of such loan to us by the former borrower (see Note 4).

Cash distributions from the joint venture are made in accordance with the members' ownership interests until specified returns are achieved. As the specified returns are achieved, we will receive an increasing percentage of the cash distributions from the joint venture. In addition to our share of the income, we receive a management fee calculated as a percentage of the equity investment in the joint venture. This fee is included in our income from unconsolidated joint ventures and in the general and administrative expenses on the joint venture's income statement. During 2008, we earned management fees of \$3.9 million, and our share of the net income was \$0.2 million. During 2007, we earned management fees of \$1.5 million, and our share of the net income was \$0.4 million.

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2008**

The unaudited condensed balance sheet and income statement for the joint venture below present its financial position as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and its results of operations for the year then ended.

BALANCE SHEET

	2008	2007
	(in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Real estate properties:		
Land	\$ 38,892	\$ 35,042
Building and improvements	525,214	496,188
	564,106	531,230
Less accumulated depreciation	(24,138)	(6,811)
	539,968	524,419
Cash and cash equivalents	3,216	3,689
Receivables	45	
Other assets	5,964	2,825
	\$ 549,193	\$ 530,933
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 343,842	\$ 316,935
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	19,623	3,461
Equity:		
Capital contributions	229,475	216,078
Distributions	(32,148)	(7,302)
Cumulative net income	2,760	1,761
Other comprehensive income	(14,359)	
Total equity	185,728	210,537
	\$ 549,193	\$ 530,933

INCOME STATEMENT

	2008	2007
	(in thousands)	
Revenues:		
Rental income	\$ 45,541	\$ 16,560
Interest and other income	101	110
	45,642	16,670
Expenses:		
Interest and amortization of deferred financing costs	19,939	6,379
Depreciation and amortization	18,359	6,811
General and administrative	6,345	1,719
	44,643	14,909
Net income	\$ 999	\$ 1,761

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

PMB Real Estate Services LLC

In February 2008, we entered into an agreement with PMB to acquire a 50% interest in PMBRES, a full service property management company. PMB is the managing member of PMBRES. The transaction closed on April 1, 2008. In consideration for the 50% interest, we paid \$1 million at closing, and we will make additional payments on or before March 31, 2010 and 2011 equal to six times the normalized net operating profit of PMBRES for 2009 and 2010, respectively (in each case, less the amount of all prior payments). PMBRES provides property and asset management services for the multi-tenant medical office buildings acquired in the PMB transaction, and receives an annual asset management fee of 0.65% of revenues, an annual property management fee of 4.0% of revenues and standard leasing and construction management fees. During 2008, our share of the net loss was \$0.3 million.

PMB SB 399-401 East Highland LLC

In August 2008, we acquired from an entity affiliated with PMB, a 44.95% interest in an entity that owns two multi-tenant medical office buildings for \$3.5 million. During 2008, our share of the net loss was \$14,000.

7. Assets Held for Sale

During 2008, we transferred 24 assisted and independent living facilities and one skilled nursing facility to assets held for sale.

On April 2, 2008, 23 of the 24 assisted and independent living facilities were sold to Emeritus Corporation (Emeritus), the tenant of the facilities, for a gross purchase price of \$305.0 million. In connection with the sale, we retired \$55.8 million of secured debt and provided Emeritus with a loan in the amount of \$30.0 million (included in the caption Other assets on our balance sheets) at a rate of 7.25% per annum for a term of not more than four years. The sale resulted in a gain of \$135.0 million which is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations.

The skilled nursing facility was sold in July 2008 for net cash proceeds of \$4.9 million. The sale resulted in a gain of \$2.3 million which is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations.

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During 2007, we sold six assets held for sale for a total of \$18.8 million, and provided a mortgage loan for the same amount secured by four of the assets, partially offset by a deferred gain of \$9.9 million that will be recognized in proportion to principal payments received. We also sold one land parcel for \$0.5 million and 23 bed licenses for net cash proceeds of \$0.3 million, resulting in gains of \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, which are included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations.

At December 31, 2008, one assisted living facility was classified as an asset held for sale and this facility was sold on January 31, 2009.

8. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include items such as lease-up intangible assets, above market tenant and ground lease intangible assets and in-place lease intangible assets. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the gross balance of intangible assets was \$130.1 million and \$66.3 million, respectively. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the accumulated amortization of intangible assets was \$20.7 million and \$7.8 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, operating rent includes \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and (\$0.2) million from the amortization of above/below market lease intangible assets, respectively. For the years ended

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2008**

December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, expenses include \$11.9 million, \$4.8 million and \$3.2 million from the amortization of other intangible assets and liabilities, respectively. Additionally, at December 31, 2008, we had \$23.9 million of gross intangible liabilities recorded under the caption Accounts payable and accrued liabilities on our balance sheets. At December 31, 2008, the accumulated amortization of intangible liabilities was \$2.1 million. As of December 31, 2008, the weighted average amortization period of intangible assets and liabilities was approximately 18 and 24 years, respectively.

The future estimated aggregate amortization related to intangible assets and liabilities is as follows:

Year	Intangible Assets	Intangible Liabilities (In thousands)	Net Intangible Amortization
2009	\$ 16,096	\$ 2,316	\$ 13,780
2010	12,401	2,071	10,330
2011	9,697	1,709	7,988
2012	8,013	1,580	6,433
2013	6,812	1,511	5,301
Thereafter	56,415	12,610	43,805

9. Other Assets

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, other assets consisted of:

	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Other receivables, net of reserves of \$5.0 million and \$4.6 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively	\$ 64,998	\$ 34,379
Straight-line rent receivables, net of reserves of \$90.7 million and \$79.4 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively	21,224	10,727
Deferred financing costs	15,377	17,927
Capitalized lease and loan origination costs	2,631	2,307
Investments and restricted funds	13,257	18,024
Prepaid ground leases	10,241	10,431
Other	3,806	7,420
	\$ 131,534	\$ 101,215

Investments are recorded at fair value using quoted market prices.

10. Credit Facility

We have a \$700 million revolving senior unsecured credit facility maturing on December 15, 2010. The maturity date may be extended by one additional year at our discretion. At our option, borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at the prime rate (3.25% at December 31, 2008) or applicable LIBOR plus 0.85% (1.29% at December 31, 2008). We pay a facility fee of 0.15% per annum on the total commitment under the agreement. At December 31, 2008, we had no balance outstanding on our Credit Facility.

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Our Credit Facility requires us to maintain, among other things, the financial covenants detailed below. As of December 31, 2008, we were in compliance with all of these covenants:

Covenant	Requirement (Dollar amounts in thousands)	Actual
Minimum net asset value	\$ 820,000	\$ 2,565,715
Maximum total indebtedness to capitalization value	60%	38%
Minimum fixed charge coverage ratio	1.75	2.83
Maximum secured indebtedness ratio	30%	13%
Maximum unencumbered asset value ratio	60%	30%

Our Credit Facility allows us to exceed the 60% requirements, up to a maximum of 65%, on the maximum total indebtedness to capitalization value and maximum unencumbered asset value ratio for up to two consecutive fiscal quarters.

11. Senior Notes

During 2008, we repaid \$60.5 million of fixed rate notes with a weighted average rate of 7.17% at maturity and prepaid \$49.7 million of fixed rate notes with a weighted average rate of 7.15%. The prepayments resulted in a net gain totaling \$4.6 million which is reflected as gain on debt extinguishment, net on our statements of operations.

On October 19, 2007, we issued \$300 million of notes due February 1, 2013 at a fixed rate of 6.25% resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$297 million. In August and September 2007, we entered into four six-month Treasury lock agreements totaling \$250 million at a weighted average rate of 4.212% in order to hedge the expected interest payments associated with a portion of these notes. The Treasury lock agreements were settled in cash on October 17, 2007 for the present value of the difference between the locked Treasury rates and the unwind rate (equal to the then-prevailing Treasury rate less the forward premium or 4.364%). The prevailing Treasury rate exceeded the rates in the Treasury lock agreements, thus the counterparties to those agreements made payments to us of \$1.6 million which was recorded as other comprehensive income. The settlement amounts are being amortized over the life of the debt as a yield reduction.

During 2007, we repaid \$17.0 million of fixed rate notes with a weighted average rate of 7.31% at maturity and prepaid \$4.0 million of fixed rate notes with a rate of 8.25%.

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The aggregate principal amount of notes outstanding at December 31, 2008 was \$1.1 billion. At December 31, 2008, the weighted average interest rate on the notes was 6.5% and the weighted average maturity was 5.8 years. The principal balances of the notes as of December 31, 2008 mature as follows:

Year	Maturities (In thousands)	Year	Maturities (In thousands)
2009	\$ 32,000	2012	\$ 72,950
2010		2013	299,850
2011	339,040	Thereafter	312,393(1)

- (1) There are \$55.0 million of notes due in 2037 which may be put back to us at their face amount at the option of the holder on October 1st of any of the following years: 2009, 2012, 2017, or 2027. There are \$23.0 million of notes due in 2038 which may be put back to us at their face amount at the option of the holder on July 7th of any of the following years: 2013, 2018, 2023, or 2028.

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2008****12. Notes and Bonds Payable**

The aggregate principal amount of notes and bonds payable at December 31, 2008 was \$435.2 million. Notes and bonds payable are due through the year 2037, at interest rates ranging from 2.7% to 8.8% and are secured by real estate properties with an aggregate net book value as of December 31, 2008 of \$719.2 million. At December 31, 2008, the weighted average interest rate on the notes and bonds payable was 6.0% and the weighted average maturity was 7.9 years.

During 2008, we assumed mortgages as part of various acquisitions totaling \$120.8 million and, through our Broe II joint venture, placed \$35.8 million of secured debt on a portion of its portfolio (see Note 5). In connection with the sale of 23 assisted and independent living facilities to Emeritus, the tenant of the facilities, we prepaid \$55.8 million of fixed rate secured debt that bore interest at a weighted average rate of 7.04% (see Note 3).

During 2007, we assumed mortgages as part of various acquisitions totaling \$55.7 million. We repaid \$0.6 million of secured debt at maturity. We transferred one mortgage with a balance of \$4.7 million at a rate of 5.3% in connection with the sale of the related facility to the tenant of the facility pursuant to a purchase option. We prepaid three additional mortgages with a combined balance of \$25.4 million with interest rates ranging from 6.7% to 6.9%. In addition, six mortgages with a combined balance of \$32.6 million with interest rates ranging from 5.5% to 9.6% were assumed by the unconsolidated joint venture we have with a state pension fund investor in connection with our sale of the related facilities to the unconsolidated joint venture (see Note 6).

The principal balances of the notes and bonds payable as of December 31, 2008 mature as follows:

Year	Maturities (In thousands)	Year	Maturities (In thousands)
2009	\$ 39,071	2012	\$ 46,007
2010	71,263	2013	40,406
2011	33,096	Thereafter	205,356

13. Preferred Stock

Series A Cumulative Preferred Step-Up REIT Securities

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During 1997, we sold 1,000,000 shares of 7.677% Series A Cumulative Preferred Step-Up REIT Securities (Series A Preferred Stock) with a liquidation preference of \$100 per share. Dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock are cumulative from the date of original issue and are payable quarterly in arrears, commencing December 31, 1997 at the rate of 7.677% per annum of the liquidation preference per share (equivalent to \$7.677 per annum per share) through September 30, 2012 and at a rate of 9.677% of the liquidation preference per annum per share (equivalent to \$9.677 per annum per share) thereafter. The Preferred Stock was not redeemable prior to September 30, 2007. On or after September 30, 2007, the Preferred Stock could be redeemed for cash at our option, in whole or in part, at a redemption price of \$100 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends, if any, thereon.

During August 2005, we repurchased 99,515 shares of our Series A Preferred Stock, and on October 1, 2007, we redeemed the 900,485 remaining outstanding shares of our Series A Preferred Stock at a redemption price of \$100 per share. Concurrent with the redemption, we paid the final dividend on the Series A Preferred Stock.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

Series B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

During 2004, we issued 1,064,500 shares of 7.75% Series B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock (Series B Preferred Stock) with a liquidation preference of \$100 per share. Dividends on the Series B Preferred Stock are cumulative from the date of original issue and are payable quarterly in arrears, commencing September 30, 2004.

Except as required by Maryland law and our amended and restated articles of incorporation, the holders of the Series B Preferred Stock will have no voting rights unless dividends payable on the Series B Preferred Stock are in arrears for six or more quarterly periods (whether or not consecutive). In that event, the holders of the Series B Preferred Stock, voting as a single class with any other preference securities having similar voting rights, will be entitled at the next regular or special meeting of our stockholders to elect two directors and the number of directors that comprise our board will be increased by the number of directors so elected. These voting rights and the terms of the directors so elected will continue until such time as the dividend arrearage on the Series B Preferred Stock has been paid in full.

There were 749,184 and 1,064,450 shares of Series B Preferred Stock outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Each share of Series B Preferred Stock was initially convertible into 4.3975 shares of our common stock at the option of the holder (equivalent to a conversion price of \$22.74 per share). At December 31, 2008, each share of Series B Preferred Stock was convertible into 4.4709 shares of our common stock (equivalent to a conversion price of \$22.37 per share). At December 31, 2008, if all of the Series B Preferred Stock were to convert, it would result in the issuance of approximately 3,350,000 common shares. The Series B Preferred Stock is convertible upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

Our common stock reaching a price equal to 125% of the conversion price (initially \$28.43 per share, \$27.96 at December 31, 2008) for at least 20 trading days in the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the preceding calendar quarter;

The price per share of the Series B Preferred Stock falls below 98% of the product of the Conversion Rate and the average closing sale prices of our common stock for five consecutive trading days;

The credit ratings from Moody's Investors Service or Standard & Poor's Ratings Services fall more than two levels below the initial ratings of Ba1 and BB+, respectively;

We are a party to a consolidation, merger, binding share exchange or sale of all or substantially all of our assets where our common stock would be converted into cash, securities or other property, or if a fundamental change occurs, as defined, a holder may convert the holder's shares of Series B Preferred Stock into common stock or the cash, securities or other property that the holder would have

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received if the holder had converted the holders' Series B Preferred Stock prior to the transaction or fundamental change; or

The Series B Preferred Stock is called for redemption by us.

The Series B Preferred Stock was convertible from January 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007, and during that time, 50 shares were converted into 220 shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$22.66 per share (equivalent to 4.4136 shares of common stock per share of Series B Preferred Stock). The Series B Preferred Stock was convertible from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008, and during that time, approximately 315,000 shares were converted into approximately 1,406,000 shares of common stock at a weighted average conversion price of \$22.43 per share (equivalent to 4.4589 shares of common stock per share of Series B Preferred Stock). For at least 20 of the last 30 trading days of 2008, our common stock did not reach a price greater than or equal to

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125% of the \$22.37 conversion price at December 31, 2008. As such, the Series B Preferred Stock will not be convertible from January 1, 2009 through March 31, 2009 at which time the same test will be performed to determine whether the Series B Preferred Stock will become convertible.

We may redeem the Series B Preferred Stock after five years at the redemption price per share plus any accumulated and unpaid dividends. The redemption prices are as follows:

Redemption on or after	Price per Share
July 5, 2009	\$ 103.875
July 1, 2010	\$ 103.100
July 1, 2011	\$ 102.325
July 1, 2012	\$ 101.550
July 1, 2013	\$ 100.775
July 1, 2014	\$ 100.000

The conversion rate will be adjusted if:

We issue common stock as a dividend or distribution on shares of our common stock;

We effect a common stock share split or combination;

We issue rights, warrants, options or other securities to the holders of our common stock at a price less than the closing common stock price on the previous business day;

We distribute our stock, evidence of our indebtedness or other assets or property, excluding cash dividends or spin-offs;

We increase the effective dividend rate on our common stock; or

We make a tender offer or exchange offer for our common stock at a price higher than the closing price on the previous business day.

14. Common Stock

We enter into sales agreements from time to time with Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. to sell shares of our common stock from time to time through a controlled equity offering program. During the fourth quarter of 2008, we sold 2,381,000 shares of common stock at a weighted average price of \$29.29, resulting in net proceeds of \$69.0 million after sales fees. During 2008, we sold 4,955,000 shares of common stock at a weighted average price of \$32.24, resulting in net proceeds of \$158.1 million after sales fees. During 2007, we sold approximately 7,808,000 shares of common stock at a weighted average price of \$31.52, resulting in net proceeds of \$242.9 million after sales fees. On January 9, 2009, we entered into a new sales agreement with Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. to sell up to 5,000,000 shares of our common stock from time to time.

We sponsor a dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan that enables existing stockholders to purchase additional shares of common stock by automatically reinvesting all or part of the cash dividends paid on their shares of common stock. The plan also allows investors to acquire shares of our common stock, subject to certain limitations, including a maximum monthly investment of \$10,000, at a discount ranging from 0% to 5%, determined by us from time to time in accordance with the plan. The discount during 2008 and 2007 was 2%. During 2008, we issued approximately 789,000 shares of common stock, at an average price of \$28.43, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$22.4 million. During 2007, we issued approximately 724,000 shares of common stock, at an average price of \$30.20, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$21.8 million.

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2008****15. Stock Incentive Plan**

Under the terms of a stock incentive plan (the Plan), we reserved for issuance 3,000,000 shares of common stock. At December 31, 2008, approximately 1,623,000 shares of common stock remain available for issuance under the plan. Under the Plan, as amended, we may issue stock options, restricted stock, dividend equivalents and stock appreciation rights.

Summaries of the status of stock options granted to officers, restricted stock granted to directors and restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and stock appreciation rights granted to employees at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and changes during the years then ended are as follow:

	2008		2007		2006	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share amounts)					
Officer Stock Options:						
Outstanding at beginning of year	569,749	\$ 18.80	592,427	\$ 18.86	687,307	\$ 19.07
Granted						
Exercised	(181,777)	20.91	(22,678)	20.51	(84,880)	19.73
Forfeited					(10,000)	25.75
Expired						
Outstanding at end of year	387,972	17.82	569,749	18.80	592,427	18.86
Exercisable at end of year	387,972	17.82	569,749	18.80	592,427	18.86
Intrinsic value of options outstanding	\$ 6,666					
Intrinsic value of options exercisable	\$ 6,666					
Intrinsic value of options exercised	\$ 2,472		\$ 274		\$ 427	
Director Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units:						
Outstanding at beginning of year	49,000	\$ 25.39	47,000	\$ 22.11	38,000	\$ 19.19
Awarded	21,000	33.28	21,000	33.63	21,000	22.87
Vested	(28,000)	24.96	(19,000)	21.88	(12,000)	14.20
Forfeited						
Outstanding at end of year	42,000	\$ 29.63	49,000	\$ 25.39	47,000	\$ 22.11

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Fair value of shares vested		\$ 699		\$ 416		\$ 170	
Employee Restricted Stock:							
Outstanding at beginning of year	64,610	\$ 23.43	97,675	\$ 22.38	61,094	\$ 21.70	
Awarded	34,917	34.36	6,282	32.46	57,553	22.87	
Vested	(42,996)	23.37	(39,347)	22.26	(20,365)	21.70	
Forfeited	(4,494)	26.00			(607)	22.87	
Outstanding at end of year	52,037	\$ 30.59	64,610	\$ 23.43	97,675	\$ 22.38	
Fair value of shares vested		\$ 1,005		\$ 876		\$ 442	
Employee Restricted Stock Units:							
Outstanding at beginning of year	288,542	\$ 28.49	406,182	\$ 28.60		\$	
Awarded	20,357	36.60	66,075	32.54	403,728	28.60	
Dividend equivalents	51,167	29.47	39,797	30.47	2,454	28.97	
Vested	(37,577)	33.13	(223,512)	30.24			
Forfeited	(9,482)	33.05					
Outstanding at end of year	313,007	\$ 28.65	288,542	\$ 28.49	406,182	\$ 28.60	
Fair value of units vested		\$ 1,121		\$ 6,403		\$	

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	2008		2007		2006	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share amounts)						
Employee Performance Shares:						
Outstanding at beginning of year	78,300	\$ 30.95		\$		\$
Awarded	175,002	21.28	78,300	30.95		
Forfeited	(25,300)	24.26				
Outstanding at end of year	228,002	\$ 24.27	78,300	\$ 30.95		\$
Employee Stock Appreciation Rights:						
Outstanding at beginning of year	268,000	\$ 7.44		\$		\$
Awarded	329,434	6.54	268,000	7.44		
Vested(1)	(9,033)	7.47				
Forfeited	(50,367)	6.85				
Outstanding at end of year	538,034	\$ 6.92	268,000	\$ 7.44		\$

(1) Some SARs were vested and settled in 2008. At the time of settlement, the market price of the stock was below the exercise price of the SAR.

Stock options granted under the Plan became exercisable each year following the date of grant in annual increments of one-third and are exercisable at the market price of our common stock on the date of grant.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2008:

Low	Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual	Options Exercisable	
		High	Number of Shares			Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price

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				Life		
\$14.20	\$ 16.23	169,155	\$ 14.52	3.6 years	169,155	\$ 14.52
\$18.48	\$ 20.56	121,467	\$ 19.63	3.6 years	121,467	\$ 19.63
\$21.29	\$ 26.19	97,350	\$ 21.29	7.0 years	97,350	\$ 21.29

We received \$3.2 million, \$0.5 million and \$1.7 million for stock option exercises in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Stock option amortization expense was \$0.2 million in 2006. All stock options granted were fully vested as of December 31, 2006.

The director restricted stock awards are made to non-employee directors and granted at no cost. Director restricted stock awards historically vested at the third anniversary of the award date or upon the date they vacate their position. However, beginning in 2006, they vest in increments of one third per year for three years and will not fully vest if they vacate their position.

In 2006 and 2007, certain employees received annual awards of restricted stock or restricted stock units with dividend equivalents that are reinvested for each of 2006 and 2007. These grants generally vest in increments of one third per year for three years and are accompanied by awards of dividend equivalents credited in the form of stock units. In December 2006, certain employees received a three-year grant of restricted stock units related to performance from January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2006. This three-year grant vested one year after the date of grant.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

Starting in 2007, performance shares and stock appreciation rights were granted as long-term incentive compensation awards for the officers and certain employees in place of restricted stock or restricted stock units. The performance share grants generally have a three year vesting period. The stock appreciation right grants vest in increments of one third per year for three years and have dividend equivalent rights credited in the form of stock units.

In addition, on August 15, 2006, the President and Chief Executive Officer received a grant of approximately 120,968 restricted stock units. This grant vests with respect to 50% of the units on the fifth anniversary of the date of grant and with respect to 10% of the units each year thereafter. On April 23, 2007, the Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer received a grant of approximately 30,807 restricted stock units. This grant vests with respect to 50% of the units on January 23, 2014, with the remaining 50% of the units vesting in seven substantially equal annual installments on each subsequent anniversary of such date. On April 23, 2007, the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial and Portfolio Officer received a grant of approximately 30,807 restricted stock units. This grant vests with respect to 50% of the units on July 23, 2012, with respect to an additional 20% of the units on each of January 23, 2013 and January 23, 2014 and with respect to the final 10% of the units on January 23, 2015. The restricted stock units earn dividend equivalents which are reinvested.

Compensation expense related to awards of restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and stock appreciation rights are measured at fair value on the date of grant and amortized over the relevant service period. Compensation expense related to director restricted stock awards was \$0.6 million in 2008, \$0.4 million in 2007 and \$0.1 million in 2006. Compensation expense related to employee restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and stock appreciation rights awards was \$5.2 million in 2008, \$4.3 million in 2007 and \$1.6 million in 2006. We expect to expense \$10.6 million related to director and employee restricted stock, and employee restricted stock units, performance shares and stock appreciation rights over the remainder of the respective one to ten year service periods.

Awards of dividend equivalents accompany the stock option grants beginning in 1996 on a one-for-one basis. Such dividend equivalents are payable in cash until such time as the corresponding stock option is exercised, based upon a formula approved by the Compensation Committee of the board of directors. No dividend equivalents were paid prior to full vesting of the stock options. In addition, dividend equivalents are paid on restricted stock and restricted stock units prior to vesting. SFAS No. 123R provides that payments related to the dividend equivalents are treated as dividends. If an employee were to leave before all restricted stock or restricted stock units had vested, any dividend equivalents previously paid on the unvested shares or units would be expensed.

16. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing income from continuing operations available to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding. Income from continuing operations available to common stockholders is calculated by deducting dividends declared on preferred stock from income from continuing operations.

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Diluted EPS includes the effect of any potential shares outstanding, which for us is comprised of dilutive stock options, other share-settled compensation plans, forward equity shares (from the date we entered into the forward contract to the settlement date), and, if the effect is dilutive, Series B convertible preferred stock and/or limited partnership units in NHP/PMB. The dilutive effect of stock options, other share-settled compensation plans and forward equity shares is calculated using the treasury method with an offset from expected proceeds upon exercise of

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the stock options, unrecognized compensation expense and settlement of the forward equity agreements. There were no stock options with option prices that would not be dilutive for any period presented. The calculation below excludes 297,000 and 268,000 stock appreciation rights with prices that would not be dilutive in 2008 and 2007, respectively. No stock appreciation rights were granted prior to 2007. The Series B convertible preferred stock is not dilutive for any period presented. The limited partnership units in NHP/PMB were issued in 2008. In accordance with the terms of the partnership agreement, the entire loss incurred by the partnership in 2008 was allocated to us, thus, no minority interest income or expense related to the partnership was recognized during 2008. The table below details the components of the basic and diluted EPS from continuing operations available to common stockholders calculations:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2008		2007		2006	
	Income	Shares	Income	Shares	Income	Shares
	(Amounts in thousands)					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 108,140		\$ 132,633		\$ 52,634	
Less: Preferred stock dividends	(7,637)		(13,434)		(15,163)	
Amounts used to calculate Basic EPS	100,503	97,246	119,199	90,625	37,471	77,489
Effect of dilutive securities:						
Stock options		188		215		138
Other share-settled compensation plans		339		289		215
Limited partnership units		1,082				
Forward equity shares						37
Amounts used to calculate Diluted EPS	\$ 100,503	98,855	\$ 119,199	91,129	\$ 37,471	77,879

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During 1991, we adopted an unfunded defined benefit pension plan covering the non-employee members of our board of directors. The benefits, limited to the number of years of service on the board of directors, are based upon the then current annual retainer in effect. This plan was frozen effective December 31, 2005, and no future benefits will be earned under the plan. All benefits previously earned will be paid in accordance with the plan. Freezing the plan resulted in a one-time curtailment charge of \$0.2 million that was included in expense in 2005.

The following tables set forth the amounts recognized in our financial statements:

	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Change in projected benefit obligations:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 1,460	\$ 1,503
Service cost		
Interest cost	90	84
Amendments		
Actuarial loss (gain)	204	(52)
Benefits paid	(54)	(75)
Benefit obligation at end of year	1,700	1,460
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$	\$
Employer contributions	54	75
Benefits paid	(54)	(75)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year		
Funded status at end of year	\$ (1,700)	\$ (1,460)
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position consist of:		
Noncurrent assets	\$	\$
Current liabilities	60	50
Noncurrent liabilities	1,640	1,410
Total	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,460

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:

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Net loss (gain)	\$ 28	\$ (182)
Components of net periodic benefit cost and other amounts recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Net periodic benefit cost:		
Service cost	\$	\$
Interest cost	90	84
Amortization of prior service cost		
Amortization of net gain	(6)	
Curtailement		
Net periodic benefit cost	84	84
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Net loss (gain)	204	(52)
Amortization of net loss included in net periodic benefit cost	6	
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	\$ 294	\$ 32

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The accumulated benefit obligation was \$1.6 million at December 31, 2008.

We expect to recognize no net gain or loss and no prior service cost in accumulated other comprehensive income as components of net periodic benefit cost during 2009.

Estimated Benefit Payments:

Year	Estimated Payment (In thousands)	Year	Estimated Payment (In thousands)
2009	\$ 60	2012	\$ 149
2010	110	2013	165
2011	150	2014-2018	688

Discount rates of 6.50% and 6.25% in 2008 and 2007, respectively, and a 5.0% increase in the annual retainer every other year were used in the calculation of the amounts above.

The estimated contribution for 2009 is \$60,000.

18. Transactions with Significant Lessees

As of December 31, 2008, 96 triple-net leased facilities are leased to and operated by subsidiaries of Brookdale. Revenues from Brookdale were \$54.9 million, \$54.6 million and \$47.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. At December 31, 2008, Brookdale accounted for 15.2% of our revenues.

As of December 31, 2008, 32 triple-net leased facilities are leased to and operated by Hearthstone. Revenues from Hearthstone were \$37.3 million, \$37.7 million and \$21.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. At December 31, 2008, Hearthstone accounted for 10.6% of our revenues.

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SFAS No. 144 requires the operating results of any assets with their own identifiable cash flows that are disposed of or held for sale and in which we have no continuing interest be removed from income from continuing operations and reported as discontinued operations. The operating results for any such assets for any prior periods presented must also be reclassified as discontinued operations. If we have a continuing involvement, as in the sales to our unconsolidated joint venture, the operating results remain in continuing operations. See Note 3 and Note 7 for more detail regarding the facilities sold and classified as held for sale during 2008 and 2007. The following table details the operating results reclassified to discontinued operations for the periods presented:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		
Rental income	\$ 7,660	\$ 33,728	\$ 55,503
Interest and other income	5	29	152
	7,665	33,757	55,655
Interest and amortization of deferred financing costs	1,004	4,340	4,438
Depreciation and amortization	1,634	9,607	14,881
General and administrative	8	28	81
Medical office building operating expenses	16	26	20
Impairment of assets			83
	2,662	14,001	19,503
Income from discontinued operations	5,003	19,756	36,152
Gain on sale of facilities, net	154,995	72,069	96,791
Discontinued operations	\$ 159,998	\$ 91,825	\$ 132,943

20. Derivatives

During August and September 2007, we entered into four six-month Treasury lock agreements totaling \$250 million at a weighted average rate of 4.212%. We entered into these Treasury lock agreements in order to hedge the expected interest payments associated with a portion of our October 19, 2007 issuance of \$300 million of notes (see Note 11).

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These Treasury lock agreements were settled in cash on October 17, 2007 for an amount equal to the present value of the difference between the locked Treasury rates and the unwind rate (equal to the then-prevailing Treasury rate less the forward premium or 4.364%). We reassessed the effectiveness of these agreements at the settlement date and determined that they were highly effective cash flow hedges under SFAS No. 133 for \$250 million of the \$300 million of notes as intended. The prevailing Treasury rate exceeded the rates in the Treasury lock agreements and, as a result, the counterparties to those agreements made payments to us of \$1.6 million, which was recorded as other comprehensive income. The settlement amounts are being amortized over the life of the debt as a yield reduction.

In June 2006, we entered into two \$125 million, two-month Treasury lock agreements in order to hedge the expected interest payments associated with a portion of our July 2006 issuance of \$350 million of notes.

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These Treasury lock agreements were settled in cash on July 11, 2006, concurrent with the pricing of the \$350 million of notes, for an amount equal to the present value of the difference between the locked Treasury rates and the unwind rate. We reassessed the effectiveness of these agreements at the settlement date and determined that they were highly effective cash flow hedges under SFAS No. 133 for \$250 million of the \$350 million of notes as intended. The prevailing Treasury rate exceeded the rates in the Treasury lock agreements and, as a result, the counterparty to those agreements made payments to us of \$1.2 million, which was recorded as other comprehensive income. The settlement amounts are being amortized over the life of the debt as a yield reduction.

21. Comprehensive Income

We recorded the August and September 2007 Treasury lock agreements on our balance sheets at their estimated fair value of \$0.1 million at September 30, 2007. In connection with the settlement of the August and September 2007 Treasury lock agreements on October 17, 2007, we recognized a gain of \$1.6 million. The gain was recognized through other comprehensive income and is being amortized over the life of the related \$300 million of notes as a yield reduction. During 2008 and 2007, we recorded \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million of amortization, respectively, and expect to record \$0.3 million of amortization during 2009.

We recorded the June 2006 Treasury lock agreements on our balance sheets at their estimated fair value of \$1.6 million at June 30, 2006. In connection with the settlement of the June 2006 Treasury lock agreements on July 11, 2006, we recognized a gain of \$1.2 million. The gain was recognized through other comprehensive income and is being amortized over the life of the related \$350 million of notes as a yield reduction. During 2008 and 2007, we recorded \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million of amortization, respectively, and expect to record \$0.2 million of amortization during 2009.

SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)* (SFAS No. 158) requires changes in the funded status of a defined benefit pension plan to be recognized through comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. During 2008, we recognized other comprehensive loss of \$0.2 million, and during 2007, we recognized other comprehensive income of \$0.1 million, related to the change in the funded status of our defined benefit pension plan.

The following table sets forth the computation of comprehensive income for the periods presented:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Net income	\$ 268,138	\$ 224,458
Other comprehensive income:		

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Gain on Treasury lock agreements		1,557
Amortization of gain on Treasury lock agreements	(511)	(279)
Defined benefit pension plan net actuarial gain (loss)	(204)	52
	(715)	1,330
Total comprehensive income	\$ 267,423	\$ 225,788

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

22. Income Taxes

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48 *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN No. 48). FIN No. 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109 *Accounting for Income Taxes* and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return.

We adopted the provisions of FIN No. 48 on January 1, 2007. No amounts were recorded for unrecognized tax benefits or related interest expense and penalties as a result of the implementation of FIN No. 48. The taxable periods ending December 31, 2005 through December 31, 2008 remain open to examination by the Internal Revenue Service and the tax authorities of the significant jurisdictions in which we do business.

Hearthstone Acquisition

On June 1, 2006, we acquired the stock of Hearthstone Assisted Living, Inc. (HAL), causing HAL to become a qualified REIT subsidiary. As a result of the acquisition, we succeeded to HAL's tax attributes, including HAL's tax basis in its net assets. Prior to the acquisition, HAL was a corporation subject to federal and state income taxes. In connection with the acquisition of HAL, NHP acquired approximately \$82.5 million of federal net operating losses (NOLs) whose use is subject to annual limitations imposed by IRC Section 382. While we believe that these NOLs are accurate, any adjustments to HALs tax returns for periods prior to June 1, 2006 by the Internal Revenue Service could change the amount of the NOLs that we can utilize. We have used a portion of this amount in 2007 and anticipate using additional amounts in 2008. These NOLs are set to expire between 2017 and 2025. NOLs related to various states were also acquired and are set to expire based on the various laws of the specific states.

In addition, we may be subject to a corporate-level tax on any taxable disposition of HAL's pre-acquisition assets that occurs within ten years after the June 1, 2006 acquisition. The corporate-level tax would be assessed only to the extent of the built-in gain that existed on the date of acquisition, based on the fair market value of the asset on June 1, 2006. We do not expect to dispose of any asset included in the HAL acquisition if such a disposition would result in the imposition of a material tax liability, and no such sales have taken place through December 31, 2008. Accordingly, we have not recorded a deferred tax liability associated with this corporate-level tax. Gains from asset dispositions occurring more than 10 years after the acquisition will not be subject to this corporate-level tax. However, we may dispose of HAL assets before the 10-year period if it is able to complete a tax-deferred exchange.

23. Dividends

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Dividend payments per share to the common stockholders were characterized in the following manner for tax purposes:

	2008	2007	2006
Ordinary income	\$ 0.59	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.42
Capital gain	1.17	0.24	0.12
Total dividends paid	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.54

24. Segment Information

Our operations are organized into two segments triple-net leases and multi-tenant leases. In the triple-net leases segment, we invest in healthcare related properties and lease the facilities to unaffiliated tenants under triple-net and generally master leases that transfer the obligation for all facility operating costs (including maintenance, repairs, taxes, insurance and capital expenditures) to the tenant. In the multi-tenant leases segment,

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we invest in healthcare related properties that have several tenants under separate leases in each building, thus requiring active management and responsibility for many of the associated operating expenses (although many of these are, or can effectively be, passed through to the tenants). As of December 31, 2008, the multi-tenant leases segment is comprised exclusively of medical office buildings.

Non-segment revenues primarily consist of interest income on mortgages and unsecured loans and other income. Interest expense, depreciation and amortization and other expenses not attributable to individual facilities are not allocated to individual segments for purposes of assessing segment performance. Non-segment assets primarily consist of corporate assets including mortgages and unsecured loans, investment in unconsolidated joint ventures, cash, deferred financing costs and other assets not attributable to individual facilities.

Certain items in prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation, including those required by SFAS No. 144. Summary information related to our reportable segments is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		
Revenues:			
Triple-net leases	\$ 285,398	\$ 268,346	\$ 199,851
Multi-tenant leases	60,287	16,061	9,700
Non-segment	24,980	21,862	13,359
	\$ 370,665	\$ 306,269	\$ 222,910
Net operating income (1):			
Triple-net leases	\$ 285,398	\$ 268,346	\$ 199,851
Multi-tenant leases	33,656	7,465	3,578
	\$ 319,054	\$ 275,811	\$ 203,429
Assets:			
Triple-net leases	\$ 2,518,361	\$ 2,375,200	\$ 2,155,905
Multi-tenant leases	442,028	323,774	53,906
Non-segment	497,736	445,379	495,003
	\$ 3,458,125	\$ 3,144,353	\$ 2,704,814

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- (1) Net operating income (NOI) is a non-GAAP supplemental financial measure used to evaluate the operating performance of our facilities. We define NOI for our triple-net leases segment as rent revenues. For our multi-tenant leases segment, we define NOI as revenues minus medical office building operating expenses. In some cases, revenue for medical office buildings includes expense reimbursements for common area maintenance charges. NOI excludes interest expense and amortization of deferred financing costs, depreciation and amortization expense, general and administrative expense and discontinued operations. We present NOI as it effectively presents our portfolio on a net rent basis and provides relevant and useful information as it measures the operating performance at the facility level on an unleveraged basis. We use NOI to make decisions about resource allocations and to assess the property level performance of our properties. Furthermore, we believe that NOI provides investors relevant and useful information because it measures the operating performance of our real estate at the property level on an unleveraged basis. We believe that net income is the GAAP measure that is most directly comparable to NOI. However, NOI should not be considered as an alternative to net income as the primary indicator of operating performance as it excludes the items described above. Additionally, NOI as presented above may not be comparable to other REITs or companies as their definitions of NOI may differ from ours.

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A reconciliation of net income, a GAAP measure, to NOI, a non-conforming GAAP measure, is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		
Net income	\$ 268,138	\$ 224,458	\$ 185,577
Interest and other income	(24,980)	(21,862)	(13,359)
Interest expense and amortization of deferred financing costs	101,045	97,639	85,541
Depreciation and amortization expense	117,473	91,187	63,380
General and administrative expense	26,051	24,429	15,654
Impairment of assets			
Income from unconsolidated joint ventures	(3,903)	(1,958)	
Minority interest in net loss of consolidated joint ventures	(131)	(212)	(421)
Gain on debt extinguishment	(4,641)		
Gain on sale of facilities to unconsolidated joint venture, net		(46,045)	
Discontinued operations	(159,998)	(91,825)	(132,943)
Net operating income from reportable segments	\$ 319,054	\$ 275,811	\$ 203,429

25. Commitments and Contingencies*Litigation*

From time to time, we are a party to various other legal proceedings, lawsuits and other claims (some of which may not be insured) that arise in the normal course of our business. Regardless of their merits, these matters may force us to expend significant financial resources. Except as described herein, we are not aware of any other legal proceedings or claims that we believe may have, individually or taken together, a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial position. However, we are unable to predict the ultimate outcome of pending litigation and claims, and if our assessment of our liability with respect to these actions and claims is incorrect, such actions and claims could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial position.

In late 2004 and early 2005, we were served with several lawsuits in connection with a fire at the Greenwood Healthcare Center that occurred on February 26, 2003. At the time of the fire, the Greenwood Healthcare Center was owned by us and leased to and operated by Lexington Healthcare Group. There were a total of 13 lawsuits arising from the fire. Those suits have been filed by representatives of patients who were either killed or injured in the fire. The lawsuits seek unspecified monetary damages. The complaints allege that the fire was set by a resident who had previously been diagnosed with depression. The complaints allege theories of negligent operation and premises liability against Lexington

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Healthcare, as operator, and us as owner. Lexington Healthcare has filed for bankruptcy. The matters have been consolidated into one action in the Connecticut Superior Court Complex Litigation Docket at the Judicial District at Hartford, and are in various stages of discovery and motion practice. We have filed a motion for summary judgment with regard to certain pending claims and will be filing additional summary judgment motions for any remaining claims. Mediation was commenced with respect to most of the claims, and a settlement has been reached in 10 of the 13 pending claims within the limits of our commercial general liability insurance. We obtained a judgment of nonsuit in one case whereby it is now dismissed, and the two remaining claims will be subject to summary judgment motions and ongoing efforts at resolution. Summary judgment rulings are not expected until the Spring of 2009.

Lexington Insurance, which potentially owes insurance coverage for these claims to us, has filed a lawsuit against us which seeks no monetary damages, but which does seek a court order limiting its insurance coverage

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2008

obligations to us. We have filed a counterclaim against Lexington Insurance demanding additional insurance coverage from Lexington in amounts up to \$10 million. The parties to that case, which is pending on the Complex Litigation Docket for the Judicial District of Hartford, have filed cross-motions for summary judgment. Those motions will likely be decided in 2009.

We are being defended in the matter by our commercial general liability carrier. We believe that we have substantial defenses to the claims and that we have adequate insurance to cover the risks, should liability nonetheless be imposed. However, because the remaining claims are still in the process of discovery and motion practice, it is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of these claims.

Line of Credit

Under the terms of an agreement with PMB, we agreed to extend to PMB a \$10.0 million line of credit at an interest rate equal to LIBOR plus 175 basis points to fund certain costs of PMB with respect to the proposed development of multi-tenant medical office buildings. As of December 31, 2008, no amounts had been drawn down on the line of credit. In January 2009, PMB drew down \$2.4 million on the line of credit.

Indemnities

We have entered into indemnification agreements with those partners who contributed appreciated property into NHP/PMB. Under these indemnification agreements, if any of the appreciated real estate contributed by the partners is sold by NHP/PMB in a taxable transaction within a specified number of years after the property was contributed, we will reimburse the affected partners for the federal and state income taxes associated with the pre-contribution gain that is specially allocated to the affected partner under the Code.

26. Related Party Transactions

In August 2008, Dr. Jeffrey Rush became a director of NHP. Dr. Rush is the Chairman of PMB. In August 2008, we acquired for \$3.5 million a 44.95% interest in PMB SB, an entity that owns two multi-tenant medical office buildings (see Note 6). Dr. Rush, through an unaffiliated entity, has an ownership interest in PMB SB. In September 2008, we funded a mortgage loan secured by a medical office building in the amount of \$47.5 million. Dr. Rush has an ownership interest in another unaffiliated entity that owns the medical office building that is security for this loan.

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2008****27. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)**

Amounts in the tables below may not add across due to rounding differences, and certain items in prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation, including those required by SFAS No. 144.

	March 31,	Three months ended,		December 31,
		June 30,	September 30,	
		(In thousands except per share amounts)		
2008:				
Revenues	\$ 85,677	\$ 93,528	\$ 94,988	\$ 96,470
Income available to common stockholders	35,393	165,951	27,192	31,964
Diluted income available to common stockholders per share	0.37	1.69	0.27	0.31
Dividends per share	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
2007:				
Revenues	\$ 69,144	\$ 73,679	\$ 79,831	\$ 83,616
Income available to common stockholders	22,257	83,642	53,951	51,174
Diluted income available to common stockholders per share	0.25	0.93	0.58	0.55
Dividends per share	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41

During the three months ended December 31, 2008, we recognized a \$4.6 million gain on debt extinguishment. During the three months ended December 31, 2007, we recognized \$1.3 million of triple-net lease rental income and \$0.4 million of other income related to a non-recurring settlement of delinquent tenant obligations. During the three months ended September 30, 2007, we recognized \$1.1 million of triple-net lease rental income and \$0.8 million of other income related to a non-recurring settlement of delinquent tenant obligations.

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE III****REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION****NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****DECEMBER 31, 2008****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

Facility Type and Location		Initial Cost to Company	Cost		Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)			Accumulated Depreciation	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired	
			Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land (2)	Land Improvement	Land	Buildings and Improvements				Total
Assisted and Independent Living Facilities:											
Birmingham	AL	12,994		1,050		1,050	12,994	14,044	1,136	2000	2006
Decatur	AL	1,824		1,484		1,484	1,824	3,308	639	1987	1996
Hanceville	AL	2,447		197		197	2,447	2,644	755	1996	1996
Huntsville	AL	6,762		260		260	6,762	7,022	676	1999	2006
Mobile	AL	8,711		90		90	8,711	8,801	820	2000	2006
Muscle Shoals	AL	5,933		314		314	5,933	6,247	283	1999	2007
Scottsboro	AL	2,564		210		210	2,564	2,774	14	1998	2008
Benton	AR	1,968		182		182	1,968	2,150	595	1990	1998
Chandler	AZ	2,753	16	505		505	2,769	3,274	719	1998	1998
Tempe	AZ	15,413		1,440		1,440	15,413	16,853	1,315	1999	2006
Tucson	AZ	6,369		560		560	6,369	6,929	647	1999	2006
Banning	CA	12,976	337	375		375	13,313	13,688	1,514	2004	2003
Carmichael	CA	7,929	1,175	1,500		1,500	9,104	10,604	3,915	1984	1995
Chula Vista	CA	6,281	468	950		950	6,749	7,699	2,397	1989	1995
Encinitas (3)	CA	5,017	666	1,000		1,000	5,683	6,683	2,163	1984	1995
Mission Viejo (4)	CA	3,544	262	900		900	3,806	4,706	1,409	1985	1995
Novato (3)	CA	3,658	647	2,500		2,500	4,305	6,805	1,772	1978	1995
Palm Desert	CA	6,179	3,611	1,400		1,400	9,790	11,190	2,740	1989	1994
Placentia	CA	3,801	379	1,320		1,320	4,180	5,500	1,796	1982	1995
Rancho Cucamonga (3)	CA	4,156	539	610		610	4,695	5,305	1,707	1987	1995
Rancho Mirage	CA	13,391	259	1,630		1,630	13,650	15,280	744	1999	2007
San Dimas	CA	3,577	776	1,700		1,700	4,353	6,053	1,653	1975	1995
San Jose	CA	7,252		850		850	7,252	8,102	1,949	1998	1996
San Juan Capistrano (3)	CA	3,834	805	1,225		1,225	4,639	5,864	1,565	1985	1995
San Juan Capistrano	CA	6,344	620	700		700	6,964	7,664	2,439	1985	1995
Santa Maria	CA	2,649	118	1,500		1,500	2,767	4,267	1,212	1967	1995

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE III****REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION (Continued)****NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****DECEMBER 31, 2008****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

Facility Type and Location	Initial Cost to Company	Cost		Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)				Accumulated Depreciation	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired	
		Building and Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land (2)	Land Improvement	Land	Buildings and Improvements				Total
Vista	CA	3,701	904	350		350	4,605	4,955	1,655	1980	1996
Westminster	CA	4,883			2,350	2,350	4,883	7,233	558	2001	2005
Aurora	CO	7,923	66	919		919	7,989	8,908	3,450	1983	1995
Boulder	CO	4,811	14	833		833	4,825	5,658	1,566	1985	1995
Denver (5)	CO	28,682		2,350		2,350	28,682	31,032	5,327	1987	2002
Branford	CT	6,709		2,000		2,000	6,709	8,709	1,174	1999	2005
Madison	CT	16,032	1,400	4,000		4,000	17,432	21,432	2,381	2002	2004
Coral Springs	FL	6,985	427	915		915	7,412	8,327	581	1999	2006
Fort Myers (6)	FL	5,206	33	415		415	5,239	5,654	638	1996	2005
Fort Walton	FL	6,372		694		694	6,372	7,066	303	2000	2007
Hollywood	FL	9,887		1,994		1,994	9,887	11,881	549	1972	2007
Jacksonville	FL	2,770	20	226		226	2,790	3,016	783	1997	1997
Jacksonville (6)	FL	2,473	47	256		256	2,520	2,776	304	1997	2005
Leesburg (6)	FL	3,239		301		301	3,239	3,540	371	1999	2005
Ormond Beach (6)	FL	1,649	51	480		480	1,700	2,180	197	1997	2005
Palm Coast	FL	2,580	38	406		406	2,618	3,024	716	1997	1997
Pensacola	FL	5,667	919	408		408	6,586	6,994	1,363	1999	1998
Rotunda West	FL	2,628	28	123		123	2,656	2,779	728	1997	1997
Tallahassee	FL	9,218	45	696		696	9,263	9,959	2,147	1999	1998
Tallahassee	FL	1,679	1,311	450		450	2,990	3,440	151	1999	2006
Tamarac	FL	6,921	450	967		967	7,371	8,338	557	2000	2006
Tampa	FL	11,684		2,360		2,360	11,684	14,044	935	2001	2006
Tavares	FL	2,466	6	156		156	2,472	2,628	721	1997	1997
Titusville	FL	4,706		1,742		1,742	4,706	6,448	1,142	1987	2000
Augusta	GA	3,820		568		568	3,820	4,388	212	1997	2007
Jonesboro	GA	8,323		1,320		1,320	8,323	9,643	791	2000	2006
Marietta	GA	5,672		1,350		1,350	5,672	7,022	596	2000	2006

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE III****REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION (Continued)****NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****DECEMBER 31, 2008****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

Facility Type and Location	Initial Cost to Company	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land (2)	Land Improvement	Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)			Accumulated Depreciation	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired
					Buildings and Improvements	Total				
Carmel	IN	3,861	84	805	805	3,945	4,750	1,638	1998	1997
Floyds Knobs	IN	8,945		740	740	8,945	9,685		2009	2008
Greensburg	IN	1,249		120	120	1,249	1,369	99	1999	2007
Indianapolis	IN	4,267		750	750	4,267	5,017	424	1998	2006
Michigan City (6)	IN	4,069		245	245	4,069	4,314	468	1998	2005
Michigan City (6)	IN	3,331		375	375	3,331	3,706	381	1999	2005
Monticello	IN	2,697		270	270	2,697	2,967	158	1999	2007
Derby (6)	KS	1,463	57	269	269	1,520	1,789	180	1994	2005
Lawrence	KS	3,822		932	932	3,822	4,754	1,019	1995	1998
Salina	KS	1,921		200	200	1,921	2,121	564	1996	1997
Salina	KS	2,887		329	329	2,887	3,216	1,407	1989	1998
Topeka	KS	2,955	87	424	424	3,042	3,466	1,424	1986	1998
Wellington (6)	KS	1,006	56	11	11	1,062	1,073	130	1994	2005
Kingston (7)	MA	12,780	5,123	1,000	1,000	17,903	18,903	1,863	1996	2006
Hagerstown	MD	4,664	373	533	533	5,037	5,570	1,124	1999	1998
Brownstown (8)	MI	30,484		660	660	30,484	31,144	2,427	2000	2006
Davidson (6)	MI	1,754	26	154	154	1,780	1,934	216	1997	2005
Delta (6)	MI	4,812	10	181	181	4,822	5,003	592	1998	2005
Delta (6)	MI	1,743	16	155	155	1,759	1,914	213	1998	2005
Farmington Hills (6)	MI	1,863	86	84	84	1,949	2,033	237	1994	2005
Farmington Hills (6)	MI	2,014		95	95	2,014	2,109	247	1994	2005
Grand Blanc (6)	MI	4,135	70	375	375	4,205	4,580	509	1998	2005
Grand Blanc (6)	MI	4,048	68	375	375	4,116	4,491	498	1998	2005
Haslett (6)	MI	4,231	35	847	847	4,266	5,113	507	1998	2005
Kentwood	MI	11,666		880	880	11,666	12,546	934	2001	2006
Troy (6)	MI	7,582	68	697	697	7,650	8,347	928	1998	2005
Troy (6)	MI	7,986	90	1,046	1,046	8,076	9,122	972	1998	2005

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Facility Type and Location	Company	Cost		Gross Amount at which				Accumulated Depreciation	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired	
		Initial Cost to Company Building and Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land (2)	Land Improvement	Carried at Close of Period (1)	Total				
Utica (6)	MI	5,102	33	245		245	5,135	5,380	630	1995	2005
Austin	MN	8,893		400		400	8,893	9,293	601	2002	2006
Blue Earth	MN	6,339		500		500	6,339	6,839	449	1999	2006
Fairbault (6)	MN	1,328	29	121		121	1,357	1,478	164	1997	2005
Mankato (6)	MN	1,064	25	90		90	1,089	1,179	132	1996	2005
Owatonna (6)	MN	1,762		60		60	1,762	1,822	212	1996	2005
Owatonna (6)	MN	2,239		70		70	2,239	2,309	258	1999	2005
Sauk Rapids (6)	MN	748	49	67		67	797	864	96	1997	2005
St. Louis	MN	10,423		900		900	10,423	11,323	728	2003	2006
Wilmar (6)	MN	1,977	43	57		57	2,020	2,077	247	1997	2005
Winona (6)	MN	1,436	36	65		65	1,472	1,537	181	1997	2005
Butler	MO	200		103		103	200	303	11	1995	2007
Lamar	MO	899		113		113	899	1,012	50	1996	2007
Nevada	MO		83	253		253	83	336	4	1993	2007
Nevada	MO			253		253		253		1996	2007
Greenville	MS	4,411		271		271	4,411	4,682	210	1999	2007
Asheboro	NC	7,054		200		200	7,054	7,254	491	1998	2006
Cramerton	NC	13,713		300		300	13,713	14,013	923	1999	2006
Harrisburg	NC	10,472		300		300	10,472	10,772	730	1997	2006
Hendersonville	NC	12,183		400		400	12,183	12,583	868	2005	2006
Hickory	NC	2,531	11	385		385	2,542	2,927	682	1997	1998
Hillsborough	NC	12,755		400		400	12,755	13,155	902	2005	2006
Newton	NC	11,707		400		400	11,707	12,107	804	2000	2006
Salisbury	NC	11,902	500	300		300	12,402	12,702	845	1999	2006
Shelby	NC	10,377		300		300	10,377	10,677	725	2000	2006
Sourthport	NC	12,283		300		300	12,283	12,583	872	2005	2006
Burleigh	ND	5,902		400		400	5,902	6,302	387	1994	2006

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Facility Type and Location	Initial Cost to Company	Cost		Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)				Accumulated Depreciation	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired	
		Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land (2)	Land Improvement	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Total				
Brick	NJ	2,428		1,102		1,102	2,428	3,530	369	1999	2002
Deptford	NJ	3,430	1	655		655	3,431	4,086	879	1998	1998
Albuquerque	NM	21,937		440		440	21,937	22,377	1,796	1998	2006
Sparks (9)	NV	5,119		505		505	5,119	5,624	1,609	1991	1997
Sparks (10)	NV	7,278		714		714	7,278	7,992	2,001	1993	1997
Centereach	NY	15,204	1,291	6,000		6,000	16,495	22,495	3,014	1973	2002
Manlius (6)	NY	10,080	48	500		500	10,128	10,628	1,239	1994	2005
Vestal	NY	10,394		750		750	10,394	11,144	1,685	1994	2004
Barberton (6)	OH	3,125	20	263		263	3,145	3,408	382	1997	2005
Englewood (6)	OH	2,277	25	260		260	2,302	2,562	278	1997	2005
Greenville	OH	2,311	3,246	215		215	5,557	5,772	672	1997	1997
Groveport	OH	10,516		1,080		1,080	10,516	11,596	792	1998	2006
Lancaster	OH	2,084	17	350		350	2,101	2,451	541	1998	1998
Lorain	OH	8,876		620		620	8,876	9,496	832	2000	2006
Marion (6)	OH	2,676	78	210		210	2,754	2,964	334	1998	2005
Medina	OH	10,198		500		500	10,198	10,698	804	1995	2006
Medina	OH	11,809		900		900	11,809	12,709	812	2000	2007
Mt. Vernon	OH	9,952		760		760	9,952	10,712	794	2001	2006
Springdale	OH	2,092	16	440		440	2,108	2,548	591	1997	1997
Zanesville	OH	12,421		830		830	12,421	13,251	801	1996	2007
Bartlesville (6)	OK	2,337	83	183		183	2,420	2,603	293	1997	2005
Bethany (6)	OK	1,212	77	114		114	1,289	1,403	155	1994	2005
Broken Arrow	OK	1,445	19	178		178	1,464	1,642	437	1996	1997
Oklahoma	OK	15,185		1,200		1,200	15,185	16,385	1,297	1999	2006
Beaverton (6)	OR	5,695		721		721	5,695	6,416	589	2000	2005
Bend (6)	OR	3,923		499		499	3,923	4,422	406	2001	2005
Forest Grove (11)	OR	3,152		401		401	3,152	3,553	1,171	1994	1995

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Facility Type and Location		Initial Cost to Company	Cost		Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)			Accumulated Depreciation	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired
			Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land (2)	Land Improvement	Land	Buildings and Improvements			
Gresham	OR	4,647				4,647	4,647	1,726	1988	1995
McMinnville (12)	OR	3,976		760	760	3,976	4,736	1,292	1989	1995
Troutdale (6)	OR	5,470		874	874	5,470	6,344	562	2000	2005
Dublin (6)	PA	2,533		310	310	2,533	2,843	289	1998	2005
Indiana	PA	2,706		194	194	2,706	2,900	541	1997	2002
Kingston	PA	2,262		196	196	2,262	2,458	126	1992	2007
Old Forge	PA	264		103	103	264	367	15	1990	2007
Peckville	PA	2,078		163	163	2,078	2,241	115	1989	2007
South Fayette Township	PA	9,159	262	653	653	9,421	10,074	2,255	1999	1998
Wyoming	PA	1,500		107	107	1,500	1,607	83	1993	2007
York	PA	4,534	179	413	413	4,713	5,126	1,148	1999	1998
East Green	RI	8,417	108	1,200	1,200	8,525	9,725	1,913	2000	1998
Lincoln	RI	9,612	29	477	477	9,641	10,118	2,618	2000	1998
Portsmouth	RI	9,155	92	1,200	1,200	9,247	10,447	2,133	1999	1998
Clinton	SC	2,560		87	87	2,560	2,647	1,035	1997	1998
Goose Cree	SC	2,336		619	619	2,336	2,955	467	1998	2002
Greenwood	SC	2,648		107	107	2,648	2,755	1,070	1997	1998
Brown	SD	3,125		400	400	3,125	3,525	222	1991	2006
Brown	SD	2,584		300	300	2,584	2,884	190	2000	2006
Lincoln	SD	8,273		700	700	8,273	8,973	600	2002	2006
Pennington	SD	5,575		300	300	5,575	5,875	368	1997	2006
Bartlett	TN	11,489		870	870	11,489	12,359	1,025	1999	2006
Bristol	TN	5,000	2,487	406	406	7,487	7,893	1,377	1999	1998
Chattanooga	TN	5,870		310	310	5,870	6,180	610	1999	2006
East Longmeadow	TN	18,208	5,399	1,360	1,360	23,607	24,967	740	1964	2008
Hixson	TN	5,146		50	50	5,146	5,196	38	2000	2008
Johnson City	TN	5,000	392	404	404	5,392	5,796	1,235	1999	1998

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Facility Type and Location		Initial Cost to Company	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)			Accumulated Depreciation	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired
			Building and Improvements	Land (2)	Land Improvement	Land	Buildings and Improvements			
Knoxville	TN	6,279		790	790	6,279	7,069	549	2001	2005
Memphis	TN	8,180		629	629	8,180	8,809	722	1989	2007
Memphis	TN	8,558		726	726	8,558	9,284	729	1985	2007
Memphis	TN	5,259		412	412	5,259	5,671	450	1989	2007
Murfreesboro	TN	5,131	405	499	499	5,536	6,035	1,261	1999	1998
Nashville	TN	5,688		960	960	5,688	6,648	597	1998	2006
Nashville	TN	5,835		1,000	1,000	5,835	6,835	608	1999	2006
Newport	TN	6,116		423	423	6,116	6,539	291	2000	2007
Arlington	TX	4,016		3,100	3,100	4,016	7,116	474	1998	2006
Austin	TX	21,486		1,360	1,360	21,486	22,846	1,763	2000	2006
Bedford (13)	TX	25,659		780	780	25,659	26,439	2,071	1999	2006
Conroe	TX	17,029		1,510	1,510	17,029	18,539	1,434	1997	2006
Dallas	TX	3,524	785	308	308	4,309	4,617	2,674	1981	1994
Denton	TX	1,425	33	185	185	1,458	1,643	436	1996	1996
Ennis	TX	1,409	26	119	119	1,435	1,554	430	1996	1996
Fort Worth	TX	10,417		640	640	10,417	11,057	911	2001	2005
Garland	TX	12,312		890	890	12,312	13,202	1,086	1999	2006
Houston	TX	7,892		493	493	7,892	8,385	2,072	1998	1997
Houston	TX	7,194		1,235	1,235	7,194	8,429	1,888	1998	1997
Houston	TX	8,945		985	985	8,945	9,930	2,180	1999	1997
Houston	TX	7,052		1,089	1,089	7,052	8,141	1,719	1999	1997
Houston	TX	21,320		870	870	21,320	22,190	1,751	1999	2006
Houston	TX	17,033		850	850	17,033	17,883	1,434	1998	2006
Irving	TX	11,991		930	930	11,991	12,921	1,062	1999	2006
Kerrville (6)	TX	2,129	88	195	195	2,217	2,412	267	1997	2005
Lake Jackson	TX	12,888		220	220	12,888	13,108	1,128	1998	2006
Lancaster (6)	TX	2,100	65	175	175	2,165	2,340	262	1997	2005

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Facility Type and Location	Company	Cost			Gross Amount at which			Accumulated Depreciation	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired
		Initial Cost to Capitalized Subsequent	to Land	Land	Carried at Close of Period (1)	Buildings and	Total			
	Building and Improvements	Acquisition	(2)	Improvement	Land	Improvements				
Lewisville	TX	13,274		770	770	13,274	14,044	1,157	1998	2006
Paris	TX	1,465	32	166	166	1,497	1,663	447	1996	1996
San Antonio (6)	TX	3,910	100	359	359	4,010	4,369	485	1997	2005
San Antonio	TX	7,396		470	470	7,396	7,866	723	1999	2006
Temple (6)	TX	2,055	34	84	84	2,089	2,173	256	1997	2005
Temple	TX	12,738		370	370	12,738	13,108	1,073	1997	2006
Texas City	TX	11,060		550	550	11,060	11,610	949	1996	2006
Victoria	TX	12,122		330	330	12,122	12,452	1,028	1997	2006
Wharton	TX	8,714		930	930	8,714	9,644	776	1996	2006
Salem	VA	10,320		890	890	10,320	11,210	721	1998	2006
Bellevue	WA	4,467		766	766	4,467	5,233	1,163	1998	1996
Centralia	WA	5,254	77	610	610	5,331	5,941	314	1993	2007
Olympia	WA	10,954	106	870	870	11,060	11,930	625	1995	2007
Richland	WA	6,052	191	172	172	6,243	6,415	2,303	1990	1995
Sedro Wooley	WA	4,480		340	340	4,480	4,820	387	1996	2006
Spokane	WA	4,121		466	466	4,121	4,587	789	1959	2003
Tacoma	WA	5,208	22	403	403	5,230	5,633	1,500	1997	1996
Tacoma	WA	6,690				6,690	6,690	988	1988	2003
Tacoma	WA	12,560	272	1,090	1,090	12,832	13,922	1,066	1976	2007
Yakima	WA	5,122	39	500	500	5,161	5,661	1,414	1998	1997
Appleton	WI	1,260		154	154	1,260	1,414	51	1996	2008
Appleton	WI	1,120		136	136	1,120	1,256	45	1997	2008
Beloit	WI	1,274		80	80	1,274	1,354	71	1990	2007
Clinton	WI	1,124		80	80	1,124	1,204	66	1991	2007
Cudahy	WI	1,859		220	220	1,859	2,079	59	2001	2008
East Longmeadow	WI	1,147		150	150	1,147	1,297	50	1999	2008
East Longmeadow	WI	716		116	116	716	832	28	1994	2008

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Facility Type and Location		Cost		Gross Amount at which				Accumulated Depreciation	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired	
		Initial Cost to Company Building and Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Land (2)	Land Improvement	Land	Buildings and Improvements				Carried at Close of Period (1) Total
East Longmeadow	WI	1,959		120		120	1,959	2,079	61	1998	2008
East Longmeadow	WI	2,235		190		190	2,235	2,425	67	1998	2008
Glendale	WI	1,732		190		190	1,732	1,922	97	1999	2007
Glendale	WI	1,732		190		190	1,732	1,922	97	1999	2007
Glendale	WI	16,391		2,185		2,185	16,391	18,576	5,268	1988	1997
Greenfield (14)	WI	20,540		1,500		1,500	20,540	22,040	2,140	1999	2004
Hartland	WI	1,651		180		180	1,651	1,831	107	1985	2007
Horicon	WI	2,751		270		270	2,751	3,021	160	2002	2007
Jefferson	WI	2,036		130		130	2,036	2,166	70	1997	2008
Kenosha (6)	WI	615	54	17		17	669	686	81	1997	2005
Kenosha	WI	2,990		170		170	2,990	3,160	164	1996	2007
Menasha	WI	706		114		114	706	820	27	1994	2008
Menasha	WI	822		133		133	822	955	32	1993	2008
Menomonee (15)	WI	13,190		4,161		4,161	13,190	17,351	4,240	1989	1997
Middleton (6)	WI	1,866	48	155		155	1,914	2,069	232	1997	2005
Monroe	WI	1,345		160		160	1,345	1,505	87	1990	2007
Neenah (6)	WI	1,422	77	73		73	1,499	1,572	181	1996	2005
Neenah	WI	1,296		304		304	1,296	1,600	47	2006	2008
Oak Creek	WI	1,732		190		190	1,732	1,922	124	1997	2007
Oconomowoc	WI	3,831		300		300	3,831	4,131	692	1992	2004
Onalaska (6)	WI	2,303	65	62		62	2,368	2,430	290	1995	2005
Oshkosh (6)	WI	1,046	86	61		61	1,132	1,193	136	1996	2005
Pewaukee	WI	4,766		360		360	4,766	5,126	284	2001	2007
St. Francis	WI	2,465		190		190	2,465	2,655	146	2000	2007
St. Francis	WI	2,465		190		190	2,465	2,655	146	2000	2007
St. Francis (16)	WI	9,645		403		403	9,645	10,048	1,500	2001	2004
Stoughton	WI	2,178		230		230	2,178	2,408			