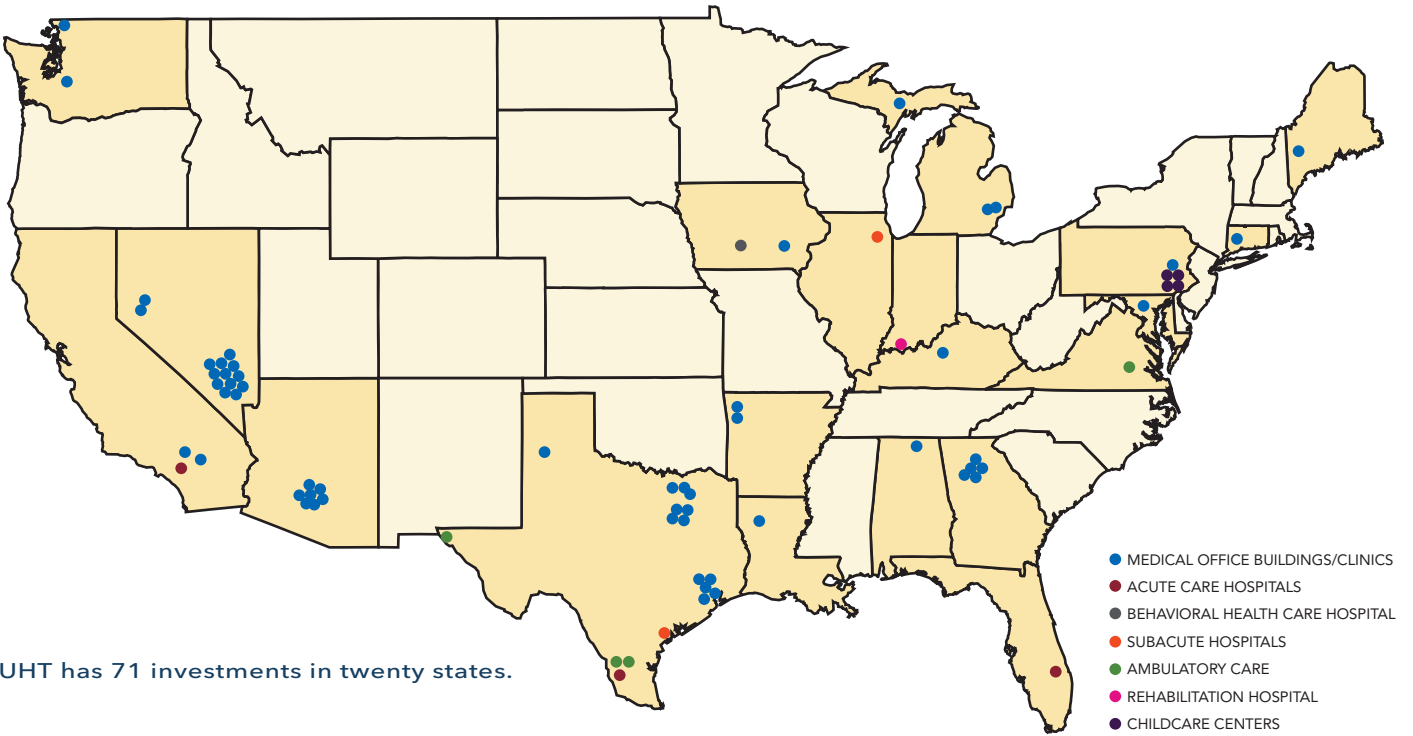


UHT

Universal Health Realty Income Trust

2019
ANNUAL REPORT

Location of Properties



Properties by Type

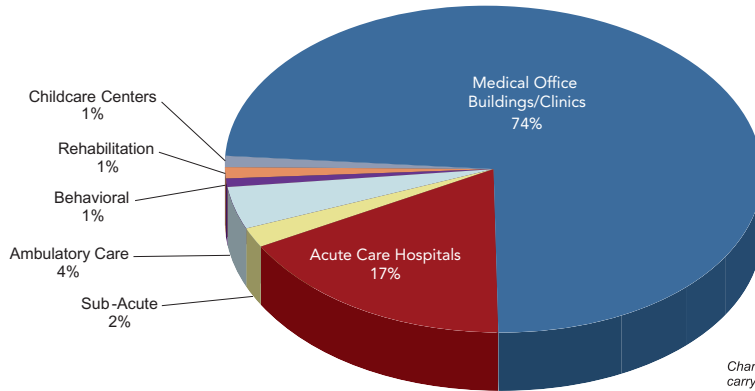
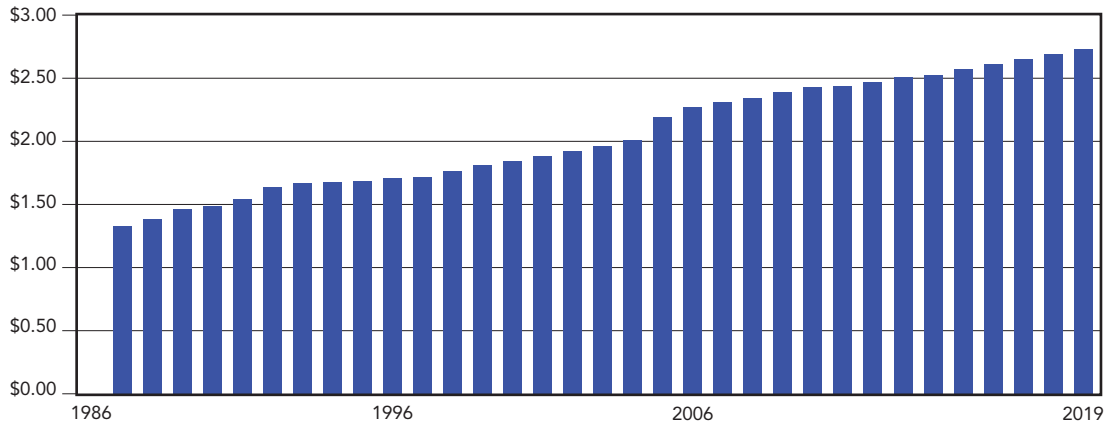


Chart based on gross real estate asset value and the carrying value of Unconsolidated Joint Ventures.

Dividends Paid



33 years of Increasing Dividends

Dear Fellow Shareholders:

This year, as I write this letter, the world is facing the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Hospitals and other medical facilities throughout our country are continuing to deliver superior quality care to their patients. We are appreciative of the professionalism, expertise and dedication of all physicians, nurses and other healthcare providers as they fulfill their mission of providing healthcare services during this unprecedented time. And we are proud that our healthcare properties are solid contributors in this extraordinary effort.

I am pleased to report that Universal Health Realty Income Trust has had another successful year in 2019. During the year, we declared and paid dividends of \$2.72 per share which represented our thirty-third year of uninterrupted dividend growth. Our total return to shareholders during 2019 which includes stock price appreciation and dividends paid was a very healthy 97%, far exceeding the 24% total return generated by our peer group index and 31% total return of the S&P 500 Index.

During 2019, we continued to grow and rationalize our portfolio. We acquired the Bellin Health Family Medicine Center located in Escanaba, Michigan which is 100% occupied by Bellin Memorial Hospital under the terms of a long term lease and we sold the Kings Crossing II medical office building in Kingwood, Texas which had been vacant since 2017 when it suffered extensive damage in Hurricane Harvey. We also broke ground on two significant development projects, Clive Behavioral Health Hospital and Texoma Medical Plaza II. When complete, Clive Behavioral Health Hospital will be a 108-bed behavioral health care hospital located in Clive, Iowa. The hospital is preleased for an initial term of 20 years to Clive Behavioral Health, LLC, a joint venture between Universal Health Services, Inc. and Catholic Health Initiatives-Iowa Corporation. Texoma Medical Plaza II will contain 75,000 rentable square feet and will be our second multi-tenant medical office building on the campus of the Texoma Medical Center in Denison, Texas. Both of these development projects are progressing nicely and are scheduled to be completed and opened late in the fourth quarter of 2020.

We are very proud of the strong and diversified portfolio of properties we have assembled. Our investments include seven hospitals, fifty-six medical office buildings, four free-standing emergency departments and four childcare centers. Consistent execution of our strategy of selectively adding high quality investments to enhance our diversified portfolio while maintaining a strong balance sheet and access to capital has allowed us to provide our shareholders with a secure dividend and positioned us well for future growth.

Thank you for your continuing support and confidence.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alan B. Miller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "A" and "M".

Alan B. Miller
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019**

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 No. 1-9321

UNIVERSAL HEALTH REALTY INCOME TRUST

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

**(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)**

23-6858580

**(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)**

Universal Corporate Center

367 South Gulph Road

P.O. Box 61558

King of Prussia, Pennsylvania

(Address of principal executive offices)

19406-0958

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (610) 265-0688

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value	UHT	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 Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

Aggregate market value of voting shares and non-voting shares held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2019: \$1.1 billion (For the purpose of this calculation only, all members of the Board of Trustees are deemed to be affiliates). Number of shares of beneficial interest outstanding of registrant as of January 31, 2020: 13,757,503.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for our 2020 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2019 (incorporated by reference under Part III).

UNIVERSAL HEALTH REALTY INCOME TRUST
2019 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
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This Annual Report on Form 10-K is for the year ended December 31, 2019. This Annual Report modifies and supersedes documents filed prior to this Annual Report. Information that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) in the future will automatically update and supersede information contained in this Annual Report. In this Annual Report, “we,” “us,” “our” and the “Trust” refer to Universal Health Realty Income Trust and its subsidiaries.

As disclosed in this Annual Report, including in *Part I, Item 1.-Relationship with Universal Health Services, Inc. (“UHS”)*, a wholly-owned subsidiary of UHS (UHS of Delaware, Inc.) serves as our Advisor pursuant to the terms of an annually renewable Advisory Agreement dated December 24, 1986, and as amended and restated as of January 1, 2019. Our officers are all employees of UHS through its wholly-owned subsidiary, UHS of Delaware, Inc. In addition, three of our hospital facilities are leased to subsidiaries of UHS, and subsidiaries of UHS are tenants of seventeen medical office buildings or free-standing emergency departments, that are either wholly or jointly-owned by us (excluding new construction). Any reference to “UHS” or “UHS facilities” in this report is referring to Universal Health Services, Inc.’s subsidiaries, including UHS of Delaware, Inc.

In this Annual Report, the term “revenues” does not include the revenues of the unconsolidated limited liability companies in which we have various non-controlling equity interests ranging from 33% to 95%. As of December 31, 2019, we had investments in five jointly-owned LLCs/LPs (including one currently under construction which is scheduled to be completed in late 2020). We currently account for our share of the income/loss from these investments by the equity method (see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herein).

PART I

ITEM 1. *Business*

General

We are a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) which commenced operations in 1986. We invest in health care and human service related facilities currently including acute care hospitals, behavioral health care hospitals, specialty hospitals, medical office buildings (“MOBs”), free-standing emergency departments and childcare centers. As of February 26, 2020, we have seventy-one real estate investments located in twenty states in the United States consisting of: (i) seven hospital facilities including three acute care, one behavioral health care (currently under construction) and three specialty hospitals (two of which are currently vacant); (ii) fifty-six medical/office buildings; (iii) four free-standing emergency departments (“FEDs”), and; (iv) four preschool and childcare centers.

Available Information

We have our principal executive offices at Universal Corporate Center, 367 South Gulph Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406. Our telephone number is (610) 265-0688. Our website is located at <http://www.uhrit.com>. Copies of the annual, quarterly and current reports we file with the SEC, and any amendments to those reports, are available free of charge on our website. Our filings are also available to the public at the website maintained by the SEC, www.sec.gov. Additionally, we have adopted governance guidelines, a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to all of our officers and directors, a Code of Ethics for Senior Officers and charters for each of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Trustees. These documents are also available free of charge on our website. Copies of such reports and charters are available in print to any shareholder who makes a request. Such requests should be made to our Secretary at our King of Prussia, PA corporate headquarters. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K relating to amendments to or waivers of any provision of our Code of Ethics for Senior Officers by promptly posting this information on our website. The information posted on our website is not incorporated into this Annual Report.

In accordance with Section 303A.12(a) of The New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual, we submitted our CEO’s Certification to the New York Stock Exchange in 2019. Additionally, contained in Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 of this Annual Report are our CEO’s and CFO’s certifications regarding the quality of our public disclosure under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Overview of Facilities

As of February 26, 2020, we have investments in seventy-one facilities (two of which are under construction), located in twenty states and consisting of the following:

<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Guarantor</u>
Southwest Healthcare System, Inland Valley Campus (A)	Wildomar, CA	Acute Care	100%	Universal Health Services, Inc.
McAllen Medical Center (A)	McAllen, TX	Acute Care	100%	Universal Health Services, Inc.
Wellington Regional Medical Center (A)	W. Palm Beach, FL	Acute Care	100%	Universal Health Services, Inc.
Kindred Hospital Chicago Central (B) ...	Chicago, IL	Sub-Acute Care	100%	Kindred Healthcare, Inc.
Corpus Christi, TX (F)	Corpus Christi, TX	Sub-Acute Care	100%	—
Evansville Rehabilitation Hospital, LLC (G)	Evansville, IN	Rehabilitation	100%	—
Family Doctor’s Medical Office Bldg. (B)	Shreveport, LA	MOB	100%	Christus Health Northern Louisiana
Professional Buildings at Kings Crossing Building A (B)	Kingwood, TX	MOB	100%	—
Building B (B)	Kingwood, TX	MOB	100%	—

Facility Name	Location	Type of Facility	Ownership	Guarantor
Chesterbrook Academy (B)	Audubon, PA	Preschool & Childcare	100%	SEG, Incorporated
Chesterbrook Academy (B)	New Britain, PA	Preschool & Childcare	100%	SEG, Incorporated
Chesterbrook Academy (B)	Newtown, PA	Preschool & Childcare	100%	SEG, Incorporated
Chesterbrook Academy (B)	Uwchlan, PA	Preschool & Childcare	100%	SEG, Incorporated
Southern Crescent Center I (B)	Riverdale, GA	MOB	100%	—
Southern Crescent Center, II (D)	Riverdale, GA	MOB	100%	—
St. Matthews Medical Plaza II (C)	Louisville, KY	MOB	33%	—
Desert Valley Medical Center (E)	Phoenix, AZ	MOB	100%	—
Cypresswood Professional Center (B)				
8101	Spring, TX	MOB	100%	—
8111	Spring, TX	MOB	100%	—
Desert Springs Medical Plaza (D)	Las Vegas, NV	MOB	100%	—
701 South Tonopah Bldg. (A)	Las Vegas, NV	MOB	100%	—
Santa Fe Professional Plaza (E)	Scottsdale, AZ	MOB	100%	—
Summerlin Hospital MOB I (D)	Las Vegas, NV	MOB	100%	—
Summerlin Hospital MOB II (D)	Las Vegas, NV	MOB	100%	—
Danbury Medical Plaza (B)	Danbury, CT	MOB	100%	—
Mid Coast Hospital MOB (C)	Brunswick, ME	MOB	74%	—
Rosenberg Children's Medical Plaza (E)	Phoenix, AZ	MOB	100%	—
Gold Shadow (D)				
700 Shadow Lane MOB	Las Vegas, NV	MOB	100%	—
2010 & 2020 Goldring MOBs	Las Vegas, NV	MOB	100%	—
Apache Junction Medical Plaza (E)	Apache Junction, AZ	MOB	100%	—
Spring Valley Medical Office Building (D)	Las Vegas, NV	MOB	100%	—
Spring Valley Hospital Medical Office Building II (D)	Las Vegas, NV	MOB	100%	—
Sierra San Antonio Medical Plaza (E)	Fontana, CA	MOB	100%	—
Phoenix Children's East Valley Care Center (E)	Phoenix, AZ	MOB	100%	—
Centennial Hills Medical Office Building (D)	Las Vegas, NV	MOB	100%	—
Palmdale Medical Plaza (D)	Palmdale, CA	MOB	100%	—
Summerlin Hospital Medical Office Building III (D)	Las Vegas, NV	MOB	100%	—
Vista Medical Terrace (D)	Sparks, NV	MOB	100%	—
The Sparks Medical Building (D)	Sparks, NV	MOB	100%	—
Auburn Medical Office Building II (E)	Auburn, WA	MOB	100%	—
Texoma Medical Plaza (H)	Denison, TX	MOB	95%	—
BRB Medical Office Building (E)	Kingwood, TX	MOB	100%	—
3811 E. Bell (E)	Phoenix, AZ	MOB	100%	—
Lake Pointe Medical Arts Building (E)	Rowlett, TX	MOB	100%	—
Forney Medical Plaza (E)	Forney, TX	MOB	100%	—
Tuscan Professional Building (E)	Irving, TX	MOB	100%	—
Emory at Dunwoody Building (E)	Atlanta, GA	MOB	100%	—
PeaceHealth Medical Clinic (E)	Bellingham, WA	MOB	100%	—
Forney Medical Plaza II (C)	Forney, TX	MOB	95%	—
Northwest Texas Professional Office Tower (E)	Amarillo, TX	MOB	100%	—
5004 Poole Road MOB (A)	Denison, TX	MOB	100%	—
Ward Eagle Office Village (E)	Farmington Hills, MI	MOB	100%	—
The Children's Clinic at Springdale (E)	Springdale, AR	MOB	100%	—
The Northwest Medical Center at Sugar Creek (E)	Bentonville, AR	MOB	100%	—
Hanover Emergency Center (E)	Mechanicsville, VA	FED	100%	—
South Texas ER at Weslaco (A)	Weslaco, TX	FED	100%	—
South Texas ER at Mission (A)	Mission, TX	FED	100%	—
Haas Medical Office Park (E)	Ottumwa, IA	MOB	100%	Regional Hospital Partners
Piedmont—Roswell Physician Center (E)	Sandy Springs, GA	MOB	100%	—
Piedmont—Vining's Physician Center (E)	Vining's, GA	MOB	100%	—
Madison Professional Office Building (E)	Madison, AL	MOB	100%	—
Chandler Corporate Center III (E)	Chandler, AZ	MOB	100%	—
Frederick Crestwood MOB (E)	Frederick, MD	MOB	100%	—
2704 North Tenaya Way (E)	Las Vegas, NV	MOB	100%	—
Henderson Medical Plaza (D)	Henderson, NV	MOB	100%	—
Health Center at Hamburg (E)	Hamburg, PA	MOB	100%	—

<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Guarantor</u>
Las Palmas Del Sol Emergency Center-West (E)	El Paso, TX	FED	100%	—
Beaumont Medical Sleep Center Building (E)	Southfield, MI	MOB	100%	—
Bellin Health Family Medicine Center (E) (I)	Escanaba, MI	MOB	100%	—
Clive Behavioral Health Hospital (D) (J)	Clive, IA	Behavioral Health	100%	Universal Health Services, Inc. and Catholic Health Initiatives-Iowa, Corp.
Texoma Medical Plaza II (K)	Denison, TX	MOB	95%	

- (A) Real estate assets owned by us and leased to subsidiaries of Universal Health Services, Inc. (“UHS”).
- (B) Real estate assets owned by us and leased to an unaffiliated third-party or parties.
- (C) Real estate assets owned by a limited liability company (“LLC”) or a limited partnership (“LP”) in which we have a non-controlling ownership interests and include tenants who are unaffiliated third-parties.
- (D) Real estate assets owned by us or an LLC in which we hold 100% ownership interests and include tenants who are subsidiaries of UHS.
- (E) Real estate assets owned by us or an LLC in which we hold 100% ownership interests and include tenants who are unaffiliated third-parties.
- (F) The lease on this facility expired on June 1, 2019. The hospital is vacant and being marketed for a new tenant.
- (G) The lease on this facility expired on May 31, 2019. The tenant entered into a short-term lease which expired on September 30, 2019. The hospital is vacant and being marketed for a new tenant.
- (H) Real estate assets owned by an LLC or an LP in which we have a noncontrolling ownership interest and include tenants who are subsidiaries of UHS.
- (I) This property was acquired during the fourth quarter of 2019.
- (J) This property is currently under construction and is expected to be completed in late 2020. This property is leased to a joint venture between UHS and Catholic Health Initiatives-Iowa, Corp.
- (K) This property is currently under construction and is expected to be completed in late 2020.

Other Information

Included in our portfolio at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are six hospital facilities with an aggregate investment of \$130.4 million. The leases with respect to the six hospital facilities (two of which expired during 2019) comprised approximately 26%, 25% and 26% of our consolidated revenues in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The leases on two hospital facilities expired during 2019 and were not renewed. The combined revenues generated from these leases comprised approximately 2% of our consolidated revenues during each of the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. One of the tenants entered into a short-term lease with us (which expired on September 30, 2019) at a substantially increased lease rate as compared to the original lease rate.

As of January 1, 2020, leases on four of our six hospital facilities (two of which are currently vacant) have fixed terms with an average of 3.25 years remaining and include renewal options ranging from zero to two, five-year terms. The remaining lease terms for each hospital facility, which vary by hospital, are included herein in *Item 2. Properties*. The tenants in two of our hospital facilities had provided notice to us that they did not intend to renew the leases upon the scheduled expiration of the respective facilities. The combined revenues generated from the leases on these two hospital facilities comprised approximately 2% of our consolidated revenues during each of the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. The leases on these two hospital facilities, located in Evansville, Indiana and Corpus Christi, Texas, expired on May 31, 2019 and June 1, 2019, respectively. The Evansville, Indiana hospital tenant entered into a short-term lease with us (which expired on September 30, 2019) at a substantially increased lease rate as compared to the original lease rate. See *Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Hospital Leases*, for additional disclosure in connection with these two hospital facilities.

We believe a facility’s earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and lease rental expense (“EBITDAR”) and a facility’s EBITDAR divided by the sum of minimum rent plus additional rent payable to us (“Coverage Ratio”), which are non-GAAP financial measures, are helpful to us and our investors as a measure of the operating performance of a hospital facility. EBITDAR, which is used as an indicator of a facility’s estimated cash flow generated from operations (before rent expense, capital additions and debt service), is used by us in evaluating a facility’s financial viability and its ability to pay rent. For the four occupied hospital facilities owned by us at the end of 2019, the combined weighted average Coverage Ratio was approximately 8.7 (ranging from

-1.6 to 20.9). For the six hospital facilities owned by us at the end of each respective year, the combined weighted average Coverage Ratio was approximately 7.0 (ranging from -0.7 to 17.1) during 2018 and 7.5 (ranging from -0.8 to 18.0) during 2017. The Coverage Ratio for individual facilities varies.

Pursuant to the terms of the leases for our hospital facilities, free-standing emergency departments, some single-tenant MOB's and the preschool and childcare centers, each lessee, including subsidiaries of UHS, is responsible for building operations, maintenance, renovations and property insurance. We, or the LLCs in which we have invested, are responsible for the building operations, maintenance and renovations of the remaining MOB's, however, a portion, or in some cases all, of the expenses associated with the MOB's are passed on directly to the tenants. Cash reserves may be established to fund required building maintenance and renovations at the multi-tenant MOB's. Lessees are required to maintain all risk, replacement cost and commercial property insurance policies on the leased properties and we, or the LLC in which we have invested, are also named insureds on these policies. In addition, we, UHS or the LLCs in which we have invested, maintain property insurance on all properties. For additional information on the terms of our leases, see "Relationship with Universal Health Services, Inc."

See our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report for our total assets, liabilities, debt, revenues, income and other operating information.

Relationship with Universal Health Services, Inc. ("UHS")

Leases: We commenced operations in 1986 by purchasing properties from certain subsidiaries of UHS and immediately leasing the properties back to the respective subsidiaries. Most of the leases were entered into at the time we commenced operations and provided for initial terms of 13 to 15 years with up to six additional 5-year renewal terms. The current base rentals and lease and renewal terms for each of the three hospital facilities leased to subsidiaries of UHS are provided below. The base rents are paid monthly and each lease also provides for additional or bonus rents which are computed and paid on a quarterly basis based upon a computation that compares current quarter revenue to a corresponding quarter in the base year. The three hospital leases with subsidiaries of UHS are unconditionally guaranteed by UHS and are cross-defaulted with one another.

The combined revenues generated from the leases on the UHS hospital facilities accounted for approximately 23% of our consolidated revenue for the five years ended December 31, 2019 (approximately 22%, 21% and 22% for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 respectively). In addition, we have seventeen MOB's, or free-standing emergency departments ("FEDs"), that are either wholly or jointly-owned by us (excluding new construction), that include tenants which are subsidiaries of UHS. The aggregate revenues generated from UHS-related tenants comprised approximately 32% of our consolidated revenue for the five years ended December 31, 2019 (approximately 31%, 30% and 32% for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively).

Pursuant to the Master Lease Document by and among us and certain subsidiaries of UHS, dated December 24, 1986 (the "Master Lease"), which governs the leases of all hospital properties with subsidiaries of UHS, UHS has the option to renew the leases at the lease terms described below by providing notice to us at least 90 days prior to the termination of the then current term. UHS also has the right to purchase the respective leased facilities at the end of the lease terms or any renewal terms at the appraised fair market value. In addition, the Master Lease, as amended during 2006, includes a change of control provision whereby UHS has the right, upon one month's notice should a change of control of the Trust occur, to purchase any or all of the three leased hospital properties listed below at their appraised fair market value. Additionally, UHS has rights of first refusal to: (i) purchase the respective leased facilities during and for 180 days after the lease terms at the same price, terms and conditions of any third-party offer, or; (ii) renew the lease on the respective leased facility at the end of, and for 180 days after, the lease term at the same terms and conditions pursuant to any third-party offer.

The table below details the existing lease terms and renewal options for our three acute care hospitals operated by wholly-owned subsidiaries of UHS:

<u>Hospital Name</u>	<u>Annual Minimum Rent</u>	<u>End of Lease Term</u>	<u>Renewal Term (years)</u>
McAllen Medical Center	\$5,485,000	December, 2026	5(a)
Wellington Regional Medical Center	\$3,030,000	December, 2021	10(b)
Southwest Healthcare System, Inland Valley Campus	\$2,648,000	December, 2021	10(b)

- (a) UHS has one 5-year renewal option at existing lease rates (through 2031).
- (b) UHS has two 5-year renewal options at fair market value lease rates (2022 through 2031).

Management cannot predict whether the leases with subsidiaries of UHS, which have renewal options at existing lease rates or fair market value lease rates, or any of our other leases, will be renewed at the end of their lease term. If the leases are not renewed at their current rates or the fair market value lease rates, we would be required to find other operators for those facilities and/or enter into leases on terms potentially less favorable to us than the current leases. In addition, if subsidiaries of UHS exercise their options to purchase the respective leased hospital or FED facilities upon expiration of the lease terms, our future revenues could decrease if we were unable to earn a favorable rate of return on the sale proceeds received, as compared to the rental revenue currently earned pursuant to these leases.

We are the lessee on eleven ground leases with subsidiaries of UHS (for consolidated and unconsolidated investments). The remaining lease terms on the ground leases with subsidiaries of UHS range from approximately 30 years to approximately 79 years. The annual aggregate lease payments on these properties are approximately \$480,000 for the year ended 2019 and \$483,000 for each of the years ended 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, and an aggregate of \$27.7 million thereafter. Please see Note 4 for further disclosure around our adoption of ASC 842.

In late July, 2019 and September, 2019 we entered into two separate agreements which are each related to wholly-owned subsidiaries of UHS in connection with newly constructed properties located in Clive, Iowa and Denison, Texas. Please see additional disclosure in Note 3.

Officers and Employees: Our officers are all employees of a wholly-owned subsidiary of UHS and although as of December 31, 2019 we had no salaried employees, our officers do typically receive annual stock-based compensation awards in the form of restricted stock. In special circumstances, if warranted and deemed appropriate by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Trustees, our officers may also receive one-time compensation awards in the form of restricted stock and/or cash bonuses.

Advisory Agreement: UHS of Delaware, Inc. (the “Advisor”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of UHS, serves as Advisor to us under an advisory agreement dated December 24, 1986, and as amended and restated as of January 1, 2019 (the “Advisory Agreement”). Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor is obligated to present an investment program to us, to use its best efforts to obtain investments suitable for such program (although it is not obligated to present any particular investment opportunity to us), to provide administrative services to us and to conduct our day-to-day affairs. All transactions between us and UHS must be approved by the Trustees who are unaffiliated with UHS (the “Independent Trustees”). In performing its services under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor may utilize independent professional services, including accounting, legal, tax and other services, for which the Advisor is reimbursed directly by us. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated for any reason upon sixty days written notice by us or the Advisor. The Advisory Agreement expires on December 31 of each year; however, it is renewable by us, subject to a determination by the Independent Trustees, that the Advisor’s performance has been satisfactory.

Pursuant to the terms of the original advisory agreement, which was in effect from inception through December 31, 2018, in addition to the advisory fee as discussed below, the Advisor was entitled to an annual incentive fee equal to 20% of the amount by which cash available for distribution to shareholders for each year, as defined in the agreement, exceeded 15% of our equity as shown on our consolidated balance sheet, determined in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles without reduction for return of capital dividends. Cash available for distribution to shareholders was defined as net cash flow from operations less deductions for, among other things, amounts required to discharge our debt and liabilities and reserves for replacement and capital improvements to our properties and investments. Since the incentive fee requirements were not achieved at any time from our inception through December 31, 2018, no incentive fees were paid during that time. Given that the incentive fee requirements have never been achieved, and were deemed unlikely to be achieved in the future, the amended and restated advisory agreement that became effective on January 1, 2019, among other things, eliminated the incentive fee provision.

Our advisory fee for 2019, 2018 and 2017 was computed at 0.70% of our average invested real estate assets, as derived from our consolidated balance sheet. Based upon a review of our advisory fee and other general and administrative expenses, as compared to an industry peer group, the advisory fee computation remained unchanged for 2019, as compared to the last three years. The average real estate assets for advisory fee calculation purposes exclude certain items from our consolidated balance sheet such as, among other things, accumulated depreciation, cash and cash equivalents, lease receivables, deferred charges and other assets. The advisory fee is payable quarterly, subject to adjustment at year-end based upon our audited financial statements. Advisory fees incurred and paid (or payable) to UHS amounted to \$4.0 million during 2019, \$3.8 million during 2018 and \$3.6 million during 2017 and were based upon average invested real estate assets of \$568 million, \$544 million and \$511 million during 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Share Ownership: As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, UHS owned 5.7% of our outstanding shares of beneficial interest.

SEC reporting requirements of UHS: UHS is subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and is required to file annual reports containing audited financial information and quarterly reports containing unaudited financial information. Since the aggregate revenues generated from UHS-related tenants comprised approximately 32% of our consolidated revenue for the five years ended December 31, 2019 (approximately 31%, 30% and 32% for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively), and since a subsidiary of UHS is our Advisor, you are encouraged to obtain the publicly available filings for Universal Health Services, Inc. from the SEC’s website. These filings are the sole responsibility of UHS and are not incorporated by reference herein. Please see the heading “*A substantial portion of our revenues are dependent upon one operator. If UHS experiences financial difficulties, or otherwise fails to make payments to us, or elects not to renew the leases on our three acute care hospitals, our revenues could be materially reduced*” under “Risk Factors” for more information.

Taxation

No provision has been made for federal income tax purposes since we qualify as a REIT under Sections 856 to 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and intend to continue to remain so qualified. To qualify as a REIT, we must meet certain organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement to distribute at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income to shareholders. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal, state or local income tax on income that we distribute as dividends to our shareholders.

Please see the heading “*If we fail to maintain our REIT status, we will become subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates*” under “Risk Factors” for more information.

Competition

We compete for the acquisition, leasing and financing of health care related facilities. Our competitors include, but are not limited to, other REITs, private investors and firms, banks and other companies, including UHS. Some of these competitors are larger and may have a lower cost of capital than we do. These developments could result in fewer investment opportunities for us and lower spreads over the cost of our capital, which would hurt our growth.

In most geographical areas in which our facilities operate, there are other facilities that provide services comparable to those offered by our facilities. In addition, some competing facilities are owned by tax-supported governmental agencies or by nonprofit corporations and may be supported by endowments and charitable contributions and exempt from property, sales and income taxes. Such exemptions and support are not available to certain operators of our facilities, including UHS. In some markets, certain competing facilities may have greater financial resources, be better equipped and offer a broader range of services than those available at our facilities. Certain hospitals that are located in the areas served by our facilities are specialty hospitals that provide medical, surgical and behavioral health services that may not be provided by the operators of our hospitals. The increase in outpatient treatment and diagnostic facilities, ambulatory surgical centers and freestanding emergency departments also increases competition for us.

In addition, the number and quality of the physicians on a hospital's staff are important factors in determining a hospital's success and competitive advantage. Typically, physicians are responsible for making hospital admission decisions and for directing the course of patient treatment. The operators of our facilities also compete with other health care providers in recruiting and retaining qualified hospital management, nurses and other medical personnel. From time-to-time, the operators of our acute care hospitals may experience the effects of a shortage of skilled nursing staff nationwide, which has caused and may continue to cause an increase in salaries, wages and benefits expense in excess of the inflation rate. Our operators may experience difficulties attracting and retaining qualified physicians, nurses and medical support personnel. We anticipate that our operators, including UHS, will continue to encounter increased competition in the future that could lead to a decline in patient volumes and harm their businesses, which in turn, could harm our business.

A large portion of our non-hospital properties consist of MOB's which are located either close to or on the campuses of hospital facilities. These properties are either directly or indirectly affected by the factors discussed above as well as general real estate factors such as the supply and demand of office space and market rental rates. To improve our competitive position, we anticipate that we will continue investing in additional healthcare related facilities and leasing the facilities to qualified operators, perhaps including subsidiaries of UHS.

Regulation and Other Factors

During 2019, 2018 and 2017, 25%, 24% and 25%, respectively, of our revenues were earned pursuant to leases with operators of acute care services hospitals and free-standing emergency departments ("FEDs"), the majority of which are subsidiaries of UHS. A significant portion of the revenue earned by the operators of our acute care hospitals and FEDs is derived from federal and state healthcare programs, including Medicare and Medicaid (excluding managed Medicare and Medicaid programs).

Our acute care facilities derive a significant portion of their revenue from third-party payors, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Changes in these government programs in recent years have resulted in limitations on reimbursement and, in some cases, reduced levels of reimbursement for healthcare services. Payments from federal and state government programs are subject to statutory and regulatory changes, administrative rulings, interpretations and determinations, requirements for utilization review, and federal and state funding restrictions, all of which could materially increase or decrease program payments, as well as affect the cost of providing service to patients and the timing of payments to facilities. Neither we nor the operators of our hospital facilities are able to predict the effect of recent and future policy changes on our respective results of

operations. In addition, the uncertainty and fiscal pressures placed upon federal and state governments as a result of, among other things, the funding requirements and other provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the “ACA”), may affect the availability of taxpayer funds for Medicare and Medicaid programs. In addition, possible repeal or replacement of the ACA may have significant impact on the reimbursement for healthcare services.

On December 14, 2018, a Texas Federal District Court deemed the ACA to be unconstitutional in its entirety. The Court concluded that the Individual Mandate is no longer permissible under Congress’s taxing power as a result of the Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2017 (“TCJA”) reducing the Individual Mandate’s tax to \$0 (i.e., it no longer produces revenue, which is an essential feature of a tax), rendering the ACA unconstitutional. The court also held that because the individual mandate is “essential” to the ACA and is inseparable from the rest of the law, the entire ACA is unconstitutional. Because the court issued a declaratory judgment and did not enjoin the law, the ACA remains in place pending its appeal. The District Court for the Northern District of Texas ruling was appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. On December 18, 2019, the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals’ three-judge panel voted 2-1 to strike down the ACA individual mandate as unconstitutional. The 5th Circuit Court also sent the case back to the Texas district court to determine which ACA provisions should be stricken with the mandate. It is likely this matter will ultimately be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. These rulings have caused greater uncertainty regarding the future status of the ACA. If all or any parts of the ACA are found to be unconstitutional, it could have a material adverse effect on hospitals. If the rates paid or the scope of services covered by government payors are reduced, there could be a material adverse effect on the business, financial position and results of operations of the operators of our hospital facilities, and in turn, ours.

In addition, the healthcare industry is required to comply with extensive and complex laws and regulations at the federal, state and local government levels relating to, among other things: hospital billing practices and prices for services; relationships with physicians and other referral sources; adequacy of medical care and quality of medical equipment and services; ownership of facilities; qualifications of medical and support personnel; confidentiality, maintenance, privacy and security issues associated with health-related information and patient medical records; the screening, stabilization and transfer, by hospitals with an emergency department, of patients who have emergency medical conditions; certification, licensure and accreditation of our facilities; operating policies and procedures, and; construction or expansion of facilities and services.

These laws and regulations are extremely complex, and, in many cases, the operators of our facilities do not have the benefit of regulatory or judicial interpretation. In the future, it is possible that different interpretations or enforcement of these laws and regulations could subject the current or past practices of our operators to allegations of impropriety or illegality or could require them to make changes in their facilities, equipment, personnel, services, capital expenditure programs and operating expenses. Although UHS and other operators of our hospitals and FEDs believe that their policies, procedures and practices comply with governmental regulations, no assurance can be given that they will not be subjected to additional governmental inquiries or actions, or that they would not be faced with sanctions, fines or penalties if so subjected. Even if they were to ultimately prevail, a significant governmental inquiry or action under one of the above laws, regulations or rules could have a material adverse effect upon them, and in turn, us.

Each of our hospital facilities is deemed certified, meaning that they are accredited, properly licensed under the relevant state laws and regulations and certified under the Medicare program. The effect of maintaining certified facilities is to allow such facilities to participate in the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The operators of our hospital facilities believe that the facilities are in material compliance with applicable federal, state, local and other relevant regulations and standards. However, should any of our hospital facilities lose their deemed certified status and thereby lose certification under the Medicare or Medicaid programs, such facilities would be unable to receive reimbursement from either of those programs and their business, and in turn, ours, could be materially adversely affected.

The various factors and government regulation related to the healthcare industry, such as those outlined above, affect us because:

- (i) The financial ability of lessees to make rent payments to us may be affected by governmental regulations such as licensure, certification for participation in government programs, and government reimbursement, and;
- (ii) Our bonus rents on the three acute care hospitals operated by subsidiaries of UHS are based on our lessees' net revenues which in turn are affected by the amount of reimbursement such lessees receive from the government.

A significant portion of the revenue earned by the operators of our acute care hospitals and FEDs is derived from federal and state healthcare programs, including Medicare and Medicaid. Under the statutory framework of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, many of the general acute care operations are subject to administrative rulings, interpretations and discretion that may affect payments made under either or both of such programs as well as by other third party payors. The federal government makes payments to participating hospitals under its Medicare program based on various formulas. For inpatient services, the operators of our acute care hospitals are subject to an inpatient prospective payment system ("IPPS"). Under IPPS, hospitals are paid a predetermined fixed payment amount for each hospital discharge. The fixed payment amount is based upon each patient's Medicare severity diagnosis related group ("MS-DRG"). Every MS-DRG is assigned a payment rate based upon the estimated intensity of hospital resources necessary to treat the average patient with that particular diagnosis. These rates are based upon historical national average costs and do not consider the actual costs incurred by a hospital in providing care. The MS-DRG rates are adjusted annually based on geographic region and are weighted based upon a statistically normal distribution of severity.

For outpatient services, acute care hospitals are paid under an outpatient prospective payment system ("PPS") according to ambulatory procedure codes. The outpatient PPS rate is a geographic adjusted national payment amount that includes the Medicare payment and the beneficiary co-payment. Special payments under the outpatient PPS may be made for certain new technology items and services through transitional pass-through payments and special reimbursement rates.

Our three acute care hospitals and two FEDs operated by subsidiaries of UHS, as well as two FEDs and one sub-acute care hospital facility operated by unaffiliated third-parties are located in Texas, Florida, California, Virginia and Illinois. The majority of these states have reported significant budget deficits that have resulted in reductions of Medicaid funding at various times during the last few years and which could adversely affect future levels of Medicaid reimbursement received by certain operators of our facilities, including the operators of our hospital facilities. We can provide no assurance that reductions to Medicaid revenues earned by operators of certain of our facilities, particularly our hospital operators in the above-mentioned states, will not have a material adverse effect on the future operating results of those operators which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on us.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Alan B. Miller	82	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President
Charles F. Boyle	60	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Cheryl K. Ramagano	57	Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary
Timothy J. Fowler	64	Vice President, Acquisition and Development

Mr. Alan B. Miller has been our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer since our inception in 1986 and was appointed President in February, 2003. He had previously served as our President until 1990.

Mr. Miller has been Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of UHS since its inception in 1978. He previously held the title of President of UHS as well, until 2009 when Marc D. Miller was elected as President of UHS. He is the father of Marc D. Miller, who was elected to our Board of Trustees in December, 2008 and also serves as President and a member of the Board of Directors of UHS.

Mr. Charles F. Boyle was appointed our Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in 2003 and had served as our Vice President and Controller since 1991. Mr. Boyle has held various positions at UHS since 1983. He was appointed Senior Vice President of UHS in 2017 and continues to serve as its Controller. He had served as Vice President and Controller of UHS since 2003 and as its Assistant Vice President-Corporate Accounting since 1994.

Ms. Cheryl K. Ramagano was appointed Secretary of the Trust in 2003 and has served as our Vice President and Treasurer since 1992. Ms. Ramagano has held various positions at UHS since 1983. She was appointed Senior Vice President of UHS in 2017 and continues to serve as its Treasurer. She had served as Vice President and Treasurer of UHS since 2003 and as its Assistant Treasurer since 1994.

Mr. Timothy J. Fowler was elected as our Vice President of Acquisition and Development upon the commencement of his employment with UHS in 1993.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

We are subject to numerous known and unknown risks, many of which are described below and elsewhere in this Annual Report. Any of the events described below could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are not aware of, or that we currently deem to be immaterial, could also impact our business and results of operations.

The revenues and results of operations of the tenants of our hospital facilities, including UHS, and our medical office buildings, are significantly affected by payments received from the government and other third party payors.

The operators of our hospital facilities, FEDs and tenants of our medical office buildings derive a significant portion of their revenue from third party payors, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Changes in these government programs in recent years have resulted in limitations on reimbursement and, in some cases, reduced levels of reimbursement for health care services. Payments from federal and state government programs are subject to statutory and regulatory changes, administrative rulings, interpretations and determinations, requirements for utilization review, and federal and state funding restrictions, all of which could materially increase or decrease program payments, as well as affect the cost of providing service to patients and the timing of payments to facilities. Our tenants are unable to predict the effect of recent and future policy changes on their operations.

Our three acute care hospitals and two FEDs operated by subsidiaries of UHS, as well as two FEDs and one sub-acute care hospital facility operated by unaffiliated third-parties are located in Texas, Florida, California, Virginia and Illinois. The majority of these states have reported significant budget deficits that have resulted in reductions of Medicaid funding at various times during the last few years and which could adversely affect future levels of Medicaid reimbursement received by certain operators of our facilities, including the operators of our hospital facilities. We can provide no assurance that reductions to Medicaid revenues earned by operators of certain of our facilities, particularly our hospital operators in the above-mentioned states, will not have a material adverse effect on the future operating results of those operators which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, the uncertainty and fiscal pressures placed upon federal and state governments as a result of, among other things, the funding requirements and other provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, may affect the availability of taxpayer funds for Medicare and Medicaid programs. If the rates paid or the scope of services covered by government payors are reduced, there could be a material adverse effect on the business, financial position and results of operations of the operators of our hospital facilities, and in turn, ours.

In addition to changes in government reimbursement programs, the ability of our hospital operators to negotiate favorable contracts with private payors, including managed care organizations, significantly affects the revenues and operating results of those facilities. Private payors, including managed care organizations, increasingly are demanding that hospitals accept lower rates of payment. Our hospital operators expect continued third party efforts to aggressively manage reimbursement levels and cost controls. Reductions in reimbursement amounts received from third party payors could have a material adverse effect on the financial position and results of operations of our hospital operators.

Reductions or changes in Medicare and Medicaid funding could have a material adverse effect on the future operating results of the operators of our facilities, including UHS, which could, in turn, materially reduce our revenues and net income.

On January 3, 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (the “2012 Act”) was signed into law. The 2012 Act postponed for two months sequestration cuts mandated under the Budget Control Act of 2011. The postponed sequestration cuts include a 2% annual reduction over ten years in Medicare spending to providers. Medicaid is exempt from sequestration. In order to offset the cost of the legislation, the 2012 Act reduces payments to other providers totaling almost \$26 billion over ten years. Approximately half of those funds will come from reductions in Medicare reimbursement to hospitals. Although the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 has reduced certain sequestration-related budgetary cuts, spending reductions related to the Medicare program remain in place. On December 26, 2013, H.J. Res. 59, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, which includes the Pathway for SGR Reform Act of 2013 (“the Act”), was signed into law. In addition, on February 15, 2014, Public Law 113-082 was enacted. The 2012 Act and subsequent federal legislation achieves new savings by extending sequestration for mandatory programs – including Medicare – for another three years, through 2027.

The 2012 Act includes a document and coding (“DCI”) adjustment and a reduction in Medicaid disproportionate share hospital (“DSH”) payments. Expected to save \$10.5 billion over 10 years, the DCI adjustment decreases projected Medicare hospital payments for inpatient and overnight care through a downward adjustment in annual base payment increases. These reductions are meant to recoup what Medicare authorities consider to be “overpayments” to hospitals that occurred as a result of the transition to Medicare Severity Diagnosis Related Groups. The reduction in Medicaid DSH payments was expected to save \$4.2 billion over 10 years. This provision extends the changes regarding DSH payments established by the Legislation and determines future allotments off of the rebased level. On February 9, 2018, President Trump signed into law the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, which eliminated the DSH cuts scheduled for 2018 and 2019 but added additional DSH reductions of \$4 billion in 2020 and \$8 billion a year between 2021 and 2025. We cannot predict the effect this enactment will have on operators (including UHS), and, thus, our business.

The uncertainties of health care reform could materially affect the business and future results of operations of the operators of our facilities, including UHS, which could, in turn, materially reduce our revenues and net income.

On March 23, 2010 President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the “ACA”). The Healthcare and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (the “Reconciliation Act”), which contains a number of amendments to the ACA, was signed into law on March 30, 2010. Two primary goals of the ACA, combined with the Reconciliation Act (collectively referred to as the “Legislation”), are to provide for increased access to coverage for healthcare and to reduce healthcare-related expenses.

Although it was expected that the Legislation would result in a reduction in uninsured patients in the U.S., which would reduce the operators’ of our facilities’ expense from uncollectible accounts receivable, the Legislation made a number of other changes to Medicare and Medicaid which we believe may have an adverse impact on the operators of our facilities. It has been projected that the Legislation will result in a net reduction in Medicare and Medicaid payments to hospitals totaling \$155 billion over 10 years. The Legislation revises reimbursement under the Medicare and Medicaid programs to emphasize the efficient delivery of high quality

care and contains a number of incentives and penalties under these programs to achieve these goals. The Legislation provides for decreases in the annual market basket update for federal fiscal years 2010 through 2019, a productivity offset to the market basket update beginning October 1, 2011 for Medicare Part B reimbursable items and services and beginning October 1, 2012 for Medicare inpatient hospital services. The Legislation and subsequent revisions provide for reductions to both Medicare DSH and Medicaid DSH payments. The Medicare DSH reductions began in October, 2013 while Medicaid DSH reimbursements are scheduled to begin in 2020. The Legislation implements a value-based purchasing program, which will reward the delivery of efficient care. Conversely, certain facilities will receive reduced reimbursement for failing to meet quality parameters; such hospitals will include those with excessive readmission or hospital-acquired condition rates.

A 2012 U.S. Supreme Court ruling limited the federal government's ability to expand health insurance coverage by holding unconstitutional sections of the Legislation that sought to withdraw federal funding for state noncompliance with certain Medicaid coverage requirements. Pursuant to that decision, the federal government may not penalize states that choose not to participate in the Medicaid expansion program by reducing their existing Medicaid funding. Therefore, states can choose to accept or not to participate without risking the loss of federal Medicaid funding. As a result, many states, including Texas, have not expanded their Medicaid programs without the threat of loss of federal funding. CMS has granted, and is expected to grant additional, section 1115 demonstration waivers providing for work and community engagement requirements for certain Medicaid eligible individuals. It is anticipated this will lead to reductions in coverage, and likely increases in uncompensated care for the operators of our facilities, in states where these demonstration waivers are granted.

The various provisions in the Legislation that directly or indirectly affect Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement are scheduled to take effect over a number of years. The impact of the Legislation on healthcare providers will be subject to implementing regulations, interpretive guidance and possible future legislation or legal challenges. Certain Legislation provisions, such as that creating the Medicare Shared Savings Program create uncertainty in how healthcare may be reimbursed by federal programs in the future. Thus, at this time, we cannot predict the impact of the Legislation on the future reimbursement of our hospital operators and we can provide no assurance that the Legislation will not have a material adverse effect on the future results of operations of the tenants/operators of our properties and, thus, our business.

The Legislation also contained provisions aimed at reducing fraud and abuse in healthcare. The Legislation amends several existing laws, including the federal Anti-Kickback Statute and the False Claims Act, making it easier for government agencies and private plaintiffs to prevail in lawsuits brought against healthcare providers. While Congress had previously revised the intent requirement of the Anti-Kickback Statute to provide that a person is not required to "have actual knowledge or specific intent to commit a violation of" the Anti-Kickback Statute in order to be found in violation of such law, the Legislation also provides that any claims for items or services that violate the Anti-Kickback Statute are also considered false claims for purposes of the federal civil False Claims Act. The Legislation provides that a healthcare provider that retains an overpayment in excess of 60 days is subject to the federal civil False Claims Act, although certain final regulations implementing this statutory requirement remain pending. The Legislation also expands the Recovery Audit Contractor program to Medicaid. These amendments also make it easier for severe fines and penalties to be imposed on healthcare providers that violate applicable laws and regulations.

The impact of the Legislation on hospitals may vary. Because Legislation provisions are effective at various times over the next several years, we anticipate that many of the provisions in the Legislation may be subject to further revision. Initiatives to repeal the Legislation, in whole or in part, to delay elements of implementation or funding, and to offer amendments or supplements to modify its provisions have been persistent. The ultimate outcomes of legislative attempts to repeal or amend the Legislation and legal challenges to the Legislation are unknown. Legislation has already been enacted that has eliminated the penalty for failing to maintain health coverage that was part of the original Legislation. In addition, Congress has considered legislation that would, if enacted, in material part (i) eliminate the large employer mandates to obtain or provide health insurance coverage, respectively; (ii) permit insurers to impose a surcharge up to 30 percent on individuals who go

uninsured for more than two months and then purchase coverage; (iii) provide tax credits towards the purchase of health insurance, with a phase-out of tax credits according to income level; (iv) expand health savings accounts; (v) impose a per capita cap on federal funding of state Medicaid programs, or, if elected by a state, transition federal funding to block grants, and; (vi) permit states to seek a waiver of certain federal requirements that would allow such state to define essential health benefits differently from federal standards and that would allow certain commercial health plans to take health status, including pre-existing conditions, into account in setting premiums.

In addition to legislative changes, the Legislation can be significantly impacted by executive branch actions. In relevant part, President Trump has already taken executive actions: (i) requiring all federal agencies with authorities and responsibilities under the Legislation to “exercise all authority and discretion available to them to waive, defer, grant exemptions from, or delay” parts of the Legislation that place “unwarranted economic and regulatory burdens” on states, individuals or health care providers; (ii) the issuance of a final rule in June, 2018 by the Department of Labor to enable the formation of association health plans that would be exempt from certain Legislation requirements such as the provision of essential health benefits; (iii) the issuance of a final rule in August, 2018 by the Department of Labor, Treasury, and Health and Human Services to expand the availability of short-term, limited duration health insurance, (iv) eliminating cost-sharing reduction payments to insurers that would otherwise offset deductibles and other out-of-pocket expenses for health plan enrollees at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level; (v) relaxing requirements for state innovation waivers that could reduce enrollment in the individual and small group markets and lead to additional enrollment in short-term, limited duration insurance and association health plans; and (vi) the issuance of a proposed rule by the Department of Labor, Treasury, and Health and Human Services that would be incentivize the use of health reimbursement accounts by employers to permit employees to purchase health insurance in the individual market. The uncertainty resulting from these Executive Branch policies has led to reduced Exchange enrollment in 2018 and 2019 and is expected to further worsen the individual and small group market risk pools in future years. It is also anticipated that these and future policies may create additional cost and reimbursement pressures on hospitals.

It remains unclear what portions of the Legislation may remain, or what any replacement or alternative programs may be created by any future legislation. Any such future repeal or replacement may have significant impact on the reimbursement for healthcare services generally, and may create reimbursement for services competing with the services offered by the operators of our hospitals. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the adoption of any future federal or state healthcare reform legislation will not have a negative financial impact on the operators of our hospitals, including their ability to compete with alternative healthcare services funded by such potential legislation, or for the operators of our hospitals to receive payment for services.

On December 14, 2018, a Texas Federal District Court deemed the ACA to be unconstitutional in its entirety. The Court concluded that the Individual Mandate is no longer permissible under Congress’s taxing power as a result of the Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2017 (“TCJA”) reducing the Individual Mandate’s tax to \$0 (i.e., it no longer produces revenue, which is an essential feature of a tax), rendering the ACA unconstitutional. The court also held that because the individual mandate is “essential” to the ACA and is inseparable from the rest of the law, the entire ACA is unconstitutional. Because the court issued a declaratory judgment and did not enjoin the law, the ACA remains in place pending its appeal. The District Court for the Northern District of Texas ruling was appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. On December 18, 2019, the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals’ three-judge panel voted 2-1 to strike down the ACA individual mandate as unconstitutional. The 5th Circuit Court also sent the case back to the Texas district court to determine which ACA provisions should be stricken with the mandate. It is likely this matter will ultimately be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. These rulings have caused greater uncertainty regarding the future status of the ACA. If all or any parts of the ACA are found to be unconstitutional, it could have a material adverse effect on hospitals. If the rates paid or the scope of services covered by government payors are reduced, there could be a material adverse effect on the business, financial position and results of operations of the operators of our hospital facilities, and in turn, ours.

The trend toward value-based purchasing may negatively impact the revenues of our hospital operators.

We believe that value-based purchasing initiatives of both governmental and private payers tying financial incentives to quality and efficiency of care will increasingly affect the results of operations of our hospitals and other healthcare facilities and may negatively impact their revenues if they are unable to meet expected quality standards. The Legislation contains a number of provisions intended to promote value-based purchasing in federal healthcare programs. Medicare now requires providers to report certain quality measures in order to receive full reimbursement increases for inpatient and outpatient procedures that were previously awarded automatically. In addition, hospitals that meet or exceed certain quality performance standards will receive increased reimbursement payments, and hospitals that have “excess readmissions” for specified conditions will receive reduced reimbursement. Furthermore, Medicare no longer pays hospitals additional amounts for the treatment of certain hospital-acquired conditions unless the conditions were present at admission. Beginning in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2015, hospitals that rank in the worst 25% of all hospitals nationally for hospital acquired conditions in the previous year will receive reduced Medicare reimbursements. The Legislation also prohibits the use of federal funds under the Medicaid program to reimburse providers for treating certain provider-preventable conditions.

There is a trend among private payers toward value-based purchasing of healthcare services, as well. Many large commercial payers require hospitals to report quality data, and several of these payers will not reimburse hospitals for certain preventable adverse events. We expect value-based purchasing programs, including programs that condition reimbursement on patient outcome measures, to become more common and to involve a higher percentage of reimbursement amounts. We are unable at this time to predict how this trend will affect the results of operations of the operators of our hospitals, but it could negatively impact their revenues if they are unable to meet quality standards established by both governmental and private payers.

Increased competition in the health care industry has resulted in lower revenues and higher costs for our operators, including UHS, and may affect our revenues, property values and lease renewal terms.

The healthcare industry is highly competitive and competition among hospitals and other health care providers for patients and physicians has intensified in recent years. In most geographical areas in which our facilities are operated, there are other facilities that provide services comparable to those offered by our facilities. In addition, some competing facilities are owned by tax-supported governmental agencies or by nonprofit corporations and may be supported by endowments and charitable contributions and exempt from property, sales and income taxes. Such exemptions and support are not available to certain operators of our facilities, including UHS.

In some markets, certain competing facilities may have greater financial resources, be better equipped and offer a broader range of services than those available at our facilities. Certain hospitals that are located in the areas served by our facilities are specialty hospitals that provide medical, surgical and behavioral health services that may not be provided by the operators of our hospitals. The increase in outpatient treatment and diagnostic facilities, outpatient surgical centers and freestanding ambulatory surgical centers also increases competition for our operators.

In addition, the operators of our facilities face competition from other health care providers, including physician owned facilities and other competing facilities, including certain facilities operated by UHS but the real property of which is not owned by us. Such competition is experienced in markets including, but not limited to, McAllen, Texas, the site of our McAllen Medical Center, a 370-bed acute care hospital, and Riverside County, California, the site of our Southwest Healthcare System-Inland Valley Campus, a 130-bed acute care hospital.

In addition, the number and quality of the physicians on a hospital’s staff are important factors in determining a hospital’s competitive advantage. Typically, physicians are responsible for making hospital

admission decisions and for directing the course of patient treatment. Since the operators of our facilities also compete with other health care providers, they may experience difficulties in recruiting and retaining qualified hospital management, nurses and other medical personnel.

We anticipate that our operators, including UHS, will continue to encounter increased competition in the future that could lead to a decline in patient volumes and harm their businesses, which in turn, could harm our business.

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 operators, including UHS and its subsidiaries, 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. Government regulation may have a dramatic effect on our operators' costs of doing business and the amount of reimbursement received by both government and other third-party payors. The failure of any of our operators to comply with these laws, requirements and regulations could adversely affect their ability to meet their obligations to us. These regulations include, among other items: hospital billing practices and prices for service; relationships with physicians and other referral sources; adequacy of medical care; quality of medical equipment and services; qualifications of medical and support personnel; the implementation of, and continued compliance with, electronic health records' regulations; confidentiality, maintenance and security issues associated with health-related information and patient medical records; the screening, stabilization and transfer, by hospitals with an emergency department, of patients who have emergency medical conditions; certification, licensure and accreditation of our facilities; operating policies and procedures, and; construction or expansion of facilities and services.

If our operators fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, they could be subjected to liabilities, including criminal penalties, civil penalties (including the loss of their licenses to operate one or more facilities), and exclusion of one or more facilities from participation in the Medicare, Medicaid and other federal and state health care programs. The imposition of such penalties could jeopardize that operator's ability to make lease or mortgage payments to us or to continue operating its facility. In addition, our bonus rents are based on net revenues of the UHS hospital facilities, which in turn are affected by the amount of reimbursement that such lessees receive from the government.

Although UHS and the other operators of our acute care facilities believe that their policies, procedures and practices comply with governmental regulations, no assurance can be given that they will not be subjected to governmental inquiries or actions, or that they would not be faced with sanctions, fines or penalties if so subjected. Because many of these laws and regulations are relatively new, in many cases, our operators don't have the benefit of regulatory or judicial interpretation. In the future, it is possible that different interpretations or enforcement of these laws and regulations could subject their current or past practices to allegations of impropriety or illegality or could require them to make changes in the facilities, equipment, personnel, services, capital expenditure programs and operating expenses. Even if they were to ultimately prevail, a significant governmental inquiry or action under one of the above laws, regulations or rules could have a material adverse effect upon them, and in turn, us.

A worsening of the economic and employment conditions in the United States could materially affect our business and future results of operations of the operators of our facilities which could, in turn, materially reduce our revenues and net income.

Our future results of operations could be unfavorably impacted by deterioration in general economic conditions which could result in increases in the number of people unemployed and/or uninsured. Our operators'

patient volumes, revenues and financial results depend significantly on the universe of patients with health insurance, which to a large extent is dependent on the employment status of individuals in certain markets. A worsening of economic conditions may result in a higher unemployment rate which will likely increase the number of individuals without health insurance. As a result, the operators of our facilities may experience a decrease in patient volumes. Should that occur, it may result in decreased occupancy rates at our medical office buildings as well as a reduction in the revenues earned by the operators of our hospital facilities which would unfavorably impact our future bonus rentals (on the UHS hospital facilities) and may potentially have a negative impact on the future lease renewal terms and the underlying value of the hospital properties.

U.S. federal tax reform legislation now and in the future could affect REITs, both positively and negatively, in ways that are difficult to anticipate.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the “2017 Tax Act”), signed into law on December 22, 2017, made significant changes to corporate and individual tax rates and the calculation of taxes. While the 2017 Tax Act has not had a significant direct impact on us, it may impact us indirectly as our tenants and the jurisdictions in which we do business as well as the overall investment thesis for REITs may be impacted both positively and negatively. Additionally, the overall impact of the 2017 Tax Act depends on future interpretations and regulations that may be issued by federal tax authorities, as well as changes in state and local taxation in response to the 2017 Tax Act, and it is possible that such future interpretations, regulations and other changes could adversely impact us.

The deterioration of credit and capital markets may adversely affect our access to sources of funding and we cannot be certain of the availability and terms of capital to fund the growth of our business when needed.

To retain our status as a REIT, we are required to distribute 90% of our taxable income to shareholders and, therefore, we generally cannot use income from operations to fund our growth. Accordingly, our growth strategy depends, in part, upon our ability to raise additional capital at reasonable costs to fund new investments. We believe we will be able to raise additional debt and equity capital at reasonable costs to refinance our debts (including third-party debt held by various LLCs in which we own non-controlling equity interests) at or prior to their maturities and to invest at yields which exceed our cost of capital. We can provide no assurance that financing will be available to us on satisfactory terms when needed, which could harm our business. Given these uncertainties, our growth strategy is not assured and may fail.

To fund all or a portion of our future financing needs, we rely on borrowings from various sources including fixed rate, long-term debt as well as borrowings pursuant to our revolving credit agreement. If any of the lenders were unable to fulfill their future commitments, our liquidity could be impacted, which could have a material unfavorable impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the degree to which we are, or in the future may become, leveraged, our ability to obtain financing could be adversely impacted and could make us more vulnerable to competitive pressures. Our ability to meet existing and future debt obligations depends upon our future performance and our ability to secure additional financing on satisfactory terms, each of which is subject to financial, business and other factors that are beyond our control. Any failure by us to meet our financial obligations would harm our business.

In the event we need to access the capital markets or other sources of financing, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain financing on acceptable terms or within an acceptable time. Our inability to obtain financing on terms acceptable to us could have a material unfavorable impact on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

The LIBOR calculation method may change and LIBOR is expected to be phased out after 2021.

Our Credit Agreement permits interest on borrowings to be calculated based on LIBOR. On July 27, 2017, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”) announced that it will no longer require banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021. The phase-out of LIBOR may result in the establishment of one or more alternative benchmark rates, but at this time it is uncertain what alternative benchmark rates would replace LIBOR. In the meantime, actions by the FCA, other regulators, or law enforcement agencies may result in changes to the method by which LIBOR is calculated. At this time, it is not possible to predict the effect of any such changes or any other reforms to LIBOR that may be enacted in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

A substantial portion of our revenues are dependent upon one operator. If UHS experiences financial difficulties, or otherwise fails to make payments to us, or elects not to renew the leases on our three acute care hospitals, our revenues could be materially reduced.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, lease payments from UHS comprised approximately 31% of our consolidated revenues. In addition, as of December 31, 2019, subsidiaries of UHS leased three of the six hospital facilities owned by us with terms expiring in 2021 and 2026. We cannot assure you that UHS will continue to satisfy its obligations to us or renew existing leases upon their scheduled maturity. In addition, if subsidiaries of UHS exercise their options to purchase the respective three leased hospitals, or two leased FEDs, upon expiration of the lease terms, our future revenues could decrease if we were unable to earn a favorable rate of return on the sale proceeds received, as compared to the rental revenue currently earned pursuant to the leases on the facilities. The failure or inability of UHS to satisfy its obligations to us, or should UHS elect not to renew the leases on the three acute care hospitals or two FEDs, our revenues and net income could be materially reduced, which could in turn reduce the amount of dividends we pay and cause our stock price to decline.

Our relationship with UHS may create conflicts of interest.

In addition to being dependent upon UHS for a substantial portion of our revenues and leases, since 1986, UHS of Delaware, Inc. (the “Advisor”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of UHS, has served as our Advisor. Pursuant to our Advisory Agreement, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2019, the Advisor is obligated to present an investment program to us, to use its best efforts to obtain investments suitable for such program (although it is not obligated to present any particular investment opportunity to us), to provide administrative services to us and to conduct our day-to-day affairs. Further, all of our officers are employees of the Advisor. As of December 31, 2019, we had no salaried employees although our officers do typically receive annual stock-based compensation awards in the form of restricted stock. In special circumstances, if warranted and deemed appropriate by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Trustees, our officers may also receive one-time compensation awards in the form of restricted stock and/or cash bonuses. We believe that the quality and depth of the management and advisory services provided to us by our Advisor and UHS could not be replicated by contracting with unrelated third parties or by being self-advised without considerable cost increases. We believe that these relationships have been beneficial to us in the past, but we cannot guarantee that they will not become detrimental to us in the future.

All transactions with UHS must be approved by a majority of our Independent Trustees. Because of our historical and continuing relationship with UHS and its subsidiaries, in the future, our business dealings may not be on the same or as favorable terms as we might achieve with a third party with whom we do not have such a relationship. Disputes may arise between us and UHS that we are unable to resolve or the resolution of these disputes may not be as favorable to us as a resolution we might achieve with a third party.

UHS and its subsidiaries, are subject to pending legal actions, purported stockholder class actions, governmental investigations and regulatory actions.

UHS and its subsidiaries are subject to pending legal actions, purported shareholder class actions, governmental investigations and regulatory actions. Since UHS comprised approximately 31%, 30% and 32% of

our consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and since a subsidiary of UHS is our Advisor, you are encouraged to obtain and review the disclosures contained in the *Legal Proceedings* section of Universal Health Services, Inc.'s Forms 10-K and 10-Q, as publicly filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These filings are the sole responsibility of UHS and are not incorporated by reference herein

Defending itself against the allegations in the lawsuits and governmental investigations, or similar matters and any related publicity, could potentially entail significant costs and could require significant attention from UHS management and UHS' reputation could suffer significantly. UHS has stated that it is unable to predict the outcome of these matters or to reasonably estimate the amount or range of any such loss; however, the outcome of these lawsuits and the related investigations, publicity and news articles that have been published concerning these matters, could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows.

UHS is and may become subject to other loss contingencies, both known and unknown, which may relate to past, present and future facts, events, circumstances and occurrences. Should an unfavorable outcome occur in some or all of the legal proceedings or other loss contingencies, or if successful claims and other actions are brought against UHS in the future, there could be a material adverse impact on their financial position, results of operations and liquidity, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on us.

In particular, government investigations, as well as qui tam and stockholder lawsuits, may lead to material fines, penalties, damages payments or other sanctions, including exclusion from government healthcare programs. Settlements of lawsuits involving Medicare and Medicaid issues routinely require both monetary payments and corporate integrity agreements, each of which could have a material adverse effect on UHS's business, financial condition, results of operations and/or cash flows, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on us.

We hold non-controlling equity ownership interests in various joint-ventures.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, 12% of our consolidated and unconsolidated revenues were generated by four jointly-owned LLCs/LPs in which we hold non-controlling equity ownership interests ranging from 33% to 95%. Our level of investment and lack of control exposes us to potential losses of our investments and revenues. Although our ownership arrangements have been beneficial to us in the past, we cannot guarantee that they will continue to be beneficial in the future.

Pursuant to the operating and/or partnership agreements of the four LLCs/LPs in which we continue to hold non-controlling ownership interests, the third-party member and the Trust, at any time, potentially subject to certain conditions, have the right to make an offer ("Offering Member") to the other member(s) ("Non-Offering Member") in which it either agrees to: (i) sell the entire ownership interest of the Offering Member to the Non-Offering Member ("Offer to Sell") at a price as determined by the Offering Member ("Transfer Price"), or; (ii) purchase the entire ownership interest of the Non-Offering Member ("Offer to Purchase") at the equivalent proportionate Transfer Price. The Non-Offering Member has 60 to 90 days to either: (i) purchase the entire ownership interest of the Offering Member at the Transfer Price, or; (ii) sell its entire ownership interest to the Offering Member at the equivalent proportionate Transfer Price. The closing of the transfer must occur within 60 to 90 days of the acceptance by the Non-Offering Member.

In addition to the above-mentioned rights of the third-party members, from time to time, we have had discussions with third-party members about purchasing or selling the interests or the underlying property to each other or a third party. If we were to sell our interests or underlying property, we may not be able to redeploy the proceeds into assets at the same or greater return as we currently receive. During any such time that we were not able to do so, our ability to increase or maintain our dividend at current levels could be adversely affected which could cause our stock price to decline.

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

Our financial position and our ability to make distributions to our shareholders may be adversely affected by financial difficulties experienced by any of our major tenants, including bankruptcy, insolvency or a general downturn in the business. We are exposed to the risk that our operators may not be able to meet their obligations, which may result in their bankruptcy or insolvency. Although our leases and loans provide us the right to terminate an investment, evict an operator, demand immediate repayment and other remedies, the bankruptcy laws afford certain rights to a party that has filed for bankruptcy or reorganization. An operator in bankruptcy may be able to restrict our ability to collect unpaid rents or interest during the bankruptcy proceeding.

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

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

Real estate ownership creates risks and liabilities that may result in unanticipated losses or expenses.

Our business is subject to risks associated with real estate acquisitions and ownership, including:

- general liability, property and casualty losses, some of which may be uninsured;
- the illiquid nature of real estate and the real estate market that impairs our ability to purchase or sell our assets rapidly to respond to changing economic conditions;
- real estate market factors, such as the supply and demand of office space and market rental rates, changes in interest rates as well as an increase in the development of medical office condominiums in certain markets;
- costs that may be incurred relating to maintenance and repair, and the need to make expenditures due to changes in governmental regulations, including the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- environmental hazards at our properties for which we may be liable, including those created by prior owners or occupants, existing tenants, mortgagors or other persons, and;
- defaults and bankruptcies by our tenants.

In addition to the foregoing risks, we cannot predict whether the leases on our properties, including the leases on the hospitals leased to subsidiaries of UHS, which have options to purchase the respective leased facilities at the end of the lease or renewal terms at the appraised fair market value, will be renewed at their current rates or fair market value lease rates at the end of the lease terms in 2021 or 2026. If the leases are not renewed, we may be required to find other operators for these hospitals and/or enter into leases with less favorable terms. The exercise of purchase options for our hospitals may result in a less favorable rate of return for us than the rental revenue currently earned on such facilities. Further, the purchase options and rights of first refusal granted to the respective lessees to purchase or lease the respective leased hospitals, after the expiration of the lease term, may adversely affect our ability to sell or lease a hospital, and may present a potential conflict of interest between us and UHS since the price and terms offered by a third-party are likely to be dependent, in part, upon the financial performance of the facility during the final years of the lease term.

A pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of a contagious disease in the markets in which our tenants operate or that otherwise impacts our facilities could adversely impact our business.

If a pandemic or other public health crisis were to affect our markets, such as a major breakout of the Coronavirus in the United States, the businesses of our tenants could be adversely affected. Such a crisis could diminish the public trust in healthcare facilities, especially hospitals that fail to accurately or timely diagnose, or other facilities such as medical office buildings that are treating (or have treated) patients affected by contagious diseases. If any of our facilities were involved in treating patients for such a contagious disease, other patients might cancel elective procedures or fail to seek needed care from the tenants of our facilities. Further, a pandemic might adversely impact our tenants' businesses by causing a temporary shutdown or diversion of patients, by disrupting or delaying production and delivery of materials and products in the supply chain or by causing staffing shortages in those facilities. The potential impact of a pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of a contagious disease with respect to our tenants or our facilities is difficult to predict and could have a material adverse impact on the operations of our tenants and, in turn, ours.

Catastrophic weather and other natural events, whether caused by climate change or otherwise, could result in damage to our properties.

Many of our properties are located in areas susceptible to revenue loss, cost increase, or damage caused by severe weather conditions or natural disasters such as wildfires, hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes and floods. We could experience losses to the extent that such damages exceed insurance coverage, cause an increase in insurance premiums, and/or a decrease in demand for properties located in such areas. In the event that climate change causes such catastrophic weather or other natural events to increase broadly or in localized areas, such costs and damages could increase above historic expectations. In addition, changes in federal and state legislation and regulation on climate change could result in increased capital expenditures to improve energy efficiency of our existing properties and could require us to spend more on development and redevelopment properties without a corresponding increase in revenue.

Significant potential liabilities and rising insurance costs and availability may have an adverse effect on the operations of our operators, which may negatively impact their ability to meet their obligations to us.

As is typical in the healthcare industry, in the ordinary course of business, our operators, including UHS, are subject to medical malpractice lawsuits, product liability lawsuits, class action lawsuits and other legal actions. Some of these actions may involve large claims, as well as significant defense costs. If their ultimate liability for professional and general liability claims could change materially from current estimates, if such policy limitations should be partially or fully exhausted in the future, or payments of claims exceed estimates or are not covered by insurance, it could have a material adverse effect on the operations of our operators and, in turn, us.

Property insurance rates, particularly for earthquake insurance in California, have also continued to increase. Our tenants and operators, including UHS, may be unable to fulfill their insurance, indemnification and other obligations to us under their leases and mortgages and thereby potentially expose us to those risks. In addition, our tenants and operators may be unable to pay their lease or mortgage payments, which could potentially decrease our revenues and increase 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 operators. Although we have no involvement in the activities of our operators and our standard leases generally require our operators to carry insurance to cover us in certain cases, a significant judgment against us in such litigation could exceed our and our operators' insurance coverage, which would require us to make payments to cover the judgment.

If we fail to maintain our REIT status, we will become subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates.

In order to qualify as a REIT, we must comply with certain highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions. Although we believe we have been qualified as a REIT since our inception, there can be no assurance that we have been so qualified or will remain qualified in the future. Failure to qualify as a REIT may subject us to income tax liabilities, including federal income tax at regular corporate rates. The additional income tax incurred may significantly reduce the cash flow available for distribution to shareholders and for debt service. In addition, if disqualified, we might be barred from qualification as a REIT for four years following disqualification. Also, if disqualified, we will not be allowed a deduction for distributions to stockholders in computing our taxable income and we could be subject to increased state and local income taxes.

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, tax on income from some activities conducted as a result of a foreclosure, and state or local income, property and transfer taxes. Any of these taxes would decrease cash available for the payment of our debt obligations.

Dividends paid by REITs generally do not qualify for reduced tax rates.

In general, dividends (qualified) paid by a U.S. corporation to individual U.S. shareholders are subject to Federal income tax at a maximum rate of 20% for 2019 (subject to certain additional taxes for certain taxpayers). In contrast, since we are a REIT, our distributions to individual U.S. shareholders are not eligible for the reduced rates which apply to distributions from regular corporations, and thus may be subject to Federal income tax at a rate as high as 37% for 2019 (subject to certain additional taxes for certain taxpayers). The differing treatment of dividends received from REITs and other corporations might cause individual investors to view an investment in REITs as less attractive relative to other corporations, which might negatively affect the value of our shares.

Should we be unable to comply with the strict income distribution requirements applicable to REITs utilizing only cash generated by operating activities, we would be required to generate cash from other sources which could adversely affect our financial condition.

To obtain the favorable tax treatment associated with qualifying as a REIT, in general, we are required each year to distribute to our shareholders at least 90% of our net taxable income. In addition, we are subject to a tax on any undistributed portion of our income at regular corporate rates and might also be subject to a 4% excise tax on this undistributed income. To meet the distribution requirements necessary to achieve the tax benefits associated with qualifying as a REIT, we could be required to: (i) seek borrowed funds even if conditions are not favorable for borrowing; (ii) issue equity which could have a dilutive effect on the future dividends and share value of our existing shareholders, and/or; (iii) divest assets that we might have otherwise decided to retain. Securing funds through these other non-operating means could adversely affect our financial condition and future results of operations.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego 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 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.

The market value of our common stock could be substantially affected by various factors.

Many factors, certain of which are outside of our control, could have an adverse effect on the share price of our common stock. These factors include certain of the risks discussed herein, our financial condition, performance and prospects, the market for similar securities issued by REITs, demographic changes, operating results of our operators and other hospital companies, changes in our financial estimates or recommendations of securities analysts, speculation in the press or investment community, the possible effects of war, terrorist and other hostilities, adverse weather conditions (whether caused by climate change or otherwise), the level of seasonal illnesses, changes in general conditions in the economy, financial markets or overall interest rate environment, or other developments affecting the health care industry.

When interest rates increase, our common stock may decline in price.

Our common stock, like other dividend stocks, is sensitive to changes in market interest rates. In response to changing interest rates the price of our common stock may behave like a long-term fixed-income security and, compared to shorter-term instruments, may have more volatility. A wide variety of market factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policy, an uptick in inflation and changes in general economic conditions. The risks associated with increasing rates are intensified given that interest rates have been near historic lows but may be expected to increase in the future, with unpredictable effects on the markets and on the price of our common stock. Consequential effects of a general rise in interest rates may hamper our access to capital markets, affect the liquidity of our underlying investments in real estate, and, by extension, limit management's effective range of responses to changing tenant circumstances or in answer to investment opportunities. Limited operational alternatives may further hinder our ability to maintain or increase our dividend, and the market price of our common stock may experience further declines as the result.

Ownership limitations and anti-takeover provisions in our declaration of trust and bylaws and under Maryland law and in our leases with UHS may delay, defer or prevent a change in control or other transactions that could provide shareholders with a take-over premium. We are subject to significant anti-takeover provisions.

In order to protect us against the risk of losing our REIT status for federal income tax purposes, our declaration of trust permits our Trustees to redeem shares acquired or held in excess of 9.8% of the issued and outstanding shares of our voting stock and, which in the opinion of the Trustees, would jeopardize our REIT status. In addition, any acquisition of our common or preferred shares that would result in our disqualification as a REIT is null and void. The right of redemption may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company and could adversely affect our shareholders' ability to realize a premium over the market price for the shares of our common stock.

Our declaration of trust authorizes our Board of Trustees to issue additional shares of common and preferred stock and to establish the preferences, rights and other terms of any series of preferred stock that we issue. Although our Board of Trustees 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 shareholders.

The Master Lease Documents by and among us and certain subsidiaries of UHS, which governs the three acute care hospital properties and the freestanding emergency departments leased to subsidiaries of UHS, includes a change of control provision. The change of control provision grants UHS the right, upon one month's notice should a change of control of the Trust occur, to purchase any or all of the leased hospital properties at their appraised fair market values. The exercise of this purchase option may result in a less favorable rate of return earned on the sales proceeds received than the rental revenue currently earned on such facilities.

These provisions could discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals or make it more difficult for a third-party to gain control of us, which could adversely affect the market price of our securities and prevent shareholders from receiving a take-over premium.

We depend heavily on key management personnel and the departure of one or more of our key executives or a significant portion of our operators' local hospital management personnel could harm our business.

The expertise and efforts of our senior executives and key members of our operators' local hospital management personnel are critical to the success of our business. The loss of the services of one or more of our senior executives or of a significant portion of our operators' local hospital management personnel could significantly undermine our management expertise and our operators' ability to provide efficient, quality health care services at our facilities, which could harm their business, and in turn, harm our business.

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

Our business is highly competitive and we expect that it may become more competitive in the future. We compete for the acquisition, leasing and financing of health care related facilities. Our competitors include, but are not limited to, other REITs, banks and other companies, including UHS, some of which are larger and may have a lower cost of capital than we do. These developments could result in fewer investment opportunities for us and lower spreads over our cost of our capital, which would hurt our growth. Increased competition makes it more challenging for us to identify and successfully capitalize on opportunities that meet our business goals and could improve the bargaining power of property owners seeking to sell, thereby impeding our investment, acquisition and development activities. If we cannot capitalize on our development pipeline, identify and purchase a sufficient quantity of healthcare facilities at favorable prices or if we are unable to finance acquisitions on commercially favorable terms, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

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

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

We are subject to significant corporate regulation as a public company and failure to comply with all applicable regulations could subject us to liability or negatively affect our stock price.

As a publicly traded company, we are subject to a significant body of regulation, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. While we have developed and instituted a corporate compliance program based on what we believe are the current best practices in corporate governance and continue to update this program in response to newly implemented or changing regulatory requirements, we cannot provide assurance that we are or will be in compliance with all potentially applicable corporate regulations. For example, we cannot provide assurance that in the future our management will not find a material weakness in connection with its annual review of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We also cannot provide assurance that we could correct any such weakness to allow our management to assess the effectiveness

of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year in time to enable our independent registered public accounting firm to state that we have maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year. If we fail to comply with any of these regulations, we could be subject to a range of regulatory actions, fines or other sanctions or litigation. If we must disclose any material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, our stock price could decline.

A cyber security incident could cause a violation of HIPAA, breach of member privacy, or other negative impacts.

We and UHS rely extensively on our information technology (“IT”) systems to manage clinical and financial data, communicate with our patients, payors, vendors and other third parties and summarize and analyze operating results. In addition, UHS has made significant investments in technology to adopt and utilize electronic health records and to become a meaningful user of health information technology pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. A cyber-attack that bypasses our IT security systems causing an IT security breach, loss of protected health information or other data subject to privacy laws, loss of proprietary business information, or a material disruption of our IT business systems, could have a material adverse impact on our business and result of operations. In addition, our future results of operations, as well as our reputation, could be adversely impacted by theft, destruction, loss, or misappropriation of public health information, other confidential data or proprietary business information.

Different interpretations of accounting principles could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Generally accepted accounting principles are complex, continually evolving and may be subject to varied interpretation by us, our independent registered public accounting firm and the SEC. Such varied interpretations could result from differing views related to specific facts and circumstances. Differences in interpretation of generally accepted accounting principles could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

ITEM 2. Properties

The following table shows our investments in hospital facilities leased to UHS and other non-related parties and also provides information related to various properties in which we have significant investments, some of which are accounted for by the equity method. The capacity in terms of beds (for the hospital facilities) and the five-year occupancy levels are based on information provided by the lessees.

Hospital Facility Name and Location	Type of facility	Number of available beds @ 12/31/2019	Average Occupancy(1)					Lease Term			% of RSF under lease with guaranteed escalators	Range of guaranteed escalation
			2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Minimum rent(6)	End of initial or renewed term	Renewal term (years)		
Southwest Healthcare System: Inland Valley Campus(2)(5)(7) Wildomar, California	Acute Care	130	63%	59%	62%	64%	63%	\$2,648,000	2021	10	0%	—
McAllen Medical Center(3)(5)(7) McAllen, Texas	Acute Care	370	50%	44%	45%	47%	48%	5,485,000	2026	5	0%	—
Wellington Regional Medical Center(4)(5)(7) West Palm Beach, Florida	Acute Care	153	62%	59%	57%	55%	56%	3,030,000	2021	10	0%	—
Evansville Rehabilitation Hospital Evansville, Indiana (8)	Specialty	0	—	75%	73%	75%	80%	0	—	—	—	—
Corpus Christi Corpus Christi, Texas (9)	Specialty	0	—	46%	50%	51%	56%	0	—	—	—	—
Kindred Hospital Chicago Central(10) Chicago, Illinois	Specialty	68	27%	35%	39%	46%	52%	1,550,000	2021	—	0%	—

Facility Name and Location	Type of facility	Average Occupancy(1)					Lease Term			% of RSF under lease with guaranteed escalators	Range of guaranteed escalation
		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Minimum rent(6)	End of initial or renewed term	Renewal term (years)		
Spring Valley MOB I(5) Las Vegas, Nevada	MOB	85%	81%	72%	72%	61%	\$1,015,000	2020-2029	Various	100%	2%-3%
Spring Valley MOB II(5) Las Vegas, Nevada	MOB	63%	71%	85%	85%	84%	837,000	2020-2027	Various	87%	2%-3%
Summerlin Hospital MOB I(5) Las Vegas, Nevada	MOB	78%	72%	65%	64%	62%	1,334,000	2020-2028	Various	98%	2%-3%
Summerlin Hospital MOB II(5) Las Vegas, Nevada	MOB	80%	79%	80%	78%	74%	1,570,000	2020-2026	Various	100%	2%-5%
Summerlin Hospital MOB III(5) Las Vegas, Nevada	MOB	86%	99%	100%	100%	100%	1,760,000	2020-2024	Various	70%	2%-3%
Rosenberg Children's Medical Plaza Phoenix, Arizona	MOB	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%	2,179,000	2020-2028	Various	100%	2%-3%
Centennial Hills MOB(5) Las Vegas, Nevada	MOB	77%	75%	75%	73%	73%	1,529,000	2020-2026	Various	76%	2%-3%
PeaceHealth Medical Clinic Bellingham, Washington	MOB	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	2,576,000	2021	20	100%	1%
Lake Pointe Medical Arts Building Rowlett, Texas	MOB	96%	95%	100%	100%	100%	1,093,000	2020-2029	Various	80%	3%
Chandler Corporate Center III Chandler, Arizona	MOB	92%	92%	92%	92%	—	1,264,000	2027	Various	100%	2%
Frederick Crestwood MOB Frederick, Maryland	MOB	100%	100%	100%	100%	—	1,696,000	2026-2030	Various	100%	3%-4%
Henderson Union Village MOB(5) Henderson, Nevada	MOB	38%	37%	24%	—	—	1,092,000	2020-2028	Various	94%	2%-3%
Northwest Texas Professional Office Tower Amarillo, Texas	MOB	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	976,000	2022-2023	Various	100%	2%-3%
Midcoast Hospital MOB Brunswick, Maine	MOB	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1,479,000	2021-2026	Various	100%	2%
Texoma Medical Plaza(5) Denison, Texas	MOB	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	1,376,000	2020-2028	Various	39%	3%

- (1) Average occupancy rate for the hospital facilities is based on the average number of available beds occupied during each of the five years ended December 31, 2019. Average available beds is the number of beds which are actually in service at any given time for immediate patient use with the necessary equipment and staff available for patient care. A hospital may have appropriate licenses for more beds than are in service for a number of reasons, including lack of demand, incomplete construction and anticipation of future needs. The average occupancy rate of a hospital is affected by a number of factors, including the number of physicians using the hospital, changes in the number of beds, the composition and size of the population of the community in which the hospital is located, general and local economic conditions, variations in local medical and surgical practices and the degree of outpatient use of the hospital services. Average occupancy rate for the multi-tenant medical office buildings is based on the occupied square footage of each building, including any applicable master leases.
- (2) In July, 2002, the operations of Inland Valley Regional Medical Center (“Inland Valley”) were merged with the operations of Rancho Springs Medical Center (“Rancho Springs”), an acute care hospital located in California and also operated by UHS, the real estate assets of which are not owned by us. Inland Valley, our lessee, was merged into Universal Health Services of Rancho Springs, Inc. The merged entity is now doing business as Southwest Healthcare System (“Southwest Healthcare”). As a result of merging the operations of the two facilities, the revenues of Southwest Healthcare include the revenues of both Inland Valley and Rancho Springs. Although we do not own the real estate assets of the Rancho Springs facility, Southwest Healthcare became the lessee on the lease relating to the real estate assets of the Inland Valley facility. Since the bonus rent calculation for the Inland Valley campus is based on net revenues and the financial results of the two facilities are no longer separable, the lease was amended during 2002 to exclude from the bonus rent calculation the estimated net revenues generated at the Rancho Springs campus (as calculated pursuant to a percentage based allocation determined at the time of the merger). No assurance can be given as to the effect, if any, the merger of Inland Valley and Rancho Springs had on the underlying value of Inland Valley. Base rental commitments and the guarantee by UHS under the original lease continue for the remainder of the lease term. The average occupancy rates shown for this facility for all years were based on the combined number of beds occupied at the Inland Valley and Rancho Springs campuses.
- (3) During the first quarter of 2001, UHS purchased the assets and operations of the 60-bed McAllen Heart Hospital located in McAllen, Texas. Upon acquisition by UHS, the Heart Hospital began operating under the same license as McAllen Medical Center (which has 370 available beds as of December 31, 2018). The net revenues of the combined operations included revenues generated by the Heart Hospital, the real property of which is not owned by us. Accordingly, the McAllen Medical Center lease was amended during 2001 to exclude from the bonus rent calculation, the estimated net revenues generated at the Heart Hospital (as calculated pursuant to a percentage based allocation determined at the time of the merger). During 2000, UHS purchased the South Texas Behavioral Health Center, a behavioral health care facility located in McAllen, Texas. In 2006, a newly constructed, 134-bed replacement facility for the South Texas Behavioral Health Center was completed and opened. We do not own the real property of South Texas Behavioral Health Center. Upon UHS’s acquisition of the South Texas Behavioral Health Center in 2000, the facility’s license was merged into the operating license of McAllen Medical Center/McAllen Heart Hospital. There was no amendment to the McAllen Medical Center lease related to the operations of the South Texas Behavioral Health Center and its net revenues are distinct and excluded from the bonus rent calculation. In 2007, the operations of each of the above-mentioned facilities, as well as the operations of Edinburg Regional Medical Center/Children’s Hospital, a 235-bed facility located in Edinburg, Texas, were merged into one license operating as the South Texas Health System (“STHS”). The real property of Edinburg Regional Medical Center/Children’s Hospital is not owned by us and its net revenues are distinct and excluded from the bonus rent calculation. In 2015, the newly constructed South Texas ER at Weslaco and South Texas ER at Mission (Free-standing Emergency Departments (“FEDs”)) were completed and opened. These facilities also operate under the STHS license. The real property of these two FEDs was purchased by us and leased back to STHS. The average occupancy rates reflected above are based upon the combined occupancy and combined number of beds at McAllen Medical Center and McAllen Heart Hospital. No assurance can be given as to the effect, if any, the consolidation of the facilities into one operating license, as mentioned above, had on the underlying value of McAllen Medical Center. Base rental commitments and the guarantee by UHS under the original lease continue for the remainder of the lease terms.
- (4) In 2014, an 80-bed expansion was added to Wellington Regional Medical Center increasing the hospital’s total available beds from 153 to 233. Pursuant to terms of the Wellington Regional Medical Center lease, we are entitled to bonus rental on the net revenues generated from the 80-bed expansion. However, since we did not acquire the property associated with the additional 80-beds, the hospital’s base rental remained unchanged and the additional beds are not included in the number of available beds reflected above.
- (5) The real estate assets of this facility are owned by us (either directly or through an LLC in which we hold 100% of the ownership interest) and include tenants who are subsidiaries of UHS.
- (6) Minimum rent amounts contain impact of straight-line rent adjustments, if applicable.
- (7) See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements-Relationship with UHS and Related Party Transactions, regarding UHS’s purchase option, right of first refusal and change of control purchase option related to these properties. We believe the respective fair values for each of these hospitals exceeds the respective net book values as of December 31, 2019 amounting to: \$12.6 million for Southwest Healthcare System-Inland Valley Campus; \$17.2 million for McAllen Medical Center, and; \$11.6 million for Wellington Regional Medical Center.
- (8) The lease on this facility expired on May 31, 2019. After the expiration of the initial lease, the previous tenant entered into a short-term lease with us, at a substantially increased lease rate as compared to the original lease rate. The short term lease expired on September 30, 2019 and the property is currently vacant. We are marketing the property for lease to new tenants.
- (9) The lease on this facility expired on June 1, 2019 and the property is currently vacant. We are marketing the property for lease to new tenants.
- (10) During the second quarter of 2016, the tenant of this facility provided the required notice to us, exercising the 5-year renewal option on the facility, extending the lease term to December, 2021 at existing lease rates. The lessee of this facility has a purchase option which is exercisable, subject to certain terms and conditions, at the expiration of each lease term. If exercised, the purchase option stipulates that the purchase price be the fair market value of the facility, subject to a stipulated minimum price. We believe the fair market value of the facility exceeds the \$158,000 net book value as of December 31, 2019. The lessee also has a first refusal to purchase right which, if applicable and subject to certain terms and conditions, grants the lessee the option to purchase the property at the same terms and conditions as an accepted third-party offer.

Leasing Trends at Our Significant Medical Office Buildings

During 2019, we had a total of 62 new or renewed leases related to the medical office buildings indicated above, in which we have significant investments, some of which are accounted for by the equity method. These leases comprised approximately 24% of the aggregate rentable square feet of these properties (17% related to renewed leases and 7% related to new leases). Rental rates, tenant improvement costs and rental concessions vary from property to property based upon factors such as, but not limited to, the current occupancy and age of our buildings, local overall economic conditions, proximity to hospital campuses and the vacancy rates, rental rates and capacity of our competitors in the market. In connection with lease renewals executed during 2019, the weighted-average rental rates, as compared to rental rates on the expired leases, remained relatively unchanged during 2019. The weighted-average tenant improvement costs associated with these new or renewed leases was approximately \$15 per square foot during 2019. The weighted-average leasing commissions on the new and renewed leases commencing during 2019 was approximately 2% of base rental revenue over the term of the leases. The average aggregate value of the tenant concessions, generally consisting of rent abatements, provided in connection with new and renewed leases commencing during 2019 was approximately 0.4% of the future aggregate base rental revenue over the lease terms. Rent abatements were, or will be, recognized in our results of operations under the straight-line method over the lease term regardless of when payments are due.

Set forth is information detailing the rentable square feet (“RSF”) associated with each of our properties as of December 31, 2019 and the percentage of RSF on which leases expire during the next five years and thereafter. For the MOB’s that have scheduled lease expirations during 2020 of 10% or greater (of RSF), we have included information regarding estimated market rates relative to lease rates on the expiring leases.

	Total RSF	Available for Lease Jan. 1, 2020	Percentage of RSF with lease expirations					2025 and Later
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Hospital Investments:								
McAllen Medical Center	422,276	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Wellington Regional Medical Center	196,489	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Southwest Healthcare System—Inland Valley	164,377	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kindred Hospital Chicago Central	115,554	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Evansville, IN	77,440	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Corpus Christi, TX	69,700	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sub-total Hospitals	1,045,836	14%	0%	46%	0%	0%	0%	40%
Medical Office Buildings:								
Goldshadow—2010—2020 Goldring MOB’s (a.)	74,774	22%	16%	17%	9%	2%	17%	17%
Goldshadow—700 Shadow Lane MOB (b.)	42,060	30%	32%	19%	0%	6%	0%	13%
Texoma Medical Plaza (a.)	115,284	0%	56%	5%	15%	6%	12%	6%
St. Matthews Medical Plaza II	103,011	0%	0%	2%	18%	0%	18%	62%
Desert Springs Medical Plaza	103,002	43%	5%	4%	0%	15%	26%	7%
Peace Health Medical Clinic	98,886	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Centennial Hills Medical Office Building (a.)	96,573	16%	18%	12%	5%	17%	6%	26%
Summerlin Hospital Medical Office Building II (a.)	92,313	16%	16%	36%	11%	4%	10%	7%
Summerlin Hospital Medical Office Building I (a.)	89,636	17%	29%	16%	8%	3%	7%	20%
Chandler Corporate Center III	81,770	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%
3811 E. Bell (a.)	80,302	35%	11%	8%	0%	7%	10%	29%
Henderson Union Village MOB	79,599	46%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	48%
Summerlin Hospital Medical Office Building III (b.)	77,713	16%	10%	26%	11%	29%	8%	0%
Mid Coast Hospital MOB	74,629	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	96%
North West Texas Professional Office Tower	72,351	0%	0%	0%	64%	36%	0%	0%
Rosenberg Children’s Medical Plaza	66,231	0%	3%	0%	0%	51%	0%	46%
Frederick Crestwood MOB	62,297	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Palmdale Medical Plaza (c.)	59,405	44%	25%	12%	0%	9%	0%	10%
Sierra San Antonio Medical Plaza	59,160	27%	0%	12%	5%	33%	18%	5%
Spring Valley Medical Office Building (d.)	57,828	7%	18%	12%	21%	0%	13%	29%
Spring Valley Medical Office Building II (b.)	57,361	24%	10%	26%	15%	0%	10%	15%
Southern Crescent Center II	53,680	39%	4%	0%	39%	0%	0%	18%
Desert Valley Medical Center (d.)	53,625	0%	16%	15%	28%	37%	0%	4%
Tuscan Professional Building (a.)	53,231	0%	15%	24%	39%	4%	3%	15%
Lake Pointe Medical Arts Building (a.)	50,974	4%	16%	33%	22%	0%	7%	18%
Forney Medical Plaza	50,947	19%	0%	36%	5%	19%	0%	21%
Vista Medical Terrace (a.)	50,921	52%	16%	0%	16%	9%	0%	7%
2704 N. Tenaya Way	44,894	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Southern Crescent Center I	41,897	74%	5%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%
Auburn Medical Office Building	41,311	10%	0%	0%	70%	10%	0%	10%
BRB Medical Office Building (e.)	40,733	11%	79%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%

	Total RSF	Available for Lease Jan. 1, 2020	Percentage of RSF with lease expirations					2025 and Later
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Cypresswood Professional Center—8101	10,200	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cypresswood Professional Center—8111	29,882	46%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	44%
Danbury Medical Plaza (f.)	36,141	41%	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
The Sparks Medical Building	35,127	0%	4%	13%	23%	30%	0%	30%
Phoenix Children's East Valley Care Center	30,960	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Forney Medical Plaza II	30,507	39%	0%	0%	0%	19%	17%	25%
Madison Station MOB	30,096	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Apache Junction Medical Plaza	26,901	0%	0%	34%	36%	0%	0%	30%
Santa Fe Professional Plaza	24,896	4%	3%	31%	23%	32%	0%	7%
Professional Bldg at King's Crossing—Bldg A	11,528	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Professional Bldg at King's Crossing—Bldg B	12,790	0%	0%	0%	11%	38%	33%	18%
Emory at Dunwoody Building	20,366	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Piedmont—Roswell Physicians Center	19,927	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Bellin Health Family Medical Center	18,216	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Piedmont—Vinings Physicians Center	16,790	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Ward Eagle Office Village	16,282	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Haas Medical Office Park	15,850	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Health Center at Hamburg	15,400	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Northwest Medical Center at Sugar Creek	13,696	0%	0%	0%	21%	17%	62%	0%
Family Doctor's MOB	12,050	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Beaumont Sleep Center	11,556	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
701 South Tonopah Building	10,747	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
The Children's Clinic at Springdale	9,761	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
5004 Pool Road MOB	4,400	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Preschool and Childcare Centers:								
Chesterbrook Academy—Audubon	8,300	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Chesterbrook Academy—Uwchlan	8,163	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Chesterbrook Academy—Newtown	8,100	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chesterbrook Academy—New Britain	7,998	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ambulatory Care Centers:								
Hanover Emergency Center	22,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
South Texas ER at Mission	13,578	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
South Texas ER at Weslaco	13,578	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Las Palmas Del Sol Emergency Center-West	9,395	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sub-total Other Investments	2,681,579	16%	12%	14%	12%	12%	7%	27%
Total	3,727,415	15%	8%	23%	9%	8%	5%	32%

- The estimated market rates related to the 2020 expiring RSF are greater than the lease rates on the expiring leases by an average of approximately 0% to 3%.
- The estimated market rates related to the 2020 expiring RSF are less than the lease rates on the expiring leases by an average of approximately 1% to 2%.
- The estimated market rates related to the 2020 expiring RSF are less than the lease rates on the expiring leases by an average of approximately 4%.
- The estimated market rates related to the 2020 expiring RSF are greater than the lease rates on the expiring leases by an average of approximately 5%.
- The estimated market rates related to the 2020 expiring RSF are greater than the lease rates on the expiring leases by an average of approximately 1%.
- The estimated market rates related to the 2020 expiring RSF are greater than the lease rates on the expiring leases by an average of approximately 3%.

On a combined basis, based upon the aggregate revenues and square footage for the hospital facilities owned as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the average effective annual rental per square foot was \$20.55 and \$18.28, respectively. On a combined basis, based upon the aggregate consolidated and unconsolidated revenues and the estimated average occupied square footage for our MOB, FEDs and childcare centers owned as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the average effective annual rental per square foot was \$30.27 and \$29.65, respectively, excluding an early lease termination fee and hurricane business interruption insurance recovery proceeds during 2018. On a combined basis, based upon the aggregate consolidated and unconsolidated revenues and estimated average occupied square footage for all of our properties owned as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the average effective annual rental per square foot was \$27.41 and \$25.99, respectively, excluding an early lease termination fee and hurricane business interruption insurance recovery proceeds during 2018. The estimated average occupied square footage for 2019 was calculated by averaging the unavailable rentable square footage on January 1, 2019 and January 1, 2020. The estimated average occupied square footage for 2018 was calculated by averaging the unavailable rentable square footage on January 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019.

During 2019, one of the UHS-related hospitals (McAllen Medical Center) generated revenues that comprised approximately 10% of our consolidated revenues. Additionally, none of the properties had book values greater than 10% of our consolidated assets as of December 31, 2019. Including 100% of the revenues generated at the properties owned by our unconsolidated LLCs, none of our unconsolidated LLCs had revenues greater than 10% of the combined consolidated and unconsolidated revenues during 2019. Including 100% of the book values of the properties owned by our unconsolidated LLCs, none of the properties had book values greater than 10% of the consolidated and unconsolidated assets.

The following table sets forth the average effective annual rental per square foot for 2019, based upon average occupied square feet for McAllen Medical Center:

<u>Property</u>	<u>2019 Average Occupied Square Feet</u>	<u>2019 Revenues</u>	<u>2019 Average Effective Rental Per Square Foot</u>
McAllen Medical Center	422,276	\$7,467,823	\$17.68

The following table sets forth lease expirations for each of the next ten years for our properties as of December 31, 2019.

	<u>Expiring Square Feet</u>	<u>Number of Tenants</u>	<u>Annual Rentals of Expiring Leases(1)</u>	<u>Percentage of Annual Rentals(2)</u>
Hospital properties				
2020	0	0	\$ 0	0%
2021	476,420	3	10,771,514	12%
2022	0	0	0	0%
2023	0	0	0	0%
2024	0	0	0	0%
2025	0	0	0	0%
2026	422,276	1	7,467,823	9%
2027	0	0	0	0%
2028	0	0	0	0%
2029	0	0	0	0%
Thereafter	0	0	0	0%
Subtotal-hospital facilities	<u>898,696</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>\$18,239,337</u>	<u>21%</u>
Other consolidated properties				
2020	240,576	81	\$ 7,765,914	9%
2021	357,638	69	10,390,456	12%
2022	280,664	64	8,523,076	10%
2023	300,829	57	8,548,656	10%
2024	141,253	29	4,179,363	5%
2025	159,947	22	4,712,228	5%
2026	125,499	19	3,615,496	4%
2027	159,210	12	4,812,299	6%
2028	29,375	6	965,482	1%
2029	22,529	4	663,594	1%
Thereafter	127,819	9	3,788,030	4%
Subtotal-other consolidated properties	<u>1,945,339</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>\$57,964,594</u>	<u>67%</u>

	Expiring Square Feet	Number of Tenants	Annual Rentals of Expiring Leases(1)	Percentage of Annual Rentals(2)
Other unconsolidated properties (MOBs)				
2020	65,053	9	\$ 2,183,139	3%
2021	10,191	5	319,898	0%
2022	36,233	10	1,141,497	1%
2023	12,641	4	550,917	1%
2024	36,708	7	1,270,206	1%
2025	47,571	6	1,406,729	2%
2026	81,353	10	2,347,795	3%
2027	12,331	4	577,633	1%
2028	9,318	2	289,347	0%
2029	0	0	—	0%
Thereafter	0	0	—	0%
Subtotal-other unconsolidated properties	<u>311,399</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>\$10,087,161</u>	<u>12%</u>
Total all properties at December 31, 2019	<u>3,155,434</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>\$86,291,092</u>	<u>100%</u>

- (1) The annual rentals of expiring leases reflected above were calculated based upon each property's 2019 average rental rate per occupied square foot applied to each property's scheduled lease expirations (on a square foot basis). These amounts include the data related to the unconsolidated LLCs/LPs in which we hold various non-controlling ownership interests at December 31, 2019 and also includes the bonus rentals earned on the UHS hospital facilities.
- (2) The percentages of annual rentals reflected above were calculated based upon the annual rentals of expiring leases (as reflected above) divided by the total annual rentals of expiring leases (as reflected above).

ITEM 3. *Legal Proceedings*

None

ITEM 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not applicable

PART II

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

Market Information

Our shares of beneficial interest are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol UHT.

Holder

As of January 31, 2020, there were approximately 307 shareholders of record of our shares of beneficial interest.

Dividends

It is our intention to declare quarterly dividends to the holders of our shares of beneficial interest so as to comply with applicable sections of the Internal Revenue Code governing REITs. Our revolving credit facility limits our ability to increase dividends in excess of 95% of cash available for distribution, as defined in our revolving credit agreement, unless additional distributions are required to be made so as to comply with applicable sections of the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations governing REITs.

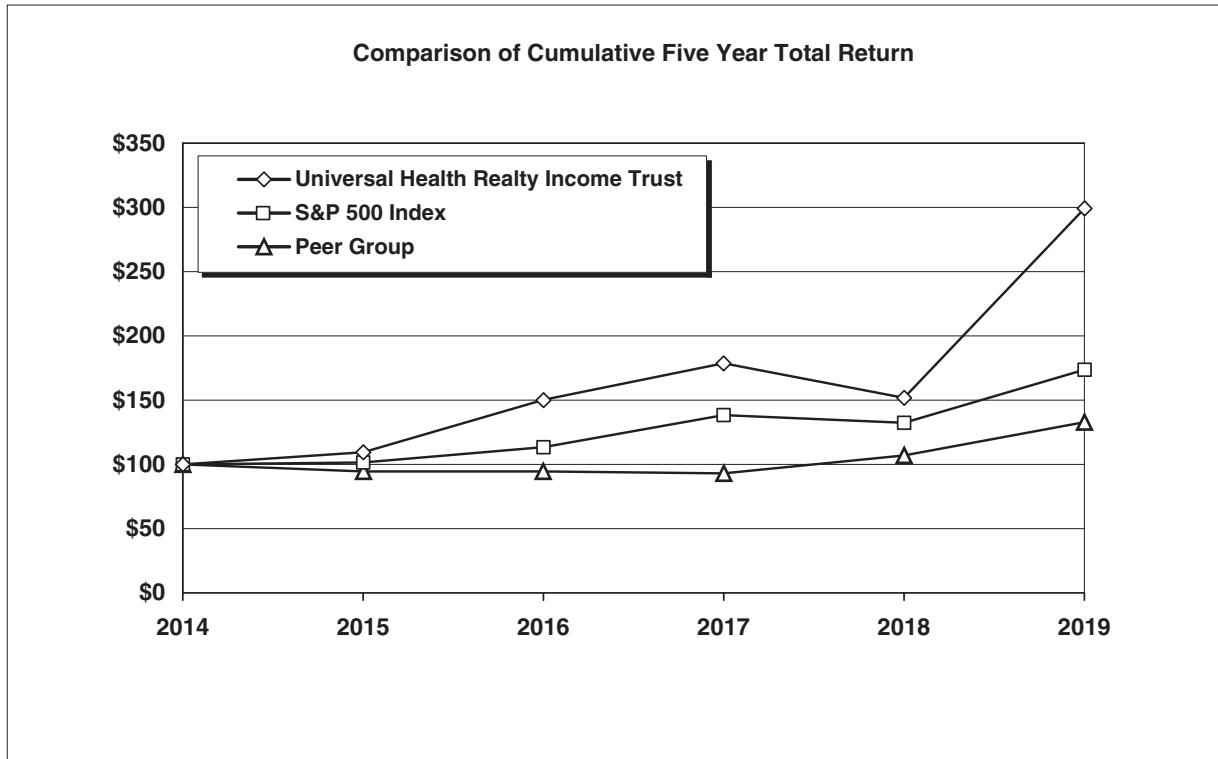
Equity Compensation

Refer to Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters, of this report for information regarding securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plan.

Stock Price Performance Graph

The following graph compares our performance with that of the S&P 500 and a group of peer companies, where performance has been weighted based on market capitalization. Companies in our peer group are as follows: Healthpeak Properties, Inc. (previously known as HCP, Inc.), Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc., Welltower, Inc. (previously known as Health Care REIT, Inc.), Healthcare Realty Trust, Inc., LTC Properties, Inc., and National Health Investors, Inc.

The total cumulative return on investment (change in the year-end stock price plus reinvested dividends) for each of the periods for us, the peer group and the S&P 500 composite is based on the stock price or composite index at the end of fiscal 2014.



Company Name / Index	Base Period Dec 14	INDEXED RETURNS Years Ending				
		Dec 15	Dec 16	Dec 17	Dec 18	Dec 19
Universal Health Realty Income Trust	\$100	\$109.52	\$150.23	\$178.51	\$151.93	\$299.21
S&P 500 Index	\$100	\$101.38	\$113.51	\$138.29	\$132.23	\$173.86
Peer Group	\$100	\$ 94.32	\$ 94.43	\$ 92.99	\$106.66	\$132.65

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table contains our selected financial data for, or at the end of, each of the five years ended December 31, 2019. You should read this table in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this Annual Report and Part II, Item 7, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	(000s, except per share amounts)				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Operating Results:					
Total revenues(1)	\$ 77,163	\$ 76,210	\$ 72,348	\$ 67,081	\$ 63,950
Net income(2)	\$ 18,964	\$ 24,196	\$ 45,619	\$ 17,215	\$ 23,691
Balance Sheet Data:					
Real estate investments, net of accumulated depreciation(1)	\$432,507	\$437,730	\$446,397	\$447,240	\$390,496
Investments in LLCs, net of liabilities(1)(3)	5,062	2,760	2,776	33,731	30,492
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization	14,553	17,407	20,559	23,815	19,757
Total assets(1)	488,789	483,756	490,008	524,750	458,503
Total indebtedness, including debt premium(1)(4)	273,694	261,281	256,409	315,717	252,306
Other Data:					
Funds from operations	\$ 44,024	\$ 45,034	\$ 42,228	\$ 41,559	\$ 38,349
Cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	42,652	42,928	46,005	40,733	38,178
Investing activities	(16,472)	(7,959)	39,461	(74,834)	(44,309)
Financing activities	(25,106)	(33,320)	(86,009)	34,137	6,164
Per Share Data:					
Basic earnings per share:					
Total basic earnings per share(2)	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.76	\$ 3.35	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.78
Diluted earnings per share:					
Total diluted earnings per share(2)	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.76	\$ 3.35	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.78
Diluted funds from operations per share:					
Total diluted funds from operations per share	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.28	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.09	\$ 2.88
Dividends per share	\$ 2.720	\$ 2.680	\$ 2.640	\$ 2.600	\$ 2.560
Other Information					
Weighted average number of shares outstanding—					
basic	13,732	13,722	13,625	13,464	13,293
Weighted average number of shares and share equivalents outstanding—diluted	13,752	13,722	13,625	13,468	13,301

(1) As discussed in Note 1 “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Investments in Limited Liability Companies”, our consolidated financial statements only include the accounts of our consolidated investments.

(2) Net income and earnings per share during 2019 includes \$2.0 million of net gains (net of related transaction costs) related to sales of real estate assets. Net income and earnings per share during 2018 includes (i) \$4.5 million of hurricane recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs; (ii) \$1.2 million of hurricane-related business interruption insurance recovery proceeds (approximately \$500,000 of which related to 2017), and; (iii) \$1.7 million of revenue related to a lease termination agreement. Net income and earnings per share during 2017 includes: (i) \$2.0 million of hurricane recovery proceeds received in excess of damaged property write-downs, and; (ii) a \$27.2 million net gain (net of related transaction costs) recorded in connection with the Arlington transaction, as discussed in Note 3 “New Construction, Acquisitions, Dispositions and Property Exchange Transaction”. Net income and earnings per share during 2015 includes: (i) an \$8.7 million gain recorded in connection with a property exchange transaction.

- (3) In September, 2019, as discussed in Note 3 “New Construction, Acquisitions, Dispositions and Property Exchange Transaction”, we entered into an agreement whereby we will own a 95% ownership interest in Grayson Properties II LP, which will develop, construct, own and operate the Texoma Medical Plaza II. During 2019, we invested \$2.0 million in this project. As also discussed in Note 3, in March, 2017, Arlington Medical Properties, LLC a formerly jointly-owned LLC in which we held an 85% non-controlling ownership interest, sold the real estate assets of St. Mary’s Professional Office Building which generated \$57.3 million of net cash proceeds to us. Investments in LLCs at December 31, 2015 and 2016 includes a member loan issued to St. Mary’s Professional Office Building, amounting to \$22.7 million and \$21.6 million, respectively, which was repaid to us in 2017 when the real estate assets were sold.
- (4) Excludes third-party debt that is non-recourse to us, incurred by unconsolidated LLCs in which we hold various non-controlling equity interests as follows: \$26.6 million as of December 31, 2019, \$27.3 million as of December 31, 2018, \$27.8 million as of December 31, 2017, \$28.4 million as of December 31, 2016 and \$28.9 million as of December 31, 2015. (See Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements).

Funds from operations (“FFO”) is a widely recognized measure of performance for Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”). We believe that FFO and FFO per diluted share, which are non-GAAP financial measures, are helpful to our investors as measures of our operating performance. We compute FFO in accordance with standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”), which may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs that do not compute FFO in accordance with the NAREIT definition, or that interpret the NAREIT definition differently than we interpret the definition. FFO adjusts for the effects of gains, such as gains on transactions and hurricane recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs during the periods presented. We adjusted for hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs during 2018 and 2017 since we believe that these gains are similar in nature and have the same characteristics as an adjustment for gains/losses resulting from the sale of depreciable property, which are required to be excluded from FFO under NAREIT’s definition. To the extent a REIT recognizes a gain or loss with respect to the sale of incidental assets, such as the sale of land peripheral to operating properties, the REIT has the option to exclude or include such gains and losses in the calculation of FFO. We have opted to exclude gains and losses from sales of incidental assets in our calculation of FFO. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered to be an alternative to net income determined in accordance with GAAP. In addition, FFO should not be used as: (i) an indication of our financial performance determined in accordance with GAAP; (ii) an alternative to cash flow from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP; (iii) a measure of our liquidity, or; (iv) an indicator of funds available for our cash needs, including our ability to make cash distributions to shareholders.

A reconciliation of our reported net income to FFO for each of the last five years is shown below:

	(000s)				
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Net income	\$18,964	\$24,196	\$ 45,619	\$17,215	\$23,691
Depreciation and amortization expense on real property/ intangibles:					
Consolidated investments	25,870	24,337	24,598	22,493	21,710
Unconsolidated affiliates	1,141	1,036	1,240	1,851	1,690
Less gains:					
Gain on property exchange	—	—	—	—	(8,742)
Gains on sales of real estate assets	(1,951)	—	—	—	—
Gain on Arlington transaction	—	—	(27,196)	—	—
Hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs	—	(4,535)	(2,033)	—	—
Funds From Operations	<u>\$44,024</u>	<u>\$45,034</u>	<u>\$ 42,228</u>	<u>\$41,559</u>	<u>\$38,349</u>
Weighted average number of shares and equivalents outstanding—Diluted	<u>13,752</u>	<u>13,722</u>	<u>13,625</u>	<u>13,468</u>	<u>13,301</u>
Funds From Operations per diluted share	<u>\$ 3.20</u>	<u>\$ 3.28</u>	<u>\$ 3.10</u>	<u>\$ 3.09</u>	<u>\$ 2.88</u>

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

Overview

We are a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) that commenced operations in 1986. We invest in healthcare and human service related facilities currently including acute care hospitals, behavioral health care hospitals, specialty hospitals, free-standing emergency departments, childcare centers and medical/office buildings. As of February 26, 2020, we have seventy-one real estate investments or commitments in twenty states consisting of:

- seven hospital facilities consisting of three acute care, one behavioral health care (currently under construction), one rehabilitation (currently vacant) and two sub-acute (one of which is currently vacant);
- four free-standing emergency departments (“FEDs”);
- fifty-six medical/office buildings, including five owned by unconsolidated LLCs/LPs, one of which is currently under construction, and;
- four preschool and childcare centers.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains “forward-looking statements” that reflect our current estimates, expectations and projections about our future results, performance, prospects and opportunities. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, information concerning our possible future results of operations, business and growth strategies, financing plans, expectations that regulatory developments or other matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition, our competitive position and the effects of competition, the projected growth of the industry in which we operate, and the benefits and synergies to be obtained from our completed and any future acquisitions, and statements of our goals and objectives, and other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. Words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “predicts,” “potential,” “continue,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “future,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates,” “appears,” “projects” and similar expressions, as well as statements in future tense, identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of the times at, or by which, such performance or results will be achieved. Forward-looking information is based on information available at the time and/or our good faith belief with respect to future events, and is subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements. Such factors include, among other things, the following:

- a substantial portion of our revenues are dependent upon one operator, Universal Health Services, Inc. (“UHS”), which comprised approximately 31%, 30% and 32% of our consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. We cannot assure you that subsidiaries of UHS will renew the leases on our three acute care hospitals (two of which are scheduled to expire in December, 2021 and one of which is scheduled to expire in December, 2026) and two FEDs at existing lease rates or fair market value lease rates. In addition, if subsidiaries of UHS exercise their options to purchase the respective leased hospital facilities and FEDs upon expiration of the lease terms, our future revenues and results of operations could decrease if we were unable to earn a favorable rate of return on the sale proceeds received, as compared to the rental revenue currently earned pursuant to these leases;
- in certain of our markets, the general real estate market has been unfavorably impacted by increased competition/capacity and decreases in occupancy and rental rates which may adversely impact our operating results and the underlying value of our properties;

- a number of legislative initiatives have recently been passed into law that may result in major changes in the health care delivery system on a national or state level to the operators of our facilities, including UHS. No assurances can be given that the implementation of these new laws will not have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition or results of operations of our operators;
- the potential indirect impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the “2017 Tax Act”), signed into law on December 22, 2017, which makes significant changes to corporate and individual tax rates and calculation of taxes, which could potentially impact our tenants and jurisdictions, both positively and negatively, in which we do business, as well as the overall investment thesis for REITs;
- a subsidiary of UHS is our Advisor and our officers are all employees of a wholly-owned subsidiary of UHS, which may create the potential for conflicts of interest;
- lost revenues resulting from the exercise of purchase options, lease expirations and renewals and other restructuring (see *Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Hospital Leases*, for additional disclosure related to lease expirations and subsequent vacancies that occurred during the second and third quarters of 2019 on two hospital facilities that, on a combined basis, comprised approximately 2% of our consolidated revenues during each of the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017);
- our ability to continue to obtain capital on acceptable terms, including borrowed funds, to fund future growth of our business;
- the outcome and effects of known and unknown litigation, government investigations, and liabilities and other claims asserted against us, UHS or the other operators of our facilities. UHS and its subsidiaries are subject to pending legal actions, purported shareholder class actions and shareholder derivative cases, governmental investigations and regulatory actions and the effects of adverse publicity relating to such matters. Since UHS comprised approximately 31% of our consolidated revenues during the year ended December 31, 2019, and since a subsidiary of UHS is our Advisor, you are encouraged to obtain and review the disclosures contained in the *Legal Proceedings* section of Universal Health Services, Inc.’s Forms 10-Q and 10-K, as publicly filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Those filings are the sole responsibility of UHS and are not incorporated by reference herein;
- failure of UHS or the other operators of our hospital facilities to comply with governmental regulations related to the Medicare and Medicaid licensing and certification requirements could have a material adverse impact on our future revenues and the underlying value of the property;
- the potential unfavorable impact on our business of deterioration in national, regional and local economic and business conditions, including a worsening of credit and/or capital market conditions, which may adversely affect our ability to obtain capital which may be required to fund the future growth of our business and refinance existing debt with near term maturities;
- a deterioration in general economic conditions which could result in increases in the number of people unemployed and/or insured and likely increase the number of individuals without health insurance; as a result, the operators of our facilities may experience decreases in patient volumes which could result in decreased occupancy rates at our medical office buildings;
- a worsening of the economic and employment conditions in the United States could materially affect the business of our operators, including UHS, which may unfavorably impact our future bonus rentals (on the UHS hospital facilities) and may potentially have a negative impact on the future lease renewal terms and the underlying value of the hospital properties;
- real estate market factors, including without limitation, the supply and demand of office space and market rental rates, changes in interest rates as well as an increase in the development of medical office condominiums in certain markets;

- the impact of property values and results of operations of severe weather conditions, including the effects of hurricanes;
- government regulations, including changes in the reimbursement levels under the Medicare and Medicaid programs;
- the issues facing the health care industry that affect the operators of our facilities, including UHS, such as: changes in, or the ability to comply with, existing laws and government regulations; unfavorable changes in the levels and terms of reimbursement by third party payors or government programs, including Medicare (including, but not limited to, the potential unfavorable impact of future reductions to Medicare reimbursements resulting from the Budget Control Act of 2011, as discussed below) and Medicaid (most states have reported significant budget deficits that have, in the past, resulted in the reduction of Medicaid funding to the operators of our facilities, including UHS); demographic changes; the ability to enter into managed care provider agreements on acceptable terms; an increase in uninsured and self-pay patients which unfavorably impacts the collectability of patient accounts; decreasing in-patient admission trends; technological and pharmaceutical improvements that may increase the cost of providing, or reduce the demand for, health care, and; the ability to attract and retain qualified medical personnel, including physicians;
- pending limits for most federal agencies and programs aimed at reducing budget deficits by \$917 billion between 2012 and 2021, according to a report released by the Congressional Budget Office. Among its other provisions, the law established a bipartisan Congressional committee, known as the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction (the “Joint Committee”), which was tasked with making recommendations aimed at reducing future federal budget deficits by an additional \$1.5 trillion over 10 years. The Joint Committee was unable to reach an agreement by the November 23, 2011 deadline and, as a result, across-the-board cuts to discretionary, national defense and Medicare spending were implemented on March 1, 2013 resulting in Medicare payment reductions of up to 2% per fiscal year with a uniform percentage reduction across all Medicare programs. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, enacted on November 2, 2015, continued the 2% reductions to Medicare reimbursement imposed under the 2011 Act. We cannot predict whether Congress will restructure the implemented Medicare payment reductions or what other federal budget deficit reduction initiatives may be proposed by Congress going forward. We also cannot predict the effect these enactments will have on the operators of our properties (including UHS), and thus, our business;
- an increasing number of legislative initiatives have been passed into law that may result in major changes in the health care delivery system on a national or state level. Legislation has already been enacted that has eliminated the penalty for failing to maintain health coverage that was part of the original Legislation. President Trump has already taken executive actions: (i) requiring all federal agencies with authorities and responsibilities under the Legislation to “exercise all authority and discretion available to them to waive, defer, grant exemptions from, or delay” parts of the Legislation that place “unwarranted economic and regulatory burdens” on states, individuals or health care providers; (ii) the issuance of a final rule in June, 2018 by the Department of Labor to enable the formation of association health plans that would be exempt from certain Legislation requirements such as the provision of essential health benefits; (iii) the issuance of a final rule in August, 2018 by the Department of Labor, Treasury, and Health and Human Services to expand the availability of short-term, limited duration health insurance, (iv) eliminating cost-sharing reduction payments to insurers that would otherwise offset deductibles and other out-of-pocket expenses for health plan enrollees at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level; (v) relaxing requirements for state innovation waivers that could reduce enrollment in the individual and small group markets and lead to additional enrollment in short-term, limited duration insurance and association health plans; (vi) the issuance of a final rule in June, 2019 by the Departments of Labor, Treasury, and Health and Human Services that would incentivize the use of health reimbursement arrangements by employers to permit employees to purchase health insurance in the individual market, and; (vii) directing the issuance of federal rulemaking by executive agencies to increase transparency of healthcare price and quality information.

The uncertainty resulting from these Executive Branch policies has led to reduced Exchange enrollment in 2018 and 2019 and is expected to further worsen the individual and small group market risk pools in future years. It is also anticipated that these and future policies may create additional cost and reimbursement pressures on hospitals, including ours. In addition, while attempts to repeal the entirety of the Affordable Care Act (“ACA”) have not been successful to date, a key provision of the ACA was repealed as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and on December 14, 2018, a federal U.S. District Court Judge in Texas ruled the entire ACA is unconstitutional. That ruling was stayed and has been appealed. On December 18, 2019, the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals voted 2-1 to strike down the ACA individual mandate as unconstitutional and sent the case back to the U.S. District Court in Texas to determine which ACA provisions should be stricken with the mandate. It is likely this matter will ultimately be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. We are unable to predict the final outcome of this matter which has caused greater uncertainty regarding the future status of the ACA. If all or any parts of the ACA are ultimately found to be unconstitutional, it could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the operators of our properties, and, thus, our business;

- there can be no assurance that if any of the announced or proposed changes described above are implemented there will not be negative financial impact on the operators of our hospitals, which material effects may include a potential decrease in the market for health care services or a decrease in the ability of the operators of our hospitals to receive reimbursement for health care services provided which could result in a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the operators of our properties, and, thus, our business;
- competition for properties include, but are not limited to, other REITs, private investors and firms, banks and other companies, including UHS. In addition, we may face competition from other REITs for our tenants;
- the operators of our facilities face competition from other health care providers, including physician owned facilities and other competing facilities, including certain facilities operated by UHS but the real property of which is not owned by us. Such competition is experienced in markets including, but not limited to, McAllen, Texas, the site of our McAllen Medical Center, a 370-bed acute care hospital, and Riverside County, California, the site of our Southwest Healthcare System-Inland Valley Campus, a 130-bed acute care hospital;
- changes in, or inadvertent violations of, tax laws and regulations and other factors than can affect REITs and our status as a REIT;
- should we be unable to comply with the strict income distribution requirements applicable to REITs, utilizing only cash generated by operating activities, we would be required to generate cash from other sources which could adversely affect our financial condition;
- our ownership interest in five LLCs/LPs in which we hold non-controlling equity interests. In addition, pursuant to the operating and/or partnership agreements of the four LLCs/LPs in which we continue to hold non-controlling ownership interests, the third-party member and the Trust, at any time, potentially subject to certain conditions, have the right to make an offer (“Offering Member”) to the other member(s) (“Non-Offering Member”) in which it either agrees to: (i) sell the entire ownership interest of the Offering Member to the Non-Offering Member (“Offer to Sell”) at a price as determined by the Offering Member (“Transfer Price”), or; (ii) purchase the entire ownership interest of the Non-Offering Member (“Offer to Purchase”) at the equivalent proportionate Transfer Price. The Non-Offering Member has 60 to 90 days to either: (i) purchase the entire ownership interest of the Offering Member at the Transfer Price, or; (ii) sell its entire ownership interest to the Offering Member at the equivalent proportionate Transfer Price. The closing of the transfer must occur within 60 to 90 days of the acceptance by the Non-Offering Member;
- fluctuations in the value of our common stock, and;
- other factors referenced herein or in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Given these uncertainties, risks and assumptions, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Our actual results and financial condition, including the operating results of our lessees and the facilities leased to subsidiaries of UHS, could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statements are made. We assume no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking information, except as may be required by law. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

We consider our critical accounting policies to be those that require us to make significant judgments and estimates when we prepare our financial statements, including the following:

Purchase Accounting for Acquisition of Investments in Real Estate: Purchase accounting is applied to the assets and liabilities related to all real estate investments acquired from third parties. In accordance with current accounting guidance, we account for our property acquisitions as acquisitions of assets, which requires the capitalization of acquisition costs to the underlying assets and prohibits the recognition of goodwill or bargain purchase gains. The fair value of the real estate acquired is allocated to the acquired tangible assets, consisting primarily of land, building and tenant improvements, and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above-market and below-market leases, and acquired ground leases, based in each case on their fair values. Loan premiums, in the case of above market rate assumed loans, or loan discounts, in the case of below market assumed loans, are recorded based on the fair value of any loans assumed in connection with acquiring the real estate.

The fair values of the tangible assets of an acquired property are determined based on comparable land sales for land and replacement costs adjusted for physical and market obsolescence for the improvements. The fair values of the tangible assets of an acquired property are also determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, and the “as-if-vacant” value is then allocated to land, building and tenant improvements based on management’s determination of the relative fair values of these assets. Management determines the as-if-vacant fair value of a property based on assumptions that a market participant would use, which is similar to methods used by independent appraisers. In addition, there is intangible value related to having tenants leasing space in the purchased property, which is referred to as in-place lease value. Such value results primarily from the buyer of a leased property avoiding the costs associated with leasing the property and also avoiding rent losses and unreimbursed operating expenses during the hypothetical lease-up period. Factors considered by management in performing these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, management includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up periods based on current market demand. Management also estimates costs to execute similar leases including leasing commissions, tenant improvements, legal and other related costs. The value of in-place leases are amortized to expense over the remaining initial terms of the respective leases.

In allocating the fair value of the identified intangible assets and liabilities of an acquired property, above-market and below-market in-place lease values are recorded based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) estimated fair market lease rates from the perspective of a

market participant for the corresponding in-place leases, measured, for above-market leases, over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease and, for below-market leases, over a period equal to the initial term plus any below market fixed rate renewal periods. The capitalized above-market lease values are amortized as a reduction of rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. The capitalized below-market lease values, also referred to as acquired lease obligations, are amortized as an increase to rental income over the initial terms of the respective leases.

Asset Impairment: We review each of our properties for indicators that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Examples of such indicators may include a significant decrease in the market price of the property, a change in the expected holding period for the property, a significant adverse change in how the property is being used or expected to be used based on the underwriting at the time of acquisition, an accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or development of the property, or a history of operating or cash flow losses of the property. When such impairment indicators exist, we review an estimate of the future undiscounted net cash flows (excluding interest charges) expected to result from the real estate investment's use and eventual disposition and compare that estimate to the carrying value of the property. We consider factors such as future operating income, trends and prospects, as well as the effects of leasing demand, competition and other factors. If our future undiscounted net cash flow evaluation indicates that we are unable to recover the carrying value of a real estate investment, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the property. The evaluation of anticipated cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results in future periods. Since cash flows on properties considered to be long-lived assets to be held and used are considered on an undiscounted basis to determine whether the carrying value of a property is recoverable, our strategy of holding properties over the long-term directly decreases the likelihood of their carrying values not being recoverable and therefore requiring the recording of an impairment loss. If our strategy changes or market conditions otherwise dictate an earlier sale date, an impairment loss may be recognized and such loss could be material. If we determine that the asset fails the recoverability test, the affected assets must be reduced to their fair value.

We generally estimate the fair value of rental properties utilizing a discounted cash flow analysis that includes projections of future revenues, expenses and capital improvement costs that a market participant would use based on the highest and best use of the asset, which is similar to the income approach that is commonly utilized by appraisers. In certain cases, we may supplement this analysis by obtaining outside broker opinions of value or third party appraisals.

In considering whether to classify a property as held for sale, we consider factors such as whether management has committed to a plan to sell the property, the property is available for immediate sale in its present condition for a price that is reasonable in relation to its current value, the sale of the property is probable, and actions required for management to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that any significant changes will be made to the plan. If all the criteria are met, we classify the property as held for sale. Upon being classified as held for sale, depreciation and amortization related to the property ceases and it is recorded at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. The assets and related liabilities of the property are classified separately on the consolidated balance sheets for the most recent reporting period. Only those assets held for sale that constitute a strategic shift or that will have a major effect on our operations are classified as discontinued operations.

An other than temporary impairment of an investment in an unconsolidated LLC is recognized when the carrying value of the investment is not considered recoverable based on evaluation of the severity and duration of the decline in value, including projected declines in cash flow. To the extent impairment has occurred, the excess carrying value of the asset over its estimated fair value is charged to income.

Federal Income Taxes: No provision has been made for federal income tax purposes since we qualify as a REIT under Sections 856 to 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and intend to continue to remain so

qualified. To qualify as a REIT, we must meet certain organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement to distribute at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income to shareholders. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal, state or local income tax on income that we distribute as dividends to our shareholders.

We are subject to a federal excise tax computed on a calendar year basis. The excise tax equals 4% of the amount by which 85% of our ordinary income plus 95% of any capital gain income for the calendar year exceeds cash distributions during the calendar year, as defined. No provision for excise tax has been reflected in the financial statements as no tax was due.

Earnings and profits, which determine the taxability of dividends to shareholders, will differ from net income reported for financial reporting purposes due to the differences for federal tax purposes in the cost basis of assets and in the estimated useful lives used to compute depreciation and the recording of provision for investment losses.

Results of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2019 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2018:

For the year ended December 31, 2019, net income was \$19.0 million as compared to \$24.2 million during 2018. The \$5.2 million decrease was primarily attributable to:

- \$4.5 million decrease resulting from the Hurricane Harvey related insurance recovery proceeds received in excess of property damage write-offs recorded during 2018;
- \$1.2 million decrease resulting from the Hurricane Harvey related business interruption insurance recovery proceeds received recorded during 2018, including approximately \$500,000 which related to 2017;
- \$1.7 million decrease resulting from the income recorded during 2018 in connection with a lease termination agreement entered into during the second quarter of 2018 related to a single tenant MOB located in Texas that terminated a lease that was scheduled to expire in July, 2020;
- \$2.0 million increase resulting from gains recorded during 2019 related to the sale of the Kings Crossing II MOB and the sale of a parcel of land;
- \$600,000 increase related to a short-term lease on a hospital facility located in Evansville, Indiana (lease term of June 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019), that was entered into at a substantially increased lease rate as compared to the original lease which expired on May 31, 2019 (the facility has been vacant since September 30, 2019);
- \$434,000 decrease resulting from the June 1, 2019 expiration of a lease on a hospital facility located in Corpus Christi, Texas (the facility has been vacant since June 1, 2019);
- \$563,000 increase in bonus rental revenue related to the UHS hospital facilities, and;
- \$581,000 of other combined net decreases, including an increase in interest expense due primarily to increases in our average outstanding borrowings, and average cost of borrowings, pursuant to our revolving credit agreement.

Total revenues increased \$1.0 million, or 1.3%, during 2019 as compared to 2018. The increase was due primarily to: (i) a \$563,000 increase in the bonus rental revenue generated on the UHS hospital facilities; (ii) a \$718,000 increase resulting from the increased rental rate in connection with a short-term lease covering the period of June 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019 on a hospital facility located in Evansville, Indiana, that was vacated on September 30, 2019 (see *Hospital Leases* below), and; (iii) a \$428,000 decrease resulting from the June 1, 2019 lease expiration and tenant vacancy at a hospital facility located in Corpus Christi, Texas, (see *Hospital Leases* below).

Included in our other operating expenses are expenses related to the consolidated medical office buildings and two vacant hospital facilities (as discussed herein), which totaled \$19.1 million and \$18.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Our operating expenses for 2019 include expenses associated with the lease expirations at two of our hospital facilities, which are currently vacant, of approximately \$370,000 in the aggregate for the year ended December 31, 2019. A large portion of the expenses associated with our consolidated medical office buildings is passed on directly to the tenants either directly as tenant reimbursements of common area maintenance expenses or included in base rental amounts. Tenant reimbursements for operating expenses are accrued as revenue in the same period the related expenses are incurred and are included as tenant reimbursement revenue in our consolidated statements of income.

During 2019, we had a total of 62 new or renewed leases related to the medical office buildings as indicated in *Item 2. Properties*, in which we have significant investments, some of which are accounted for by the equity method. These leases comprised approximately 24% of the aggregate rentable square feet of these properties (17% related to renewed leases and 7% related to new leases). During 2018, we had a total of 34 new or renewed leases related to the medical office buildings, in which we have significant investments, some of which are accounted for by the equity method. These leases comprised approximately 17% of the aggregate rentable square feet of these properties (14% related to renewed leases and 3% related to new leases).

Rental rates, tenant improvement costs and rental concessions vary from property to property based upon factors such as, but not limited to, the current occupancy and age of our buildings, local overall economic conditions, proximity to hospital campuses and the vacancy rates, rental rates and capacity of our competitors in the market. In connection with lease renewals executed during each year, the weighted-average rental rates, as compared to rental rates on the expired leases, remained relatively unchanged during 2019 and decreased 3% during 2018. The weighted-average tenant improvement costs associated with new or renewed leases was approximately \$15 and \$10 per square foot during 2019 and 2018, respectively. The weighted-average leasing commissions on the new and renewed leases commencing during each year was approximately 2% of base rental revenue over the term of the leases during 2019 and 4% of base rental revenue over the term of the leases during 2018. The average aggregate value of the tenant concessions, generally consisting of rent abatements, provided in connection with new and renewed leases commencing during each year was approximately 0.4% and 0.5% of the future aggregate base rental revenue over the lease terms during 2019 and 2018, respectively. Rent abatements were, or will be, recognized in our results of operations under the straight-line method over the lease term regardless of when payments are due.

Funds from operations (“FFO”) is a widely recognized measure of performance for Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”). We believe that FFO and FFO per diluted share, which are non-GAAP financial measures, are helpful to our investors as measures of our operating performance. We compute FFO in accordance with standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”), which may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs that do not compute FFO in accordance with the NAREIT definition, or that interpret the NAREIT definition differently than we interpret the definition. FFO adjusts for the effects of gains, such as gains on transactions and hurricane recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs during the periods presented. We adjusted for hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs for the twelve months of 2018 since we believe that this gain is similar in nature and has the same characteristics as an adjustment for gains/losses resulting from the sale of depreciable property, which are required to be excluded from FFO under NAREIT’s definition. To the extent a REIT recognizes a gain or loss with respect to the sale of incidental assets, such as the sale of land peripheral to operating properties, the REIT has the option to exclude or include such gains and losses in the calculation of FFO. We have opted to exclude gains and losses from sales of incidental assets in our calculation of FFO. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered to be an alternative to net income determined in accordance with GAAP. In addition, FFO should not be used as: (i) an indication of our financial performance determined in accordance with GAAP; (ii) an alternative to cash flow from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP; (iii) a measure of our liquidity, or; (iv) an indicator of funds available for our cash needs, including our ability to make cash distributions to shareholders.

Below is a reconciliation of our reported net income to FFO for 2019 and 2018 (in thousands):

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Net income	\$18,964	\$24,196
Depreciation and amortization expense on consolidated investments	25,870	24,337
Depreciation and amortization expense on unconsolidated affiliates	1,141	1,036
Hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs	—	(4,535)
Gains on sales of real estate assets	(1,951)	—
Funds From Operations	\$44,024	\$45,034
Weighted average number of shares outstanding—Diluted	13,752	13,722
Funds From Operations per diluted share	<u>\$ 3.20</u>	<u>\$ 3.28</u>

Our FFO decreased \$1.0 million, or \$.08 per diluted share, during 2019 as compared to 2018 due primarily to: (i) a decrease of approximately \$1.7 million, or \$.12 per diluted share, resulting from a lease termination agreement entered into during 2018 on a single-tenant medical office building located in Texas (this agreement terminated a lease that was scheduled to expire in July, 2020); (ii) a decrease of approximately \$500,000, or \$.04 per diluted share, resulting from business interruption insurance recovery proceeds recorded during 2018 that related to the period of August through December of 2017; (iii) an increase of approximately \$400,000, or \$.03 per diluted share, consisting of non-recurring repairs and remediation expenses incurred during 2018 at one of our medical office buildings; (iv) an increase of approximately \$563,000, or \$.04 per diluted share, resulting from an increase in bonus rent from UHS hospital facilities, and; (v) other combined net increase of approximately \$275,000, or \$.02 per diluted share.

Hurricane Harvey Impact

In late August, 2017, five of our medical office buildings located in the Houston, Texas area, incurred extensive water damage as a result of Hurricane Harvey. Until various times during the second quarter of 2018, these properties were temporarily closed and non-operational as we continued to reconstruct and restore them to operational condition. As of June 30, 2018, reconstruction on all of the occupied space in these properties had been completed and operations had resumed.

During the first quarter of 2018, pursuant to the terms of a global settlement with our commercial property insurance carrier, we received \$5.5 million of additional insurance recovery proceeds bringing the aggregate hurricane-related insurance recoveries to \$12.5 million. The aggregate insurance recovery proceeds, which are net of applicable deductibles, covered substantially all of the costs incurred related to the remediation, repair and reconstruction of each of these properties as well business interruption recoveries for the lost income related to each of these properties during the period they were non-operational.

Included in our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2018 are hurricane insurance recoveries of approximately \$4.5 million consisting of recovery proceeds in excess of the damaged property write-downs. Additionally, during 2018, we recorded approximately \$1.2 million of hurricane business interruption insurance recoveries in connection with the damage sustained from Hurricane Harvey. Included in this amount, which covered the period of late August, 2017 through the second quarter of 2018 (after satisfaction of the applicable deductibles), was approximately \$500,000 related to the period of August, 2017 through December, 2017.

Included in our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2017 are hurricane related expenses of approximately \$5.0 million consisting of \$3.6 million related to property damage and \$1.4 million related to remediation and demolition expenses. Also included in our financial results for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2017 are aggregate hurricane related insurance recoveries of approximately \$7.0 million, consisting of \$5.0 million related to recovery of hurricane related expenses and \$2.0 million related to recovery proceeds in excess of the damaged property write-downs.

Hospital Leases

Included in our portfolio are six hospital facilities, including two which are currently vacant since the leases were not renewed upon expiration of the lease terms on June 1st and September 30th of 2019. The revenues generated by these six hospital facilities comprised approximately 26%, 25% and 26% of our consolidated revenues in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The combined revenues generated from the leases on the three UHS hospital facilities, which have existing lease terms that are scheduled to expire in 2021 (two hospitals) or 2026 (one hospital), accounted for approximately 22%, 21% and 22% of our consolidated revenues in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The combined revenues generated from the leases on the two hospital facilities vacated during 2019 comprised approximately 2% of our consolidated revenues during each of 2019, 2018 and 2017.

The two hospital facilities which are currently vacant since the expiration of their leases during 2019 are located in Evansville, Indiana, and Corpus Christi, Texas. The former tenant in the Evansville, Indiana, hospital entered into a short-term lease with us, covering the period of June 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019, at a substantially increased lease rate as compared to the original lease rate. The lease revenue generated from this facility amounted to \$1.4 million during the first nine months of 2019 that it was under lease and occupied, as compared to \$714,000 for the year ended December 31, 2018. The hospital in Corpus Christi, Texas, which has been vacant since June 1, 2019, generated revenues of \$310,000 during 2019 as compared to \$738,000 during 2018.

Although we are in the process of marketing each property for lease to new tenants, should these properties remain vacant for an extended period of time, or should we experience decreased lease rates on future leases, as compared to prior/expired lease rates, or incur substantial renovation costs to make the properties suitable for other operators/tenants, our future results of operations could be materially unfavorably impacted.

Year ended December 31, 2018 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2017:

For the year ended December 31, 2018, net income was \$24.2 million as compared to \$45.6 million during 2017. The \$21.4 million decrease was primarily attributable to:

- a \$27.2 million decrease due to the gain recorded during the first quarter of 2017 in connection with our purchase of the minority interest in, and subsequent divestiture of, the St. Mary's Professional Office Building ("Arlington transaction");
- a \$2.5 million increase resulting from the increase in hurricane insurance recoveries in excess of property damage write-downs recorded during 2018 as compared to 2017;
- a \$1.7 million increase in connection with a lease termination agreement entered into during 2018;
- a \$1.2 million increase resulting from hurricane-related business interruption insurance recovery proceeds recorded during 2018 (approximately \$500,000 of which related to 2017);
- a \$645,000 decrease in equity in income of LLCs, due primarily to the March, 2017 divestiture of St. Mary's Professional Office Building;
- a decrease of approximately \$400,000 resulting from non-recurring repairs and remediation expenses incurred during 2018 at one of our medical office buildings, and;
- other combined net increases of approximately \$1.4 million due to the increased net income generated at various properties, including the properties acquired during 2018 and 2017.

Total revenues increased \$3.9 million, or 5.3%, during 2018 as compared to 2017 due primarily to the revenues generated at MOB's acquired during 2018 and 2017, as well as net increases at various other properties.

Included in our other operating expenses are expenses related to the consolidated medical office buildings, which totaled \$18.6 million and \$17.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The increase in operating expenses during 2018 as compared to 2017 is partially due to: (i) the newly constructed medical office building which opened in April, 2017, and; (ii) approximately \$400,000 of non-recurring repairs and remediation expenses incurred at one of our medical office buildings. A large portion of the expenses associated with our consolidated medical office buildings is passed on directly to the tenants either directly as tenant reimbursements of common area maintenance expenses or included in base rental amounts. Tenant reimbursements for operating expenses are accrued as revenue in the same period the related expenses are incurred and are included as tenant reimbursement revenue in our consolidated statements of income.

During 2018, we had a total of 34 new or renewed leases related to the medical office buildings as indicated in *Item 2. Properties*, in which we have significant investments, some of which are accounted for by the equity method. These leases comprised approximately 17% of the aggregate rentable square feet of these properties (14% related to renewed leases and 3% related to new leases). During 2017, we had a total of 38 new or renewed leases related to the medical office buildings, in which we have significant investments, some of which are accounted for by the equity method. These leases comprised approximately 10% of the aggregate rentable square feet of these properties (7% related to renewed leases and 3% related to new leases).

Rental rates, tenant improvement costs and rental concessions vary from property to property based upon factors such as, but not limited to, the current occupancy and age of our buildings, local overall economic conditions, proximity to hospital campuses and the vacancy rates, rental rates and capacity of our competitors in the market. The weighted-average tenant improvement costs associated with new or renewed leases was approximately \$10 per square foot during each of 2018 and 2017. The weighted-average leasing commissions on the new and renewed leases commencing during each year was approximately 4% of base rental revenue over the term of the leases during 2018 and 2% of base rental revenue over the term of the leases during 2017. The average aggregate value of the tenant concessions, generally consisting of rent abatements, provided in connection with new and renewed leases commencing during each year was approximately 0.5% of the future aggregate base rental revenue over the lease terms during 2018 and approximately 2% of the future aggregate base rental revenue over the lease terms during 2017. Rent abatements were, or will be, recognized in our results of operations under the straight-line method over the lease term regardless of when payments are due. In connection with lease renewals executed during each year, the weighted-average rental rates, as compared to rental rates on the expired leases, decreased by approximately 3% during each of 2018 and 2017.

Below is a reconciliation of our reported net income to FFO for 2018 and 2017 (in thousands):

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Net income	\$24,196	\$ 45,619
Depreciation and amortization expense on consolidated investments	24,337	24,598
Depreciation and amortization expense on unconsolidated affiliates	1,036	1,240
Hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs	(4,535)	(2,033)
Gain on Arlington transaction	—	(27,196)
Funds From Operations	<u>\$45,034</u>	<u>\$ 42,228</u>
Weighted average number of shares and equivalents outstanding—Diluted	<u>13,722</u>	<u>13,625</u>
Funds From Operations per diluted share	<u>\$ 3.28</u>	<u>\$ 3.10</u>

Our FFO increased \$2.8 million, or \$.18 per diluted share, during 2018 as compared to 2017 due primarily to: (i) an increase of approximately \$1.7 million, or \$.12 per diluted share, resulting from a lease termination agreement entered into during 2018 on a single-tenant medical office building located in Texas (this agreement terminated a lease that was scheduled to expire in July, 2020); (ii) an increase of approximately \$500,000, or \$.04 per diluted share, resulting from business interruption insurance recovery proceeds recorded during 2018 that related to the period of August through December of 2018; (iii) a decrease of approximately \$400,000, or \$.03 per diluted share, consisting of non-recurring repairs and remediation expenses incurred during 2018 at one of our medical office buildings, and; (iv) other combined net increase of approximately \$1.0 million due to the increased net income generated at various properties, including the properties acquired during 2018 and 2017.

Effects of Inflation

Inflation has not had a material impact on our results of operations over the last three years. However, since the healthcare industry is very labor intensive and salaries and benefits are subject to inflationary pressures, as are supply and other costs, we and the operators of our hospital facilities cannot predict the impact that future economic conditions may have on our/their ability to contain future expense increases. Depending on general economic and labor market conditions, the operators of our hospital facilities may experience unfavorable labor market conditions, including a shortage of nurses which may cause an increase in salaries, wages and benefits expense in excess of the inflation rate. Their ability to pass on increased costs associated with providing healthcare to Medicare and Medicaid patients is limited due to various federal, state and local laws which have been enacted that, in certain cases, limit their ability to increase prices. Therefore, there can be no assurance that these factors will not have a material adverse effect on the future results of operations of the operators of our facilities which may affect their ability to make lease payments to us.

Most of our leases contain provisions designed to mitigate the adverse impact of inflation. Our hospital leases require all building operating expenses, including maintenance, real estate taxes and other costs, to be paid by the lessee. In addition, certain of the hospital leases contain bonus rental provisions, which require the lessee to pay additional rent to us based on increases in the revenues of the facility over a base year amount. In addition, most of our MOB leases require the tenant to pay an allocable share of operating expenses, including common area maintenance costs, insurance and real estate taxes. These provisions may reduce our exposure to increases in operating costs resulting from inflation. To the extent that some leases do not contain such provisions, our future operating results may be adversely impacted by the effects of inflation.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Year ended December 31, 2019 as compared to December 31, 2018:

Net cash provided by operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$42.7 million during 2019 as compared to \$42.9 million during 2018. The \$275,000 decrease was attributable to:

- an unfavorable change of approximately \$1.6 million due to a decrease in net income plus/minus the adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities (depreciation and amortization, amortization of debt premium, stock-based compensation, hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs and gains on sales of real estate assets), as discussed above. This decrease was due primarily to \$1.7 million of income recorded during 2018 in connection a lease termination agreement on a single-tenant MOB located in Texas, that terminated a lease that was scheduled to expire in July, 2020;
- an unfavorable change of \$1.8 million in tenant reserves, deposits and deferred and prepaid rents, primarily resulting from cash received in 2018 from various tenants as reimbursement for their share of the cost of certain tenant improvements;
- a favorable change of \$711,000 in lease and other receivables;
- a favorable change of \$299,000 in leasing costs paid;
- a favorable change of \$1.3 million in accrued expenses and other liabilities due to timing of disbursements, and;
- other combined net favorable changes of \$796,000.

Net cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$16.5 million during 2019 as compared to \$8.0 million during 2018.

2019:

During 2019, \$16.5 million of net cash was used in investing activities as follows:

- spent \$2.1 million to fund equity investments in unconsolidated LLCs/LPs, including \$1.6 million related to the construction costs for the Texoma Medical Plaza II located in Denison, Texas, that is currently being constructed;
- spent approximately \$12.3 million for capital additions to real estate investments including \$5.9 million related to a new 108-bed behavioral health care hospital located in Clive, Iowa, that is under construction, as well as tenant improvements at various MOBs;
- spent approximately \$5.1 million to acquire the Bellin Health Family Medicine Center, as discussed in *Note 3* to the consolidated financial statements – *New Construction, Acquisitions, Dispositions and Property Exchange Transaction*;
- received \$318,000 of cash distributions in excess of income received from our unconsolidated LLCs (\$2.1 million of cash distributions received less \$1.8 million of equity in income of unconsolidated LLCs), and;
- received approximately \$2.8 million of combined cash proceeds from the sales of real estate assets consisting of an MOB located in Kingwood, Texas, and a parcel of land.

2018:

During 2018, \$8.0 million of net cash was used in investing activities as follows:

- spent \$820,000 to fund equity investments in various unconsolidated LLCs;
- spent approximately \$8.3 million for additions to real estate investments, consisting primarily of hurricane related repairs at certain MOBs and tenant improvements at various MOBs;
- spent approximately \$4.1 million to acquire the Beaumont Medical Sleep Center Building, as discussed in *Note 3* to the consolidated financial statements – *New Construction, Acquisitions, Dispositions and Property Exchange Transaction*;
- spent \$192,000 for hurricane related remediation expenses;
- received \$834,000 of cash distributions in excess of income received from our unconsolidated LLCs (\$2.6 million of cash distributions received less \$1.8 million of equity in income of unconsolidated LLCs), and;
- received approximately \$4.5 million of hurricane insurance proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs.

Net cash used in financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$25.1 million during 2019, as compared to \$33.3 million during 2018.

2019:

The \$25.1 million of cash used in financing activities during 2019 consisted of:

- received \$16.6 million of additional net borrowings on our revolving line of credit;
- received \$211,000 of net cash from the issuance of shares of beneficial interest;
- paid \$221,000 to repurchase shares of our common stock in connection with income tax withholding obligations related to stock-based compensation;
- paid \$37.4 million of dividends;
- paid \$4.2 million on mortgage notes payable that are non-recourse to us, including the repayment of \$2.5 million related to a previously outstanding mortgage note payable on one property that was funded utilizing borrowings under our revolving credit agreement, and;
- paid \$35,000 of financing costs

2018:

The \$33.3 million of cash used in financing activities during 2018 consisted of:

- received \$15.4 million of additional net borrowings on our revolving line of credit;
- received \$13.0 million of proceeds related to a new mortgage note payable refinancing that are non-recourse to us (these proceeds were utilized to repay outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility);
- received \$229,000 of net cash from the issuance of shares of beneficial interest;
- paid \$36.8 million of dividends;
- repaid \$23.4 million on mortgage notes payable that are non-recourse to us (one of which was subsequently refinanced with a new \$13.0 million mortgage), and;
- paid \$1.7 million of financing costs related to the revolving credit agreement and a new mortgage note payable that is non-recourse to us.

Year ended December 31, 2018 as compared to December 31, 2017:**Net cash provided by operating activities**

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$42.9 million during 2018 as compared to \$46.0 million during 2017. The \$3.1 million decrease was attributable to:

- a favorable change of approximately \$3.1 million due to an increase in net income plus/minus the adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities (depreciation and amortization, amortization of debt premium, stock-based compensation, hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs, hurricane related expenses and recoveries and gain on Arlington transaction). This increase included \$1.7 million of income recording during 2018 in connection a lease termination agreement on a single-tenant MOB located in Texas, that terminated a lease that was scheduled to expire in July, 2020;
- an unfavorable change of \$3.8 million in tenant reserves, deposits and deferred and prepaid rents, consisting primarily of \$4.6 million received in 2017 from a tenant as reimbursement for their share of the cost of certain tenant improvements;
- a favorable change of \$384,000 in lease receivable;
- an unfavorable change of \$614,000 in leasing costs paid;

- an unfavorable change of \$1.3 million in accrued expenses and other liabilities due to timing of disbursements, and;
- other combined net unfavorable changes of approximately \$900,000

Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$8.0 million during 2018 as compared to \$39.5 million of net cash provided by investing activities during 2017. The factors contributing to the \$8.0 million of net cash used in investing activities during 2018 are detailed above.

2017:

The \$39.5 million of net cash was provided by investing activities during 2017 consisted of:

- spent \$532,000 to fund equity investments in various unconsolidated LLCs;
- spent approximately \$15.3 million in additions to real estate investments, including construction costs for the Henderson Medical Plaza MOB (this property opened in April, 2017), as well as tenant improvements at various MOBs;
- received \$7.0 million of aggregate hurricane related insurance recoveries;
- spent approximately \$1.4 million to fund hurricane related remediation payments;
- spent approximately \$9.0 million in connection with the July and September, 2017 acquisitions of the Health Center of Hamburg and the Las Palmas FED, respectively, as discussed in *Note 3* to the consolidated financial statements – *New Construction, Acquisitions, Dispositions and Property Exchange Transaction*;
- spent approximately \$7.9 million to acquire the minority interest in a majority-owned LLC (Arlington Medical Properties, LLC);
- received \$65.2 million of net cash proceeds (net of closing costs) generated in connection with the divestiture of St. Mary’s Professional Office Building, as discussed in *Note 3* to the consolidated financial statements – *New Construction, Acquisitions, Dispositions and Property Exchange Transaction*;
- received \$216,000 of installment repayments in connection with a member loan advanced to an LLC, and;
- received \$1.2 million of cash distributions in excess of income received from our unconsolidated LLCs (\$3.6 million of cash distributions received less \$2.4 million of equity in income of unconsolidated LLCs).

Net cash used in financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$33.3 million during 2018, as compared to \$86.0 million during 2017. The factors contributing to the \$33.3 million of net cash used in financing activities during 2018 are detailed above.

2017:

The \$86.0 million of cash used in financing activities during 2017 consisted of:

- received \$22.6 million of proceeds from two new mortgage notes payable that are non-recourse to us;

- received \$9.4 million of net cash from the issuance of shares of beneficial interest, including \$9.1 million of net cash received in connection with our at-the-market equity issuance program, as discussed below;
- paid \$36.1 million of dividends;
- repaid \$20.5 million of net borrowings on our revolving credit agreement;
- repaid \$61.0 million on mortgage notes payable that are non-recourse to us, including the repayment of an aggregate of \$58.5 million of previously outstanding mortgage notes payable on six properties that were funded utilizing borrowings under our revolving credit agreement (two of which were subsequently refinanced with new mortgages aggregating to \$22.6 million), and;
- paid \$446,000 of financing costs related to the revolving credit agreement and new mortgage notes payable that are non-recourse to us.

Pursuant to the terms of our previously outstanding at-the-market equity issuance program, during the twelve months ended December 31, 2017, there were 127,499 shares issued at an average price of \$74.71 per share which generated approximately \$9.1 million of net cash proceeds (net of approximately \$400,000, consisting of compensation of \$238,000 to Merrill Lynch, as well as \$162,000 of other various fees and expenses).

Additional cash flow and dividends paid information for 2019, 2018 and 2017:

As indicated on our consolidated statements of cash flows, we generated net cash provided by operating activities of \$42.7 million during 2019, \$42.9 million during 2018 and \$46.0 million during 2017. As also indicated on our statements of cash flows, non-cash expenses including depreciation and amortization expense, amortization of debt premium, stock-based compensation expense, hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs, hurricane related expenses and recoveries and gains on transactions (as applicable), are the primary differences between our net income and net cash provided by operating activities for each year. In addition, as reflected in the cash flows from investing activities section, we received \$318,000 during 2019, \$834,000 during 2018 and \$1.2 million during 2017, of cash distributions in excess of income from various unconsolidated LLCs which represents our share of the net cash flow distributions from these entities. These cash distributions in excess of income represent operating cash flows net of capital expenditures and debt repayments made by the LLCs.

We therefore generated \$43.0 million during 2019, \$43.8 million during 2018 and \$47.2 million during 2017, related to the operating activities of our properties recorded on a consolidated and an unconsolidated basis. We paid dividends of \$37.4 million during 2019, \$36.8 million during 2018 and \$36.1 million during 2017. During 2019, the \$43.0 million of cash generated from the operating activities of our properties was \$5.6 million greater than the \$37.4 million of dividends paid. During 2018, the \$43.8 million of cash generated from the operating activities of our properties was \$7.0 million greater than the \$36.8 million of dividends paid. During 2017, the \$47.2 million of cash generated related to the operating activities of our properties was approximately \$11.1 million greater than that \$36.1 million of dividends paid.

As indicated in the cash flows from investing activities and cash flows from financing activities sections of the statements of cash flows, there were various other sources and uses of cash during each of the last three years. From time to time, various other sources and uses of cash may include items such as investments and advances made to/from LLCs, additions to real estate investments, acquisitions/divestiture of properties, net borrowings/repayments of debt, and proceeds generated from the issuance of equity. Therefore, in any given period, the funding source for our dividend payments is not wholly dependent on the operating cash flow generated by our properties. Rather, our dividends as well as our capital reinvestments into our existing properties, acquisitions of real property and other investments are funded based upon the aggregate net cash inflows or outflows from all sources and uses of cash from the properties we own either in whole or through LLCs, as outlined above.

In determining and monitoring our dividend level on a quarterly basis, our management and Board of Trustees consider many factors in determining the amount of dividends to be paid each period. These considerations primarily include: (i) the minimum required amount of dividends to be paid in order to maintain our REIT status; (ii) the current and projected operating results of our properties, including those owned in LLCs, and; (iii) our future capital commitments and debt repayments, including those of our LLCs. Based upon the information discussed above, as well as consideration of projections and forecasts of our future operating cash flows, management and the Board of Trustees have determined that our operating cash flows have been sufficient to fund our dividend payments. Future dividend levels will be determined based upon the factors outlined above with consideration given to our projected future results of operations.

We expect to finance all capital expenditures and acquisitions and pay dividends utilizing internally generated and additional funds. Additional funds may be obtained through: (i) borrowings under our existing \$300 million revolving credit agreement (which had \$87.0 million of available borrowing capacity, net of outstanding borrowings as of December 31, 2019); (ii) borrowings under or refinancing of existing third-party debt pursuant to mortgage loan agreements entered into by our consolidated and unconsolidated LLCs/LPs; (iii) the issuance of equity, and/or; (iv) the issuance of other long-term debt.

We believe that our operating cash flows, cash and cash equivalents, available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit agreement and access to the capital markets provide us with sufficient capital resources to fund our operating, investing and financing requirements for the next twelve months, including providing sufficient capital to allow us to make distributions necessary to enable us to continue to qualify as a REIT under Sections 856 to 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. In the event we need to access the capital markets or other sources of financing, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain financing on acceptable terms or within an acceptable time. Our inability to obtain financing on terms acceptable to us could have a material unfavorable impact on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Credit facilities and mortgage debt

Management routinely monitors and analyzes the Trust's capital structure in an effort to maintain the targeted balance among capital resources including the level of borrowings pursuant to our \$300 million revolving credit agreement, the level of borrowings pursuant to non-recourse mortgage debt secured by the real property of our properties and our level of equity including consideration of additional equity issuances. This ongoing analysis considers factors such as the current debt market and interest rate environment, the current/projected occupancy and financial performance of our properties, the current loan-to-value ratio of our properties, the Trust's current stock price, the capital resources required for anticipated acquisitions and the expected capital to be generated by anticipated divestitures. This analysis, together with consideration of the Trust's current balance of revolving credit agreement borrowings, non-recourse mortgage borrowings and equity, assists management in deciding which capital resource to utilize when events such as refinancing of specific debt components occur or additional funds are required to finance the Trust's growth.

On March 27, 2018, we entered into a revolving credit agreement ("Credit Agreement") which, among other things, increased our borrowing capacity by \$50 million to \$300 million and extended the maturity date from our previously existing facility. The replacement Credit Agreement, which is scheduled to mature in March, 2022, includes a \$40 million sublimit for letters of credit and a \$30 million sub limit for swingline/short-term loans. The Credit Agreement also provides for options to extend the maturity date for two additional six month periods. Additionally, the Credit Agreement includes an option to increase the total facility borrowing capacity up to an additional \$50 million, subject to lender agreement. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by certain subsidiaries of the Trust. In addition, borrowings under the Credit Agreement are secured by first priority security interests in and liens on all equity interests in certain of the Trust's wholly-owned subsidiaries. Borrowings made pursuant to the Credit Agreement will bear interest, at our option, at one, two, three, or six month LIBOR plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.10% to 1.35% or at the Base Rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.10% to 0.35%. The Credit Agreement defines "Base Rate" as the greater of: (a) the

administrative agent's prime rate; (b) the federal funds effective rate plus 1/2 of 1%, and; (c) one month LIBOR plus 1%. A facility fee of 0.15% to 0.35% will be charged on the total commitment of the Credit Agreement. The margins over LIBOR, Base Rate and the facility fee are based upon our total leverage ratio. At December 31, 2019, the applicable margin over the LIBOR rate was 1.2%, the margin over the Base Rate was 0.2%, and the facility fee was 0.20%.

At December 31, 2019, we had \$213.0 million of outstanding borrowings under our Credit Agreement and \$87.0 million of available borrowing capacity. The carrying amount and fair value of borrowings outstanding pursuant to the Credit Agreement was \$213.0 million at December 31, 2019. There are no compensating balance requirements. The average amount outstanding under our Credit Agreement during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and, 2017 was \$198.3 million, \$191.4 million and \$182.4 million, respectively, with corresponding effective interest rates of 3.7%, 3.5% and 2.8%, respectively, including commitment fees.

The Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including limitations on certain indebtedness, liens, acquisitions and other investments, fundamental changes, asset dispositions and dividends and other distributions. The Credit Agreement also contains restrictive covenants regarding the Trust's ratio of total debt to total assets, the fixed charge coverage ratio, the ratio of total secured debt to total asset value, the ratio of total unsecured debt to total unencumbered asset value, and minimum tangible net worth, as well as customary events of default, the occurrence of which may trigger an acceleration of amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement. We are in compliance with all of the covenants at December 31, 2019 and 2018. We also believe that we would remain in compliance if the full amount of our commitment was borrowed.

The following table includes a summary of the required compliance ratios at December 31, 2019 and 2018, giving effect to the covenants contained in the Credit Agreements in effect on the respective dates (dollar amounts in thousands):

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Covenant	UHT	Covenant	UHT
Tangible net worth	\$125,000	\$167,181	\$125,000	\$181,203
Total leverage	< 60%	42.3%	< 60%	41.3%
Secured leverage	< 30%	9.1%	< 30%	9.8%
Unencumbered leverage	< 60%	38.5%	< 60%	37.6%
Fixed charge coverage	> 1.50x	4.0x	> 1.50x	4.3x

As indicated on the following table, we have various mortgages, all of which are non-recourse to us and are not cross-collateralized, included on our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 (amounts in thousands):

Facility Name	As of 12/31/2019		As of
	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	12/31/2018
			Outstanding Balance
			(in thousands)(a.)
Corpus Christi, TX, fixed rate mortgage loan (b.) . . .	6.50%	July, 2019	\$ —
700 Shadow Lane and Goldring MOBs fixed rate mortgage loan	4.54%	June, 2022	5,654
BRB Medical Office Building fixed rate mortgage loan	4.27%	December, 2022	5,721
Desert Valley Medical Center fixed rate mortgage loan	3.62%	January, 2023	4,661
2704 North Tenaya Way fixed rate mortgage loan . .	4.95%	November, 2023	6,727
Summerlin Hospital Medical Office Building III fixed rate mortgage loan	4.03%	April, 2024	13,196
Tuscan Professional Building fixed rate mortgage loan	5.56%	June, 2025	3,492
Phoenix Children’s East Valley Care Center fixed rate mortgage loan	3.95%	January, 2030	8,961
Rosenberg Children’s Medical Plaza fixed rate mortgage loan	4.42%	September, 2033	12,732
Total, excluding net debt premium and net financing fees			61,144
Less net financing fees			(594)
Plus net debt premium			194
Total mortgage notes payable, non-recourse to us, net			<u>\$60,744</u>
			<u>\$64,881</u>

- (a.) All mortgage loans require monthly principal payments through maturity and either fully amortize or include a balloon principal payment upon maturity.
- (b.) On April 2, 2019, the \$2.5 million fixed rate mortgage loan on Corpus Christi, TX, was fully repaid utilizing borrowings under our Credit Agreement.

The mortgages are secured by the real property of the buildings as well as property leases and rents. The mortgages outstanding as of December 31, 2019 had a combined carrying value of \$61.1 million and a combined fair value of approximately \$63.1 million. At December 31, 2018, we had various mortgages, all of which were non-recourse to us, included in our consolidated balance sheet. The combined outstanding balance of these various mortgages was \$65.3 million and these mortgages had a combined fair value of approximately \$64.9 million.

The fair value of our debt was computed based upon quotes received from financial institutions. We consider these to be “Level 2” in the fair value hierarchy as outlined in the authoritative guidance for disclosures in connection with debt instruments. Changes in market rates on our fixed rate debt impacts the fair value of debt, but it has no impact on interest incurred or cash flow.

Contractual Obligations:

The following table summarizes the schedule of maturities of our outstanding borrowing under our revolving credit facility (“Credit Agreement”), the outstanding mortgages applicable to our properties recorded on a consolidated basis and our other contractual obligations as of December 31, 2019 (amounts in thousands):

Debt and Contractual Obligation	Payments Due by Period (dollars in thousands)				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	2-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term non-recourse debt-fixed (a) (b)	\$ 61,144	\$ 1,913	\$ 14,278	\$25,442	\$19,511
Long-term debt-variable (c)	212,950	—	212,950	—	—
Estimated future interest payments on debt outstanding as of December 31, 2019 (d)	29,555	8,922	12,620	2,735	5,278
Operating leases (e)	27,842	480	960	960	25,442
Construction commitments (f)	45,981	45,981	—	—	—
Equity and debt financing commitments (g)	362	362	—	—	—
Total contractual obligations	<u>\$377,834</u>	<u>\$57,658</u>	<u>\$240,808</u>	<u>\$29,137</u>	<u>\$50,231</u>

- (a) The mortgages are secured by the real property of the buildings as well as property leases and rents. Property-specific debt is detailed above.
- (b) Consists of non-recourse debt with an aggregate fair value of approximately \$63.1 million as of December 31, 2019. Changes in market rates on our fixed rate debt impacts the fair value of debt, but it has no impact on interest incurred or cash flow. Excludes \$26.6 million of combined third-party debt outstanding as of December 31, 2019, that is non-recourse to us, at the unconsolidated LLCs in which we hold various non-controlling ownership interests (see Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements).
- (c) Consists of \$213.0 million of borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2019 under the terms of our \$300 million Credit Agreement which matures on March 28, 2022. The amount outstanding approximates fair value as of December 31, 2019.
- (d) Assumes that all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2019, including borrowings under the Credit Agreement, and the loans which are non-recourse to us, remain outstanding until the stated maturity date of the debt agreements at the same interest rates which were in effect as of December 31, 2019. We have the right to repay borrowings under the Credit Agreement at any time during the term of the agreement, without penalty. Interest payments are expected to be paid utilizing cash flows from operating activities or borrowings under our revolving Credit Agreement.
- (e) Reflects our future minimum operating lease payment obligations outstanding as of December 31, 2019, as discussed in *Note 4-Leases* to the Consolidated Financial Statements, in connection with ground leases at fourteen of our consolidated properties.
- (f) Consists of the remaining estimated construction costs of two new construction projects, consisting of a 108-bed behavioral health care facility located in Clive, Iowa, and a 75,000 rentable square foot MOB located in Denison, Texas, both of which are expected to be completed in late 2020. We are required to build these facilities pursuant to agreements with third parties.
- (g) Consists of equity investment and debt financing commitments remaining in connection with our investment at Forney Medical Plaza II.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2019, we do not have any off balance sheet arrangements other than equity and debt financing commitments.

Acquisition and Divestiture Activity

Please see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for completed transactions.

ITEM 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

Market Risks Associated with Financial Instruments

LIBOR Transition

In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) that regulates LIBOR announced it intends to stop compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021. As a result, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York organized the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (“ARRC”) which identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) as its preferred alternative to USD-LIBOR in derivatives and other financial contracts. We are not able to predict when LIBOR will cease to be available or when there will be sufficient liquidity in the SOFR markets. Any changes adopted by FCA or other governing bodies in the method used for determining LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR. If that were to occur, our interest payments could change. In addition, uncertainty about the extent and manner of future changes may result in interest rates and/or payments that are higher or lower than if LIBOR were to remain available in its current form.

At December 31, 2019, we had contracts that are indexed to LIBOR, such as our unsecured revolving credit facility and interest rate derivative. We are monitoring and evaluating the related risks, which include interest on loans or amounts received and paid on derivative instruments. These risks arise in connection with transitioning contracts to a new alternative rate, including any resulting value transfer that may occur. The value of loans, securities, or derivative instruments tied to LIBOR could also be impacted if LIBOR is limited or discontinued. For some instruments, the method of transitioning to an alternative rate may be challenging, as they may require negotiation with the respective counterparty.

If a contract is not transitioned to an alternative rate and LIBOR is discontinued, the impact on our contracts is likely to vary by contract. If LIBOR is discontinued or if the methods of calculating LIBOR change from their current form, interest rates on our current or future indebtedness may be adversely affected.

While we expect LIBOR to be available in substantially its current form until the end of 2021, it is possible that LIBOR will become unavailable prior to that point. This could result, for example, if sufficient banks decline to make submissions to the LIBOR administrator. In that case, the risks associated with the transition to an alternative reference rate will be accelerated and magnified.

Financial Instruments

During the third quarter of 2019, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement on a total notional amount of \$50 million with a fixed interest rate of a 1.144%. The interest rate swap became effective on September 16, 2019 and is scheduled to mature on September 16, 2024. If the one-month LIBOR is above 1.144%, the counterparty pays us, and if the one-month LIBOR is less than 1.144%, we pay the counterparty, the difference between the fixed rate of 1.144% and one-month LIBOR. We measure our interest rate swaps at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair value of our interest rate swaps is based on quotes from third parties. We consider those inputs to be “level 2” in the fair value hierarchy as outlined in the authoritative guidance for disclosures in connection with derivative instruments and hedging activities. At December 31, 2019, the fair value of our interest rate swap was a net asset of \$1.0 million which is included in other assets on the accompanying balance sheet. From inception of the swap agreement through December 31, 2019 we received or accrued approximately \$108,000 in payments made to us by the counterparty pursuant to the terms of the swap. Cash flow hedges are accounted for by recording the fair value of the derivative instrument on the balance sheet as either an asset or a liability, with a corresponding amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”) within shareholders’ equity. Amounts are classified from AOCI to the income statement in the period or periods the hedged transaction affects earnings.

In January, 2020, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement on a total notional amount of \$35 million with a fixed interest rate of a 1.4975%. The interest rate swap became effective on January 15, 2020 and is scheduled to mature on January 16, 2024. If the one-month LIBOR is above 1.4975%, the counterparty pays us, and if the one-month LIBOR is less than 1.4975%, we pay the counterparty, the difference between the fixed rate of 1.4975% and one-month LIBOR.

During the second quarter of 2016, we entered into an interest rate cap on the total notional amount of \$30 million whereby we paid a premium of \$115,000. This interest rate cap became effective in January, 2017 and expired in March 2019. In exchange for the premium payment, the counterparties agreed to pay us the difference between 1.50% and one-month LIBOR if one-month LIBOR rises above 1.50% during the term of the cap. From inception through the March, 2019 expiration, we received approximately \$205,000 in payments made to us by the counterparties (\$61,000 of which was received during the first three months of 2019 and \$144,000 of which was received during 2018) pursuant to the terms of this cap.

During the third quarter of 2016, we entered into an additional interest rate cap agreement on a total notional amount of \$30 million whereby we paid a premium of \$55,000. This interest rate cap became effective in October, 2016 and expired in March, 2019. In exchange for the premium payment, the counterparties agreed to pay us the difference between 1.5% and one-month LIBOR if one-month LIBOR rises above 1.5% during the term of the cap. From inception through the March, 2019 expiration, we received approximately \$205,000 in payments made to us by the counterparties (\$61,000 of which was received during the first three months of 2019 and \$144,000 of which was received during 2018) pursuant to the terms of this cap.

The sensitivity analysis related to our fixed and variable rate debt assumes current market rates with all other variables held constant. As of December 31, 2019, the fair value and carrying-value of our debt is approximately \$276.1 million and \$274.1 million, respectively. As of that date, the fair value exceeds the carrying-value by approximately \$2.0 million.

The table below presents information about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The interest rate swaps include the \$50 million swap agreement entered into during the third quarter of 2019, and the \$35 million swap agreement entered into in January, 2020. For debt obligations, the amounts of which are as of December 31, 2019, the table presents principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by contractual maturity dates.

(Dollars in thousands)	Maturity Date, Year Ending December 31						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Thereafter	Total
Long-term debt:							
Fixed rate:							
Debt(a)	\$1,913	\$2,081	\$ 12,197	\$11,892	\$13,550	\$19,511	\$ 61,144
Average interest rates	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%
Variable rate:							
Debt(b)	\$ —	\$ —	\$212,950	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$212,950
Average interest rates	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	—	—	—	3.0%
Interest rate swaps:							
Notional amount	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$50,000	\$ —	\$ 50,000
Interest rates	—	—	—	—	1.1%	—	1.1%

- (a) Consists of non-recourse mortgage notes payable.
- (b) Includes \$213.0 million of outstanding borrowings under the terms of our \$300 million revolving credit agreement.
- (c) Includes a \$50.0 million interest rate swap that became effective on September 16, 2019, as mentioned above, as well as a \$35.0 million interest rate swap that became effective on January 15, 2020, as mentioned above. Both of these interest rate swaps are scheduled to mature during 2024.

As calculated based upon our variable rate debt outstanding as of December 31, 2019 that is subject to interest rate fluctuations, and giving effect to the above-mentioned interest rate swap, each 1% change in interest rates would impact our net income by approximately \$1.6 million.

ITEM 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

Our Consolidated Balance Sheets, Consolidated Statements of Income, Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows, together with the reports of KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, are included elsewhere herein. Reference is made to the “Index to Financial Statements and Schedule.”

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

None.

ITEM 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2019, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Trust’s Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), we performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”). Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that material information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported by management on a timely basis in order to comply with our disclosure obligations under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and the SEC rules thereunder.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

On January 1, 2019, we adopted ASC 842. In connection with our adoption of ASC 842, we did implement changes to our internal controls relating to leases. These changes included the development of new policies, enhanced contract review requirements and other ongoing monitoring activities. These controls were designed to provide assurance at a reasonable level of the fair presentation of our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting or in other factors during the fourth quarter of 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over our financial reporting. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, management has conducted an assessment, including testing, using the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Our system of internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on its assessment, management has concluded that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the COSO. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Trustees
Universal Health Realty Income Trust:

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Universal Health Realty Income Trust and subsidiaries' (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes and financial statement schedule III (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated February 26, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

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

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

(signed) KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 26, 2020

ITEM 9B. *Other Information*

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

There is hereby incorporated by reference the information to appear under the captions “Proposal No. 1” (Election of Trustees), “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” and “Corporate Governance” in our Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2019. See also “Executive Officers of the Registrant” appearing in Item 1 hereof.

ITEM 11. *Executive Compensation*

There is hereby incorporated by reference information to appear under the caption “Executive Compensation” in our Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2019.

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

There is hereby incorporated by reference the information to appear under the caption “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in our Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2019.

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

There is hereby incorporated by reference the information to appear under the captions “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” and “Corporate Governance” in our Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2019.

ITEM 14. *Principal Accounting Fees and Services*

There is hereby incorporated herein by reference the information to appear under the caption “Relationship with Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” in our Proxy Statement, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after December 31, 2019.

PART IV

ITEM 15. *Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules*

(a) Documents filed as part of this report:

- (1) Financial Statements: See “Index to Financial Statements and Schedule”
- (2) Financial Statement Schedules: See “Index to Financial Statements and Schedule”
- (3) Exhibits:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	Declaration of Trust, dated as of August 1986, previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Trust’s Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-60638) is incorporated herein by reference. (P)
3.2	Amendment to Declaration of Trust, dated as of June 15, 1993, previously filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Trust’s Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-60638) is incorporated herein by reference. (P)
3.3	Amended and restated bylaws previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Trust’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 28, 2016 is incorporated herein by reference.
3.4	Amendment to the bylaws, effective as of September 6, 2013, previously filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Trust’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 6, 2013, is incorporated herein by reference.
4.1	Description of Securities of the Registrant.
10.1	Amended and Restated Advisory Agreement dated December 24, 1986, effective January 1, 2019, between Universal Health Realty Income Trust and UHS of Delaware, Inc. is incorporated herein by reference.
10.2	Contract of Acquisition, dated as of August 1986, between the Trust and certain subsidiaries of Universal Health Services, Inc., previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Amendment No. 3 of the Registration Statement on Form S-11 and S-2 of Universal Health Services, Inc. and the Trust (File No. 33-7872), is incorporated herein by reference. (P)
10.3	Form of Leases, including Form of Master Lease Document Leases, between certain subsidiaries of Universal Health Services, Inc. and the Trust, previously filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Amendment No. 3 of the Registration Statement on Form S-11 and Form S-2 of Universal Health Services, Inc. and the Trust (File No. 33-7872), is incorporated herein by reference. (P)
10.4	Corporate Guaranty of Obligations of Subsidiaries Pursuant to Leases and Contract of Acquisition, dated December 1986, issued by Universal Health Services, Inc. in favor of the Trust, previously filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Trust’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 24, 1986, is incorporated herein by reference. (P)
10.5	Lease, dated December 22, 1993, between the Trust and THC-Chicago, Inc., as lessee, previously filed as Exhibit 10.14 to the Trust’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993, is incorporated herein by reference. (P)
10.6	Credit Agreement, dated as of March 27, 2015, by and among the Trust, a syndicate of lenders and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Bank of America, N.A., as Syndication Agent and Fifth Third Bank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and SunTrust Bank as Co-Documentation Agents, previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Trust’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 27, 2015, is incorporated herein by reference.
10.7	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2016, between Universal Health Realty Income Trust, certain subsidiaries of Universal Health Realty Income Trust, certain banks and financial institutions from time to time party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Trust’s Current Report on form 8-K dated May 24, 2016, as incorporated herein by reference.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.8	Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan included in the Trust's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-81763) filed on June 28, 1999, is incorporated herein by reference.
10.9	Asset Exchange and Substitution Agreement, dated as of April 24, 2006, by and among the Trust and Universal Health Services, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries, previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Trust's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 25, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.
10.10	Amendment No. 1 to the Master Lease Document, between certain subsidiaries of Universal Health Services, Inc. and the Trust, previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Trust's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 25, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.
10.11*	Amendment and Restatement of the Universal Health Realty Income Trust 2007 Restricted Stock Plan, previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Trust's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-211903), is incorporated herein by reference.
10.12*	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement, previously filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Trust's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 27, 2007, is incorporated herein by reference.
10.13	Agreement dated December 4, 2019, to renew Amended and Restated Advisory Agreement dated as of December 24, 1986, effective January 1, 2019, between Universal Health Realty Income Trust and UHS of Delaware, Inc. is filed herewith.
11	Statement re computation of per share earnings is set forth on the Consolidated Statements of Income.
21	Subsidiaries of Registrant.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
31.1	Certification from the Trust's Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15(d)-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2	Certification from the Trust's Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15(d)-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32.1	Certification from the Trust's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification from the Trust's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data file because iXBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Exhibits, other than those incorporated by reference, have been included in copies of this Annual Report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Shareholders of the Trust will be provided with copies of those exhibits upon written request to the Trust.

ITEM 16. *Form 10-K Summary*

None.

SIGNATURES

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

UNIVERSAL HEALTH REALTY INCOME TRUST

By: /s/ ALAN B. MILLER
Alan B. Miller,
Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer and President

Date: February 26, 2020

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

<u>Signatures</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ ALAN B. MILLER</u> Alan B. Miller	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President (Principal Executive Officer)	February 26, 2020
<u>/s/ GAYLE L. CAPOZZALO</u> Gayle L. Capozzalo	Trustee	February 26, 2020
<u>/s/ MICHAEL ALLAN DOMB</u> Michael Allan Domb	Trustee	February 26, 2020
<u>/s/ ROBERT F. MCCADDEN</u> Robert F. McCadden	Trustee	February 26, 2020
<u>/s/ MARC D. MILLER</u> Marc D. Miller	Trustee	February 26, 2020
<u>/s/ JAMES P. MOREY</u> James P. Morey	Trustee	February 26, 2020
<u>/s/ CHARLES F. BOYLE</u> Charles F. Boyle	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	February 26, 2020

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Trustees
Universal Health Realty Income Trust:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Universal Health Realty Income Trust and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes and financial statement schedule III (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2019, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 26, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has changed its method of accounting for leases as of January 1, 2019 due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Codification Topic 842, *Leases*.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgment. The communication of a critical audit

matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Assessment of the carrying value of net real estate investments

As discussed in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the net real estate investment balance as of December 31, 2019 was \$433 million. The Company tests net real estate investments for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. When such impairment indicators exist, the Company makes certain estimates of future undiscounted net cash flows, excluding interest charges, to perform the recoverability test.

We identified the assessment of the carrying value of net real estate investments as a critical audit matter. There is a high degree of subjective and complex auditor judgement in evaluating the relevant events or changes in circumstances that may indicate the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. As applicable, current market rents, future growth rates and capitalization rate assumptions used to estimate the expected cash flows were challenging to test, as the sensitivity of minor changes to those assumptions could have a significant effect on the assessment of the carrying value of the asset.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included the following. We tested certain internal controls over the Company's impairment process, including controls over identification and evaluation of events or changes in circumstances that may indicate the carrying amount of net real estate investments may not be recoverable. We examined the Company's impairment indicator assessment, which included an evaluation that all of the Company's net real estate investments were analyzed and potential impairment indicators were identified in the assessment. We performed an independent assessment of changes in property operating metrics and general market conditions related to individual net real estate investments and compared the results of that assessment to the Company's analysis. We read board of trustees meeting minutes and inquired with certain members of operating management to identify any significant adverse changes in the extent or manner in which net real estate investments are being used and their physical condition, legal factors and current strategies.

For properties that had impairment indicators that required further analysis, our primary procedures included the following. We tested certain internal controls over the Company's process for evaluating recoverability, including controls related to the determination of current market rents, future growth rates and capitalization rate assumptions. We involved a valuation professional with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in evaluating the Company's estimates of current market rents, future growth rates and capitalization rates by comparing these assumptions against a range that was independently developed using publicly available market data for comparable assets.

(signed) KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2002.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 26, 2020

UNIVERSAL HEALTH REALTY INCOME TRUST
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2019</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2018</u>
Assets:		
Real Estate Investments:		
Buildings and improvements and construction in progress	\$ 572,503	\$ 557,650
Accumulated depreciation	(194,888)	(173,316)
	<u>377,615</u>	<u>384,334</u>
Land	54,892	53,396
Net Real Estate Investments	<u>432,507</u>	<u>437,730</u>
Investments in limited liability companies (“LLCs”)	6,918	5,019
Other Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,110	5,036
Lease and other receivables from UHS	2,963	2,739
Lease receivable—other	7,640	7,469
Intangible assets (net of accumulated amortization of \$26.5 million and \$27.6 million, respectively)	14,553	17,407
Right-of-use land assets, net	8,944	—
Deferred charges and other assets, net	9,154	8,356
Total Assets	<u>\$ 488,789</u>	<u>\$ 483,756</u>
Liabilities:		
Line of credit borrowings	\$ 212,950	\$ 196,400
Mortgage notes payable, non-recourse to us, net	60,744	64,881
Accrued interest	374	450
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	12,888	11,765
Ground lease liabilities, net	8,944	—
Tenant reserves, deposits and deferred and prepaid rents	11,155	11,650
Total Liabilities	<u>307,055</u>	<u>285,146</u>
Equity:		
Preferred shares of beneficial interest, \$.01 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	—	—
Common shares, \$.01 par value; 95,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding: 2019—13,757,498; 2018—13,746,803	138	137
Capital in excess of par value	266,723	266,031
Cumulative net income	661,280	642,316
Cumulative dividends	(747,417)	(710,006)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,010	132
Total Equity	<u>181,734</u>	<u>198,610</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>\$ 488,789</u>	<u>\$ 483,756</u>

See the accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH REALTY INCOME TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Revenues:			
Lease revenue—UHS facilities (a.)	\$ 23,095	\$22,661	\$ 22,611
Lease revenue—Non-related parties	52,020	50,466	48,642
Other revenue—UHS facilities	867	338	204
Other revenue—Non-related parties	1,181	2,745	891
	<u>77,163</u>	<u>76,210</u>	<u>72,348</u>
Expenses:			
Depreciation and amortization	25,870	24,976	25,116
Advisory fees to UHS	3,974	3,806	3,577
Other operating expenses	21,569	20,723	19,511
Transaction costs	—	—	107
Hurricane related expenses	—	—	4,967
Hurricane insurance recoveries	—	—	(4,967)
	<u>51,413</u>	<u>49,505</u>	<u>48,311</u>
Income before equity in income of unconsolidated limited liability companies (“LLCs”), interest expense, hurricane insurance recovery proceeds and gains on sales	25,750	26,705	24,037
Equity in income of unconsolidated LLCs	1,796	1,771	2,416
Hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs	—	4,535	2,033
Hurricane business interruption insurance recovery proceeds	—	1,162	—
Gains on sales of real estate assets	1,951	—	—
Gain on Arlington transaction	—	—	27,196
Interest expense, net	<u>(10,533)</u>	<u>(9,977)</u>	<u>(10,063)</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 18,964</u>	<u>\$24,196</u>	<u>\$ 45,619</u>
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.38</u>	<u>\$ 1.76</u>	<u>\$ 3.35</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.38</u>	<u>\$ 1.76</u>	<u>\$ 3.35</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding—Basic	13,732	13,722	13,625
Weighted average number of share equivalents	20	—	—
Weighted average number of shares and equivalents outstanding—Diluted	<u>13,752</u>	<u>13,722</u>	<u>13,625</u>

(a.) Includes bonus rental on UHS hospital facilities of \$5,551, \$4,988 and \$4,917 for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

See the accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH REALTY INCOME TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Net Income	\$18,964	\$24,196	\$45,619
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
Unrealized derivative gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	878	(12)	39
Total other comprehensive income/(loss):	878	(12)	39
Total comprehensive income	\$19,842	\$24,184	\$45,658

See the accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH REALTY INCOME TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(dollar and share amounts in thousands)

	Common Shares		Capital in excess of par value	Cumulative net income	Cumulative dividends	Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	Total Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount					
January 1, 2017	13,599	\$136	\$255,656	\$572,501	\$(637,121)	\$ 105	\$191,277
Shares of Beneficial Interest:							
Issued	136	1	9,141	—	—	—	9,142
Restricted stock-based compensation expense	—	—	538	—	—	—	538
Dividends (\$2.64/share)	—	—	—	—	(36,054)	—	(36,054)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	—	—	—	45,619	—	—	45,619
Unrealized gain on interest rate cap	—	—	—	—	—	39	39
Subtotal—comprehensive income	—	—	—	45,619	—	39	45,658
January 1, 2018	13,735	137	265,335	618,120	(673,175)	144	210,561
Shares of Beneficial Interest:							
Issued	12	—	125	—	—	—	125
Restricted stock-based compensation expense	—	—	571	—	—	—	571
Dividends (\$2.68/share)	—	—	—	—	(36,831)	—	(36,831)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	—	—	—	24,196	—	—	24,196
Unrealized loss on interest rate cap	—	—	—	—	—	(12)	(12)
Subtotal—comprehensive income	—	—	—	24,196	—	(12)	24,184
January 1, 2019	13,747	\$137	\$266,031	\$642,316	\$(710,006)	\$ 132	\$198,610
Shares of Beneficial Interest:							
Issued	13	1	211	—	—	—	212
Repurchased	(3)	—	(221)	—	—	—	(221)
Restricted stock-based compensation expense	—	—	702	—	—	—	702
Dividends (\$2.72/share)	—	—	—	—	(37,411)	—	(37,411)
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	—	—	—	18,964	—	—	18,964
Unrealized net gain on cash flow hedges	—	—	—	—	—	878	878
Subtotal—comprehensive income	—	—	—	18,964	—	878	19,842
December 31, 2019	13,757	\$138	\$266,723	\$661,280	\$(747,417)	\$1,010	\$181,734

See the accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH REALTY INCOME TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(amounts in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 18,964	\$ 24,196	\$ 45,619
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:</i>			
Depreciation and amortization	25,670	24,763	25,091
Amortization of debt premium	(53)	(50)	(139)
Stock-based compensation expense	702	571	538
Hurricane related expenses	—	—	4,967
Hurricane insurance recoveries	—	—	(4,967)
Hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs	—	(4,535)	(2,033)
Gains on sales of real estate assets	(1,951)	—	—
Gain on Arlington transaction	—	—	(27,196)
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities:</i>			
Lease receivables	(395)	(1,106)	(1,490)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	478	(823)	441
Tenant reserves, deposits and deferred and prepaid rents	(549)	1,219	4,989
Accrued interest	(76)	(90)	(86)
Leasing costs paid	(1,084)	(1,383)	(769)
Other, net	946	166	1,040
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>42,652</u>	<u>42,928</u>	<u>46,005</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investments in LLCs	(2,133)	(820)	(532)
Repayments of advances made to LLCs	—	—	216
Cash distributions in excess of income from LLCs	318	834	1,187
Additions to real estate investments, net	(12,320)	(8,263)	(15,313)
Cash proceeds received from sales of real estate assets, net	2,768	—	65,220
Hurricane insurance recoveries for damaged real estate property	—	—	4,967
Hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs	—	4,535	2,033
Hurricane remediation payments	—	(192)	(1,387)
Net cash paid for acquisition of properties	(5,105)	(4,053)	(9,040)
Cash paid to acquire minority interests in majority-owned LLCs	—	—	(7,890)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	<u>(16,472)</u>	<u>(7,959)</u>	<u>39,461</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net borrowings on line of credit	16,550	15,350	—
Net repayments on line of credit	—	—	(20,450)
Proceeds from mortgage notes payable	—	13,000	22,600
Repayments of mortgage notes payable	(4,201)	(23,397)	(61,021)
Financing costs paid	(35)	(1,671)	(446)
Repurchase of common shares	(221)	—	—
Dividends paid	(37,411)	(36,831)	(36,054)
Issuance of shares of beneficial interest, net	212	229	9,362
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(25,106)</u>	<u>(33,320)</u>	<u>(86,009)</u>

UNIVERSAL HEALTH REALTY INCOME TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS—(Continued)
(amounts in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,074	1,649	(543)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	5,036	3,387	3,930
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 6,110	\$5,036	\$3,387
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$10,025	\$9,469	\$9,692
Invoices accrued for construction and improvements	\$ 1,485	\$ 924	\$ 546

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH REALTY INCOME TRUST
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

(1) ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

Universal Health Realty Income Trust and subsidiaries (the “Trust”) is organized as a Maryland real estate investment trust. We invest in healthcare and human service related facilities currently including acute care hospitals, behavioral health care hospitals, specialty hospitals, free-standing emergency departments, childcare centers and medical/office buildings. As of February 26, 2020, we have seventy-one real estate investments located in twenty states consisting of:

- seven hospital facilities consisting of three acute care, one behavioral health care (currently under construction) and three specialty hospitals (two of which are currently vacant);
- four free-standing emergency departments (“FEDs”);
- fifty-six medical/office buildings (“MOBs”), including five owned by unconsolidated limited liability companies (“LLCs”)/limited liability partnerships (“LPs”), one of which is currently under construction, and;
- four preschool and childcare centers.

Our future results of operations could be unfavorably impacted by government regulations and deterioration in general economic conditions which could result in increases in the number of people unemployed and/or uninsured. Should that occur, it may result in decreased occupancy rates at our medical office buildings as well as a reduction in the revenues earned by the operators of our hospital facilities which would unfavorably impact our future bonus rentals (on the three Universal Health Services, Inc. hospital facilities) and may potentially have a negative impact on the future lease renewal terms and the underlying value of the hospital properties. Management is unable to predict the effect, if any, that these factors may have on the operating results of our lessees or on their ability to meet their obligations under the terms of their leases with us. Management’s estimate of future cash flows from our leased properties could be materially affected in the near term, if certain of the leases are not renewed or renewed with less favorable terms at the end of their lease terms.

Purchase Accounting for Acquisition of Investments in Real Estate

Purchase accounting is applied to the assets and liabilities related to all real estate investments acquired from third parties. In accordance with current accounting guidance, we account for our property acquisitions as acquisitions of assets, which requires the capitalization of acquisition costs to the underlying assets and prohibits the recognition of goodwill or bargain purchase gains. The fair value of the real estate acquired is allocated to the acquired tangible assets, consisting primarily of land, building and tenant improvements, and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above-market and below-market leases, and acquired ground leases, based in each case on their fair values. Loan premiums, in the case of above market rate assumed loans, or loan discounts, in the case of below market assumed loans, are recorded based on the fair value of any loans assumed in connection with acquiring the real estate.

The fair values of the tangible assets of an acquired property are determined based on comparable land sales for land and replacement costs adjusted for physical and market obsolescence for the improvements. The fair values of the tangible assets of an acquired property are also determined by valuing the property as if it were vacant, and the “as-if-vacant” value is then allocated to land, building and tenant improvements based on management’s determination of the relative fair values of these assets. Management determines the as-if-vacant fair value of a property based on assumptions that a market participant would use, which is similar to methods

used by independent appraisers. In addition, there is intangible value related to having tenants leasing space in the purchased property, which is referred to as in-place lease value. Such value results primarily from the buyer of a leased property avoiding the costs associated with leasing the property and also avoiding rent losses and unreimbursed operating expenses during the hypothetical lease-up period. Factors considered by management in performing these analyses include an estimate of carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, management includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rental revenue during the expected lease-up periods based on current market demand. Management also estimates costs to execute similar leases including leasing commissions, tenant improvements, legal and other related costs. The value of in-place leases are amortized to amortization expense in the consolidated statements of income over the remaining initial terms of the respective leases.

In allocating the fair value of the identified intangible assets and liabilities of an acquired property, above-market and below-market in-place lease values are recorded based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) estimated fair market lease rates from the perspective of a market participant for the corresponding in-place leases, measured, for above-market leases, over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease and, for below-market leases, over a period equal to the initial term plus any below market fixed rate renewal periods. The capitalized above-market lease values are amortized as a reduction of rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. The capitalized below-market lease values, also referred to as acquired lease obligations, are amortized as an increase to rental income over the initial terms of the respective leases.

At December 31, 2019, our net intangible assets total \$14.6 million (net of \$26.5 million accumulated amortization) and primarily consist of the value of in-place leases. At December 31, 2019, our net intangible value of in-place leases total \$12.8 million (net of \$25.9 million of accumulated amortization) and will be amortized over the remaining lease terms (aggregate weighted average of 4.2 years at December 31, 2019) and are expected to result in estimated aggregate amortization expense of, \$2.9 million, \$2.5 million, \$1.8 million, \$1.5 million and \$4.1 million for 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 and thereafter, respectively. Amortization expense on intangible values of in place leases was \$3.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, \$3.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 and \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The remaining amount of our net intangible assets primarily consists of above-market leases. At December 31, 2019, our net intangible value of above-market leases total \$1.5 million (net of \$575,000 of accumulated amortization) and will be amortized over the remaining lease terms (aggregate weighted average of approximately 7.3 years at December 31, 2019) and are expected to result in estimated aggregate amortization offset to rental revenue of approximately \$210,000 for each of 2020 and 2021, \$206,000 in 2022, \$203,000 in 2023 and \$710,000 in 2024 and thereafter. Amortization offset to rental revenue on intangible values of above-market leases was \$189,000, \$176,000 and \$173,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the buildings and capital improvements. The estimated original useful lives of our buildings ranges from 25-45 years and the estimated original useful lives of capital improvements ranges from 3-35 years. On a consolidated basis, depreciation expense was \$21.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, \$20.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 and \$19.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investment instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Asset Impairment

We review each of our properties for indicators that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Examples of such indicators may include a significant decrease in the market price of the property, a change in the expected holding period for the property, a significant adverse change in how the property is being used or expected to be used based on the underwriting at the time of acquisition, an accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or development of the property, or a history of operating or cash flow losses of the property. When such impairment indicators exist, we review an estimate of the future undiscounted net cash flows (excluding interest charges) expected to result from the real estate investment's use and eventual disposition and compare that estimate to the carrying value of the property. We consider factors such as future operating income, trends and prospects, as well as the effects of leasing demand, competition and other factors. If our future undiscounted net cash flow evaluation indicates that we are unable to recover the carrying value of a real estate investment, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the property. The evaluation of anticipated cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results in future periods. Since cash flows on properties considered to be long-lived assets to be held and used are considered on an undiscounted basis to determine whether the carrying value of a property is recoverable, our strategy of holding properties over the long-term directly decreases the likelihood of their carrying values not being recoverable and therefore requiring the recording of an impairment loss. If our strategy changes or market conditions otherwise dictate an earlier sale date, an impairment loss may be recognized and such loss could be material. If we determine that the asset fails the recoverability test, the affected assets must be reduced to their fair value.

We generally estimate the fair value of rental properties utilizing a discounted cash flow analysis that includes projections of future revenues, expenses and capital improvement costs that a market participant would use based on the highest and best use of the asset, which is similar to the income approach that is commonly utilized by appraisers. In certain cases, we may supplement this analysis by obtaining outside broker opinions of value or third party appraisals.

In considering whether to classify a property as held for sale, we consider factors such as whether management has committed to a plan to sell the property, the property is available for immediate sale in its present condition for a price that is reasonable in relation to its current value, the sale of the property is probable, and actions required for management to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that any significant changes will be made to the plan. If all the criteria are met, we classify the property as held for sale. Upon being classified as held for sale, depreciation and amortization related to the property ceases and it is recorded at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. The assets and related liabilities of the property are classified separately on the consolidated balance sheets for the most recent reporting period. Only those assets held for sale that constitute a strategic shift or that will have a major effect on our operations are classified as discontinued operations.

Investments in Limited Liability Companies (“LLCs”)

In accordance with U.S. GAAP and guidance relating to accounting for investments and real estate ventures, we account for our unconsolidated investments in LLCs/LPs, which we do not control, using the equity method of accounting. The third-party members in these investments have equal voting rights with regards to issues such as, but not limited to: (i) divestiture of property; (ii) annual budget approval, and; (iii) financing commitments. These investments, which represent 33% to 95% non-controlling ownership interests, are recorded initially at our cost and subsequently adjusted for our net equity in the net income, cash contributions to, and distributions from, the investments. Pursuant to certain agreements, allocations of sales proceeds and profits and losses of some of the LLC investments may be allocated disproportionately as compared to ownership interests after specified preferred return rate thresholds have been satisfied.

Distributions received from equity method investees in the consolidated statements of cash flows are classified based on the nature of the distribution. Returns on investments are presented net of equity in income from unconsolidated investments as cash flows from operating activities. Returns of investment are classified as cash flows from investing activities.

At December 31, 2019, we have non-controlling equity investments or commitments in five jointly-owned LLCs/LPs which own MOBs (including one currently under construction which is scheduled to be completed in late 2020). As of December 31, 2019, we accounted for these LLCs/LPs on an unconsolidated basis pursuant to the equity method since they are not variable interest entities which we are the primary beneficiary nor do we have a controlling voting interest. The majority of these entities are joint-ventures between us and non-related parties that hold minority ownership interests in the entities. Each entity is generally self-sustained from a cash flow perspective and generates sufficient cash flow to meet its operating cash flow requirements and service the third-party debt (if applicable) that is non-recourse to us. Although there is typically no ongoing financial support required from us to these entities since they are cash-flow sufficient, we may, from time to time, provide funding for certain purposes such as, but not limited to, significant capital expenditures, leasehold improvements and debt financing. Although we are not obligated to do so, if approved by us at our sole discretion, additional cash fundings are typically advanced as equity or member loans. These entities maintain property insurance on the properties.

An other than temporary impairment of an investment in an unconsolidated LLC is recognized when the carrying value of the investment is not considered recoverable based on evaluation of the severity and duration of the decline in value, including projected declines in cash flow. To the extent impairment has occurred, the excess carrying value of the asset over its estimated fair value is charged to income.

Federal Income Taxes

No provision has been made for federal income tax purposes since we qualify as a real estate investment trust under Sections 856 to 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and intend to continue to remain so qualified. To qualify as a REIT, we must meet certain organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement to distribute at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income to shareholders. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal, state or local income tax on income that we distribute as dividends to our shareholders.

We are subject to a federal excise tax computed on a calendar year basis. The excise tax equals 4% of the amount by which 85% of our ordinary income plus 95% of any capital gain income for the calendar year exceeds cash distributions during the calendar year, as defined. No provision for excise tax has been reflected in the financial statements as no tax was due.

Earnings and profits, which determine the taxability of dividends to shareholders, will differ from net income reported for financial reporting purposes due to the differences for federal tax purposes in the cost basis of assets and in the estimated useful lives used to compute depreciation and the recording of provision for impairment losses.

The aggregate gross cost basis and net book value of the properties for federal income tax purposes are approximately \$606 million (unaudited) and \$382 million (unaudited), respectively, at December 31, 2019. The aggregate cost basis and net book value of the properties for federal income tax purposes were approximately \$593 million (unaudited) and \$384 million (unaudited), respectively, at December 31, 2018.

Stock-Based Compensation

We expense the grant-date fair value of restricted stock awards over the vesting period. We recognize the grant-date fair value of equity-based compensation and account for these transactions using the fair-value based method.

The expense associated with share-based compensation arrangements is a non-cash charge. In the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, stock-based compensation expense is an adjustment to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities.

Fair Value

Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement and determined based upon the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, accounting requirements establish a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Level 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy). In instances when it is necessary to establish the fair value of our real estate investments and investments in LLCs we use unobservable inputs which are typically based on our own assumptions.

The fair value of our real estate investments, components of real estate investments and debt assumed in conjunction with acquisition and impairment activity, are considered to be Level 3 valuations as they are primarily based upon an income capitalization approach. Significant inputs into the models used to determine fair value of real estate investments and components of real estate investments include future cash flow projections, holding period, terminal capitalization rate and discount rates. Additionally the fair value of land takes into consideration comparable sales, as adjusted for site specific factors. The fair value of real estate investments is based upon significant judgments made by management, and accordingly, we typically obtain assistance from third party valuation specialists. Significant inputs into the models used to determine the fair value of assumed mortgages included the outstanding balance, term, stated interest rate and current market rate of the mortgage.

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash, receivables, and short-term borrowings approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Accordingly, these items are excluded from the fair value disclosures included elsewhere in these notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Concentration of Revenues

The rental revenue earned pursuant to the lease on McAllen Medical Center, which is leased to a related party (see Note 2), generated approximately 10% during 2019, 9% during 2018 and 10% during 2017, of our consolidated revenues.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

New Accounting Standards

Except as noted below there were no new accounting pronouncements that impacted, or are expected to impact us.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02—Leases (Topic 842), which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e. lessees and lessors). The guidance amended the existing accounting standards, including the requirement that lessees recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with terms greater than twelve months on their

consolidated balance sheet. It also requires disclosures designed to give financial statement users information regarding amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The FASB issued ASU 2018-11, “Leases (Topic 842) Targeted Improvements” in July 2018, which provides lessors with a practical expedient, by class of underlying assets, to not separate non-lease components from the related lease components, and, instead, to account for those components as a single lease component, if certain criteria are met.

We adopted Topic 842 on January 1, 2019, the date it became effective for public companies, and applied the new leasing standard to leases in place as of the effective date using the modified retrospective transition method. We applied Topic 842 to all leases as of January 1, 2019 with comparative periods continuing to be reported under Topic 840. We elected the package of practical expedients and were not required to reassess the following upon adoption: (i) whether an expired or existing contract met the definition of a lease; (ii) the lease classification at January 1, 2019 for existing leases; and (iii) whether leasing costs previously capitalized as initial direct costs would continue to be amortized. This allowed us to continue to account for our existing ground and office space leases as operating leases. Upon adoption, we did not have an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings due to the election of these practical expedients. The package of practical expedients provided to lessors allowed us not to separate expenses reimbursed by our customers (“rental recoveries”) from the associated rental revenue if certain criteria were met. We assessed these criteria and concluded that the timing and pattern of transfer for rental revenue and the associated rental recoveries are the same and, as our leases qualify as operating leases, we accounted for and presented rental revenue and rental recoveries (UHS facilities and Non-related parties) as a single component under Lease revenue in our consolidated statements of income. Upon adoption, we recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for ground leases in which we are the lessee with various third parties, including subsidiaries of UHS, at fourteen of our consolidated properties on the consolidated balance sheet. See Note 4 for further disclosure around our adoption of the new lease standard.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, “Financial Instruments—Credit Losses,” which introduced new guidance for an approach based on expected losses to estimate credit losses on certain types of financial instruments. Instruments in scope include loans, held-to-maturity debt securities, and net investments in leases as well as reinsurance and trade receivables. In November 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-19, which clarifies that operating lease receivables are outside the scope of the new standard. The standard will be effective for us in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-12, “Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities” and subsequent related updates. The amendments in this update expand and refine hedge accounting for both non-financial and financial risk components and aligns the recognition and presentation of the effects of the hedging instrument and the hedged item in the financial statements. The ASU amends the presentation and disclosure requirements and changes how entities assess effectiveness. The ASU eliminates the requirement to separately measure and report hedge ineffectiveness and requires all items that affect earnings be presented in the same income statement line as the hedged items. The amendments in this guidance permit the use of the Overnight Index Swap rate based on Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) as a U.S. benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting purposes to facilitate the LIBOR to SOFR transition. This guidance was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years, and we adopted effective January 1, 2019. The amended presentation and disclosure guidance was required only prospectively. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

(2) RELATIONSHIP WITH UHS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Leases: We commenced operations in 1986 by purchasing properties from certain subsidiaries of UHS and immediately leasing the properties back to the respective subsidiaries. Most of the leases were entered into at the time we commenced operations and provided for initial terms of 13 to 15 years with up to six additional 5-year renewal terms. The current base rentals and lease and renewal terms for each of the three hospital facilities leased

to subsidiaries of UHS are provided below. The base rents are paid monthly and each lease also provides for additional or bonus rents which are computed and paid on a quarterly basis based upon a computation that compares current quarter revenue to a corresponding quarter in the base year. The three hospital leases with subsidiaries of UHS are unconditionally guaranteed by UHS and are cross-defaulted with one another.

The combined revenues generated from the leases on the UHS hospital facilities accounted for approximately 23% of our consolidated revenue for the five years ended December 31, 2019 (approximately 22%, 21% and 22% for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 respectively). In addition, we have seventeen MOBs, or free-standing emergency departments (“FEDs”), that are either wholly or jointly-owned by us (excluding properties under construction), that include tenants which are subsidiaries of UHS. The aggregate revenues generated from UHS-related tenants comprised approximately 32% of our consolidated revenue for the five years ended December 31, 2019 (approximately 31%, 30% and 32% for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively).

Pursuant to the Master Lease Document by and among us and certain subsidiaries of UHS, dated December 24, 1986 (the “Master Lease”), which governs the leases of all hospital properties with subsidiaries of UHS, UHS has the option to renew the leases at the lease terms described below by providing notice to us at least 90 days prior to the termination of the then current term. UHS also has the right to purchase the respective leased facilities at the end of the lease terms or any renewal terms at the appraised fair market value. In addition, the Master Lease, as amended during 2006, includes a change of control provision whereby UHS has the right, upon one month’s notice should a change of control of the Trust occur, to purchase any or all of the three leased hospital properties listed below at their appraised fair market value. Additionally, UHS has rights of first refusal to: (i) purchase the respective leased facilities during and for 180 days after the lease terms at the same price, terms and conditions of any third-party offer, or; (ii) renew the lease on the respective leased facility at the end of, and for 180 days after, the lease term at the same terms and conditions pursuant to any third-party offer.

The table below details the existing lease terms and renewal options for our three acute care hospitals operated by wholly-owned subsidiaries of UHS:

	<u>Annual Minimum Rent</u>	<u>End of Lease Term</u>	<u>Renewal Term (years)</u>
McAllen Medical Center	\$5,485,000	December, 2026	5(a)
Wellington Regional Medical Center	\$3,030,000	December, 2021	10(b)
Southwest Healthcare System, Inland Valley Campus	\$2,648,000	December, 2021	10(b)

- (a) UHS has one 5-year renewal option at existing lease rates (through 2031).
- (b) UHS has two 5-year renewal options at fair market value lease rates (2022 through 2031).

Management cannot predict whether the leases with subsidiaries of UHS, which have renewal options at existing lease rates or fair market value lease rates, or any of our other leases, will be renewed at the end of their lease term. If the leases are not renewed at their current rates or the fair market value lease rates, we would be required to find other operators for those facilities and/or enter into leases on terms potentially less favorable to us than the current leases. In addition, if subsidiaries of UHS exercise their options to purchase the respective leased hospital or FED facilities upon expiration of the lease terms, our future revenues could decrease if we were unable to earn a favorable rate of return on the sale proceeds received, as compared to the rental revenue currently earned pursuant to these leases.

We are the lessee on eleven ground leases with subsidiaries of UHS (for consolidated and unconsolidated investments). The remaining lease terms on the ground leases with subsidiaries of UHS range from approximately 30 years to approximately 79 years. The annual aggregate lease payments on these properties are approximately \$480,000 for the year ended 2019 and \$483,000 for each of the years ended 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, and an aggregate of \$27.7 million thereafter. See Note 4 for further disclosure around our adoption of the new lease standard.

In late July, 2019 and September, 2019 we entered into two separate agreements which are each related to wholly-owned subsidiaries of UHS in connection with properties under construction located in Clive, Iowa and Denison, Texas. Please see additional disclosure in Note 3.

Officers and Employees: Our officers are all employees of a wholly-owned subsidiary of UHS and although as of December 31, 2019 we had no salaried employees, our officers do typically receive annual stock-based compensation awards in the form of restricted stock. In special circumstances, if warranted and deemed appropriate by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Trustees, our officers may also receive one-time compensation awards in the form of restricted stock and/or cash bonuses.

Advisory Agreement: UHS of Delaware, Inc. (the “Advisor”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of UHS, serves as Advisor to us under an advisory agreement dated December 24, 1986, and as amended and restated as of January 1, 2019 (the “Advisory Agreement”). Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor is obligated to present an investment program to us, to use its best efforts to obtain investments suitable for such program (although it is not obligated to present any particular investment opportunity to us), to provide administrative services to us and to conduct our day-to-day affairs. All transactions between us and UHS must be approved by the Trustees who are unaffiliated with UHS (the “Independent Trustees”). In performing its services under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor may utilize independent professional services, including accounting, legal, tax and other services, for which the Advisor is reimbursed directly by us. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated for any reason upon sixty days written notice by us or the Advisor. The Advisory Agreement expires on December 31 of each year; however, it is renewable by us, subject to a determination by the Independent Trustees, that the Advisor’s performance has been satisfactory.

Pursuant to the terms of the original advisory agreement, which was in effect from inception through December 31, 2018, in addition to the advisory fee as discussed below, the Advisor was entitled to an annual incentive fee equal to 20% of the amount by which cash available for distribution to shareholders for each year, as defined in the agreement, exceeded 15% of our equity as shown on our consolidated balance sheet, determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles without reduction for return of capital dividends. Cash available for distribution to shareholders was defined as net cash flow from operations less deductions for, among other things, amounts required to discharge our debt and liabilities and reserves for replacement and capital improvements to our properties and investments. Since the incentive fee requirements were not achieved at any time from our inception through December 31, 2018, no incentive fees were paid during that time. Given that the incentive fee requirements had never been achieved, and were deemed unlikely to be achieved in the future, the amended and restated advisory agreement that became effective on January 1, 2019, among other things, eliminated the incentive fee provision.

Our advisory fee for 2019, 2018 and 2017 was computed at 0.70% of our average invested real estate assets, as derived from our consolidated balance sheet. Based upon a review of our advisory fee and other general and administrative expenses, as compared to an industry peer group, the advisory fee computation remained unchanged for 2020, as compared to the last three years. The average real estate assets for advisory fee calculation purposes exclude certain items from our consolidated balance sheet such as, among other things, accumulated depreciation, cash and cash equivalents, lease receivables, deferred charges and other assets. The advisory fee is payable quarterly, subject to adjustment at year-end based upon our audited financial statements. Advisory fees incurred and paid (or payable) to UHS amounted to \$4.0 million during 2019, \$3.8 million during 2018 and \$3.6 million during 2017 and were based upon average invested real estate assets of \$568 million, \$544 million and \$511 million during 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Share Ownership: As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, UHS owned 5.7% of our outstanding shares of beneficial interest.

SEC reporting requirements of UHS: UHS is subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and is required to file annual reports containing audited financial information

and quarterly reports containing unaudited financial information. Since the aggregate revenues generated from UHS-related tenants comprised approximately 32% of our consolidated revenue for the five years ended December 31, 2019 (approximately 31%, 30% and 32% for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively), and since a subsidiary of UHS is our Advisor, you are encouraged to obtain the publicly available filings for Universal Health Services, Inc. from the SEC's website. These filings are the sole responsibility of UHS and are not incorporated by reference herein.

(3) NEW CONSTRUCTION, ACQUISITIONS, DISPOSITIONS AND PROPERTY EXCHANGE TRANSACTION

2019:

New Construction:

In September, 2019, we entered into an agreement whereby we will own a 95% non-controlling ownership interest in Grayson Properties II L.P., which will develop, construct, own and operate the Texoma Medical Plaza II, an MOB located in Denison, Texas. This MOB, which is scheduled to be completed in late 2020, will be located on the campus of Texoma Medical Center, a hospital that is owned and operated by a wholly-owned subsidiary of UHS. A 10-year master flex lease has been executed with the wholly-owned subsidiary of UHS for approximately 50% of the rentable square feet of the MOB. The master flex lease commitment is subject to reduction upon the execution of third-party leases on up to the initial 50% of the rentable square footage of the property. The master flex lease provides for a commencement date effective with the completion of the building and issuance of a certificate of occupancy. We have committed to invest up to \$17.9 million in equity or member loans on the development and construction of this MOB, which may be reduced if a third-party construction loan is placed on the property, and have invested approximately \$2.5 million as of December 31, 2019 (including accrued costs at December 31, 2019). We account for this LP on an unconsolidated basis pursuant to the equity method since it is not a variable interest entity and we do not have a controlling voting interest.

In late July, 2019, Des Moines Medical Properties, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours, entered into an agreement to build and lease a newly constructed behavioral health care hospital located in Clive, Iowa. The lease on this facility, which is triple net and has an initial term of 20 years with five 10-year renewal options, was executed with Clive Behavioral Health, LLC, a joint venture between UHS and Catholic Health Initiatives—Iowa, Corp. (d/b/a Mercy One Des Moines Medical Center). Construction of this hospital, for which we have engaged a wholly-owned subsidiary of UHS to act as project manager for an aggregate fee of approximately \$750,000, is expected to be completed in late 2020. The hospital lease will commence upon issuance of the certificate of occupancy. The approximate cost of the project is estimated to be \$37.5 million and the initial annual rent is estimated to be approximately \$2.7 million. We have invested approximately \$6.9 million for land and the development and construction costs of this hospital as of December 31, 2019 (including accrued costs at December 31, 2019).

Acquisition:

In late November, 2019, we acquired the Bellin Health Family Medicine Center located in Escanaba, Michigan for a purchase price of approximately \$5.1 million. The building is 100% leased under the terms of a triple net lease with a remaining initial lease term of approximately eight years at the time of purchase, with four, five-year renewal options.

Dispositions:

In December, 2019, we sold the Kings Crossing II medical office building, located in Kingwood, Texas for a sale price of approximately \$2.5 million, net of closing costs. This divestiture resulted in a gain of approximately \$1.7 million which is included in our consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2019.

During the first quarter of 2019, we sold a parcel of land located at one of our buildings for approximately \$250,000. This divestiture generated approximately \$250,000 of cash proceeds to us, net of closing costs, and resulted in a gain of approximately \$250,000 which is included in our consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2019.

2018:

Acquisition:

During 2018, we acquired the Beaumont Medical Sleep Center Building located in Southfield, Michigan for a purchase price of approximately \$4.1 million. This building is 100% leased under the terms of a triple net lease with a remaining initial lease term of approximately 9.5 years at the time of purchase, with two, five year renewal options.

Disposition:

There were no dispositions during 2018.

2017:

Acquisitions:

During 2017, we paid approximately \$9.0 million to:

- purchase the Las Palmas Del Sol Emergency Center – West, an FED located in El Paso, Texas for a purchase price of approximately \$4.2 million (including approximately \$60,000 of transaction costs). This FED is 100% leased under the terms of a ten year triple net lease that had a remaining lease term of approximately 9 years at the time of purchase, with two, five year renewal options.
- purchase the Health Center at Hamburg located in Hamburg, Pennsylvania for a purchase price of approximately \$4.8 million (including approximately \$96,000 of transactions costs). This medical office building is 100% leased under the terms of a fifteen year triple net lease and had a remaining lease term of approximately 8.5 years at the time of purchase, with two, five year renewal options.

The aggregate purchase price for these acquisitions was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed consisting of tangible property and intangible assets and liabilities, based on the fair values estimated at the acquisition dates. The intangible assets consist of the value of the in-place leases at the properties at the time of acquisition, and the intangible liabilities consist of the value of a below-market lease at the time of acquisition. The value of the in-place leases of each property will be amortized over the remaining term of the respective lease at the time of acquisition (aggregate weighted average of 6.4 years at December 31, 2019). The below market lease, which is reflected below as below market intangibles will be amortized over the remaining term of the respective lease. The estimated aggregate allocation, including transaction costs, is as follows:

Land	\$ 1,496
Buildings and improvements	8,434
Intangible assets	1,598
Below-market lease intangibles	<u>(2,488)</u>
Net cash paid	<u>\$ 9,040</u>

Disposition:

During March, 2017, Arlington Medical Properties, LLC, a formerly jointly-owned limited liability company in which we held an 85% noncontrolling ownership interest, sold the real estate assets of St. Mary's

Professional Office Building (“St. Mary’s”) as part of a series of planned tax deferred like-kind exchange transactions pursuant to Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code, as discussed below. St. Mary’s is a multi-tenant medical office building located in Reno, Nevada. A third party member owned the remaining 15% of Arlington Medical Properties LLC, which we acquired prior to the divestiture of St. Mary’s for a purchase price of \$7.9 million. The divestiture of St. Mary’s generated an aggregate of approximately \$57.3 million of net cash proceeds to us (approximately \$11.3 million of which was held as restricted cash by a qualified 1031 exchange intermediary until the third quarter of 2017). These proceeds, which were net of closing costs and the purchase price paid for the minority member’s ownership interest in the LLC, include repayment to us of a \$21.4 million member loan. Our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 include a net gain of \$27.2 million (net of related transaction costs) recorded in connection with this transaction.

Summary of Like-Kind Exchange Transactions Pursuant to Section 1031 of the IRS Code:

During 2017, as part of a series of planned tax deferred like-kind exchange transactions pursuant to Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code in connection with the divestiture of St. Mary’s, we acquired an MOB and an FED during 2017 (Health Center at Hamburg located in Pennsylvania and Las Palmas Del Sol Emergency Center located in Texas, as discussed above). These acquisitions were planned and executed in accordance with the provisions of Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code. Therefore, we believe they qualify as tax deferred like-kind exchange transactions in connection with the divestiture of St. Mary’s in March, 2017.

(4) LEASES

As Lessor:

We lease our operating properties to customers under agreements that are classified as operating leases. We recognize the total minimum lease payments provided for under the leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Generally, under the terms of our leases, the majority of our rental expenses, including common area maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance, are recovered from our customers. We record amounts reimbursed by customers in the period that the applicable expenses are incurred, which is generally ratably throughout the term of the lease. We have elected the package of practical expedients that allows lessors to not separate lease and non-lease components by class of underlying asset. This practical expedient allowed us to not separate expenses reimbursed by our customers (“tenant reimbursements”) from the associated rental revenue if certain criteria were met. We assessed these criteria and concluded that the timing and pattern of transfer for rental revenue and the associated tenant reimbursements are the same, and as our leases qualify as operating leases, we accounted for and presented rental revenue and tenant reimbursements as a single component under Lease revenue in our consolidated statements of income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019. As a result of our adoption of this practical expedient, we presented \$16.7 million of base rental revenue for UHS facilities, \$5.0 million of bonus rental revenue for UHS facilities and \$935,000 of tenant reimbursement revenue for UHS facilities as a single component (“Lease revenue – UHS facilities”) in the consolidated statements of income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018 to conform to the 2019 new presentation. Additionally, we presented \$41.3 million of base rental revenues from non-related parties and \$9.2 million of tenant reimbursements from non-related parties as a single component (“Lease revenue – Non-related parties”) in the consolidated statements of income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018 to conform to the 2019 new presentation. We presented \$16.9 million of base rental revenue for UHS facilities, \$4.9 million of bonus rental revenue for UHS facilities and \$806,000 of tenant reimbursement revenue for UHS facilities as a single component (“Lease revenue – UHS facilities”) in the consolidated statements of income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017 to conform to the 2019 new presentation. Additionally, we presented \$40.3 million of base rental revenues from non-related parties and \$8.3 million of tenant reimbursements from non-related parties as a single component (“Lease revenue – Non-related parties”) in the consolidated statements of income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017 to conform to the 2019 new presentation.

Minimum future base rents from non-cancelable leases related to properties included in our financial statements on a consolidated basis, excluding increases resulting from changes in the consumer price index, bonus rents and the impact of straight line rent adjustments, are as follows (amounts in thousands):

<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2019</u>
2020	\$ 57,102
2021	50,580
2022	35,030
2023	28,899
2024	23,147
Thereafter	<u>55,482</u>
Total minimum base rents	<u>\$250,240</u>

<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2018</u>
2019	\$ 56,494
2020	50,291
2021	45,357
2022	30,089
2023	24,972
Thereafter	<u>67,288</u>
Total minimum base rents	<u>\$274,491</u>

Some of the leases contain gross terms where operating expenses are included in the base rent amounts. Other leases contain net terms where the operating expenses are assessed separately from the base rentals. The table above contains a mixture of both gross and net leases, and does not include any separately calculated operating expense reimbursements. Under the terms of the hospital leases, the lessees are required to pay all operating costs of the properties including property insurance and real estate taxes. Tenants of the medical office buildings generally are required to pay their pro-rata share of the property's operating costs.

ASU 2016-02 requires that lessors expense certain initial direct costs, which were capitalized under the previous leasing standard, as incurred. Upon adoption, only the incremental costs of signing a lease will be capitalizable, which was consistent to our historical practice.

As Lessee:

We are the lessee with various third parties, including subsidiaries of UHS, in connection with ground leases for land at fourteen of our consolidated properties. Our right-of-use land assets represent our right to use the land for the lease term and our lease liabilities represent our obligation to make lease payments arising from the leases. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities were recognized upon adoption of Topic 842 based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. We utilized our estimated incremental borrowing rate, which was derived from information available as of January 1, 2019, in determining the present value of lease payments. A right-of-use asset and lease liability are not recognized for leases with an initial term of 12 months or less, as these short-term leases are accounted for similar to previous guidance for operating leases. We do not currently have any ground leases with an initial term of 12 months or less. As of December 31, 2019, our consolidated balance sheet includes right-of-use land assets of approximately \$8.9 million and ground lease liabilities of approximately \$8.9 million.

The components of lease expense payments were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>
Operating lease cost	\$480
Total lease cost	<u>\$480</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities related to our operating leases was approximately \$480,000, which is included as an operating cash outflow within the consolidated statement of cash flows and included in other operating expenses within the consolidated statements of income. As of and during the year ended December 31, 2019, we did not enter into any lease agreements for our consolidated properties set to commence in the future and there were no newly leased assets for which a right-of-use asset was recorded in exchange for a new lease liability.

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Operating Leases	
Right-of-use land assets-operating leases	<u>\$8,944</u>
Total lease liabilities	<u>\$8,944</u>
Weighted Average remaining lease term, years	
Operating leases	58.3
Weighted Average discount rate	
Operating leases	5.07%

As of December 31, 2019, we are the lessee with various third parties, including subsidiaries of UHS, in connection with ground leases for land at fourteen of our consolidated properties. Total consolidated amounts expensed relating to the applicable leases in 2019, 2018 and 2017 was approximately \$480,000, \$474,000 and \$460,000, respectively. The following table summarizes fixed, future minimum rental payments, excluding variable costs, which are discounted by our incremental borrowing rate to calculate the lease liabilities for our operating leases in which we are the lessee. We do not include renewal options in the lease term for calculating the lease liability unless we are reasonably certain we will exercise the option. Maturities of lease liabilities are as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year ending:	
2020	\$ 480
2021	480
2022	480
2023	480
2024	480
Later years	<u>25,442</u>
Total undiscounted lease payments	\$27,842
Less imputed interest	<u>18,898</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,944</u>

(5) DEBT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Debt:

Management routinely monitors and analyzes the Trust's capital structure in an effort to maintain the targeted balance among capital resources including the level of borrowings pursuant to our \$300 million revolving credit facility, the level of borrowings pursuant to non-recourse mortgage debt secured by the real property of our properties and our level of equity including consideration of additional equity issuances. This ongoing analysis considers factors such as the current debt market and interest rate environment, the current/projected occupancy and financial performance of our properties, the current loan-to-value ratio of our properties, the Trust's current stock price, the capital resources required for anticipated acquisitions and the expected capital to be generated by anticipated divestitures. This analysis, together with consideration of the Trust's current balance of revolving credit agreement borrowings, non-recourse mortgage borrowings and equity, assists management in deciding which capital resource to utilize when events such as refinancing of specific debt components occur or additional funds are required to finance the Trust's growth.

On March 27, 2018, we entered into a revolving credit agreement ("Credit Agreement") which, among other things, increased our borrowing capacity by \$50 million to \$300 million and extended the maturity date from our previously existing facility. The replacement Credit Agreement, which is scheduled to mature in March, 2022, includes a \$40 million sublimit for letters of credit and a \$30 million sub limit for swingline/short-term loans. The Credit Agreement also provides for options to extend the maturity date for two additional six month periods. Additionally, the Credit Agreement includes an option to increase the total facility borrowing capacity up to an additional \$50 million, subject to lender agreement. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by certain subsidiaries of the Trust. In addition, borrowings under the Credit Agreement are secured by first priority security interests in and liens on all equity interests in certain of the Trust's wholly-owned subsidiaries. Borrowings made pursuant to the Credit Agreement will bear interest, at our option, at one, two, three, or six month LIBOR plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.10% to 1.35% or at the Base Rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.10% to 0.35%. The Credit Agreement defines "Base Rate" as the greater of: (a) the administrative agent's prime rate; (b) the federal funds effective rate plus 1/2 of 1%, and; (c) one month LIBOR plus 1%. A facility fee of 0.15% to 0.35% will be charged on the total commitment of the Credit Agreement. The margins over LIBOR, Base Rate and the facility fee are based upon our total leverage ratio. At December 31, 2019, the applicable margin over the LIBOR rate was 1.2%, the margin over the Base Rate was 0.2%, and the facility fee was 0.20%.

At December 31, 2019, we had \$213.0 million of outstanding borrowings outstanding against our revolving credit agreement and \$87.0 million of available borrowing capacity. The carrying amount and fair value of borrowings outstanding pursuant to the Credit Agreement was \$213.0 million at December 31, 2019. There are no compensating balance requirements. The average amount outstanding under our Credit Agreement during the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 was \$198.3 million, \$191.4 million and \$182.4 million, respectively, with corresponding effective interest rates of 3.7%, 3.5% and 2.8%, respectively, including commitment fees.

The Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including limitations on certain indebtedness, liens, acquisitions and other investments, fundamental changes, asset dispositions and dividends and other distributions. The Credit Agreement also contains restrictive covenants regarding the Trust's ratio of total debt to total assets, the fixed charge coverage ratio, the ratio of total secured debt to total asset value, the ratio of total unsecured debt to total unencumbered asset value, and minimum tangible net worth, as well as customary events of default, the occurrence of which may trigger an acceleration of amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement. We are in compliance with all of the covenants at December 31, 2019 and 2018. We also believe that we would remain in compliance if the full amount of our commitment was borrowed.

The following table includes a summary of the required compliance ratios at December 31, 2019 and 2018, giving effect to the covenants contained in the Credit Agreements in effect on the respective dates (dollar amounts in thousands):

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Covenant	UHT	Covenant	UHT
Tangible net worth	\$125,000	\$167,181	\$125,000	\$181,203
Total leverage	< 60%	42.3%	< 60%	41.3%
Secured leverage	< 30%	9.1%	< 30%	9.8%
Unencumbered leverage	< 60%	38.5%	< 60%	37.6%
Fixed charge coverage	> 1.50x	4.0x	> 1.50x	4.3x

As indicated on the following table, we have various mortgages, all of which are non-recourse to us and are not cross-collateralized, included on our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 (amounts in thousands):

Facility Name	As of 12/31/2019		As of 12/31/2018	
	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Outstanding Balance (in thousands)(a.)	Outstanding Balance (in thousands)
Corpus Christi, TX, fixed rate mortgage loan (b.) . . .	6.50%	July, 2019	\$ —	\$ 2,519
700 Shadow Lane and Goldring MOBs fixed rate mortgage loan	4.54%	June, 2022	5,654	5,861
BRB Medical Office Building fixed rate mortgage loan	4.27%	December, 2022	5,721	5,928
Desert Valley Medical Center fixed rate mortgage loan	3.62%	January, 2023	4,661	4,806
2704 North Tenaya Way fixed rate mortgage loan . .	4.95%	November, 2023	6,727	6,871
Summerlin Hospital Medical Office Building III fixed rate mortgage loan	4.03%	April, 2024	13,196	13,198
Tuscan Professional Building fixed rate mortgage loan	5.56%	June, 2025	3,492	4,020
Phoenix Children's East Valley Care Center fixed rate mortgage loan	3.95%	January, 2030	8,961	9,194
Rosenberg Children's Medical Plaza fixed rate mortgage loan	4.42%	September, 2033	12,732	12,948
Total, excluding net debt premium and net financing fees			61,144	65,345
Less net financing fees			(594)	(711)
Plus net debt premium			194	247
Total mortgage notes payable, non-recourse to us, net			<u>\$60,744</u>	<u>\$64,881</u>

- (a.) All mortgage loans require monthly principal payments through maturity and either fully amortize or include a balloon principal payment upon maturity.
- (b.) On April 2, 2019, the \$2.5 million fixed rate mortgage loan on Corpus Christi, TX, was fully repaid utilizing borrowings under our Credit Agreement.

The mortgages are secured by the real property of the buildings as well as property leases and rents. The mortgages outstanding as of December 31, 2019 had a combined carrying value of approximately \$61.1 million and a combined fair value of approximately \$63.1 million. At December 31, 2018, we had various mortgages, all

of which were non-recourse to us, included in our consolidated balance sheet. The combined outstanding balance of these various mortgages was \$65.3 million and these mortgages had a combined fair value of approximately \$64.9 million.

The fair value of our debt was computed based upon quotes received from financial institutions. We consider these to be “level 2” in the fair value hierarchy as outlined in the authoritative guidance for disclosure in connection with debt instruments. Changes in market rates on our fixed rate debt impacts the fair value of debt, but it has no impact on interest incurred or cash flow.

As of December 31, 2019, our aggregate consolidated scheduled debt repayments (including mortgages) are as follows (amounts in thousands):

2020	\$ 1,913
2021	2,081
2022 (a.)	225,147
2023	11,892
2024	13,550
Later	<u>19,511</u>
Total	<u>\$274,094</u>

(a.) Includes assumed repayment of \$213.0 million of outstanding borrowings under the terms of our \$300 million revolving credit agreement scheduled to mature in March, 2022.

Financial Instruments:

During the third quarter of 2019, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement on a total notional amount of \$50 million with a fixed interest rate of a 1.144%. The interest rate swap became effective on September 16, 2019 and is scheduled to mature on September 16, 2024. If the one-month LIBOR is above 1.144%, the counterparty pays us, and if the one-month LIBOR is less than 1.144%, we pay the counterparty, the difference between the fixed rate of 1.144% and one-month LIBOR. We measure our interest rate swaps at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair value of our interest rate swaps is based on quotes from third parties. We consider those inputs to be “level 2” in the fair value hierarchy as outlined in the authoritative guidance for disclosures in connection with derivative instruments and hedging activities. At December 31, 2019, the fair value of our interest rate swap was a net asset of \$1.0 million which is included in other assets on the accompanying balance sheet. From inception of the swap agreement through December 31, 2019 we received or accrued approximately \$108,000 in payments made to us by the counterparty pursuant to the terms of the swap. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges are accounted for by recording the fair value of the derivative instrument on the balance sheet as either an asset or a liability, with a corresponding amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (“AOCI”) within shareholders’ equity. Amounts are classified from AOCI to the income statement in the period or periods the hedged transaction affects earnings.

In January, 2020, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement on a total notional amount of \$35 million with a fixed interest rate of a 1.4975%. The interest rate swap became effective on January 15, 2020 and is scheduled to mature on January 16, 2024. If the one-month LIBOR is above 1.4975%, the counterparty pays us, and if the one-month LIBOR is less than 1.4975%, we pay the counterparty, the difference between the fixed rate of 1.4975% and one-month LIBOR.

During the second quarter of 2016, we entered into an interest rate cap on the total notional amount of \$30 million whereby we paid a premium of \$115,000. This interest rate cap became effective in January, 2017 and expired in March 2019. In exchange for the premium payment, the counterparties agreed to pay us the difference between 1.50% and one-month LIBOR if one-month LIBOR rises above 1.50% during the term of the

cap. From inception through the March, 2019 expiration, we received approximately \$205,000 in payments made to us by the counterparties (\$61,000 of which was received during the first three months of 2019 and \$144,000 of which was received during 2018) pursuant to the terms of this cap.

During the third quarter of 2016, we entered into an additional interest rate cap agreement on a total notional amount of \$30 million whereby we paid a premium of \$55,000. This interest rate cap became effective in October, 2016 and expired in March, 2019. In exchange for the premium payment, the counterparties agreed to pay us the difference between 1.5% and one-month LIBOR if one-month LIBOR rises above 1.5% during the term of the cap. From inception through the March, 2019 expiration, we received approximately \$205,000 in payments made to us by the counterparties (\$61,000 of which was received during the first three months of 2019 and \$144,000 of which was received during 2018) pursuant to the terms of this cap.

(6) DIVIDENDS AND EQUITY ISSUANCE PROGRAM

Dividends:

During each of the last three years, dividends were declared and paid by us as follows:

- 2019: \$2.72 per share of which \$2.48 per share was ordinary income and \$.24 per share was total capital gain (there was no Unrecaptured Section 1250 gain in 2019).
- 2018: \$2.68 per share of which \$2.35 per share was ordinary income and \$.33 per share was total capital gain (total capital gain amount includes Unrecaptured Section 1250 gain of \$.30 per share).
- 2017: \$2.64 per share of which \$1.47 per share was ordinary income and \$1.17 per share was total capital gain (total capital gain amount includes Unrecaptured Section 1250 gain of \$.453 per share).

Equity Issuance Program:

Previously, we maintained an at-the-market equity issuance program (“ATM”) pursuant to the terms of which we could sell, from time-to-time, common shares of our beneficial interest up to an aggregate sales price of approximately \$23.3 million to or through Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Incorporated (“Merrill Lynch”), as sales agent and/or principal. The common shares were offered pursuant to the Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which became effective during the fourth quarter of 2015. During the third quarter of 2017, we met our aggregate sales threshold of \$23.3 million pursuant to this program and no shares were issued pursuant to the ATM in 2018 or 2019.

Pursuant to the ATM Program, during the twelve months ended December 31, 2017, there were 127,499 shares issued at an average price of \$74.71 per share which generated approximately \$9.1 million of net cash proceeds (net of approximately \$400,000, consisting of compensation of \$238,000 to Merrill Lynch, as well as \$162,000 of other various fees and expenses).

(7) INCENTIVE PLANS

During 2007, our Board of Trustees and shareholders approved the Universal Health Realty Income Trust 2007 Restricted Stock Plan which was amended and restated in 2016 (the “2007 Plan”). An aggregate of 125,000 shares were authorized for issuance under this plan and a total of 106,275 shares, net of cancellations, have been issued pursuant to the terms of this plan, 84,715 of which have vested as of December 31, 2019. At December 31, 2019 there are 18,725 shares remaining for issuance under the terms of the 2007 Plan.

During 2019, there were 10,980 restricted Shares of Beneficial Interest, net of cancellations, issued to the Trustees, officers and other personnel of the Trust pursuant to the 2007 Plan at a weighted average grant price of \$84.24 per share (\$924,955 in the aggregate). These restricted shares are scheduled to vest in June of 2021 (the second anniversary of the date of grant).

During 2018, there were 10,580 restricted Shares of Beneficial Interest, net of cancellations, issued to the Trustees, officers and other personnel of the Trust pursuant to the 2007 Plan at a weighted average grant price of \$61.77 per share (\$653,526 in the aggregate). These restricted shares are scheduled to vest in June of 2020 (the second anniversary of the date of grant).

During 2017, there were 8,405 restricted Shares of Beneficial Interest, net of cancellations, issued to the Trustees, officers and other personnel of the Trust pursuant to the 2007 Plan at a weighted average grant price of \$73.46 per share (\$617,431 in the aggregate). These restricted shares vested in June of 2019 (the second anniversary of the date of grant).

We expense the grant-date fair value restricted stock awards under the straight-line method over the stated vesting period of the award. In connection with these grants, we recorded compensation expense of approximately \$702,000, \$575,000 and \$538,000 during 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The remaining expense associated with these grants is approximately \$815,000 and will be recorded over the remaining weighted average vesting period for outstanding restricted Shares of Beneficial Interest of approximately one year at December 31, 2019.

There were no stock options outstanding or exercised during 2019, 2018 or 2017.

(8) SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF EQUITY AFFILIATES

In accordance with U. S. GAAP and guidance relating to accounting for investments and real estate ventures, we account for our unconsolidated investments in LLCs/LPs which we do not control using the equity method of accounting. The third-party members in these investments have equal voting rights with regards to issues such as, but not limited to: (i) divestiture of property; (ii) annual budget approval, and; (iii) financing commitments. These investments, which represent 33% to 95% non-controlling ownership interests, are recorded initially at our cost and subsequently adjusted for our net equity in the net income, cash contributions to, and distributions from, the investments. Pursuant to certain agreements, allocations of sales proceeds and profits and losses of some of the LLC investments may be allocated disproportionately as compared to ownership interests after specified preferred return rate thresholds have been satisfied.

Distributions received from equity method investees in the consolidated statements of cash flows are classified based on the nature of the distribution. Returns on investments are presented net of equity in income from unconsolidated investments as cash flows from operating activities. Returns of investment are classified as cash flows from investing activities.

At December 31, 2019, we have non-controlling equity investments or commitments in five jointly-owned LLCs/LPs which own MOBs (including one currently under construction which is scheduled to be completed in late 2020). As of December 31, 2019, we accounted for these LLCs/LPs on an unconsolidated basis pursuant to the equity method since they are not variable interest entities which we are the primary beneficiary nor do we have a controlling voting interest. The majority of these entities are joint-ventures between us and non-related parties that hold minority ownership interests in the entities. Each entity is generally self-sustained from a cash flow perspective and generates sufficient cash flow to meet its operating cash flow requirements and service the third-party debt (if applicable) that is non-recourse to us. Although there is typically no ongoing financial support required from us to these entities since they are cash-flow sufficient, we may, from time to time, provide funding for certain purposes such as, but not limited to, significant capital expenditures, leasehold improvements and debt financing. Although we are not obligated to do so, if approved by us at our sole discretion, additional cash fundings are typically advanced as equity or member loans. These entities maintain property insurance on the properties.

During March, 2017, Arlington Medical Properties, LLC, a formerly jointly-owned limited liability company in which we held an 85% noncontrolling ownership interest, sold the real estate assets of St. Mary's

Professional Office Building (“St. Mary’s”) as part of a series of planned tax deferred like-kind exchange transactions pursuant to Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code. A third party member owned the remaining 15% of Arlington Medical Properties LLC, which we acquired prior to the divestiture of St. Mary’s.

The following property table represents the five LLCs or LPs in which we own a non-controlling interest (including one that owns an MOB that is currently under construction and is scheduled to be completed in late 2020) and were accounted for under the equity method as of December 31, 2019:

<u>Name of LLC/LP</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Property Owned by LLC/LP</u>
Suburban Properties	33%	St. Matthews Medical Plaza II
Brunswick Associates (a.)(e.)	74%	Mid Coast Hospital MOB
Grayson Properties (b.)(f.)	95%	Texoma Medical Plaza
FTX MOB Phase II (c.)	95%	Forney Medical Plaza II
Grayson Properties II (d.)(f.)	95%	Texoma Medical Plaza II

- (a.) This LLC has a third-party term loan of \$8.1 million, which is non-recourse to us, outstanding as of December 31, 2019.
- (b.) This building is on the campus of a UHS hospital and has tenants that include subsidiaries of UHS. This LP has a third-party term loan, which is non-recourse to us, of \$13.7 million, outstanding as of December 31, 2019.
- (c.) We have committed to invest up to \$2.5 million in equity and debt financing, of which \$2.1 million has been funded as of December 31, 2019. This LP has a third-party term loan, which is non-recourse to us, of \$4.9 million, outstanding as of December 31, 2019.
- (d.) This MOB, currently under construction, will be located in Denison, Texas on the campus of a hospital owned and operated by a wholly-owned subsidiary of UHS. We have committed to invest up to \$17.9 million in equity and debt financing, which may be reduced if a third-party construction loan is obtained on the property. We have incurred approximately \$2.5 million of costs as of December 31, 2019 in connection with this property and our related commitment. The LP will develop, construct, own and operate the Texoma Medical Plaza II which is expected to open in late 2020.
- (e.) We are the lessee with a third party on a ground lease for land.
- (f.) We are the lessee, or have committed to a lease, with a UHS-related party for the land related to this property.

Below are the combined statements of income for the four LLCs/LPs (excluding one that owns an MOB that is currently under construction) accounted for under the equity method at December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017. The 2017 amounts include the financial results of Arlington Medical Properties, LLC, through the March 13, 2017 divestiture date.

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	(amounts in thousands)		
Revenues	\$10,063	\$9,592	\$10,673
Operating expenses	4,046	3,557	3,883
Depreciation and amortization	1,758	1,772	1,988
Interest, net	1,295	1,311	1,570
Net income	<u>\$ 2,964</u>	<u>\$2,952</u>	<u>\$ 3,232</u>
Our share of net income (a.)	<u>\$ 1,796</u>	<u>\$1,771</u>	<u>\$ 2,416</u>

- (a.) Our share of net income during 2017 includes approximately \$284,000, of interest income earned by us on an advance made to Arlington Medical Properties, LLC. This advance was repaid to us effective with the previously mentioned Arlington Medical Properties, LLC transaction during March, 2017.

Below are the combined balance sheets for the five above-mentioned LLCs/LPs (including one LP that currently owns a MOB under construction) that were accounted for under the equity method as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(amounts in thousands)	
Net property, including construction in progress	\$33,207	\$31,818
Other assets (a.)	7,452	3,251
Total assets	\$40,659	\$35,069
Other liabilities (a.)	\$ 6,785	\$ 2,717
Mortgage notes payable, non-recourse to us	26,650	27,256
Equity	7,224	5,096
Total liabilities and equity	\$40,659	\$35,069
Investments in LLCs before amounts included in accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$ 6,918	\$ 5,019
Amounts included in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(1,856)	(2,258)
Our share of equity in LLCs, net	\$ 5,062	\$ 2,761

(a.) Other assets and other liabilities as of December 31, 2019 include approximately \$3.7 million of right-of-use land assets and right-of-use land liabilities, respectively, related to ground leases whereby the LLC/LP is the lessee, with third parties, including subsidiaries of UHS.

As of December 31, 2019, aggregate principal amounts due on mortgage notes payable by unconsolidated LLCs, which are accounted for under the equity method and are non-recourse to us, are as follows (amounts in thousands):

2020	\$ 5,422
2021	13,569
2022	216
2023	224
2024	7,219
2025 and thereafter	—
Total	\$26,650

Name of LLC/LP	Mortgage Loan Balance (a.)		
	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	Maturity Date
FTX MOB Phase II (5.00% fixed rate mortgage loan)	\$ 4,926	\$ 5,067	October, 2020
Grayson Properties (5.034% fixed rate mortgage loan)	13,658	13,929	September, 2021
Brunswick Associates (3.64% fixed rate mortgage loan)	8,066	8,260	December, 2024
	\$26,650	\$27,256	

(a.) All mortgage loans require monthly principal payments through maturity and include a balloon principal payment upon maturity.

Pursuant to the operating and/or partnership agreements of the five LLCs/LPs in which we continue to hold non-controlling ownership interests, the third-party member and the Trust, at any time, potentially subject to certain conditions, have the right to make an offer (“Offering Member”) to the other member(s) (“Non-Offering Member”) in which it either agrees to: (i) sell the entire ownership interest of the Offering Member to the

Non-Offering Member (“Offer to Sell”) at a price as determined by the Offering Member (“Transfer Price”), or; (ii) purchase the entire ownership interest of the Non-Offering Member (“Offer to Purchase”) at the equivalent proportionate Transfer Price. The Non-Offering Member has 60 to 90 days to either: (i) purchase the entire ownership interest of the Offering Member at the Transfer Price, or; (ii) sell its entire ownership interest to the Offering Member at the equivalent proportionate Transfer Price. The closing of the transfer must occur within 60 to 90 days of the acceptance by the Non-Offering Member.

(9) SEGMENT REPORTING

Our primary business is investing in and leasing healthcare and human service facilities through direct ownership or through joint ventures, which aggregate into a single reportable segment. We actively manage our portfolio of healthcare and human service facilities and may from time to time make decisions to sell lower performing properties not meeting our long-term investment objectives. The proceeds of sales are typically reinvested in new developments or acquisitions, which we believe will meet our planned rate of return. It is our intent that all healthcare and human service facilities will be owned or developed for investment purposes. Our revenue and net income are generated from the operation of our investment portfolio.

Our portfolio is located throughout the United States, however, we do not distinguish or group our operations on a geographical basis for purposes of allocating resources or measuring performance. We review operating and financial data for each property on an individual basis; therefore, we define an operating segment as our individual properties. Individual properties have been aggregated into one reportable segment based upon their similarities with regard to both the nature and economics of the facilities, tenants and operational processes, as well as long-term average financial performance. No individual property meets the requirements necessary to be considered its own reportable segment.

(10) IMPACT OF HURRICANE HARVEY

In late August, 2017, five of our medical office buildings located in the Houston, Texas area incurred extensive water damage as a result of Hurricane Harvey. Until various times during the second quarter of 2018, these properties were temporarily closed and non-operational as we continued to reconstruct and restore them to operational condition. As of June 30, 2018, reconstruction on all of the occupied space in these properties had been completed and operations resumed.

During 2018, pursuant to the terms of a global settlement with our commercial property insurance carrier, we received \$5.5 million of additional insurance recovery proceeds bringing the aggregate hurricane-related insurance recoveries to \$12.5 million. The aggregate insurance proceeds recoveries, which are net of applicable deductibles, covered substantially all of the costs incurred related to the remediation, repair and reconstruction of each of these properties, as well as business interruption recoveries for the lost income related to each of these properties during the period they were non-operational.

Included in our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2018 are approximately \$1.2 million of business interruption insurance recovery proceeds, covering the period of late August, 2017 through June 30, 2018, approximately \$500,000 of which related to 2017. These business interruption insurance recovery proceeds are included in net cash provided by operating activities in our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2018. Additionally, the year ended December 31, 2018 included approximately \$4.5 million of hurricane insurance recoveries in excess of property damage write-downs, which are included in net cash provided by investing activities in our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2018. Included in our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2017 are hurricane related expenses of approximately \$5.0 million consisting of \$3.6 million related to property damage and \$1.4 million related to remediation and demolition expenses. Also included in our financial results for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2017 are aggregate hurricane related insurance recoveries of approximately \$7.0 million, consisting of \$5.0 million related to recovery of hurricane related expenses and \$2.0 million related to recovery proceeds in excess of the damaged property write-downs.

(11) QUARTERLY RESULTS (unaudited)

	2019				
	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Revenues	\$19,112	\$19,326	\$19,866	\$18,859	\$77,163
Net income before gains on sales	\$ 3,962	\$ 4,261	\$ 4,653	\$ 4,137	\$17,013
Gains on sales of real estate assets	\$ 250	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,701	\$ 1,951
Net income	<u>\$ 4,212</u>	<u>\$ 4,261</u>	<u>\$ 4,653</u>	<u>\$ 5,838</u>	<u>\$18,964</u>
Total basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.31</u>	<u>\$ 0.31</u>	<u>\$ 0.34</u>	<u>\$ 0.43</u>	<u>\$ 1.38</u>
Total diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.31</u>	<u>\$ 0.31</u>	<u>\$ 0.34</u>	<u>\$ 0.42</u>	<u>\$ 1.38</u>
	2018				
	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Revenues	\$18,539	\$20,111	\$18,828	\$18,732	\$76,210
Net income before excess insurance recovery proceeds	\$ 4,101	\$ 5,611	\$ 4,374	\$ 4,413	\$18,499
Hurricane insurance recovery proceeds in excess of damaged property write-downs	\$ 4,535	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,535
Hurricane business interruption insurance recovery proceeds	\$ 968	\$ 194	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,162
Net income	<u>\$ 9,604</u>	<u>\$ 5,805</u>	<u>\$ 4,374</u>	<u>\$ 4,413</u>	<u>\$24,196</u>
Total basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.70</u>	<u>\$ 0.42</u>	<u>\$ 0.32</u>	<u>\$ 0.32</u>	<u>\$ 1.76</u>
Total diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.70</u>	<u>\$ 0.42</u>	<u>\$ 0.32</u>	<u>\$ 0.32</u>	<u>\$ 1.76</u>

Schedule III
Universal Health Realty Income Trust
Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation — December 31, 2019
(amounts in thousands)

Description	Encumbrance (c.)	Initial Cost			Gross amount at which carried at end of period				Accumulated Depreciation as of Dec. 31, 2019	Date of Completion of Construction, Acquisition or Significant improvement	Date Acquired	Average Depreciable Life
		Land	Building & Improv.	Adjustments to Basis (a.)	Land	Building & Improvements	CIP	Total				
Inland Valley Regional Medical Center <i>Wildomar, California</i>	—	\$2,050	\$10,701	\$14,596	\$2,050	\$25,297		\$27,347	\$14,728	2007	1986	43 Years
McAllen Medical Center <i>McAllen, Texas</i>	—	4,720	31,442	10,189	6,281	40,070		46,351	29,111	1994	1986	42 Years
Wellington Regional Medical Center <i>West Palm Beach, Florida</i>	—	1,190	14,652	17,370	1,663	31,549		33,212	21,637	2006	1986	42 Years
Evansville Rehabilitation Hospital <i>Evansville, Indiana</i>	—	500	6,945	1,062	500	8,007		8,507	6,084	1993	1989	40 Years
Kindred Chicago Central Hospital <i>Central Chicago, Illinois</i>	—	158	6,404	1,838	158	8,242		8,400	8,242	1993	1986	25 Years
Family Doctor's Medical Office Building <i>Shreveport, Louisiana</i>	—	54	1,526	494	54	2,020		2,074	1,140	1991	1995	45 Years
Professional Buildings at King's Crossing <i>Kingwood, Texas (d.)</i>	—	439	1,837	(388)	439	1,449	33	1,921	187	1995	1995	45 Years
Chesterbrook Academy <i>Audubon, Pennsylvania</i>	—	307	996	—	307	996		1,303	520	1996	1996	45 Years
Chesterbrook Academy <i>New Britain, Pennsylvania</i>	—	250	744	—	250	744		994	394	1991	1996	45 Years
Chesterbrook Academy <i>Uwchlan, Pennsylvania</i>	—	180	815	—	180	815		995	428	1992	1996	45 Years
Chesterbrook Academy <i>Newtown, Pennsylvania</i>	—	195	749	—	195	749		944	396	1992	1996	45 Years
The Southern Crescent Center I (b.)	—	1,130	5,092	(2,246)	1,130	2,846		3,976	2,557	1994	1996	45 Years
The Southern Crescent Center II (b.) <i>Riverdale, Georgia</i>	—	—	—	5,264	806	4,458		5,264	2,953	2000	1998	35 Years
The Cypresswood Professional Center <i>Spring, Texas (e.)</i>	—	573	3,842	(2,667)	573	1,175	81	1,829	127	1997	1997	35 Years
701 South Tonopah Building <i>Las Vegas, Nevada (f.)</i>	—	—	1,579	68	—	1,647		1,647	1,302	1999	1999	25 Years
Danbury Medical Plaza <i>Danbury, Connecticut</i>	—	1,151	5,176	1,087	1,151	6,263	13	7,427	4,020	2000	2000	30 Years
Corpus Christi <i>Corpus Christi, Texas</i>	—	1,104	5,508	—	1,104	5,508		6,612	1,872	2008	2008	35 Years
Apache Junction Medical Plaza <i>Apache Junction, AZ</i>	—	240	3,590	1,295	240	4,885		5,125	1,945	2004	2004	30 Years
Auburn Medical Office Building II <i>Auburn, WA (g.)</i>	—	—	10,200	176	—	10,376		10,376	2,740	2009	2009	36 Years
BRB Medical Office Building <i>Kingwood, Texas</i>	5,721	430	8,970	84	430	9,054		9,484	2,361	2010	2010	37 Years
Centennial Hills Medical Office Building <i>Las Vegas, NV (f.)</i>	—	—	19,890	2,539	—	22,429	64	22,493	6,461	2006	2006	34 Years
Desert Springs Medical Plaza <i>Las Vegas, NV</i>	—	1,200	9,560	1,897	1,200	11,457	78	12,735	3,709	1998	1998	30 Years
700 Shadow Lane & Goldring MOBs <i>Las Vegas, NV</i>	5,654	400	11,300	4,949	400	16,249	106	16,755	5,154	2003	2003	30 Years
Spring Valley Hospital MOB I <i>Las Vegas, NV (f.)</i>	—	—	9,500	1,533	—	11,033	5	11,038	3,238	2004	2004	35 Years
Spring Valley Hospital MOB II <i>Las Vegas, NV (f.)</i>	—	—	9,800	510	—	10,310	43	10,353	3,123	2006	2006	34 Years

Schedule III
Universal Health Realty Income Trust
Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation — December 31, 2019 — (Continued)
(amounts in thousands)

Description	Encumbrance (c.)	Initial Cost			Gross amount at which carried at end of period				Accumulated Depreciation as of Dec. 31, 2019	Date of Completion of Construction, Acquisition or Significant improvement	Date Acquired	Average Depreciable Life
		Land	Building & Improv.	Adjustments to Basis (a.)	Land	Building & Improvements	CIP	Total				
Summerlin Hospital MOB I <i>Las Vegas, NV</i>	—	460	15,440	1,945	460	17,385	18	17,863	5,695	1999	1999	30 Years
Summerlin Hospital MOB II <i>Las Vegas, NV</i>	—	370	16,830	1,587	370	18,417	26	18,813	5,895	2000	2000	30 Years
Summerlin Hospital MOB III <i>Las Vegas, NV (f.)</i>	13,197	—	14,900	2,238	—	17,138	37	17,175	4,404	2009	2009	36 Years
Emory at Dunwoody Building <i>Dunwoody, GA</i>	—	782	3,455	—	782	3,455	4,237	1,051	1,051	2011	2011	35 Years
Forney Medical Plaza <i>Forney, TX</i>	—	910	11,960	91	910	12,051	12,961	3,817	3,817	2011	2011	35 Years
Lake Pointe Medical Arts Building <i>Rowlett, TX</i>	—	1,100	9,000	289	1,100	9,289	10,389	2,643	2,643	2011	2011	35 Years
Tuscan Professional Building <i>Irving, TX</i>	3,492	1,100	12,525	1,648	1,100	14,173	15,273	4,049	4,049	2011	2011	35 Years
Peace Health Medical Clinic <i>Bellingham, WA</i>	—	1,900	24,910	921	1,900	25,831	27,731	6,579	6,579	2012	2012	35 Years
Northwest Texas Professional Office Tower <i>Amarillo, TX (f.)</i>	—	—	7,180	57	—	7,237	646	7,883	1,705	2012	2012	35 Years
Ward Eagle Office Village <i>Farmington Hills, MI</i>	—	220	3,220	90	220	3,310	3,530	762	762	2013	2013	35 Years
5004 Poole Road MOB <i>Denison, TX</i>	—	96	529	—	96	529	625	117	117	2013	2013	35 Years
Desert Valley Medical Center <i>Phoenix, AZ</i>	4,661	2,280	4,624	1,033	2,280	5,657	25	7,962	1,339	1996	1996	30 Years
Hanover Emergency Center <i>Mechanicsville, VA</i>	—	1,300	6,224	—	1,300	6,224	7,524	1,117	1,117	2014	2014	35 Years
Haas Medical Office Park <i>Ottumwa, IA (g.)</i>	—	—	3,571	—	—	3,571	3,571	583	583	2015	2015	35 Years
South Texas ER at Mission <i>Mission, TX</i>	—	1,441	4,696	—	1,441	4,696	6,137	774	774	2015	2015	35 Years
North Valley Medical Plaza <i>Phoenix, AZ</i>	—	930	6,929	2,250	930	9,179	9	10,118	1,947	2010	2010	30 Years
Northwest Medical Center at Sugar Creek <i>Bentonville, AR</i>	—	1,100	2,870	—	1,100	2,870	3,970	575	575	2014	2014	35 Years
The Children's Clinic at Springdale <i>Springdale, AR</i>	—	610	1,570	—	610	1,570	2,180	314	314	2014	2014	35 Years
Rosenberg Children's Medical Plaza <i>Phoenix, AZ (g.)</i>	12,732	—	23,302	142	—	23,444	23,444	4,256	4,256	2001	2001	35 Years
Phoenix Children's East Valley Care Center <i>Phoenix, AZ</i>	8,960	1,050	10,900	—	1,050	10,900	11,950	1,982	1,982	2006	2006	35 Years
Palmdale Medical Plaza <i>Palmdale, CA (f.)</i>	—	—	10,555	1,846	—	12,401	38	12,439	2,569	2008	2008	34 Years
Piedmont-Roswell Physician Center <i>Sandy Springs, GA</i>	—	2,338	2,128	—	2,338	2,128	4,466	428	428	2015	2015	30 Years
Piedmont-Vinings Physician Center <i>Vinings, GA</i>	—	1,348	2,418	—	1,348	2,418	3,766	470	470	2015	2015	30 Years

Schedule III
Universal Health Realty Income Trust
Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation — December 31, 2019 — (Continued)
(amounts in thousands)

Description	Initial Cost				Gross amount at which carried at end of period				Accumulated Depreciation as of Dec. 31, 2019	Date of Completion of Construction, Acquisition or Significant improvement	Date Acquired	Average Depreciable Life
	Encumbrance (c.)	Land	Building & Improv.	Adjustments to Basis (a.)	Land	Building & Improvements	CIP	Total				
Santa Fe Professional Plaza <i>Scottsdale, AZ</i>	—	1,090	1,960	502	1,090	2,462	6	3,558	621	1999	1999	30 Years
Sierra San Antonio Medical Plaza <i>Fontana, CA (g.)</i>	—	—	11,538	870	—	12,408	3	12,411	2,647	2006	2006	30 Years
Vista Medical Terrace & Sparks MOB <i>Sparks, NV (f.)</i>	—	—	9,276	1,717	—	10,993		10,993	2,870	2008	2008	30 Years
South Texas ER at Weslaco <i>Weslaco, TX</i>	—	1,749	4,879	—	1,749	4,879		6,628	813	2015	2015	35 Years
Chandler Corporate Center III <i>Chandler, AZ</i>	—	2,328	14,131	—	2,328	14,131		16,459	2,420	2016	2016	35 Years
Frederick Crestwood MOB <i>Frederick, MD</i>	—	2,265	18,731	—	2,265	18,731		20,996	2,386	2016	2016	35 Years
Madison Professional Office Building <i>Madison, AL</i>	—	2,296	6,411	—	2,296	6,411		8,707	988	2016	2016	35 Years
Tenaya Medical Office Building <i>Las Vegas, NV</i>	6,727	3,032	10,602	—	3,032	10,602		13,634	1,246	2016	2016	35 Years
Henderson Medical Plaza <i>Henderson, NV (f.)</i>	—	—	10,718	7,170	—	17,888	341	18,229	2,421	2017	2017	35 Years
Hamburg Medical Building <i>Hamburg, PA</i>	—	696	3,406	—	696	3,406		4,102	338	2017	2017	35 Years
Las Palmas Del Sol Emergency Center—West <i>El Paso, TX</i>	—	801	5,029	—	801	5,029		5,830	433	2017	2017	35 Years
Beaumont Medical Sleep Center Building <i>Southfield, MI</i>	—	254	2,968	—	254	2,968		3,222	187	2018	2018	35 Years
Clive Behavioral Health <i>Clive, IA</i>	—	1,330	—	—	1,330	—	5,616	6,946	0	2020	2019	35 Years
Bellin Health Family Medical Center <i>Escanaba, MI</i>	—	604	3,906	—	605	3,906	0	4,511	18	2019	2019	35 Years
TOTALS (h.)	<u>\$61,144</u>	<u>\$52,051</u>	<u>\$484,109</u>	<u>\$84,046</u>	<u>\$54,892</u>	<u>\$565,315</u>	<u>\$7,188</u>	<u>\$627,395</u>	<u>\$194,888</u>			

- a. Consists of costs subsequent to acquisition that were capitalized, divested or written down in connection with asset impairments and hurricane related damage.
- b. During 2008, a \$4.6 million provision for asset impairment was recorded in connection with the real estate assets of Southern Crescent Center I & Southern Crescent Center II.
- c. Consists of outstanding balances as of December 31, 2019 on third-party debt that is non-recourse to us.
- d. Carrying value of depreciable assets were written down to zero as a result of substantial damage from Hurricane Harvey during the third quarter of 2017.
- e. Carrying value of depreciable assets were written down as a result of substantial damage from Hurricane Harvey during the third quarter of 2017.
- f. At December 31, 2019, we are the lessee with a UHS-related party on a ground lease for land.
- g. At December 31, 2019, we are the lessee with a third party on a ground lease for land.
- h. The aggregate cost for federal income tax purposes is \$606 million (unaudited) with a net book value of \$382 million (unaudited).

UNIVERSAL HEALTH REALTY INCOME TRUST

**NOTES TO SCHEDULE III
DECEMBER 31, 2019
(amounts in thousands)**

(1) RECONCILIATION OF REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES

The following table reconciles the Real Estate Properties from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2019:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at January 1,	\$611,046	\$599,776	\$585,828
Additions (a.)	12,882	8,641	12,492
Acquisitions	4,510	3,222	9,931
Disposals/Divestitures (b.)	<u>(1,043)</u>	<u>(593)</u>	<u>(8,475)</u>
Balance at December 31,	<u>\$627,395</u>	<u>\$611,046</u>	<u>\$599,776</u>

(2) RECONCILIATION OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

The following table reconciles the Accumulated Depreciation from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2019:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at January 1,	\$173,316	\$153,379	\$138,588
Disposals/Divestitures (b.)	(220)	(593)	(4,896)
Depreciation expense	<u>21,792</u>	<u>20,530</u>	<u>19,687</u>
Balance at December 31,	<u>\$194,888</u>	<u>\$173,316</u>	<u>\$153,379</u>

- (a.) Included in the additions for 2019 are approximately \$5.6 million related to the new behavioral health hospital construction project, located in Clive, Iowa. Included in the additions during 2018, and 2017, were approximately \$313,000 and \$3.0 million, respectively, related to Henderson Medical Plaza, which was completed and opened during 2017. Additionally, 2018 includes approximately \$2.7 million of hurricane-related reconstruction costs.
- (b.) 2019 includes the sale of the Kings Crossing II medical office building, as well as the sale of a parcel of land located at one of our buildings. 2017 includes property damage write-downs resulting from substantial damage from Hurricane Harvey during the third quarter of 2017, as discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

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Formerly served as Executive Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer of Yale New Haven Health, and Senior Vice President, Organizational Development at Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word Health Care System



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Executive Offices

*Universal Corporate Center
367 South Gulph Road
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Annual Meeting

June 3, 2020 10:00 a.m.

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New York, NY*

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Philadelphia, PA*

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Internet Address

The Trust can be accessed on the World Wide Web at <http://www.uhrit.com>

Listing

Trust shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol UHT

¹ Audit Committee

² Compensation Committee

³ Nominating & Governance Committee

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Universal Health Realty Income Trust

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