VENTAS INC Form 424B5 May 10, 2011

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The information in this prospectus supplement is not complete and may be changed. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not an offer to sell these securities and are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion
Preliminary Prospectus Supplement dated May 10, 2011

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT (To prospectus dated April 6, 2009)

\$

Ventas Realty, Limited Partnership Ventas Capital Corporation

% Senior Notes due 2021

Fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Ventas, Inc.

Ventas Realty, Limited Partnership and Ventas Capital Corporation, wholly owned subsidiaries of Ventas, Inc., are offering \$\text{million aggregate principal amount of their} \text{\% senior notes due 2021.}

The notes will bear interest at a rate of % per annum. Interest on the notes will be payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on December 1, 2011. Interest will accrue from May , 2011. The notes will mature on June 1, 2021. The notes will be unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by Ventas, Inc.

The issuers may redeem the notes, in whole, at any time, or from time to time in part, prior to their stated maturity. The redemption price for notes that are redeemed before March 1, 2021 will be equal to (i) 100% of their principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to the date of redemption, plus (ii) a make-whole premium. The redemption price for notes that are redeemed on or after March 1, 2021 will be equal to 100% of their principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to the date of redemption, and will not include a make-whole premium.

The notes are part of the issuers' and Ventas, Inc.'s general unsecured obligations, ranking equal in right of payment with all of such entities' existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness and ranking senior in right of payment to all of such entities' existing and future

subordinated indebtedness. However, the notes will be effectively subordinated to all of such entities' secured borrowings to the extent of the assets securing those obligations. The notes will also be structurally subordinated to the indebtedness and other obligations of Ventas, Inc.'s subsidiaries (other than the issuers).

Investing in the not supplement.	tes involves ris	ks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on p	page S-5 of this prospectus
Public offering price(1) Underwriting discounts Proceeds, before expenses, to	the issuers(1)	Per Note Total % \$ % \$ % \$	
securities or determined if th	and Exchange Con his prospectus sup	, 2011. nmission nor any state securities commission l plement or the accompanying prospectus is tr	
We do not intend to appl		notes on any securities exchange or any automat	ed dealer system.
The underwriters expect Depository Trust Company.	to deliver the note	s to purchasers on or about May , 2011 only in	book-entry form through the facilities of The
		Joint Book-Running Managers	
Barclays Capital	Citi	Deutsche Bank Securities	Goldman, Sachs & Co.

The date of this prospectus supplement is May

, 2011.

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This document is in two parts. The first part is the prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering and also adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference. The second part is the accompanying prospectus, which gives more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering. To the extent there is a conflict between the information contained in this prospectus supplement, on the one hand, and the information contained in the accompanying prospectus, on the other hand, the information in this prospectus supplement shall control.

You should read this document together with additional information described under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information and Incorporation by Reference." You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this document. Neither we nor the underwriters have authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. You should assume that the information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, as well as the information we have previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") and incorporated by reference in this document, is accurate only as of its date or the date which is specified in those documents.

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Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms used in this prospectus supplement will have the meanings below:

the terms "we," "us," "our" or similar terms and "Ventas" refer to Ventas, Inc., a Delaware corporation, together with its subsidiaries;

the term "Ventas Realty" refers to Ventas Realty, Limited Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership;

the term "Ventas Capital" refers to Ventas Capital Corporation, a Delaware corporation;

the term "Lillibridge" refers to Lillibridge Healthcare Services, Inc., an Illinois corporation;

the term "Sunrise" refers to Sunrise Senior Living, Inc., a Delaware corporation, together with its subsidiaries;

the term "Atria" refers to, collectively, Atria Senior Living Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, One Lantern Senior Living Inc, a Delaware corporation, and LSHP Coinvestment I Inc, a Delaware corporation;

the term "NHP" refers to Nationwide Health Properties, Inc., a Maryland corporation; and

the term "issuers" refers to Ventas Realty and Ventas Capital.

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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This summary contains basic information about us, the notes and this offering. Because this is a summary, it does not contain all of the information you should consider before investing in the notes. You should carefully read this summary together with the more detailed information and financial statements and notes thereto contained elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. To fully understand this offering, you should read all of these documents.

Ventas

We are a real estate investment trust ("REIT") with a geographically diverse portfolio of seniors housing and healthcare properties in the United States and Canada. As of March 31, 2011, this portfolio consisted of 602 assets: 240 seniors housing communities, 187 skilled nursing facilities, 40 hospitals and 135 medical office buildings ("MOBs") and other properties in 43 U.S. states, the District of Columbia and two Canadian provinces. With the exception of our seniors housing communities that are managed by independent third parties, such as Sunrise, pursuant to long-term management agreements and certain of our MOBs, including those acquired in connection with our Lillibridge acquisition, we lease our properties to healthcare operating companies under "triple-net" or "absolute net" leases, which require the tenants to pay all property-related expenses. We also had real estate loan and other investments relating to seniors housing and healthcare companies or properties as of March 31, 2011.

Our primary business consists of acquiring, financing and owning seniors housing and healthcare properties and leasing those properties to third parties or operating those properties through independent third-party managers. Through our Lillibridge subsidiary, we also provide management, leasing, marketing, facility development and advisory services to highly rated hospitals and health systems throughout the United States.

Our business strategy is comprised of three principal objectives: (1) generating consistent, reliable and growing cash flows; (2) maintaining a well-diversified portfolio; and (3) preserving our investment grade balance sheet and liquidity.

Our principal executive offices are located at 111 South Wacker Drive, Suite 4800, Chicago, Illinois, 60606, and our telephone number is (877) 483-6827. We maintain a website on the Internet at http://www.ventasreit.com. Information on our website is not incorporated by reference herein and our web address is included in this prospectus supplement as an inactive textual reference only.

Ventas Realty

Ventas Realty, one of the two issuers of the notes, is a wholly owned operating partnership of Ventas, Inc. that was formed under the laws of the State of Delaware. For more information about Ventas Realty, see "Ventas" above.

Ventas Capital

Ventas Capital, the other of the two issuers of the notes, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ventas Realty that was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware for the purpose of serving as co-issuer with Ventas Realty of debt securities. Ventas Capital does not and will not have any substantial operations, assets or revenues. As a result, you should not expect Ventas Capital to participate in servicing the interest on or principal of the notes.

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Recent Developments

Atria Acquisition

In October 2010, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire substantially all of the real estate assets of privately-owned Atria for a total purchase price of \$3.1 billion, comprised of \$1.35 billion of our common stock (a fixed 24.96 million shares), \$150 million in cash and the assumption or repayment of \$1.6 billion of net debt. As a result of the transaction, we will add to our senior living operating portfolio 118 private pay seniors housing communities located primarily in affluent coastal markets such as the New York metropolitan area, New England and California. Prior to the closing, Atria will spin off its management company, which will continue to operate the acquired assets under long-term management agreements with us.

Completion of the transaction is subject to certain conditions. We expect to complete the transaction in the second quarter of 2011, although we cannot assure you that the transaction will close or, if it does, when such closing will occur.

This offering is not conditioned upon the consummation of the Atria acquisition.

NHP Acquisition

In February 2011, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire NHP in a stock-for-stock transaction valued at \$7.4 billion. Pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the agreement, at the effective time of the merger, each outstanding share of NHP common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.7866 shares of our common stock. Upon completion of the transaction, our portfolio will consist of over 1,300 properties in 47 U.S. states, the District of Columbia and two Canadian provinces.

Completion of the transaction is subject to certain conditions. We expect to complete the transaction in the third quarter of 2011, although we cannot assure you that the transaction will close or, if it does, when such closing will occur.

This offering is not conditioned upon the consummation of the NHP acquisition.

THE OFFERING

The following summary contains basic information about the notes and is not intended to be complete. It does not contain all information that may be important to you. For a more detailed description of the notes, see "Description of Notes" in this prospectus supplement and "Description of Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus.

Issuers Ventas Realty and Ventas Capital.

Securities \$ million aggregate principal amount of % Senior Notes due 2021.

Maturity June 1, 2021.

Guarantee The notes will be unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by Ventas, Inc. See

"Description of Notes Guarantee."

Interest % per annum.

Interest Payment Dates Semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing on December 1, 2011.

Interest will accrue from May , 2011.

RankingThe notes are part of the issuers' and Ventas, Inc.'s general unsecured obligations, ranking equal in

right of payment with all of such entities' existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness and ranking senior in right of payment to all of such entities' existing and future subordinated indebtedness. However, the notes will be effectively subordinated to all of such entities' secured borrowings to the extent of the assets securing those obligations. As of March 31, 2011, Ventas, Inc. and the issuers had outstanding secured debt of \$471.5 million. In addition, the notes will be structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other obligations of Ventas, Inc.'s subsidiaries (other than the issuers). As of March 31, 2011, Ventas, Inc.'s subsidiaries (other than the issuers) had aggregate outstanding indebtedness of approximately \$590.8 million. The notes offered hereby will also be structurally subordinated to the guarantees provided by certain of our subsidiaries in respect of the issuers' 9% Senior Notes due 2012, which were outstanding in an aggregate principal amount of \$82.4 million as of March 31, 2011. See "Risk Factors Risks Arising From Our Capital Structure We

may become more leveraged."

Optional RedemptionThe issuers may redeem the notes, in whole, at any time, or from time to time in part, prior to their

stated maturity. The redemption price for notes that are redeemed before March 1, 2021 will be equal to (i) 100% of their principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to the date of redemption, plus (ii) a make-whole premium. The redemption price for notes that are redeemed on or after March 1, 2021 will be equal to 100% of their principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to the date of redemption, and will not include a

make-whole premium. See "Description of Notes Optional Redemption."

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Certain Covenants

The indenture governing the notes contains covenants that limit our ability to, among other things:

incur debt;

incur secured debt; and

merge, consolidate or transfer all or substantially all of our assets.

We are also required to maintain total unencumbered assets of at least 150% of our unsecured debt.

These covenants are subject to important exceptions and qualifications, which exceptions and qualifications are described under "Description of Notes Certain Covenants."

No Public Market

The notes are a series of securities for which there is currently no established trading market. The underwriters have advised us that they presently intend to make a market in the notes. However, you should be aware that they are not obligated to make a market and may discontinue their market-making activities at any time without notice. As a result, a liquid market for the notes may not be available if you try to sell your notes. We do not intend to apply for a listing of the notes on any securities exchange or any automated dealer quotation system.

Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds of this offering will be approximately \$\\$\\$ million, after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated expenses of this offering. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering (a) to fund the cash portion of the purchase price and our transaction costs in connection with our pending Atria acquisition, (b) to make a senior unsecured term loan to NHP on terms mutually acceptable to us and NHP and ranking equal in right of payment with NHP's existing senior unsecured indebtedness and/or (c) for general corporate purposes. If we loan all or a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to NHP, we expect that the funds will be used by NHP for general corporate purposes (including to repay a portion of its outstanding indebtedness and/or to fund permitted acquisitions) and that such loan would be subject to mandatory prepayment if our merger agreement with NHP is terminated. We can give no assurance that we will make such a loan to NHP or, if made, what its terms will be. See "Use of Proceeds."

Risk Factors

See "Risk Factors" and other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in the notes.

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RISK FACTORS

Our business, operations and financial condition are subject to various risks. You should carefully consider the following factors as well as other information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein before deciding to invest in the notes.

Risks Arising From Our Business

We depend on Kindred and Brookdale Senior Living for a significant portion of our revenues and operating income; Any inability or unwillingness by Kindred or Brookdale Senior Living to satisfy its obligations under its agreements with us could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

We lease a substantial portion of our properties to Kindred Healthcare, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, "Kindred") and Brookdale Senior Living Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, "Brookdale Senior Living"), and they are each a significant source of our total revenues and operating income. Since our master lease agreements with Kindred (the "Kindred Master Leases") and our leases with Brookdale Senior Living are triple-net leases, we depend on Kindred and Brookdale Senior Living not only for rental income, but also to pay insurance, taxes, utilities and maintenance and repair expenses in connection with the leased properties. Any inability or unwillingness by Kindred or Brookdale Senior Living to make rental payments to us or to otherwise satisfy its obligations under its agreements with us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity, on our ability to service our indebtedness and other obligations and on our ability to make distributions to our stockholders, as required for us to continue to qualify as a REIT (a "Material Adverse Effect"). In addition, any failure by Kindred or Brookdale Senior Living to effectively conduct its operations or to maintain and improve our properties could adversely affect its business reputation and its ability to attract and retain patients and residents in our properties, which could have a Material Adverse Effect on us. Kindred and Brookdale Senior Living have also agreed to indemnify, defend and hold us harmless from and against various claims, litigation and liabilities arising in connection with their respective businesses, and we cannot assure you that either Kindred or Brookdale Senior Living will have sufficient assets, income, access to financing and insurance coverage to enable it to satisfy its indemnification obligations.

The properties managed by Sunrise account for a significant portion of our revenues and operating income; Adverse developments in Sunrise's business and affairs or financial condition could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

Sunrise currently manages 79 of our seniors housing communities pursuant to long-term management agreements. These properties represent a substantial portion of our portfolio, based on their gross book value, and account for a significant portion of our total revenues and operating income. Although we have various rights as owner under the Sunrise management agreements, we rely on Sunrise's personnel, good faith, expertise, historical performance, technical resources and information systems, proprietary information and judgment to manage our properties efficiently and effectively. We also rely on Sunrise to set resident fees, to provide accurate property-level financial results for our properties in a timely manner and to otherwise operate those properties in accordance with the terms of our management agreements and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. For example, we depend on Sunrise's ability to attract and retain skilled management personnel who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of our seniors housing communities. A shortage of nurses or other trained personnel or general inflationary pressures may force Sunrise to enhance its pay and benefits package to compete effectively for such personnel, and Sunrise may not be able to offset such added costs by increasing the rates charged to residents. Any increase in labor costs and other property operating expenses, any failure by Sunrise to attract and retain qualified personnel,

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or changes in Sunrise's senior management could adversely affect the income we receive from our Sunrise-managed communities and have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

In addition, any adverse developments in Sunrise's business and affairs, financial strength or ability to operate our properties efficiently and effectively could have a Material Adverse Effect on us. If Sunrise experiences any significant financial, legal, accounting or regulatory difficulties due to the weakened economy or otherwise, such difficulties could result in, among other adverse events, acceleration of its indebtedness, the inability to renew or extend its revolving credit facility, the enforcement of default remedies by its counterparties or the commencement of insolvency proceedings under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code by or against Sunrise, any one or a combination of which could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

We face potential adverse consequences of bankruptcy or insolvency by our tenants, operators, borrowers, managers and other obligors.

We are exposed to the risk that our tenants, operators, borrowers, managers or other obligors could become bankrupt or insolvent. Although our lease, loan and management agreements provide us with the right to exercise certain remedies in the event of default on the obligations owing to us or upon the occurrence of certain insolvency events, the bankruptcy and insolvency laws afford certain rights to a party that has filed for bankruptcy or reorganization. For example, a debtor-lessee may reject its lease with us in a bankruptcy proceeding. In such a case, our claim against the debtor-lessee for unpaid and future rents would be limited by the statutory cap of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. This statutory cap might be substantially less than the remaining rent actually owed under the lease, and it is quite likely that any claim we might have for unpaid rent would not be paid in full. In addition, a debtor-lessee may assert in a bankruptcy proceeding that its lease should be re-characterized as a financing agreement. If such a claim is successful, our rights and remedies as a lender, compared to a landlord, would generally be more limited. Similarly, if a debtor- manager seeks bankruptcy protection, the automatic stay provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code would preclude us from enforcing our remedies against the manager unless relief is first obtained from the court having jurisdiction over the bankruptcy case. In the event of an obligor bankruptcy, we may also be required to fund certain expenses and obligations (e.g., real estate taxes, debt costs and maintenance expenses) to preserve the value of our properties, avoid the imposition of liens on a property and/or transition a property to a new tenant, operator or manager.

We may be unable to reposition our properties on as favorable terms, or at all, if we have to replace any of our tenants or operators, and we may be subject to delays, limitations and expenses in repositioning our assets.

We cannot predict whether our tenants will renew existing leases upon their expiration. If the Kindred Master Leases, our leases with Brookdale Senior Living or any of our other leases are not renewed, we would be required to reposition those properties with another tenant or operator. In case of non-renewal, we generally have one year prior to expiration of the lease term to arrange for such repositioning and our tenants are required to continue to perform all of their obligations (including the payment of all rental amounts) for the non-renewed assets until such expiration. However, following expiration of the lease term or in the event we exercise our right to replace a tenant upon a lease default, during any period that we are attempting to locate a suitable replacement tenant or operator, there could be a decrease or cessation of rental payments on those properties. We also might not be successful in identifying suitable replacements or entering into leases with new tenants or operators on a timely basis or on terms as favorable to us as our current leases, if at all, and we may be required to fund certain expenses and obligations (e.g., real estate taxes, debt costs and maintenance expenses) to preserve the value and avoid the imposition of liens on properties while they are being repositioned.

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Our ability to reposition our properties with another suitable tenant or operator could be significantly delayed or limited by various state licensing, receivership, certificate of need (CON) or other laws, as well as by the Medicare and Medicaid change-of-ownership rules. We could also incur substantial additional expenses in connection with any licensing, receivership or change-of-ownership proceedings. In the case of our MOBs, our ability to locate suitable replacement tenants could be impaired by the specialized medical uses of those properties, and we may be required to spend substantial amounts to adapt the MOB to other uses. Any such delays, limitations and expenses could adversely impact our ability to collect rent, obtain possession of leased properties or otherwise exercise remedies for tenant default and could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

The proposed acquisition of NHP presents certain risks to our business and operations.

In February 2011, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire NHP in a stock-for-stock transaction. Pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the agreement, at the effective time of the merger, each outstanding share of NHP common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.7866 shares of our common stock. We expect to complete the transaction in the third quarter of 2011, although we cannot assure you that the transaction will close within the anticipated timeframe or at all.

Prior to closing, the merger may present certain risks to our business and operations, including, among other things, that:

if the merger does not occur, we may incur payment obligations to NHP;

failure to complete the merger could negatively impact our stock price and our future business and financial results;

we expect to incur substantial expenses related to the merger; and

the pendency of the merger could adversely affect our business and operations.

In addition, certain risks may continue to exist after the closing of the merger, including, among other things, that:

we expect to incur substantial expenses in integrating our business, operations and systems with those of NHP;

we may be unable to successfully integrate our business and NHP's business and realize the anticipated benefits of the merger or do so within the anticipated timeframe;

our future results will suffer if we do not effectively manage our expanded operations;

the merger will result in changes to our board of directors;

we may be unable to retain key employees;

the market price of our common stock may decline; and

we cannot assure you that we will be able to continue paying dividends at the current rate.

We have now, and may have in the future, exposure to contingent rent escalators, which can hinder our growth and profitability.

We receive a significant portion of our revenues by leasing our assets under long-term triple-net leases in which the rental rate is generally fixed with annual escalations. Certain of our leases contain escalators contingent upon the achievement of specified revenue parameters or based on changes in the Consumer Price Index. If the revenues generated by our triple-net leased properties as a result of weak economic conditions or other factors or the Consumer Price Index does not increase, our revenues attributed to these leases may not increase.

The weakened economy could adversely impact our operating income and earnings, as well as the results of operations of our tenants and operators, which could impair their ability to meet their obligations to us.

Continued concerns about the U.S. economy and the systemic impact of high unemployment, volatile energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage market and a severely distressed real estate market have contributed to increased market volatility and weakened business and consumer confidence. This difficult operating environment could adversely affect our ability to generate revenues and/or increase our costs at our Sunrise-managed properties, thereby reducing our operating income and earnings. It could also have an adverse impact on the ability of our tenants and operators to maintain occupancy and rates in our properties, which could harm their financial condition. These economic conditions could cause us to experience operating deficiencies at our Sunrise-managed properties and/or cause our tenants and operators to be unable to meet their rental payments and other obligations due to us, which could have a Material Adverse Effect on

We may be unable to successfully foreclose on the collateral securing our real estate loan investments, and even if we are successful in our foreclosure efforts, we may be unable to successfully reposition the properties, which may adversely affect our ability to recover our investments.

If a borrower defaults under any of our mortgage loans, we may have to foreclose on the loan or protect our interest by acquiring title to the property and thereafter making substantial improvements or repairs in order to maximize the property's investment potential. The borrower may contest enforcement of foreclosure or other remedies, seek bankruptcy protection against our exercise of enforcement or other remedies and/or bring claims for lender liability in response to actions to enforce mortgage obligations. If the borrower seeks bankruptcy protection, the automatic stay provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code would preclude us from enforcing foreclosure or other remedies against the borrower unless relief is first obtained from the court having jurisdiction over the bankruptcy case. Foreclosure-related costs, high loan-to-value ratios or declines in the value of the property may prevent us from realizing an amount equal to our mortgage loans upon foreclosure, and we may be required to record valuation allowance for such losses. Even if we are able to successfully foreclose on the collateral securing our real estate loan investments, we may inherit properties that we are unable to expeditiously reposition with new tenants or operators, if at all, which would adversely affect our ability to recover our investment.

We are exposed to various operational risks, liabilities and claims with respect to our operating assets that may adversely affect our ability to generate revenues and/or increase our costs and could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

We are exposed to various operational risks, liabilities and claims with respect to our operating assets, including our Sunrise-managed properties and our MOBs, that may adversely affect our ability to generate revenues and/or increase our costs, thereby reducing our profitability. These risks include fluctuations in occupancy levels, the inability to achieve economic resident fees (including anticipated increases in those fees), rent control regulations, increases in costs of materials, energy, labor (as a result of unionization or otherwise) and services, national and regional economic conditions, the imposition of new or increased taxes, capital expenditure requirements, professional and general liability claims and the availability and costs of professional and general liability insurance. Any one or a combination of these factors could result in operating deficiencies at our operating assets which could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

We may encounter certain risks when implementing our business strategy to pursue investments in, and/or acquisitions or development of, additional seniors housing and/or healthcare assets.

We intend to continue to pursue investments in, and/or acquisitions or development of, additional seniors housing and/or healthcare assets domestically and internationally, subject to the contractual restrictions contained in our unsecured revolving credit facilities and the indentures governing our outstanding senior notes. Investments in and acquisitions of these properties, including our pending Atria and NHP acquisitions, entail general risks associated with any real estate investment, including risks that the investment will fail to perform in accordance with expectations, that the estimates of the cost of improvements necessary for acquired properties will prove inaccurate or that the tenant, operator or manager will fail to meet performance expectations. Furthermore, healthcare properties are often highly customized and may require costly tenant-specific improvements.

In addition, any new development projects that we pursue would be subject to risks of construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs, new project commencement risks such as receipt of zoning, occupancy and other required governmental approvals and permits and the risk of incurring development costs in connection with projects that are not pursued to completion. Investments in and acquisitions of properties outside the United States would also expose us to legal, economic and market risks associated with operating in foreign countries, such as currency and tax risks. If we incur additional debt or issue equity securities, or both, to finance future investments, acquisitions or development activity (as we intend to do in our pending Atria and NHP acquisitions), our leverage could increase or our per share financial results could be reduced.

When we attempt to finance, acquire or develop properties, we compete with healthcare providers, other healthcare REITs, healthcare lenders, real estate partnerships, banks, insurance companies, private equity firms and other investors, some of whom may have greater financial resources and lower costs of capital than we do. Our ability to compete successfully for investment and acquisition opportunities is affected by many factors, including our cost of obtaining debt and equity capital at rates comparable to or better than our competitors. Increased competition makes it more challenging for us to identify and successfully capitalize on opportunities that meet our business objectives and could improve the bargaining power of property owners seeking to sell, thereby impeding our investment, acquisition and development activities. See "Business Competition" included in Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 (the "2010 Form 10-K"). Even if we succeed in identifying and competing for such opportunities, we could encounter unanticipated difficulties and expenditures relating to the properties or businesses we invest in or acquire, the investment or acquisition could divert management's attention from our existing business, or the value of such investment or acquisition could decrease substantially, some or all of which could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

As we invest in, and/or acquire or develop, additional seniors housing and/or healthcare assets or businesses, we expect that the number of operators of our properties and, potentially, our business segments will increase. We cannot assure you that we will have the capabilities to successfully monitor and manage a portfolio of properties with a growing number of operators and/or manage such businesses. Moreover, in some cases, acquisitions require the integration of companies that have previously operated independently. Successful integration of the operations of those companies will depend primarily on our ability to consolidate operations, systems, procedures and personnel to eliminate redundancies and costs. Potential difficulties we could encounter during integration include the loss of key employees, disruption of our business, possible inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies, and the assumption of unexpected liabilities. In addition, projections of estimated future revenues, costs savings or operating metrics that we develop during the due diligence and integration planning process could prove to be inaccurate. If we experience any of these difficulties, or if we later discover additional liabilities or experience unforeseen costs relating to

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acquisitions, we might not achieve the economic benefit we expect, which could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

Our investments are concentrated in seniors housing and healthcare real estate, making us more vulnerable economically than if our investments were diversified.

We invest primarily in real estate in particular, seniors housing and healthcare properties. This concentration exposes us to all of the risks inherent in investments in real estate to a greater degree than if our portfolio was diversified, and these risks are magnified by the fact that our real estate investments are limited to properties used in the seniors housing or healthcare industries. If the current downturn in the real estate industry continues or intensifies, it could adversely affect the value of our properties and our ability to sell properties for a price or on terms acceptable to us. A downturn in the seniors housing or healthcare industries could negatively impact our operating income and earnings, as well as our operators' ability to make rental payments to us, which, in turn, could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, our ability to quickly sell or exchange any of our properties in response to changes in economic or other conditions will be limited. In addition, transfers of healthcare properties may be subject to regulatory approvals that are not required for transfers of other types of commercial properties. We cannot give any assurances that we will recognize full value for any property that we are required to sell for liquidity reasons. This inability to respond quickly to changes in the performance of our investments could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The healthcare industry is highly competitive. The occupancy levels at, and revenues from, our properties depend on the ability of our operators and managers to successfully compete with other operators and managers, including on the bases of scope and quality of care and services provided, reputation and financial condition, physical appearance of the properties, price and location. We cannot be certain that our operators and managers will be able to achieve and maintain occupancy and rate levels that will enable them to meet all of their obligations to us. Moreover, our operators and managers may encounter increased competition in the future that could limit their ability to attract residents and patients or expand their businesses, which could materially adversely affect their ability to meet their obligations to us and, in turn, could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

Furthermore, the healthcare industry is highly regulated, and changes in government regulation and reimbursement in the past have had material adverse consequences on the industry in general, which consequences may not have been contemplated by lawmakers and regulators. We cannot assure you that future changes in government regulation of healthcare will not have a material adverse effect on the healthcare industry, including our seniors housing and healthcare operations, tenants and operators. Our ability to invest in non-seniors housing or non-healthcare properties is restricted by the terms of our unsecured revolving credit facilities, so these adverse effects may be more pronounced than if we diversified our investments outside of real estate or outside of seniors housing or healthcare properties.

Our tenants, operators and managers may be adversely affected by increasing healthcare regulation and enforcement.

Over the last several years, the regulatory environment surrounding the long-term healthcare industry has intensified both in the amount and type of regulations and in the efforts to enforce those regulations. This is particularly true for large for-profit, multi-facility providers like Kindred, Brookdale Senior Living and Sunrise. The extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting the healthcare industry include those relating to, among other things, licensure, conduct of operations, ownership of facilities, addition of facilities and equipment, allowable costs, services, prices for services, qualified beneficiaries, quality of care, patient rights, fraudulent or abusive behavior, and financial and

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other arrangements which may be entered into by healthcare providers. Changes in enforcement policies by federal and state governments have resulted in a significant increase in the number of inspections, citations of regulatory deficiencies and other regulatory sanctions, including terminations from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, bars on Medicare and Medicaid payments for new admissions, civil monetary penalties and even criminal penalties. See "Governmental Regulation Healthcare Regulation" included in Item 1 of the 2010 Form 10-K.

If our tenants, operators and managers fail to comply with the extensive laws, regulations and other requirements applicable to their businesses and the operation of our properties, they could become ineligible to receive reimbursement from governmental and private third-party payor programs, face bans on admissions of new patients or residents, suffer civil and/or criminal penalties and/or be required to make significant changes to their operations. Our tenants, operators and managers also could be forced to expend considerable resources responding to an investigation or other enforcement action under applicable laws or regulations. In such event, the results of operations and financial condition of our tenants, operators and managers and the results of operations of our properties operated or managed by those entities could be adversely affected, which, in turn, could have a Material Adverse Effect on us. We are unable to predict the future course of federal, state and local regulation or legislation, including the Medicare and Medicaid statutes and regulations, or the intensity of enforcement efforts with respect to such regulation and legislation, and any changes in the regulatory framework could likewise have a material adverse effect on our tenants, operators and managers, which, in turn, could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

Changes in the reimbursement rates or methods of payment from third-party payors, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs, could have a material adverse effect on certain of our tenants and operators.

Kindred and certain of our other tenants and operators rely on reimbursement from third-party payors, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs, for substantially all of their revenues. Various federal and state legislative and regulatory proposals have been made that would implement cost-containment measures that limit payments to healthcare providers. Budget crises and financial shortfalls could also cause states to implement Medicaid rate freezes or cuts. See "Governmental Regulation Healthcare Regulation" included in Item 1 of the 2010 Form 10-K and "Recent Developments Regarding Governmental Regulation" included in Part I, Item 2 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. In addition, private third-party payors have continued their efforts to control healthcare costs. We cannot assure you that adequate reimbursement levels will be available for services to be provided by Kindred and our other tenants and operators that are currently being reimbursed by Medicare, Medicaid or private payors. Significant limits by governmental and private third-party payors on the scope of services reimbursed and on reimbursement rates and fees could have a material adverse effect on the liquidity, financial condition and results of operations of certain of our tenants and operators, which could affect adversely their ability to make rental payments under, and otherwise comply with the terms of, their leases with us.

We have only limited rights to terminate our management agreements with Sunrise, and we may be unable to replace Sunrise if our management agreements are terminated or not renewed.

We and Sunrise are parties to long-term management agreements pursuant to which Sunrise currently provides comprehensive property management services with respect to 79 of our seniors housing communities. Each management agreement has an original term of 30 years commencing as early as 2004, but may be terminated by us upon the occurrence of an event of default by Sunrise in the performance of a material covenant or term thereof (including, in certain circumstances, the revocation of any licenses or certificates necessary for operation), subject in most cases to Sunrise's rights to cure such defaults. Each management agreement may also be terminated upon the occurrence of certain insolvency events relating to Sunrise. In addition, we may terminate management agreements based on the failure to achieve certain net operating income targets or to comply with certain expense

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control covenants. However, various legal and contractual considerations may limit or delay our exercise of any or all of these termination rights.

In the event that our management agreements with Sunrise are terminated for any reason or are not renewed upon expiration of their terms, we will have to find another manager for the properties covered by those agreements. We believe there are a number of qualified national and regional seniors care providers that would be interested in managing our Sunrise-managed properties. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to locate another suitable manager or, if we are successful in locating such a manager, that it will manage the properties effectively. Moreover, any such replacement manager would require approval by the applicable regulatory authority and, in most cases, the mortgage lender of the applicable property. We cannot assure you that such approvals would be granted or that, if granted, the process of seeking such approvals would not cause delay. Any inability or lengthy delay in replacing Sunrise as manager following termination or non-renewal of our management agreements could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

Our investments in joint ventures could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority regarding major decisions, our reliance on our joint venture partners' financial condition, any disputes that may arise between us and our joint venture partners and our exposure to potential losses from the actions of our joint venture partners.

As of March 31, 2011, we had controlling interests in six MOBs owned through joint ventures with partners who provide management and leasing services for the properties, and we had noncontrolling interests of between 5% and 20% in 58 MOBs owned through joint ventures with institutional third parties. These joint ventures involve risks not present with respect to our wholly owned properties, including the following:

We may be prevented from taking actions that are opposed by our joint venture partners. Under certain of our joint venture arrangements, we may share decision-making authority with our joint venture partners regarding major decisions affecting the ownership or operation of the joint venture and any property owned by the joint venture, such as the sale or financing of the property or the making of additional capital contributions for the benefit of the property. For joint ventures in which we have a noncontrolling interest, our joint venture partners may take actions that we oppose;

Our ability to transfer our interest in a joint venture to a third party may be restricted. Prior consent of our joint venture partners may be required for a sale or transfer to a third party of our interests in such joint ventures;

Our joint venture partners might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions, which may delay construction or development of a property or increase our financial commitment to the joint venture;

Our joint venture partners may have business interests or goals with respect to the property that conflict with our business interests and goals, which could increase the likelihood of disputes regarding the ownership, management or disposition of the property;

Disputes may develop with our joint venture partners over decisions affecting the property or the joint venture, which may result in litigation or arbitration that could increase our expenses, distract our officers and/or directors from focusing their time and effort on our business and disrupt the day-to-day operations of the property, such as by delaying the implementation of important decisions until the conflict or dispute is resolved; and

We may suffer losses as a result of the actions of our joint venture partners with respect to our joint venture investments.

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

We currently own twelve seniors housing communities in the Canadian provinces of Ontario and British Columbia. As a result, we are subject to fluctuations in U.S. and Canadian exchange rates, which may, from time to time, have an impact on our financial condition and results of operations. Increases or decreases in the value of the Canadian dollar will impact the amount of our net income. In addition, if we increase our international presence through investments in, and/or acquisitions or development of, seniors housing and/or healthcare assets outside the United States, we may transact additional business in currencies other than U.S. or Canadian dollars. Although we may decide to pursue hedging alternatives, including borrowing in local currencies, to protect against foreign currency fluctuations, we cannot assure you that any such fluctuations will not have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

Revenues from our senior living operations are dependent on private pay sources; Events which adversely affect the ability of seniors to afford our daily resident fees could cause our occupancy rates, resident fee revenues and results of operations to decline.

By and large, assisted and independent living services currently are not reimbursable under government reimbursement programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Hence, substantially all of the resident fee revenues generated by our senior living operations are derived from private pay sources consisting of income or assets of residents or their family members. In general, due to the expense associated with building new properties and the staffing and other costs of providing services at these properties, only seniors with income or assets meeting or exceeding the comparable median in the regions where our properties are located typically can afford to pay the daily resident and care fees. The current economic downturn and depressed housing market, as well as other events such as changes in demographics, could adversely affect the ability of seniors to afford these fees. If Sunrise or another manager is unable to attract and retain seniors with sufficient income, assets or other resources required to pay the fees associated with assisted and independent living services, our occupancy rates, resident fee revenues and results of operations could decline, which, in turn, could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

Our ownership of certain properties subject to ground lease, air rights or other restrictive agreements exposes us to the loss of such properties upon breach or termination of such agreements, limits our uses of these properties and restricts our ability to sell or otherwise transfer such properties.

We hold interests in certain of our MOB properties through leasehold interests in the land on which the buildings are located, through leases of air rights for the space above the land on which the buildings are located or through similar agreements, and we may acquire or develop additional properties in the future that are subject to similar ground lease, air rights or other restrictive agreements. Under these agreements, we are exposed to the possibility of losing our interests in the property upon termination or an earlier breach by us. In addition, many of our ground lease, air rights and other restrictive agreements impose significant limitations on our uses of the subject properties and restrict our right to convey our interest in such agreements, which may limit our ability to timely sell or exchange the properties and impair their value.

Overbuilding in markets in which our seniors housing communities and MOBs are located could adversely affect our future occupancy rates, operating margins and profitability.

Barriers to entry in the assisted living and MOB industries are not substantial. Consequently, the development of new seniors housing communities or MOBs could outpace demand. If the development of new seniors housing communities or MOBs outpaces demand for those asset types in the markets in which our properties are located, those markets may become saturated and we could experience decreased occupancy, reduced operating margins and lower profitability.

Termination of resident lease agreements could adversely affect our revenues and earnings.

Applicable regulations governing assisted living communities generally require written resident lease agreements with each resident. Most of these regulations also require that each resident have the right to terminate the resident lease agreement for any reason on reasonable notice. Consistent with these regulations, the resident lease agreements signed by Sunrise with respect to our properties managed by it generally allow residents to terminate their lease agreements on 30 days' notice. Thus, Sunrise cannot contract with residents to stay for longer periods of time, unlike typical apartment leasing arrangements with terms of up to one year or longer. In addition, the resident turnover rate in our seniors housing communities may be difficult to predict. If a large number of resident lease agreements terminate at or around the same time, and if our units remained unoccupied, then our revenues and earnings could be adversely affected, which, in turn, could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

Volatility or disruption in the capital markets could prevent our counterparties from satisfying their obligations to us.

Uncertainty in the capital markets and tightening of credit markets, similar to that experienced in recent years, could make accessing new capital more challenging and more expensive for our counterparties. Interest rate fluctuations, financial market volatility or credit market disruptions could limit the ability of our tenants, operators and managers to obtain credit to finance their businesses on acceptable terms, which could adversely affect their ability to satisfy their obligations to us. In addition, any difficulty in accessing capital or other sources of funds experienced by our other counterparties, such as letters of credit issuers, insurance carriers, banking institutions, title companies and escrow agents, could prevent such counterparties from remaining viable entities and/or satisfying their obligations to us, which could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

The amount and scope of insurance coverage provided by our policies and policies maintained by our tenants, operators and managers may not adequately insure against losses.

We maintain and/or require in our existing leases and other agreements that our tenants, operators and managers maintain all applicable lines of insurance on our properties and their operations. Although we continually review the insurance maintained by us and our tenants, operators and managers and believe the coverage provided to be customary for similarly situated companies in our industry, we cannot assure you that in the future such insurance will be available at a reasonable cost or that we or our tenants, operators and managers will be able to maintain adequate levels of insurance coverage. We also cannot give any assurances as to the future financial viability of our insurers or that the insurance coverage provided will fully cover all losses on our properties upon the occurrence of a catastrophic event.

Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occur, we could incur substantial liability or lose all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a property, as well as the anticipated future revenues from the property. In such an event, we might nevertheless remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the property. We cannot assure you that material uninsured losses, or losses in excess of insurance proceeds, will not occur in the future.

As part of our MOB development business, we provide engineering, construction and architectural services, and design, construction or systems failures may result in substantial injury or damage to clients and/or third parties. Injury or damage claims may arise in the ordinary course and may be asserted with respect to ongoing or completed projects. Although we maintain liability insurance, if any claim results in a loss, we cannot assure you that our insurance coverage would be adequate to cover the loss in full. If we sustain losses in excess of our insurance coverage, we may be required to make a payment for the difference and could lose our investment in, and/or experience reduced profits and cash flows from, the affected MOB, which could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

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Significant legal actions could subject us or our tenants, operators and managers to increased operating costs and substantial uninsured liabilities, which could materially adversely affect our or their liquidity, financial condition and results of operation.

From time to time, we may be directly involved in lawsuits and other legal proceedings. We may also be named as defendants in lawsuits arising out of alleged actions of our tenants, operators and managers for which such tenants, operators and managers have agreed to indemnify, defend and hold us harmless from and against certain claims and liabilities. An unfavorable resolution of pending or future litigation could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

Our tenants, operators and managers continue to experience increases in both the frequency and severity of professional liability claims. In addition to large compensatory claims, plaintiffs' attorneys continue to seek significant punitive damages and attorneys' fees. Due to the historically high frequency and severity of professional liability claims against healthcare providers, the availability of professional liability insurance has been restricted and the premiums on such insurance coverage remain very high. As a result, the insurance coverage of our tenants, operators and managers might not cover all claims against them or continue to be available to them at a reasonable cost. If our tenants, operators and managers are unable to maintain adequate insurance coverage or are required to pay punitive damages, they may be exposed to substantial liabilities.

In addition, many healthcare providers are pursuing different organizational and corporate structures coupled with self-insurance programs that provide less insurance coverage. For example, Kindred insures its professional liability risks, in part, through a wholly owned, limited purpose insurance company, which insures initial losses up to specified coverage levels per occurrence with no aggregate coverage limit. Coverage for losses in excess of those per occurrence levels is maintained through unaffiliated commercial insurance carriers up to an aggregate limit, and all claims in excess of the aggregate limit are then insured by the limited purpose insurance company. Similarly, Sunrise maintains a self-insurance program to cover its general and professional liabilities. Our tenants, operators and managers, like Kindred and Sunrise, that insure any part of their general and professional liability risks through their own captive limited purpose entities generally estimate the future cost of general and professional liability through actuarial studies that rely primarily on historical data. However, due to the rise in the number and severity of professional claims against healthcare providers, these actuarial studies may underestimate the future cost of claims, and reserves for future claims may not be adequate to cover the actual cost of those claims.

As a result, the tenants, operators and managers of our properties could incur large funded and unfunded professional liability expense, which could materially adversely affect their liquidity, financial condition and results of operations, and, in turn, their ability to make rental payments under, or otherwise comply with the terms of, their leases with us or, with regard to our Sunrise-managed properties, our results of operations, which could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

The hospitals on whose campuses our MOBs are located and their affiliated health systems could fail to remain competitive or financially viable, which could adversely impact their ability to attract physicians and physician groups to our MOBs.

Our MOB operations depend on the viability of the hospitals on or near whose campuses our MOBs are located and their affiliated health systems in order to attract physicians and other healthcare-related clients. The viability of these hospitals, in turn, depends on factors such as the quality and mix of healthcare services provided, competition, demographic trends in the surrounding community, market position and growth potential, as well as the ability of the affiliated health systems to provide economies of scale and access to capital. If a hospital on or near whose campus one of our MOBs is located is unable to meet its financial obligations, and if an affiliated health system is unable to support that hospital, the hospital may not be able to compete successfully or it could be forced to

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close or relocate, which could adversely impact its ability to attract physicians and other healthcare-related clients. Because we rely on our proximity to and affiliations with these hospitals to create demand for space in our MOBs, their inability to remain competitive or financially viable, or to attract physicians and physician groups, could materially adversely affect our MOB operations and have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

We may not be able to maintain or expand our relationships with our existing and future hospital and health system clients.

The success of our MOB business depends, to a large extent, on our past, current and future relationships with hospital and health system clients. We invest a significant amount of time to develop these relationships, and they have helped us to secure acquisition and development opportunities, as well as other advisory, property management and hospital project management projects, with both new and existing clients. If any of our relationships with hospital or health system clients deteriorates, or if a conflict of interest or non-compete arrangement prevents us from expanding these relationships, our ability to secure new acquisition and development opportunities or other advisory, property management and hospital project management projects could be adversely impacted and our professional reputation within the industry could be damaged.

Our MOB development projects, including development projects undertaken on a fee-for-service basis or through our joint ventures, may not yield anticipated returns.

A key component of our MOB long-term growth strategy is exploring development opportunities and, when appropriate, making investments in those projects. In deciding whether to make an investment in a particular MOB development, we make certain assumptions regarding the expected future performance of that property. These assumptions are subject to risks normally associated with these projects, including, among others:

we may be unable to obtain financing for these projects on favorable terms or at all;

we may not complete development projects on schedule or within budgeted amounts;

we may encounter delays or refusals in obtaining all necessary zoning, land use, building, occupancy, environmental and other required governmental permits and authorizations, or underestimate the costs necessary to bring the property up to market standards;

development and construction delays may give tenants the right to terminate preconstruction leases or cause us to incur additional costs;

volatility in the price of construction materials and labor may increase our development costs;

hospitals or health systems may maintain significant decision-making authority with respect to the development schedule;

one of our builders may fail to perform or satisfy the expectations of our clients or prospective clients;

we may incorrectly forecast risks associated with development in new geographic regions;

tenants may not lease space at the quantity or rental rate levels projected;

competition from other developments may lure away desirable tenants;

the demand for the development project may decrease prior to completion; and

lease rates and rents at newly developed properties may fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including market and economic conditions.

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Moreover, in MOB development projects undertaken on a fee-for-service basis, we generally construct properties for clients in exchange for a fixed fee, which creates risks such as the inability to pass on increased labor and construction material costs to our clients, development and construction delays that could give our counterparties the right to receive penalties from us, and bankruptcy or default by our contractors. We attempt to mitigate these risks by establishing certain limits on our obligations, shifting some of the risk to the general contractor and/or seeking other legal protections.

If any of the foregoing risks occur, our MOB development projects, including development projects undertaken on a fee-for-service basis or through our joint ventures, may not yield anticipated returns, which could materially adversely affect our MOB operations and have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

Our operators may be sued under a federal whistleblower statute.

Our operators who engage in business with the federal government may be sued under a federal whistleblower statute designed to combat fraud and abuse in the healthcare industry. See "Governmental Regulation Healthcare Regulation" included in Item 1 of the 2010 Form 10-K. These lawsuits can involve significant monetary damages and award bounties to private plaintiffs who successfully bring these suits. If any of these lawsuits were to be brought against our operators, such suits combined with increased operating costs and substantial uninsured liabilities could have a material adverse effect on the operators' liquidity, financial condition and results of operation and on their ability to make rental payments to us, which, in turn, could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

If any of our properties are found to be contaminated, or if we become involved in any environmental disputes, we could incur substantial liabilities and costs.

Under federal and state environmental laws and regulations, a current or former owner of real property may be liable for costs related to the investigation, removal and remediation of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum that are released from or are present at or under, or that are disposed of in connection with such property. Owners of real property may also face other environmental liabilities, including government fines and penalties imposed by regulatory authorities and damages for injuries to persons, property or natural resources. Environmental laws and regulations often impose liability without regard to whether the owner was aware of, or was responsible for, the presence, release or disposal of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum. In certain circumstances, environmental liability may result from the activities of a current or former operator of the property. Although we are generally indemnified by the current operators of our properties for contamination caused by them, these indemnities may not adequately cover all environmental costs. See "Governmental Regulation Environmental Regulation" included in Item 1 of the 2010 Form 10-K.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to retain key personnel, and the loss of any one of them could adversely impact our business.

The success of our business depends, in part, on the leadership and performance of our executive management team and key employees. Our future performance will be substantially dependent on our ability to retain and motivate these individuals. Competition for these individuals is intense, and we cannot give any assurances that we will retain our key officers and employees or that we can attract or retain other highly qualified individuals in the future. Losing any one or more of these persons could have a Material Adverse Effect on us.

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

Pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we are required to provide a report by management on internal control over financial reporting, including management's assessment of the effectiveness of

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such control. Changes to our business will necessitate ongoing changes to our internal control systems and processes. Internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Therefore, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to th