

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS INC
Form 10-K
February 17, 2006

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

**[] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 1-11316

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Maryland
(State or Other Jurisdiction)
of Incorporation or
Organization)
38-3041398
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**9690 Deereco Road, Suite
100
Timonium, MD**
(Address of Principal
Executive Offices)
21093
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 410-427-1700
Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class
Common Stock, \$.10 Par Value
and associated stockholder protection
rights
**Name of Exchange
on
Which Registered**
New York
Stock Exchange

8.375% Series D Cumulative
Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$1
Par Value

New York
Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the 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 and Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding twelve months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock of the registrant held by non-affiliates was \$639,180,194. The aggregate market value was computed using the \$12.86 closing price per share for such stock on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2005.

As of February 10, 2006 there were 57,302,212 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after December 31, 2005, is incorporated by reference in Part III herein.

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.
2005 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT

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PART I

Item 1 - Business

Overview

We were incorporated in the State of Maryland on March 31, 1992. We are a self-administered real estate investment trust (“REIT”), investing in income-producing healthcare facilities, principally long-term care facilities located in the United States. We provide lease or mortgage financing to qualified operators of skilled nursing facilities (“SNFs”) and, to a lesser extent, assisted living facilities (“ALFs”), rehabilitation and acute care facilities. We have historically financed investments through borrowings under our revolving credit facilities, private placements or public offerings of debt or equity securities, the assumption of secured indebtedness, or a combination of these methods.

Our portfolio of investments, as of December 31, 2005, consisted of 227 healthcare facilities, located in 27 states and operated by 35 third-party operators. This portfolio was made up of:

- 193 long-term healthcare facilities and two rehabilitation hospitals owned and leased to third parties; and
- fixed rate mortgages on 32 long-term healthcare facilities.

As of December 31, 2005, our gross investments in these facilities, net of impairments and before reserve for uncollectible loans, totaled approximately \$1,102 million. In addition, we also held miscellaneous investments of approximately \$23 million at December 31, 2005, consisting primarily of secured loans to third-party operators of our facilities.

Our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), including our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports are accessible free of charge on our website at www.omegahealthcare.com.

Summary of Financial Information

The following tables summarize our revenues and real estate assets by asset category for 2005, 2004 and 2003. (See Item 7 - Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Note 3 - Properties and Note 4 - Mortgage Notes Receivable to our audited consolidated financial statements).

Revenues by Asset Category (in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Core assets:			
Lease rental income	\$ 92,387	\$ 68,338	\$ 57,654
Mortgage interest income	6,527	13,266	14,656
Total core asset revenues	98,914	81,604	72,310
Other asset revenue	2,439	2,319	2,922
Miscellaneous income	4,459	831	1,048
Total revenue before owned and operated assets	105,812	84,754	76,280
Owened and operated assets revenue	-	-	4,395
Total revenue	\$ 105,812	\$ 84,754	\$ 80,675

Real Estate Assets by Asset Category
(in thousands)

	As of December 31,	
	2005	2004
Core assets:		
Leased assets	\$ 996,127	\$ 808,574
Mortgaged assets	104,522	118,058
Total core assets	1,100,649	926,632
Other assets	23,490	29,699
Total real estate assets before held for sale assets	1,124,139	956,331
Held for sale assets	1,243	-
Total real estate assets	\$ 1,125,382	\$ 956,331

Description of the Business

Investment Strategy. We maintain a diversified portfolio of long-term healthcare facilities and mortgages on healthcare facilities located throughout the United States. In making investments, we generally have focused on established, creditworthy, middle-market healthcare operators that meet our standards for quality and experience of management. We have sought to diversify our investments in terms of geographic locations and operators.

In evaluating potential investments, we consider such factors as:

- the quality and experience of management and the creditworthiness of the operator of the facility;
- the facility's historical and forecasted cash flow and its ability to meet operational needs, capital expenditure requirements and lease or debt service obligations, providing a competitive return on our investment;
 - the construction quality, condition and design of the facility;
 - the geographic area of the facility;
- the tax, growth, regulatory and reimbursement environment of the jurisdiction in which the facility is located;
 - the occupancy and demand for similar healthcare facilities in the same or nearby communities; and
 - the payor mix of private, Medicare and Medicaid patients.

One of our fundamental investment strategies is to obtain contractual rent escalations under long-term, non-cancelable, "triple-net" leases and fixed-rate mortgage loans, and to obtain substantial liquidity deposits. Additional security is typically provided by covenants regarding minimum working capital and net worth, liens on accounts receivable and other operating assets, and various provisions for cross-default, cross-collateralization and corporate/personal guarantees, when appropriate.

We prefer to invest in equity ownership of properties. Due to regulatory, tax or other considerations, we sometimes pursue alternative investment structures, including convertible participating and participating mortgages, which can achieve returns comparable to equity investments. The following summarizes the primary investment structures we typically use. Average annualized yields reflect existing contractual arrangements. However, in view of the ongoing financial challenges in the long-term care industry, we cannot assure you that the operators of our facilities will meet their payment obligations in full or when due. Therefore, the annualized yields as of January 1, 2006 set forth below are not necessarily indicative of or a forecast of actual yields, which may be lower.

Purchase/Leaseback. In a Purchase/Leaseback transaction, we purchase the property from the operator and lease it back to the operator over terms typically ranging from 5 to 15 years, plus renewal options. The leases originated by us generally provide for minimum annual rentals which are subject to annual formula increases based upon such

factors as increases in the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”). The average annualized yield from leases was approximately 10.8% at January 1, 2006.

Convertible Participating Mortgage. Convertible participating mortgages are secured by first mortgage liens on the underlying real estate and personal property of the mortgagor. Interest rates are usually subject to annual increases based upon increases in the CPI. Convertible participating mortgages afford us the option to convert our mortgage into direct ownership of the property, generally at a point five to ten years from inception. If we exercise our purchase option, we are obligated to lease the property back to the operator for the balance of the originally agreed term and for the originally agreed participations in revenues or CPI adjustments. This allows us to capture a portion of the potential appreciation in value of the real estate. The operator has the right to buy out our option at prices based on specified formulas. At December 31, 2005, we did not have any convertible participating mortgages.

Participating Mortgage. Participating mortgages are similar to convertible participating mortgages except that we do not have a purchase option. Interest rates are usually subject to annual increases based upon increases in the CPI. At December 31, 2005, we did not have any participating mortgages.

Fixed-Rate Mortgage. These mortgages have a fixed interest rate for the mortgage term and are secured by first mortgage liens on the underlying real estate and personal property of the mortgagor. The average annualized yield on these investments was approximately 10.4% at January 1, 2006.

The following table identifies the years of expiration of the 2006 payment obligations due to us under existing contractual obligations. This information is provided solely to indicate the scheduled expiration of payment obligations due to us and is not a forecast of expected revenues.

	Rent	Mortgage Interest	Total	%
	(in thousands)			
2006	\$ 1,690	\$ 2,233	\$ 3,923	3.30%
2007	371	24	395	0.33
2008	1,429	-	1,429	1.20
2009	-	-	-	-
2010	22,412	1,453	23,865	20.10
Thereafter	81,931	7,193	89,124	75.07
Total	\$ 107,833	\$ 10,903	\$ 118,736	100.00%

The table set forth in Item 2 - Properties contains information regarding our real estate properties, their geographic locations, and the types of investment structures as of December 31, 2005.

Borrowing Policies. We may incur additional indebtedness and have historically sought to maintain annualized total debt-to-EBITDA ratio in the range of 4 to 5 times. Annualized EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization for a twelve month period. We intend to periodically review our policy with respect to our total debt-to-EBITDA ratio and to modify the policy as our management deems prudent in light of prevailing market conditions. Our strategy generally has been to match the maturity of our indebtedness with the maturity of our investment assets and to employ long-term, fixed-rate debt to the extent practicable in view of market conditions in existence from time to time.

We may use proceeds of any additional indebtedness to provide permanent financing for investments in additional healthcare facilities. We may obtain either secured or unsecured indebtedness, and may obtain indebtedness which may be convertible into capital stock or be accompanied by warrants to purchase capital stock. Where debt financing is available on terms deemed favorable, we generally may invest in properties subject to existing loans, secured by mortgages, deeds of trust or similar liens on properties.

If we need capital to repay indebtedness as it matures, we may be required to liquidate investments in properties at times which may not permit realization of the maximum recovery on these investments. This could also result in adverse tax consequences to us. We may be required to issue additional equity interests in our company, which could dilute your investment in our company. (See Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources).

Federal Income Tax Considerations. We intend to make and manage our investments, including the sale or disposition of property or other investments, and to operate in such a manner as to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Internal Revenue Code"), unless, because of changes in circumstances or changes in the Internal Revenue Code, our Board of Directors determines that it is no longer in our best interest to qualify as a REIT. As a REIT, we generally will not pay federal income taxes on the portion of our taxable income

which is distributed to stockholders.

Policies With Respect To Certain Activities. If our Board of Directors determines that additional funding is required, we may raise such funds through additional equity offerings, debt financing, and retention of cash flow (subject to provisions in the Internal Revenue Code concerning taxability of undistributed REIT taxable income) or a combination of these methods.

Borrowings may be in the form of bank borrowings, secured or unsecured, and publicly or privately placed debt instruments, purchase money obligations to the sellers of assets, long-term, tax-exempt bonds or financing from banks, institutional investors or other lenders, or securitizations, any of which indebtedness may be unsecured or may be secured by mortgages or other interests in our assets. Holders of such indebtedness may have recourse to all or any part of our assets or may be limited to the particular asset to which the indebtedness relates.

We have authority to offer our common stock or other equity or debt securities in exchange for property and to repurchase or otherwise reacquire our shares or any other securities and may engage in such activities in the future.

Subject to the percentage of ownership limitations and gross income and asset tests necessary for REIT qualification, we may invest in securities of other REITs, other entities engaged in real estate activities or securities of other issuers, including for the purpose of exercising control over such entities.

We may engage in the purchase and sale of investments. We do not underwrite the securities of other issuers.

Our officers and directors may change any of these policies without a vote of our stockholders.

In the opinion of our management, our properties are adequately covered by insurance.

Executive Officers of Our Company

At the date of this report, the executive officers of our company are:

C. Taylor Pickett (44) is the Chief Executive Officer and has served in this capacity since June, 2001. Mr. Pickett is also a Director and has served in this capacity since May 30, 2002. Mr. Pickett's term as a Director expires in 2008. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Pickett served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from January 1998 to June 2001 of Integrated Health Services, Inc., a public company specializing in post-acute healthcare services. He also served as Executive Vice President of Mergers and Acquisitions from May 1997 to December 1997 of Integrated Health Services, Inc. Prior to his roles as Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President of Mergers and Acquisitions, Mr. Pickett served as the President of Symphony Health Services, Inc. from January 1996 to May 1997.

Daniel J. Booth (42) is the Chief Operating Officer and has served in this capacity since October, 2001. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Booth served as a member of Integrated Health Services' management team since 1993, most recently serving as Senior Vice President, Finance. Prior to joining Integrated Health Services, Mr. Booth was Vice President in the Healthcare Lending Division of Maryland National Bank (now Bank of America).

R. Lee Crabill, Jr. (52) is the Senior Vice President of Operations of our company and has served in this capacity since July, 2001. Mr. Crabill served as a Senior Vice President of Operations at Mariner Post-Acute Network, Inc. from 1997 through 2000. Prior to that, he served as an Executive Vice President of Operations at Beverly Enterprises.

Robert O. Stephenson (42) is the Chief Financial Officer and has served in this capacity since August, 2001. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Stephenson served from 1996 to July 2001 as the Senior Vice President and Treasurer of Integrated Health Services, Inc. Prior to Integrated Health Services, Mr. Stephenson held various positions at CSX Intermodal, Inc., Martin Marietta Corporation and Electronic Data Systems.

As of December 31, 2005, we had 17 full-time employees, including the four executive officers listed above.

Item 1A - Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below. These risks are not the only ones that we may face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently deem immaterial, also may become important factors that affect us. If any of the following risks occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to the Operators of Our Facilities

Our financial position could be weakened and our ability to fulfill our obligations under our indebtedness could be limited if any of our major operators were unable to meet their obligations to us or failed to renew or extend their relationship with us as their lease terms expire, or if we were unable to lease or re-lease our facilities or make mortgage loans on economically favorable terms. These adverse developments could arise due to a number of factors, including those listed below.

Our recent efforts to restructure and stabilize our portfolio may not prove to be successful.

In large part as a result of the 1997 changes in Medicare reimbursement of services provided by SNFs and reimbursement cuts imposed under state Medicaid programs, a number of operators of our properties have encountered significant financial difficulties during the last several years. In 1999, our investment portfolio consisted of 216 properties and our largest public operators (by investment) were Sun Healthcare Group, Inc. (“Sun”), Integrated Health Services (“IHS”), Advocat, Inc. (“Advocat”), and Mariner Health Care, Inc. (“Mariner”). Some of these operators, including Sun, IHS and Mariner, subsequently filed for bankruptcy protection. Other of our operators were required to undertake significant restructuring efforts. We have restructured our arrangements with many of our operators whereby we have renegotiated lease and mortgage terms, re-leased properties to new operators and have closed and/or disposed of properties. At December 31, 2005, our investment portfolio consisted of 227 properties and our largest public operators (by investment) were Sun (15%) and Advocat (10%). Our largest private company operators (by investment) were CommuniCare Health Services (“CommuniCare”) (17%), Haven Eldercare, LLC (“Haven”) (11%), Guardian LTC Management, Inc. (“Guardian”) (7%), and Essex Healthcare Corporation (“Essex”) (7%). We cannot assure you that our recent efforts to restructure and stabilize our property portfolio will be successful.

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

We are exposed to the risk that our 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, title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1330, as amended and supplemented, (the “Bankruptcy Code”), affords certain protections to a party that has filed for bankruptcy that would probably render certain of these remedies unenforceable, or, at the very least, delay our ability to pursue such remedies. In addition, an operator in bankruptcy may be able to restrict our ability to collect unpaid rent or mortgage payments during the bankruptcy case.

Furthermore, the receipt of liquidation proceeds or the replacement of an operator that has defaulted on its lease or loan could be delayed by the approval process of any federal, state or local agency necessary for the transfer of the property or the replacement of the operator licensed to manage the facility. In addition, some significant expenditures associated with real estate investment, such as real estate taxes and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in income from the investment. In order to protect our investments, we may take possession of a property or even become licensed as an operator, which might expose us to successor liability under government programs (or otherwise) or require us to indemnify subsequent operators to whom we might transfer the operating rights and licenses. Third-party payors may also suspend payments to us following foreclosure until we

receive the required licenses to operate the facilities. Should such events occur, our income and cash flow from operations would be adversely affected.

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A debtor may have the right to assume or reject a lease with us under bankruptcy law and his or her decision could delay or limit our ability to collect rents thereunder.

If one or more of our lessees files bankruptcy relief, the Bankruptcy Code provides that a debtor has the option to assume or reject the unexpired lease within a certain period of time. However, our lease arrangements with operators that operate more than one of our facilities are generally made pursuant to a single master lease covering all of that operator's facilities leased from us, and consequently, it is possible that in bankruptcy the debtor-lessee may be required to assume or reject the master lease as a whole, rather than making the decision on a facility by facility basis, thereby preventing the debtor-lessee from assuming only the better performing facilities and terminating the leasing arrangement with respect to the poorer performing facilities. The Bankruptcy Code generally requires that a debtor must assume or reject a contract in its entirety. Thus, a debtor cannot choose to keep the beneficial provisions of a contract while rejecting the burdensome ones; the contract must be assumed or rejected as a whole. However, where under applicable law a contract (even though it is contained in a single document) is determined to be divisible or severable into different agreements, or similarly where a collection of documents are determined to constitute separate agreements instead of a single, integrated contract, then in those circumstances a debtor/trustee may be allowed to assume some of the divisible or separate agreements while rejecting the others. Whether a master lease agreement would be determined to be a single contract or a divisible agreement, and hence whether a bankruptcy court would require a master lease agreement to be assumed or rejected as a whole, would depend on a number of factors some of which may include, but may not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- applicable state law;
- the parties' intent;
- whether the master lease agreement and related documents were executed contemporaneously;
 - the nature and purpose of the relevant documents;
- whether the obligations in various documents are independent;
 - whether the leases are coterminous;
 - whether a single check is paid for all properties;
 - whether rent is apportioned among the leases;
- whether termination of one lease constitutes termination of all;
 - whether the leases may be separately assigned or sublet;
 - whether separate consideration exists for each lease; and
 - whether there are cross-default provisions.

The Bankruptcy Code provides that a debtor has the power and the option to assume, assume and assign to a third party, or reject the unexpired lease. In the event that the unexpired lease is assumed on behalf of the debtor-lessee, obligations under the lease generally would be entitled to administrative priority over other unsecured pre-bankruptcy claims. If the debtor chooses to assume the lease (or assume and assign the lease), then the debtor is required to cure all monetary defaults, or provide adequate assurance that it will promptly cure such defaults. However, the debtor-lessee may not have to cure historical non-monetary defaults under the lease to the extent that they have not resulted in an actual pecuniary loss, but the debtor-lessee must cure non-monetary defaults under the lease from the time of assumption going forward. A debtor must generally pay all rent payments coming due under the lease after the bankruptcy filing but before the assumption or rejection of the lease. The Bankruptcy Code provides that the debtor-lessee must make the decision regarding assumption, assignment or rejection within a certain period of time. For cases filed on or after October 17, 2005, the time period to make the decision is 120 days, subject to one extension "for cause." A bankruptcy court may only further extend this period for 90 days unless the lessor consents in writing.

If a tenant rejects a lease under the Bankruptcy Code, it is deemed to be a pre-petition breach of the lease, and the lessor's claim arising therefrom may be limited to any unpaid rent already due plus an amount equal to the rent reserved under the lease, without acceleration, for the greater of one year, and 15%, not to exceed three years, of the remaining term of such lease, following the earlier of the petition date and repossession or surrender of the leased property. If the debtor rejects the lease, the facility would be returned to us. In that event, if we were unable to re-lease

the facility to a new operator on favorable terms or only after a significant delay, we could lose some or all of the associated revenue from that facility for an extended period of time.

With respect to our mortgage loans, the imposition of an automatic stay under bankruptcy law could negatively impact our ability to foreclose or seek other remedies against a mortgagor.

Generally, with respect to our mortgage loans, the imposition of an automatic stay under the Bankruptcy Code precludes us from exercising foreclosure or other remedies against the debtor without first obtaining stay relief from the bankruptcy court. Pre-petition creditors generally do not have rights to the cash flows from the properties underlying the mortgages unless their security interest in the property includes such cash flows. Mortgagees may, however, receive periodic payments from the debtor/mortgagors. Such payments are referred to as adequate protection payments. The timing of adequate protection payments and whether the mortgagees are entitled to such payments depends on negotiating an acceptable settlement with the mortgagor (subject to approval of the bankruptcy court) or on the order of the bankruptcy court in the event a negotiated settlement cannot be achieved.

A mortgagee also is treated differently from a landlord in three key respects. First, the mortgage loan is not subject to assumption, assumption and assignment, or rejection. Second, the mortgagee's loan may be divided into a secured claim for the portion of the mortgage debt that does not exceed the value of the property securing the debt and a general unsecured claim for the portion of the mortgage debt that exceeds the value of the property. A secured creditor such as our company is entitled to the recovery of interest and reasonable fees, costs and charges provided for under the agreement under which such claim arose only if, and to the extent that, the value of the collateral exceeds the amount owed. If the value of the collateral exceeds the amount of the debt, interest as well as reasonable fees, costs, and charges may not be paid during the bankruptcy case, but will accrue until confirmation of a plan of reorganization/liquidation or such other time as the court orders unless the debtor voluntarily makes a payment. If the value of the collateral held by a secured creditor is less than the secured debt (including such creditor's secured debt and the secured debt of any creditor with a more senior security interest in the collateral), interest on the loan for the time period between the filing of the case and confirmation may be disallowed. Finally, while a lease generally would either be assumed, assumed and assigned, or rejected with all of its benefits and burdens intact, the terms of a mortgage, including the rate of interest and the timing of principal payments, may be modified under certain circumstances if the debtor is able to effect a "cram down" under the Bankruptcy Code. Before such a "cram down" is allowed, the Bankruptcy Court must conclude that the treatment of the secured creditor's claim is "fair and equitable."

If an operator files bankruptcy, our leases with the debtor could be recharacterized as a financing agreement, which could negatively impact our rights under the lease.

Another risk regarding our leases is that in an operator's bankruptcy the leases could be re-characterized as a financing agreement. In making such a determination, a bankruptcy court may consider certain factors, which may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- whether rent is calculated to provide a return on investment rather than to compensate the lessor for loss, use and possession of the property;
- whether the property is purchased specifically for the lessee's use or whether the lessee selected, inspected, contracted for, and received the property;
 - whether the transaction is structured solely to obtain tax advantages;
- whether the lessee is entitled to obtain ownership of the property at the expiration of the lease, and whether any option purchase price is unrelated to the value of the land; and
- whether the lessee assumed many of the obligations associated with outright ownership of the property, including responsibility for property taxes and insurance.

If an operator defaults under one of our mortgage loans, we may have to foreclose on the mortgage or protect our interest by acquiring title to the property and thereafter making substantial improvements or repairs in order to maximize the facility's investment potential. Operators 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 an operator seeks bankruptcy protection, the automatic stay provisions of the Bankruptcy Code would preclude us from enforcing foreclosure or other remedies against the operator unless relief is first obtained from the court having jurisdiction over the bankruptcy case. High "loan to value" ratios or declines in the value of the facility may prevent us from realizing an amount equal to our mortgage loan upon foreclosure.

Operators that fail to comply with the requirements of 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 are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations that are subject to frequent and substantial changes (sometimes applied retroactively) resulting from legislation, adoption of rules and regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations of existing law. The ultimate timing or effect of these changes cannot be

predicted. These changes may have a dramatic effect on our operators' costs of doing business and on the amount of reimbursement 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. In particular:

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- *Medicare and Medicaid.* A significant portion of our SNF operators' revenue is derived from governmentally-funded reimbursement programs, primarily Medicare and Medicaid, and failure to maintain certification and accreditation in these programs would result in a loss of funding from such programs. Loss of certification or accreditation could cause the revenues of our operators to decline, potentially jeopardizing their ability to meet their obligations to us. In that event, our revenues from those facilities could be reduced, which could in turn cause the value of our affected properties to decline. State licensing and Medicare and Medicaid laws also require operators of nursing homes and assisted living facilities to comply with extensive standards governing operations. Federal and state agencies administering those laws regularly inspect such facilities and investigate complaints. Our operators and their managers receive notices of potential sanctions and remedies from time to time, and such sanctions have been imposed from time to time on facilities operated by them. If they are unable to cure deficiencies which have been identified or which are identified in the future, such sanctions may be imposed and if imposed may adversely affect our operators' revenues, potentially jeopardizing their ability to meet their obligations to us.
- *Licensing and Certification.* Our operators and facilities are subject to regulatory and licensing requirements of federal, state and local authorities and are periodically audited by them to confirm compliance. Failure to obtain licensure or loss or suspension of licensure would prevent a facility from operating or result in a suspension of reimbursement payments until all licensure issues have been resolved and the necessary licenses obtained or reinstated. Our SNFs require governmental approval, in the form of a certificate of need that generally varies by state and is subject to change, prior to the addition or construction of new beds, the addition of services or certain capital expenditures. Some of our facilities may be unable to satisfy current and future certificate of need requirements and may for this reason be unable to continue operating in the future. In such event, our revenues from those facilities could be reduced or eliminated for an extended period of time or permanently.
- *Fraud and Abuse Laws and Regulations.* There are various extremely complex and largely uninterpreted federal and state laws governing a wide array of referrals, relationships and arrangements and prohibiting fraud by healthcare providers, including criminal provisions that prohibit filing false claims or making false statements to receive payment or certification under Medicare and Medicaid, or failing to refund overpayments or improper payments. Governments are devoting increasing attention and resources to anti-fraud initiatives against healthcare providers. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and the Balanced Budget Act expanded the penalties for healthcare fraud, including broader provisions for the exclusion of providers from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Furthermore, the Office of Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in cooperation with other federal and state agencies, continues to focus on the activities of SNFs in certain states in which we have properties. In addition, the federal False Claims Act allows a private individual with knowledge of fraud to bring a claim on behalf of the federal government and earn a percentage of the federal government's recovery. Because of these incentives, these so-called "whistleblower" suits have become more frequent. The violation of any of these laws or regulations by an operator may result in the imposition of fines or other penalties that could jeopardize that operator's ability to make lease or mortgage payments to us or to continue operating its facility.
- *Legislative and Regulatory Developments.* Each year, legislative proposals are introduced or proposed in Congress and in some state legislatures that would affect major changes in the healthcare system, either nationally or at the state level. The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, or Medicare Modernization Act, which is one example of such legislation, was enacted in late 2003. The Medicare reimbursement changes for the long term care industry under this Act are limited to a temporary increase in the per diem amount paid to SNFs for residents who have AIDS. The significant expansion of other benefits for Medicare beneficiaries under this Act, such as the expanded prescription drug benefit, could result in financial pressures on the Medicare program that might result in future legislative and regulatory changes with impacts for our operators. Other proposals under consideration include efforts by individual states to control costs by decreasing state Medicaid reimbursements, a federal "Patient Protection Act" to protect consumers in managed care plans, efforts to improve quality of care and reduce medical errors throughout the health care industry and cost-containment initiatives by public and private payors. We cannot accurately predict whether any proposals will be adopted or, if

adopted, what effect, if any, these proposals would have on operators and, thus, our business.

Regulatory proposals and rules are released on an ongoing basis that may have major impacts on the healthcare system generally and the skilled nursing and long-term care industries in particular.

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Our operators depend on reimbursement from governmental and other third-party payors and reimbursement rates from such payors may be reduced.

Changes in the reimbursement rate or methods of payment from third-party payors, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs, or the implementation of other measures to reduce reimbursements for services provided by our operators has in the past, and could in the future, result in a substantial reduction in our operators' revenues and operating margins. Additionally, net revenue realizable under third-party payor agreements can change after examination and retroactive adjustment by payors during the claims settlement processes or as a result of post-payment audits. Payors may disallow requests for reimbursement based on determinations that certain costs are not reimbursable or reasonable or because additional documentation is necessary or because certain services were not covered or were not medically necessary. There also continue to be new legislative and regulatory proposals that could impose further limitations on government and private payments to healthcare providers. In some cases, states have enacted or are considering enacting measures designed to reduce their Medicaid expenditures and to make changes to private healthcare insurance. We cannot assure you that adequate reimbursement levels will continue to be available for the services provided by our operators, which are currently being reimbursed by Medicare, Medicaid or private third-party payors. Further limits on the scope of services reimbursed and on reimbursement rates could have a material adverse effect on our operators' liquidity, financial condition and results of operations, which could cause the revenues of our operators to decline and potentially jeopardize their ability to meet their obligations to us.

Our operators may be subject to significant legal actions that could subject them to increased operating costs and substantial uninsured liabilities, which may affect their ability to pay their lease and mortgage payments to us.

As is typical in the healthcare industry, our operators are often subject to claims that their services have resulted in resident injury or other adverse effects. Many of these operators have experienced an increasing trend in the frequency and severity of professional liability and general liability insurance claims and litigation asserted against them. The insurance coverage maintained by our operators may not cover all claims made against them nor continue to be available at a reasonable cost, if at all. In some states, insurance coverage for the risk of punitive damages arising from professional liability and general liability claims and/or litigation may not, in certain cases, be available to operators due to state law prohibitions or limitations of availability. As a result, our operators operating in these states may be liable for punitive damage awards that are either not covered or are in excess of their insurance policy limits. We also believe that there has been, and will continue to be, an increase in governmental investigations of long-term care providers, particularly in the area of Medicare/Medicaid false claims, as well as an increase in enforcement actions resulting from these investigations. Insurance is not available to cover such losses. Any adverse determination in a legal proceeding or governmental investigation, whether currently asserted or arising in the future, could have a material adverse effect on an operator's financial condition. If an operator is unable to obtain or maintain insurance coverage, if judgments are obtained in excess of the insurance coverage, if an operator is required to pay uninsured punitive damages, or if an operator is subject to an uninsurable government enforcement action, the operator could be exposed to substantial additional liabilities.

Increased competition as well as increased operating costs have resulted in lower revenues for some of our operators and may affect the ability of our tenants to meet their payment obligations to us.

The healthcare industry is highly competitive and we expect that it may become more competitive in the future. Our operators are competing with numerous other companies providing similar healthcare services or alternatives such as home health agencies, life care at home, community-based service programs, retirement communities and convalescent centers. We cannot be certain the operators of all of our facilities will be able to achieve occupancy and rate levels that will enable them to meet all of their obligations to us. Our operators may encounter increased competition in the future that could limit their ability to attract residents or expand their businesses and therefore affect their ability to pay their lease or mortgage payments.

The market for qualified nurses, healthcare professionals and other key personnel is highly competitive and our operators may experience difficulties in attracting and retaining qualified personnel. Increases in labor costs due to higher wages and greater benefits required to attract and retain qualified healthcare personnel incurred by our operators could affect their ability to pay their lease or mortgage payments. This situation could be particularly acute in certain states that have enacted legislation establishing minimum staffing requirements.

Risks Related to Us and Our Operations

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

We rely on external sources of capital to fund future capital needs, and if we encounter difficulty in obtaining such capital, we may not be able to make future investments necessary to grow our business or meet maturing commitments.

In order to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, we are required, among other things, to distribute each year to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income. Because of this distribution requirement, we may not be able to fund, from cash retained from operations, all future capital needs, including capital needs to make investments and to satisfy or refinance maturing commitments. As a result, we rely on external sources of capital, including debt and equity financing. If we are unable to obtain needed capital at all or only on unfavorable terms from these sources, we might not be able to make the investments needed to grow our business, or to meet our obligations and commitments as they mature, which could negatively affect the ratings of our debt and even, in extreme circumstances, affect our ability to continue operations. Our access to capital depends upon a number of factors over which we have little or no control, including general market conditions and the market's perception of our growth potential and our current and potential future earnings and cash distributions and the market price of the shares of our capital stock. Generally speaking, difficult capital market conditions in our industry during the past several years and our need to stabilize our portfolio have limited our access to capital.

Our ability to raise capital through sales of equity is dependent, in part, on the market price of our common stock, and our failure to meet market expectations with respect to our business could negatively impact the market price of our common stock and limit our ability to sell equity.

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

- the extent of investor interest;
- the general reputation of REITs and the attractiveness of their equity securities in comparison to other equity securities, including securities issued by other real estate-based companies;
 - our financial performance and that of our operators;
 - the contents of analyst reports about us and the REIT industry;
- general stock and bond market conditions, including changes in interest rates on fixed income securities, which may lead prospective purchasers of our common stock to demand a higher annual yield from future distributions;
- our failure to maintain or increase our dividend, which is dependent, to a large part, on growth of funds from operations which in turn depends upon increased revenues from additional investments and rental increases; and
 - other factors such as governmental regulatory action and changes in REIT tax laws.

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

We are subject to risks associated with debt financing, which could negatively impact our business, limit our ability to make distributions to our stockholders and to repay maturing debt.

Financing for future investments and our maturing commitments may be provided by borrowings under our revolving senior secured credit facility ("Credit Facility"), private or public offerings of debt, the assumption of secured indebtedness, mortgage financing on a portion of our owned portfolio or through joint ventures. We are subject to risks normally associated with debt financing, including the risks that our cash flow will be insufficient to make timely payments of interest, that we will be unable to refinance existing indebtedness and that the terms of refinancing will not be as favorable as the terms of existing indebtedness. If we are unable to refinance or extend principal payments due at maturity or pay them with proceeds from other capital transactions, our cash flow may not be sufficient in all

years to pay distributions to our stockholders and to repay all maturing debt. Furthermore, if prevailing interest rates, changes in our debt ratings or other factors at the time of refinancing result in higher interest rates upon refinancing, the interest expense relating to that refinanced indebtedness would increase, which could reduce our profitability and the amount of dividends we are able to pay. Moreover, additional debt financing increases the amount of our leverage.

Certain of our operators account for a significant percentage of our revenues.

Based on existing contractual rent and lease payments regarding the restructuring of certain existing investments, as of December 31, 2005, Advocat and Sun each account for over 10% of our current contractual monthly revenues, with Sun accounting for approximately 21% of our current contractual monthly revenues. Additionally, as of December 31, 2005, our top seven operators account for approximately 62% of our current contractual monthly revenues. The failure or inability of any of these operators to pay their obligations to us could materially reduce our revenues and net income, which could in turn reduce the amount of dividends we pay and cause our stock price to decline.

Unforeseen costs associated with the acquisition of new properties could reduce our profitability.

Our business strategy contemplates future acquisitions that may not prove to be successful. For example, we might encounter unanticipated difficulties and expenditures relating to any acquired properties, including contingent liabilities, or newly acquired properties might require significant management attention that would otherwise be devoted to our ongoing business. If we agree to provide funding to enable healthcare operators to build, expand or renovate facilities on our properties and the project is not completed, we could be forced to become involved in the development to ensure completion or we could lose the property. These costs may negatively affect our results of operations.

Our assets may be subject to impairment charges.

We periodically, but not less than annually, evaluate our real estate investments and other assets for impairment indicators. The judgment regarding the existence of impairment indicators is based on factors such as market conditions, operator performance and legal structure. If we determine that a significant impairment has occurred, we would be required to make an adjustment to the net carrying value of the asset, which could have a material adverse affect on our results of operations and funds from operations in the period in which the write-off occurs. During the year ended December 31, 2005, a \$9.6 million provision for impairment charge was recorded to reduce the carrying value on six facilities to their estimated fair value.

We may not be able to sell certain closed facilities for their book value.

From time to time, we close facilities and actively market such facilities for sale. To the extent we are unable to sell these properties for our book value; we may be required to take a non-cash impairment charge or loss on the sale, either of which would reduce our net income.

Our substantial indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition.

We have substantial indebtedness and we may increase our indebtedness in the future. As of December 31, 2005, we had total debt of approximately \$566 million, of which \$58 million consisted of borrowings under our Credit Facility, \$21 million of which consisted of our 6.95% notes due 2007 that were fully redeemed on January 18, 2006, \$310 million of which consisted of our 7% senior notes due 2014 and \$175 million of which consisted of our 7% senior notes due 2016. Our level of indebtedness could have important consequences to our stockholders. For example, it could:

- limit our ability to satisfy our obligations with respect to holders of our capital stock;
 - increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limit our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate requirements, or to carry out other aspects of our business plan;
 - require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of such cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate requirements, or to carry out other aspects of our business plan;

- require us to pledge as collateral substantially all of our assets;
- require us to maintain certain debt coverage and financial ratios at specified levels, thereby reducing our financial flexibility;
 - limit our ability to make material acquisitions or take advantage of business opportunities that may arise;
 - expose us to fluctuations in interest rates, to the extent our borrowings bear variable rates of interests;
 - limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry; and
 - place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt.

Our real estate investments are relatively illiquid.

Real estate investments are relatively illiquid and, therefore, tend to limit our ability to vary our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. All of our properties are “special purpose” properties that could not be readily converted to general residential, retail or office use. Healthcare facilities that participate in Medicare or Medicaid must meet extensive program requirements, including physical plant and operational requirements, which are revised from time to time. Such requirements may include a duty to admit Medicare and Medicaid patients, limiting the ability of the facility to increase its private pay census beyond certain limits. Medicare and Medicaid facilities are regularly inspected to determine compliance and may be excluded from the programs—in some cases without a prior hearing—for failure to meet program requirements. Transfers of operations of nursing homes and other healthcare-related facilities are subject to regulatory approvals not required for transfers of other types of commercial operations and other types of real estate. Thus, if the operation of any of our properties becomes unprofitable due to competition, age of improvements or other factors such that our lessee or mortgagor becomes unable to meet its obligations on the lease or mortgage loan, the liquidation value of the property may be substantially less, particularly relative to the amount owing on any related mortgage loan, than would be the case if the property were readily adaptable to other uses. The receipt of liquidation proceeds or the replacement of an operator that has defaulted on its lease or loan could be delayed by the approval process of any federal, state or local agency necessary for the transfer of the property or the replacement of the operator with a new operator licensed to manage the facility. In addition, certain significant expenditures associated with real estate investment, such as real estate taxes and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in income from the investment. Should such events occur, our income and cash flows from operations would be adversely affected.

As an owner or lender with respect to real property, we may be exposed to possible environmental liabilities.

Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, a current or previous owner of real property or a secured lender, such as us, may be liable in certain circumstances for the costs of investigation, removal or remediation of, or related releases of, certain hazardous or toxic substances at, under or disposed of in connection with such property, as well as certain other potential costs relating to hazardous or toxic substances, including government fines and damages for injuries to persons and adjacent property. Such laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner knew of, or was responsible for, the presence or disposal of such substances and liability may be imposed on the owner in connection with the activities of an operator of the property. The cost of any required investigation, remediation, removal, fines or personal or property damages and the owner’s liability therefore could exceed the value of the property and/or the assets of the owner. In addition, the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly dispose of or remediate such substances, may adversely affect our operators’ ability to attract additional residents, the owner’s ability to sell or rent such property or to borrow using such property as collateral which, in turn, would reduce the owner’s revenues.

Although our leases and mortgage loans require the lessee and the mortgagor to indemnify us for certain environmental liabilities, the scope of such obligations may be limited. For instance, most of our leases do not require the lessee to indemnify us for environmental liabilities arising before the lessee took possession of the premises. Further, we cannot assure you that any such mortgagor or lessee would be able to fulfill its indemnification obligations.

The industry in which we operate is highly competitive. This competition may prevent us from raising prices at the same pace as our costs increase.

We compete for additional healthcare facility investments with other healthcare investors, including other REITs. The operators of the facilities compete with other regional or local nursing care facilities for the support of the medical community, including physicians and acute care hospitals, as well as the general public. Some significant competitive factors for the placing of patients in skilled and intermediate care nursing facilities include quality of care, reputation, physical appearance of the facilities, services offered, family preferences, physician services and price. If our cost of

capital should increase relative to the cost of capital of our competitors, the spread that we realize on our investments may decline if competitive pressures limit or prevent us from charging higher lease or mortgage rates.

We are named as defendants in litigation arising out of professional liability and general liability claims relating to our previously owned and operated facilities that if decided against us, could adversely affect our financial condition.

We and several of our wholly-owned subsidiaries have been named as defendants in professional liability and general liability claims related to our owned and operated facilities. Other third-party managers responsible for the day-to-day operations of these facilities have also been named as defendants in these claims. In these suits, patients of certain previously owned and operated facilities have alleged significant damages, including punitive damages, against the defendants. The lawsuits are in various stages of discovery and we are unable to predict the likely outcome at this time. We continue to vigorously defend these claims and pursue all rights we may have against the managers of the facilities, under the terms of the management agreements. We have insured these matters, subject to self-insured retentions of various amounts. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in our defense of these matters or in asserting our claims against various managers of the subject facilities or that the amount of any settlement or judgment will be substantially covered by insurance or that any punitive damages will be covered by insurance.

We are subject to significant anti-takeover provisions.

Our articles of incorporation and bylaws contain various procedural and other requirements which could make it difficult for stockholders to effect certain corporate actions. Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes and our Board members are elected for terms that are staggered. Our Board of Directors also has the authority to issue additional shares of preferred stock and to fix the preferences, rights and limitations of the preferred stock without stockholder approval. We have also adopted a stockholders rights plan which provides for share purchase rights to become exercisable at a discount if a person or group acquires more than 9.9% of our common stock or announces a tender or exchange offer for more than 9.9% of our common stock. 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.

We may change our investment strategies and policies and capital structure.

Our Board of Directors, without the approval of our stockholders, may alter our investment strategies and policies if it determines in the future that a change is in our stockholders' best interests. The methods of implementing our investment strategies and policies may vary as new investments and financing techniques are developed.

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

We were organized to qualify for taxation as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code. We believe we have conducted, and we intend to continue to conduct, our operations so as to qualify as a REIT. Qualification as a REIT involves the satisfaction of numerous requirements, some on an annual and some on a quarterly basis, established under highly technical and complex provisions of the Internal Revenue Code for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations and involve the determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control. We cannot assure you that we will at all times satisfy these rules and tests.

If we were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, as a result of a determination that we failed to meet the annual distribution requirement or otherwise, we would be subject to federal income tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates with respect to each such taxable year for which the statute of limitations remains open. Moreover, unless entitled to relief under certain statutory provisions, we also would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification is lost. This treatment would significantly reduce our net earnings and cash flow because of our additional tax liability for the years involved, which could significantly impact our financial condition.

To maintain our REIT status, we must distribute at least 90% of our taxable income each year.

We generally must distribute annually at least 90% of our taxable income to our stockholders to maintain our REIT status. To the extent that we do not distribute all of our net capital gain or do distribute at least 90%, but less than 100% of our "REIT taxable income," as adjusted, we will be subject to tax thereon at regular ordinary and capital gain corporate tax rates.

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. In addition, we may derive income through Taxable REIT Subsidiaries ("TRSs"), which will then be subject to corporate level income tax at regular rates.

Complying with REIT requirements may affect our profitability.

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the nature and diversification of our assets, the sources of our income and the amounts we distribute to our stockholders. Thus we may be required to liquidate otherwise attractive investments from our portfolio in order to satisfy the asset and income tests or to qualify under certain statutory relief provisions. We may also be required to make distributions to stockholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution (e.g., if we have assets which generate mismatches between taxable income and available cash). Then, having to comply with the distribution requirement could cause us to: (i) sell assets in adverse market conditions, (ii) borrow on unfavorable terms or (iii) distribute amounts that would otherwise be invested in future acquisitions, capital expenditures or repayment of debt. As a result, satisfying the REIT requirements could have an adverse effect on our business results and profitability.

We depend upon our key employees and may be unable to attract or retain sufficient numbers of qualified personnel.

Our future performance depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of our executive management team and other key employees. Accordingly, our future success depends on our ability to attract, hire, train and retain highly skilled management and other qualified personnel. Competition for qualified employees is intense, and we compete for qualified employees with companies that may have greater financial resources than we have. Our employment agreements with our executive officers provide that their employment may be terminated by either party at any time. Consequently, we may not be successful in attracting, hiring, and training and retaining the people we need, which would seriously impede our ability to implement our business strategy.

In the event we are unable to satisfy regulatory requirements relating to internal controls, or if these internal controls over financial reporting are not effective, our business could suffer.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires companies to do a comprehensive evaluation of their internal controls. As a result, we continue to evaluate our internal controls over financial reporting so that our management can certify as to the effectiveness of our internal controls and our auditor can publicly attest to this certification. Our efforts to comply with Section 404 and related regulations regarding our management's required assessment of internal control over financial reporting and our independent auditors' attestation of that assessment has required, and continues to require, the commitment of significant financial and managerial resources. If for any period our management is unable to certify the effectiveness of our internal controls or if our auditors cannot attest to management's certification, we could be subject to regulatory scrutiny and a loss of public confidence, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

Risks Related to Our Stock

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

The share price of our stock will depend on many factors, which may change from time to time, including:

- the market for similar securities issued by REITs;
 - changes in estimates by analysts;
 - our ability to meet analysts' estimates;
- general economic and financial market conditions; and
- our financial condition, performance and prospects.

Our issuance of additional capital stock, warrants or debt securities, whether or not convertible, may reduce the market price for our shares.

We cannot predict the effect, if any, that future sale of our capital stock, warrants or debt securities, or the availability of our securities for future sale, will have on the market price of our shares, including our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock or preferred shares, warrants or debt securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for common stock in the public market or the perception that such sales might occur could reduce the market price of our stock and the terms upon which we may obtain additional equity financing in the future.

In addition, we may issue additional capital stock in the future to raise capital or as a result of the following:

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- The issuance and exercise of options to purchase our common stock. As of December 31, 2005, we had outstanding options to acquire approximately 0.2 million shares of our common stock. In addition, we may in the future issue additional options or other securities convertible into or exercisable for our common stock under our 2004 Stock Incentive Plan, our 2000 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended, or other remuneration plans we establish in the future. We may also issue options or convertible securities to our employees in lieu of cash bonuses or to our directors in lieu of director's fees.
 - The issuance of shares pursuant to our dividend reinvestment and direct stock purchase plan.
 - The issuance of debt securities exchangeable for our common stock.
 - The exercise of warrants we may issue in the future.
- Lenders sometimes ask for warrants or other rights to acquire shares in connection with providing financing. We cannot assure you that our lenders will not request such rights.

There are no assurances of our ability to pay dividends in the future.

In 2001, our Board of Directors suspended dividends on our common stock and all series of preferred stock in an effort to generate cash to address then impending debt maturities. In 2003, we paid all accrued but unpaid dividends on all series of preferred stock and reinstated dividends on our common stock and all series of preferred stock. However, our ability to pay dividends may be adversely affected if any of the risks described above were to occur. Our payment of dividends is subject to compliance with restrictions contained in our Credit Facility, the indenture relating to our outstanding 7% senior notes due 2014, the indenture relating to our outstanding 7% senior notes due 2016 and our preferred stock. All dividends will be paid at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon our earnings, our financial condition, maintenance of our REIT status and such other factors as our Board may deem relevant from time to time. There are no assurances of our ability to pay dividends in the future. In addition, our dividends in the past have included, and may in the future include, a return of capital.

Holders of our outstanding preferred stock have liquidation and other rights that are senior to the rights of the holders of our common stock.

Our Board of Directors has the authority to designate and issue preferred stock that may have dividend, liquidation and other rights that are senior to those of our common stock. As of the date of this filing, 4,739,500 shares of our 8.375% Series D cumulative redeemable preferred stock were issued and outstanding. The aggregate liquidation preference with respect to this outstanding preferred stock is approximately \$118.5 million, and annual dividends on our outstanding preferred stock are approximately \$9.9 million. Holders of our preferred stock are generally entitled to cumulative dividends before any dividends may be declared or set aside on our common stock. Upon our voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, before any payment is made to holders of our common stock, holders of our preferred stock are entitled to receive a liquidation preference of \$25 per share with respect to the Series D preferred stock, plus any accrued and unpaid distributions. This will reduce the remaining amount of our assets, if any, available to distribute to holders of our common stock. In addition, holders of our preferred stock have the right to elect two additional directors to our Board of Directors if six quarterly preferred dividends are in arrears.

Legislative or regulatory action could adversely affect purchasers of our stock.

In recent years, numerous legislative, judicial and administrative changes have been made in the provisions of the federal income tax laws applicable to investments similar to an investment in our stock. Changes are likely to continue to occur in the future, and we cannot assure you that any of these changes will not adversely affect our stockholder's stock. Any of these changes could have an adverse effect on an investment in our stock or on market value or resale potential. Stockholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisor with respect to the impact that recent legislation may have on their investment and the status of legislative, regulatory or administrative developments and proposals and their potential effect.

Recent changes in taxation of corporate dividends may adversely affect the value of our stock.

The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 that was enacted into law May 28, 2003, among other things, generally reduces to 15% the maximum marginal rate of tax payable by individuals on dividends received from a regular C corporation. This reduced tax rate, however, will not apply to dividends paid to individuals by a REIT on its shares, except for certain limited amounts. While the earnings of a REIT that are distributed to its stockholders still generally will be subject to less combined federal income taxation than earnings of a non-REIT C corporation that are distributed to its stockholders net of corporate-level tax, this legislation could cause individual investors to view the stock of regular C corporations as more attractive relative to the shares of a REIT than was the case prior to the enactment of the legislation. Individual investors could hold this view because the dividends from regular C corporations will generally be taxed at a lower rate while dividends from REITs will generally be taxed at the same rate as the individual's other ordinary income. We cannot predict what effect, if any, the enactment of this legislation may have on the value of the shares of REITs in general or on the value of our stock in particular, either in terms of price or relative to other investments.

Item 1B - Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2 - Properties

At December 31, 2005, our real estate investments included long-term care facilities and rehabilitation hospital investments, either in the form of purchased facilities which are leased to operators, mortgages on facilities which are operated by the mortgagors or their affiliates and facilities subject to leasehold interests. The facilities are located in 27 states and are operated by 35 unaffiliated operators. The following table summarizes our property investments as of December 31, 2005:

Investment Structure/Operator	Number of Beds	Number of Facilities	Occupancy Percentage⁽¹⁾	Gross Investment (in thousands)
Purchase/Leaseback⁽²⁾				
CommuniCare Health Services.	2,781	18	86	\$ 185,528
Sun Healthcare Group, Inc	3,556	32	88	160,701
Advocat, Inc	2,997	29	76	92,260
Guardian LTC Management, Inc	1,243	16	84	80,129
Essex Health Care Corp	1,421	13	76	79,354
Haven Healthcare	909	8	93	55,480
Seacrest Healthcare	720	6	93	44,223
HQM of Floyd County, Inc	643	6	88	38,215
Senior Management Mark Ide Limited Liability Company	1,413 832	8 8	78 78	35,243 24,566
Harborside Healthcare Corporation	465	4	89	23,393
StoneGate SNF Properties, LP	664	6	89	21,781
Infinia Properties of Arizona, LLC	378	4	61	19,119
Nexion Management	531	4	92	17,354
USA Healthcare, Inc	489	5	73	15,035
Rest Haven Nursing Center, Inc	200	1	91	14,400
Conifer Care Communities, Inc.	198	3	90	14,367
Washington N&R, LLC	286	2	74	12,152
Triad Health Management of Georgia II, LLC	304	2	98	10,000
The Ensign Group, Inc	271	3	93	9,656
Lakeland Investors, LLC	300	1	68	8,522
Hickory Creek Healthcare Foundation, Inc.	138	2	86	7,250
Liberty Assisted Living Centers, LP	120	1	91	5,995
Emeritus Corporation	52	1	72	5,674
Longwood Management Corporation	185	2	88	5,425
Generations Healthcare, Inc.	60	1	82	3,007
Skilled Healthcare	59	1	89	2,012
American Senior Communities, LLC	78	2	89	2,000

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Healthcare Management Services	98	1	58	1,486
Carter Care Centers, Inc.	58	1	77	1,300
Saber Healthcare Group	40	1	28	500
	21,489	192	83	996,127
Assets Held for Sale				
Closed Facilities	167	2	0	493
Sun Healthcare Group, Inc.	59	1	73	750
	226	3	73	1,243
Fixed Rate Mortgages⁽³⁾				
Haven Healthcare	878	7	84	61,750
Advocat, Inc	423	4	83	12,634
Parthenon Healthcare, Inc.	300	2	71	10,732
Hickory Creek Healthcare Foundation, Inc...	619	15	84	9,991
CommuniCare Health Services	150	1	88	6,496
Texas Health Enterprises/HEA Mgmt. Group, Inc	147	1	68	1,476
Evergreen Healthcare	100	1	67	1,179
Paris Nursing Home, Inc	144	1	70	264
	2,761	32	77	104,522
Reserve for uncollectible loans	-	-	-	-
Total	24,476	227	82	\$ 1,101,892

(1) Represents the most recent data provided by our operators.

(2) Certain of our lease agreements contain purchase options that permit the lessees to purchase the underlying properties from us.

(3) In general, many of our mortgages contain prepayment provisions that permit prepayment of the outstanding principal amounts thereunder.

The following table presents the concentration of our facilities by state as of December 31, 2005:

	Number of Facilities	Number of Beds	Gross Investment (in thousands)	% of Total Investment
Ohio	38	4,647	\$ 278,036	25.2
Florida	18	2,302	111,598	10.1
Pennsylvania	16	1,532	101,038	9.2
Texas	19	2,768	71,516	6.5
California	17	1,394	62,715	5.7
Arkansas	12	1,253	40,008	3.6
Massachusetts	6	682	38,884	3.5
Rhode Island	4	639	38,740	3.5
West Virginia	8	860	38,275	3.5
Alabama	9	1,152	35,942	3.3
Connecticut	5	562	35,453	3.2
Kentucky	9	757	27,437	2.5
Indiana	22	1,126	26,567	2.4
North Carolina	5	707	22,709	2.1
New Hampshire	3	225	21,619	1.9
Arizona	4	378	19,119	1.7
Tennessee	5	602	17,484	1.6
Washington	2	194	17,190	1.5
Iowa	5	489	15,035	1.4
Illinois	6	645	14,899	1.4
Colorado	3	198	14,367	1.3
Vermont	2	279	14,227	1.3
Missouri	2	286	12,152	1.1
Idaho				