OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS INC
Form S-4
February 24, 2006

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 24, 2006

Registration No. 333-

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-4

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER THE
SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc.

and the guarantors identified in footnote * on the following pages

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Maryland	**6798**	**38-3041398**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**9690 Deereco Road, Suite 100
Timonium, Maryland 21093**

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

**C. Taylor Pickett
Chief Executive Officer
Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc.
9690 Deereco Road, Suite 100
Timonium, Maryland 21093
(410) 427-1700**

(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Agent For Service)

Copies To:

**Richard H. Miller, Esq.
Michael J. Delaney, Esq.
Powell Goldstein LLP
One Atlantic Center
Fourteenth Floor
1201 West Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
(404) 572-6600**

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: as soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If the securities being registered on this form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box. o

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

TITLE OF EACH CLASS OF SECURITIES TO BE REGISTERED	AMOUNT TO BE REGISTERED	PROPOSED MAXIMUM OFFERING PRICE PER UNIT(1)	PROPOSED MAXIMUM AGGREGATE OFFERING PRICE(1)	AMOUNT OF REGISTRATION FEE(2)
7% Senior Notes due 2016	$175,000,000	100%	$175,000,000	$18,725
Guarantees of the 7% Senior Notes due 2016		(3)	(3)	(3)

(1) The registration fee has been calculated in accordance with Rule 457(f)(2) under the Securities Act. The proposed maximum offering price is estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee.

(2) Calculated based upon the book value of the securities to be received in the exchange in accordance with Rule 457(f)(2).

(3) Pursuant to Rule 457(n) of the Securities Act, no additional registration fee is being paid for the guarantees. The guarantees are not traded separately.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

*

The following subsidiaries of Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc. are guarantors of the exchange notes and are co-registrants:

Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter; Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices(1)	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code	I.R.S. Employer Identification No.
Arizona Lessor Infinia, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**32-0008074**
Baldwin Health Center, Inc.	**Pennsylvania**	**6798**	**25-1495708**
Bayside Alabama Healthcare Second, Inc.	**Alabama**	**6798**	**38-3517839**
Bayside Arizona Healthcare Associates, Inc.	**Arizona**	**6798**	**38-3518309**
Bayside Arizona Healthcare Second, Inc.	**Arizona**	**6798**	**38-3520329**
Bayside Colorado Healthcare Associates, Inc.	**Colorado**	**6798**	**38-3517837**
Bayside Colorado Healthcare Second, Inc.	**Colorado**	**6798**	**38-3520325**
Bayside Indiana Healthcare Associates, Inc.	**Indiana**	**6798**	**38-3517842**
Bayside Street II, Inc.	**Delaware**	**6798**	**38-3519969**
Bayside Street, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**38-3160026**
Canton Health Care Land, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**20-1914579**
Center Healthcare Associates, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3517844**
Cherry Street Skilled Nursing, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3592148**
Colonial Gardens, LLC	**Ohio**	**6798**	**26-0110549**
Colorado Lessor Conifer, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**32-0008069**
Copley Health Center, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**34-1473010**
Dallas Skilled Nursing, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3592151**
Delta Investors, I, LLC	**Maryland**	**6798**	**54-2112455**
Delta Investors II, LLC	**Maryland**	**6798**	**54-2112456**
Dixon Health Care Center, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**34-1509772**
Florida Lessor Crystal Springs, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**75-3116533**
Florida Lessor Emerald, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**22-3872569**
Florida Lessor Lakeland, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**22-3872564**
Florida Lessor Meadowview, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**56-2398721**
Florida Lessor West Palm Beach and Southpoint, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**33-1067711**
Georgia Lessor Bonterra/Parkview, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**16-1650494**
Hanover House, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**34-1125264**
Heritage Texarkana Healthcare Associates, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3517861**
House of Hanover, Ltd.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**34-6691713**
Hutton I Land, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**20-1914403**
Hutton II Land, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**20-1914470**
Hutton III Land, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**20-1914529**
Indiana Lessor Jeffersonville, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**22-3872575**
Indiana Lessor Wellington Manor, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**32-0008064**
Jefferson Clark, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**38-3433390**
Lake Park Skilled Nursing, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3592152**
Leatherman 90-1, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**20-1914625**
Leatherman Partnership 89-1, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**34-1656489**
Leatherman Partnership 89-2, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**34-1656491**
Long Term Care Michigan, Inc.	**Michigan**	**6798**	**04-3833330**
Long Term Care North Carolina, Inc.	**North Carolina**	**6798**	**04-3833335**
Long Term Care Associates Illinois, Inc.	**Illinois**	**6798**	**38-3592159**
Long Term Care Associates Indiana, Inc.	**Indiana**	**6798**	**38-3592160**
Long Term Care Associates Texas, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3592142**
Meridian Arms Land, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**20-1914864**
NRS Ventures, LLC	**Kentucky**	**6798**	**38-4236118**

OHI (Connecticut), Inc.	**Connecticut**	**6798**	**06-1552120**
OHI (Florida), Inc.	**Florida**	**6798**	**65-0523484**
OHI (Illinois), Inc.	**Illinois**	**6798**	**37-1332375**
OHI (Indiana), Inc.	**Indiana**	**6798**	**38-3568359**
OHI (Iowa), Inc.	**Iowa**	**6798**	**38-3377918**
OHI (Kansas), Inc.	**Kansas**	**6798**	**48-1156047**
OHI Asset (CA), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**04-3759925**
OHI Asset (CT) Lender, LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**75-3205111**
OHI Asset (FL), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**13-4225158**
OHI Asset (ID), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**04-3759931**
OHI Asset (IN), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**04-3759933**
OHI Asset (LA), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**04-3759935**
OHI Asset (MI/NC), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**04-3759928**
OHI Asset (MO), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**04-3759939**
OHI Asset (OH) Lender, LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**51-0529744**
OHI Asset (OH) New Philadelphia, LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**51-0529741**
OHI Asset (OH), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**04-3759938**
OHI Asset (PA), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**90-0137715**
OHI Asset (PA) Trust	**Maryland**	**6798**	**54-6643405**
OHI Asset (TX), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**04-3759927**
OHI Asset II (CA), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**20-1000879**
OHI Asset II (OH), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**75-3205112**
OHI Asset II (PA) Trust	**Maryland**	**6798**	**84-6390330**
OHI Asset II (TX), LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**83-0398543**
OHI Asset III (PA) Trust	**Maryland**	**6798**	**84-6390331**
OHI Asset, LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**32-0079270**
OHI of Kentucky, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**38-3509157**
OHI of Texas, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**38-3506136**
OHI Sunshine, Inc.	**Florida**	**6798**	**82-0558471**
OHIMA, Inc.	**Massachusetts**	**6798**	**06-1552118**
Omega (Kansas), Inc.	**Kansas**	**6798**	**32-0142534**
Omega Acquisition Facility I, LLC	**Delaware**	**6798**	**83-0379722**
Omega TRS I, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**38-3587540**
Orange Village Care Center, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**34-1321728**
OS Leasing Company	**Kentucky**	**6798**	**38-3221641**
Parkview Skilled Nursing, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3592157**
Pavillion North, LLP	**Pennsylvania**	**6798**	**75-3202956**
Pavillion North Partners, Inc.	**Pennsylvania**	**6798**	**20-2597892**
Pavillion Nursing Center North, Inc.	**Pennsylvania**	**6798**	**25-1222652**
Pine Texarkana Healthcare Associates, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3517864**
Reunion Texarkana Healthcare Associates, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3517865**
San Augustine Healthcare Associates, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3517866**
Skilled Nursing Gaston, Inc.	**Indiana**	**6798**	**38-3592171**
Skilled Nursing Herrin, Inc.	**Illinois**	**6798**	**38-3592162**
Skilled Nursing Hicksville, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**38-3592172**
Skilled Nursing Paris, Inc.	**Illinois**	**6798**	**38-3592165**
South Athens Healthcare Associates, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3517880**
St. Mary's Properties, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**20-1914905**
Sterling Acquisition Corp.	**Kentucky**	**6798**	**38-3207992**
Sterling Acquisition Corp. II	**Kentucky**	**6798**	**38-3207991**
The Suburban Pavilion, Inc.	**Ohio**	**6798**	**34-1035431**

Texas Lessor Stonegate GP, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**32-0008071**
Texas Lessor Stonegate Limited, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**32-0008072**
Texas Lessor Stonegate, L.P.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**32-0008073**
Texas Lessor Treemont, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**16-1650495**
Washington Lessor Silverdale, Inc.	**Maryland**	**6798**	**56-2386887**
Waxahachie Healthcare Associates, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3517884**
West Athens Healthcare Associates, Inc.	**Texas**	**6798**	**38-3517886**
Wilcare, LLC	**Ohio**	**6798**	**26-0110550**

(1) The address for each of the above registrants' principal executive offices is c/o Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc., 9690 Deereco Road, Suite 100, Timonium, Maryland 21093 and the telephone number is (410) 427-1700.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not exchange these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to exchange these securities and is not soliciting an offer to exchange these securities in any state where the offer or exchange is not permitted.

Subject to completion, dated February 24, 2006

PROSPECTUS

Exchange Offer

$175,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our 7% Senior Notes due 2016 (CUSIP 681936AS9) which have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 for our outstanding $175,000,000 7% Senior Notes due 2016 (CUSIP 681936AR1)

We are offering to exchange up to $175,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of our registered 7% senior notes due 2016, which we refer to in this prospectus as the exchange notes, for all of our outstanding unregistered 7% senior notes due 2016, which we refer to in this prospectus as the initial notes. The initial notes and the exchange notes are collectively referred to in this prospectus as the notes. The initial notes and the exchange notes will be guaranteed by certain of our present and future domestic restricted subsidiaries with unconditional guarantees of payment that will rank equally with existing and future senior unsecured debt of such subsidiaries and senior to existing and future subordinated debt of such subsidiaries. The initial notes were issued on December 30, 2005. The terms of the exchange notes are identical to the terms of the initial notes except that the exchange notes are registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and, therefore, are freely transferable, subject to certain conditions. The exchange notes evidence the same indebtedness as the initial notes.

You should consider the following:

Investing in the notes involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 12 of this prospectus.

Our exchange offer will be open until 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on , 2006, unless we extend the exchange offer.

If you fail to tender your initial notes, you will continue to hold unregistered securities and your ability to transfer them could be adversely affected.

No public market currently exists for the exchange notes. We do not intend to apply for listing of the exchange notes on any securities exchange or for inclusion of the exchange notes on any automated quotation system.

If the holder of the notes is a broker-dealer that will receive exchange notes for its own account in exchange for initial notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, the holder will be required to acknowledge that it will deliver this prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented, in connection with any resale of such exchange notes.

The exchange notes bear interest at the rate of 7% per year. We will pay interest on the exchange notes on January 15 and July 15 of each year. The first such payment will be made on July 15, 2006. The exchange notes will mature on January 15, 2016. We have the option to redeem all or a portion of the exchange notes at any time on or after January 15, 2011 at the redemption prices set forth in this prospectus. The exchange notes will be issued only in registered book-entry form, in denominations of $1,000 and integral multiples of $1,000.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR SIMILAR AUTHORITY HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this prospectus is , 2006.

You should rely only on the information and representations contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information or representations. If given or made, any such other information and representations should not be relied upon as having been authorized by us. You should assume that the information and representations contained in this prospectus are accurate only as of the date hereof or as of the date which is specified in those documents, respectively. This prospectus is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the securities to which it relates. In addition, this prospectus is not an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy those securities in any jurisdiction in which the offer or solicitation is not authorized, or in which the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make an offer or solicitation. The delivery of this prospectus and any exchange made under this prospectus do not, under any circumstances, mean that there has not been any change in our affairs since the date of this prospectus or that information contained in this prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to its date.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of those exchange notes. The letter of transmittal that accompanies this prospectus states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. A participating broker-dealer may use this prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented, from time to time, in connection with resales of exchange notes where those original notes were acquired by the broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activities. The issuers and certain of the guarantors have agreed, if requested by such a participating broker-dealer, to use their respective commercially reasonable efforts to keep the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part continuously effective for a period not to exceed 90 business days after the date on which the exchange offer is consummated, or such longer period if extended under certain circumstances, for use in connection with any resale of this kind. See "Plan of Distribution."

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FINANCIAL PRESENTATION

This prospectus includes funds from operations, or FFO, which is a non-GAAP financial measure. For purposes of Regulation G promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, under the Securities Act, a non-GAAP financial measure is a numerical measure of a company's historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows that excludes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of excluding amounts, that are included in the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in the statement of operations, balance sheet or statement of cash flows (or equivalent statements) of the company; or includes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of including amounts, that are excluded from the most directly comparable financial measure so calculated and presented. As used in this prospectus, GAAP refers to general accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Pursuant to the requirements of Regulation G, we have provided reconciliations of the non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.

We calculate and report FFO in accordance with the definition and interpretive guidelines issued by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT, and consequently, FFO is defined as net income available to common stockholders, adjusted for the effects of asset dispositions and certain non-cash items, primarily depreciation and amortization. FFO available to common stockholders is the lower of funds from operations and funds from operations adjusted for the assumed conversion of Series C cumulative preferred stock, or the Series C preferred stock, for periods in which the Series C preferred stock was outstanding. We believe that FFO is an important supplemental measure of our operating performance. Because the historical cost accounting convention used for real estate assets requires depreciation (except on land), such accounting presentation implies that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time, while real estate values instead have historically risen or fallen with market conditions. The term FFO was designed by the real estate industry to address this issue. FFO herein is not necessarily comparable to FFO of other real estate investment trusts, or REITs, that do not use the same definition or implementation guidelines or interpret the standards differently from us.

We use FFO as one of several criteria to measure operating performance of our business. We further believe that by excluding the effect of depreciation, amortization and gains or losses from sales of real estate, all of which are based on historical costs and which may be of limited relevance in evaluating current performance, FFO can facilitate comparisons of operating performance between periods and between other REITs. We offer this measure to assist the users of our financial performance under GAAP and it should not be considered a measure of liquidity, an alternative to net income or an indicator of any other performance measure determined in accordance with GAAP. Investors and potential investors in our securities should not rely on this measure as a substitute for any GAAP measure, including net income.

In February 2004, NAREIT informed its member companies that it was adopting the position of the SEC with respect to asset impairment charges and would no longer recommend that impairment write-downs be excluded from FFO. In the tables included in this prospectus, we have applied this interpretation and have not excluded asset impairment charges in calculating our FFO. As a result, our FFO and FFO available to Common Stockholders may not be comparable to similar measures reported in previous disclosures. According to NAREIT, there is inconsistency among NAREIT member companies as to the adoption of this interpretation of FFO. Therefore, a comparison of our FFO results to another company's FFO results may not be meaningful.

MARKET INFORMATION

This offering memorandum includes market share, industry data and forecasts that we obtained from the United States Census Bureau and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, or CMS. In this offering memorandum, we refer to additional information regarding market data obtained from internal sources, market research, publicly available information and industry publications. Although we believe the information is reliable, we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the information and have not independently verified it.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights the key information contained in this prospectus. Because it is only a summary, it does not contain all of the information you should consider before making an investment decision. You should read carefully this entire prospectus. In particular, you should read the section entitled "Risk Factors," and our financial statements and the notes relating thereto included in this prospectus. All references to "we," "our," "us," and similar terms in this prospectus refer to Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc. together with its subsidiaries through which it operates. Unless otherwise indicated, the non-financial information presented herein is as of the date of this prospectus.

Our Company

We are a self-administered real estate investment trust, or 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 and, to a lesser extent, assisted living and acute care facilities. We have historically financed investments through borrowings under our revolving credit facilities, private placements or public offerings of debt and equity securities, the assumption of secured indebtedness or a combination of these methods.

Our portfolio of investments at December 31, 2005 consisted of 227 healthcare facilities, located in 27 states and operated by 35 third-party operators. This portfolio is 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 healthcare facilities, net of impairments, totaled $1,102 million. In addition, we also held miscellaneous investments of approximately $23 million, consisting primarily of secured loans to third-party operators of our facilities.

Our Property Investments

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	1,413	8	78	35,243
	832	8	78	24,566

Investment Structure/Operator	Number of Beds	Number of Facilities	Occupancy Percentage(1)	Gross Investment
Mark Ide Limited Liability Company				
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
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	% of Total Investment
			(in thousands)	
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	3	264	11,100	1.0
Georgia	2	304	10,000	1.0
Louisiana	1	131	4,603	0.4
Utah	1	100	1,179	0.1
	227	24,476	$ 1,101,892	100.0
Reserve for uncollectible loans				
Total	227	24,476	$ 1,101,892	100.0

Geographically Diverse Property Portfolio. Our portfolio of properties is broadly diversified by geographic location. We have healthcare facilities located in 27 states. Only one state comprised more than 10% of our rental and mortgage income in 2005. In addition, the majority of our 2005 rental and mortgage income was derived from facilities in states that require state approval for development and expansion of healthcare facilities. We believe that such state approvals may limit competition for our operators and enhance the value of our properties.

Large Number of Tenants. Our facilities are operated by 35 different public and private healthcare providers. Except for Sun, CommuniCare and Haven, which together hold approximately 43% of our portfolio (by investment), no single tenant holds greater than 10% of our portfolio (by investment).

Significant Number of Long-term Leases and Mortgage Loans. A large portion of our core portfolio consists of long-term lease and mortgage agreements. At December 31, 2005, approximately 95% of our leases and mortgages had primary terms that expire in 2010 or later. Our leased real estate properties are leased under provisions of single facility leases or master leases with initial terms typically ranging from 5 to 15 years, plus renewal options. Substantially all of the leases and master leases provide for minimum annual rentals that are subject to annual increases based upon increases in the CPI or increases in revenues of the underlying properties, with certain limits. Under the terms of the leases, the lessee is responsible for all maintenance, repairs, taxes and insurance on the leased properties.

Corporate Information

We are a Maryland corporation. Our principal executive office is located at 9690 Deereco Road, Suite 100, Timonium, Maryland 21093, and our telephone number is (410) 427-1700. Our web address is www.omegahealthcare.com. Information contained on our website does not constitute part of this prospectus.

The Exchange Offer

The summary below describes the principal terms of the notes. Certain of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. The "Description of the Notes" section contains a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of the notes.

Securities to be Exchanged	On December 30, 2005, we issued $175,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of the initial notes to the initial purchasers in a transaction exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The terms of the exchange notes and the initial notes are substantially identical in all material respects, except that the exchange notes will be freely transferable by the holders thereof except as otherwise provided in this prospectus. See the section entitled "Description of Notes." The exchange notes are being issued pursuant to an indenture, dated as of December 30, 2005, between us and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee.
The Exchange Offer	For each initial note surrendered to us pursuant to the exchange offer, the holder of such initial note will receive an exchange note having a principal amount equal to that of the surrendered initial note. Exchange notes will only be issued in denominations of $1,000 and integral multiples of $1,000. The form and terms of the exchange notes will be substantially the same as the form and terms of the surrendered initial notes. The exchange notes will evidence the same indebtedness as the initial notes, and will replace the initial notes tendered in exchange therefor and will be issued pursuant to, and entitled to the benefits of, the indenture governing the initial notes. As of the date of this prospectus, initial notes representing $175,000,000 aggregate principal amount are outstanding. Under existing SEC interpretations, the exchange notes would in general be freely transferable after the exchange offer without further registration under the Securities Act; provided that, in the case of broker-dealers, a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act is delivered as required. Each holder of the initial notes that wishes to exchange such initial notes for the exchange notes in the exchange offer will be required to make certain representations, including representations: that any exchange notes to be received by it will be acquired in the ordinary course of its business; it has no arrangement with any person to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes; and it is not an "affiliate," as defined in the Securities Act, of ours or any of our subsidiaries, or if it is an affiliate, it will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to the extent applicable.

	In addition, if the holder is not a broker-dealer, it will be required to represent that it is not engaged in, and does not intend to engage in, the distribution of the exchange notes. If the holder is a broker-dealer that will receive exchange notes for its own account in exchange for notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, it will be required to acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes.
Registration Rights Agreement	We sold the initial notes on December 30, 2005, in a private offering in reliance on Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. The initial notes were immediately resold by the initial purchasers in reliance on Rule 144A under the Securities Act. In connection with the sale, we entered into the registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers requiring us to make this exchange offer. For a more detailed discussion of the registration rights agreement please see the section entitled "The Exchange Offer Purpose and Effect; Registration Rights."
Expiration Date	This exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on , 2006, which is referred to in this prospectus as the expiration date, or a later date and time if we extend it.
Withdrawal	You may withdraw your tender of initial notes at any time before the exchange offer expires. Any initial notes so withdrawn will be deemed not to have been validly tendered for purposes of the exchange offer. The initial notes will be credited to an account maintained with DTC for the initial notes.
Interest on the Exchange Notes and the Initial Notes	We will pay interest on the exchange notes twice a year, on each January 15 and July 15, beginning July 15, 2006. No additional interest will be paid on the initial notes tendered and accepted for exchange.
Procedures for Tendering Initial Notes	A holder who wishes to tender the initial notes in the exchange offer must transmit to the exchange agent an agent's message, which agent's message must be received by the exchange agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. In addition, the exchange agent must receive a timely confirmation of book-entry transfer of the initial notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC under the procedure for book-entry transfers described in the section entitled "The Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Initial Notes."
Exchange Agent	U.S. Bank National Association is serving as exchange agent in connection with this exchange offer.
U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations	Generally, a holder of the initial notes will not recognize taxable gain or loss on the exchange of the initial notes for the exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer. See the section entitled "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences."

Accounting Treatment	We will not recognize any gain or loss for accounting purposes in connection with the exchange offer. See the section entitled "The Exchange Offer Accounting Treatment."
Effect of Not Tendering	Initial notes that are not tendered or that are tendered but not accepted will, following the completion of this exchange offer, continue to be subject to the existing restrictions upon transfer. Under certain circumstances, holders of the initial notes may request that we file a shelf registration statement registering such notes under the Securities Act. For a more detailed description of our obligation to file a shelf registration statement, see the section entitled "The Exchange Offer Consequences of Failure to Exchange Initial Notes."

DESCRIPTION OF EXCHANGE NOTES

The following summarizes the terms of the exchange notes. You should read the discussion under the heading "Description of Notes" for further information regarding the exchange notes.

Issuer	Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc.
Securities Offered	$175,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 7% Senior Notes due 2016. The notes offered hereby are being issued pursuant to an indenture, dated as of December 30, 2005, between us and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee.
Maturity	January 15, 2016.
Interest Rate	7% per year (calculated using a 360-day year).
Interest Payment Dates	January 15 and July 15, beginning on July 15, 2006. Interest will accrue from December 30, 2005.
Ranking	The notes will represent our unsecured senior obligations and will rank equally with our existing and future senior unsecured debt and senior to all of our existing and future subordinated debt. The guarantees by our subsidiaries will rank equally with existing and future senior unsecured debt of such subsidiaries and senior to existing and future subordinated debt of such subsidiaries. The notes and the related guarantees will be effectively subordinated to all of our secured indebtedness and that of the guarantors. As of December 31, 2005, taking into account the notes offering, borrowings under our senior credit facility and the application of the net proceeds therefrom, we and our subsidiaries had $566 million of senior debt, of which $58 million was secured. On the same date, we had approximately $138 million of availability under our senior credit facility. In February of 2006, we repaid approximately $3 million of borrowings under our senior credit facility. As of the date of this prospectus, $142 million was available for borrowing under our senior credit facility.
Guarantees	The notes will be unconditionally guaranteed by our existing or future subsidiaries that guarantee our senior credit facility or any of our other indebtedness.
Optional Redemption	We cannot redeem the notes until January 15, 2011. Thereafter, we may redeem some or all of the notes at the redemption prices listed in the "Description of the Notes" section under the heading "Optional Redemption," plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption.

Optional Redemption After Public Equity Offerings	At any time (which may be more than once) on or before January 15, 2009, we can choose to redeem up to 35% of the outstanding notes with money that we raise in one or more equity offerings, as long as: we pay 107% of the face amount of the notes, plus interest; we redeem the notes within 90 days of completing the equity offering; and at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of notes issued remains following the equity offering.
Change of Control Offer	If a change of control occurs, we must give holders of the notes the opportunity to sell us their notes at 101% of their face amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase. We might not be able to pay you the required price for notes you present to us at the time of a change of control because: we might not have enough funds at that time; or the terms of our other senior debt may prevent us from paying.
Asset Sale Proceeds	If we or our subsidiaries engage in asset sales, we generally must either invest the net cash proceeds from such sales in our business within a period of time, permanently repay debt under our new senior credit facility or make an offer to repurchase a principal amount of the notes equal to the excess net cash proceeds. The purchase price of the notes will be 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase.
Certain Indenture Provisions	The indenture governing the notes will contain covenants limiting our (and all of our subsidiaries') ability to: incur additional debt; pay dividends or distributions on our capital stock or repurchase our capital stock or repay our indebtedness; make certain investments; create liens on our assets to secure debt; enter into transactions with affiliates; merge or consolidate with another company; and transfer and sell assets. In addition, the indenture governing the notes will require us to maintain a minimum ratio of unencumbered assets to unsecured indebtedness. These covenants are subject to a number of important limitations and exceptions.

Suspension of Covenants	Under the indenture governing the notes, in the event, and only for as long as, the notes are rated investment grade and no default or event of default has occurred or is continuing, many of the covenants above will not apply to us.
No Public Market	There is no public market for the exchange notes. Although the initial purchasers have informed us that they intend to create a market in the exchange notes, they are not obligated to do so and they may discontinue market-making at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid market for the exchange notes will develop or be maintained.
Required Approvals	Other than the registration of the exchange notes under the Securities Act, and compliance with federal securities laws, we are not aware of any state or federal regulatory requirements that must be complied with in connection with the exchange offer.
Dissenter and Appraisal Rights	No dissenters' rights or rights of appraisal exist in connection with the exchange offer.

Risk Factors

Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider all the information set forth in this prospectus and, in particular, should evaluate the specific factors set forth under the section "Risk Factors."

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this prospectus or in the documents we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission may constitute "forward-looking" statements as defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act, Section 21E of the Exchange Act, the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, or the PSLRA, or in releases issued by the SEC, all as may be amended from time to time. Any such forward-looking statements reflect our beliefs and assumptions and are based on information currently available to us. Forward-looking statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are, in some cases, beyond our control and that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These cautionary statements are being made pursuant to the Securities Act, the Exchange Act and the PSLRA with the intention of obtaining the benefits of the "safe harbor" provisions of such laws. We caution investors that any forward-looking statements we make are not guarantees or indicative of our future performance. For additional information regarding factors that may cause our results of operations to differ materially from those presented herein, please see the section entitled "Risk Factors" contained in this prospectus.

You can identify forward-looking statements as those that are not historical in nature, particularly those that use terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "anticipate," "contemplate," "estimate," "believe," "plan," "project," "predict," "potential" or "continue," or the negative of these, or similar terms. These forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to:

- statements contained in the section entitled "Risk Factors";

- statements contained in the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the notes to our consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus, such as our ability to meet our liquidity needs, scheduled debt and interest payments and expected future capital expenditure requirements; the expected changes in and effects of government regulation on our operators and our business; the expected costs and certain expenses in fiscal 2006 and 2007 and the foreseeable future; and estimates in our critical accounting policies;

statements contained in the section entitled "Business" included this prospectus, such as those concerning our business strategy, competitive strengths, environmental matters and legal proceedings; and

statements throughout this prospectus concerning our senior credit facility and the notes offered hereby.

In evaluating these forward-looking statements, you should consider the following factors, as well as others contained in our public filings from time to time, which may cause our actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement:

those items discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors";

uncertainties relating to the business operations of the operators of our assets, including those relating to reimbursement by third-party payors, regulatory matters and occupancy levels;

the ability of any operators in bankruptcy to reject unexpired lease obligations, modify the terms of our mortgages and impede our ability to collect unpaid rent or interest during the process of a bankruptcy proceeding and retain security deposits for the debtors' obligations;

our ability to sell closed assets on a timely basis and at terms that allow us to realize the carrying value of these assets;

our ability to negotiate appropriate modifications to the terms of our senior credit facility;

our ability to manage, re-lease or sell any owned and operated facilities;

our ability to successfully engage in strategic acquisitions and investments;

the availability and cost of capital;

competition in the financing of healthcare facilities;

regulatory and other changes in the healthcare sector;

the effect of economic and market conditions generally and in the healthcare industry particularly;

changes in interest rates;

the amount and yield of any additional investments;

changes in tax laws and regulations affecting REITs; and

changes in the ratings of our debt and preferred securities.

Any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements set forth or referred to above, as well as the risk factors contained in this prospectus. Except as required by law, we disclaim any obligation to update such statements or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus to reflect future events or developments.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below, as well as the other information contained in this prospectus, before exchanging the notes offered pursuant to this prospectus. The risks described below are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business operations. Any of the following risks could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In such case you may lose all or part of your original investment.

Risks Relating to the Exchange Offer

Our substantial level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under the notes.

We have, and will continue to have after this exchange offer, a substantial amount of debt requiring significant interest payments.

On December 31, 2005, we had a total debt of approximately $566.2 million, of which $58.0 million consisted of borrowings under our credit facility. We also had our previously issued $310 million aggregate principal amount of our 7% Senior Notes due 2014, our previously issued $175 million aggregate principal amount of our 7% Senior Notes due 2016 and $20.7 million of our previously issued $100 million aggregate principal amount of our 6.95% Notes due 2007. We had stockholders' equity of approximately $429.7 million at December 31, 2005. As of December 31, 2005, our capitalization and ratio of total debt to total capitalization were as follows (in thousands):

Senior credit facility	$	58,000
7% senior notes due 2014		310,000
7% senior notes due 2016		175,000
6.95% notes due 2007		20,682
Premium on 7% Notes due April 2014		1,306
Discount on 7% Notes due January 2016		(1,559)
Other long term borrowings		2,800
Total debt		566,229
Total stockholders' equity		429,681
Total capitalization	$	995,910
Total debt to total capitalization		56.9%

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences to you. For example, it could:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the notes;
- 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.

In addition, the indenture governing the notes and our senior credit facility contain financial and other restrictive covenants limiting our ability to engage in activities that may be in our long-term best interests. Our failure to comply with those covenants could result in an event of default, which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all of our debts. See the sections entitled "Description of other Indebtedness Senior Credit Facility" and "Description of the Notes."

Your right to receive payment on the notes will be effectively subordinated to our obligations under the senior secured credit facility and certain other secured indebtedness.

These notes will not be secured. Our obligations and the obligations of the subsidiary guarantors under our senior credit facility will be secured by a first priority security interest on substantially all of our and the subsidiary guarantors' assets. Any borrowings by us or the subsidiary guarantors under the senior credit facility would be senior in payment rights to these notes. In the event of our liquidation or insolvency, or if any of our secured indebtedness is accelerated, the assets securing such indebtedness will first be applied to repay our obligations under our secured indebtedness in full and then to repay our obligations under our unsecured indebtedness, including under the notes. As a result, the notes are effectively subordinated to our senior credit facility and our other secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing that indebtedness. The holders of the notes would, in all likelihood, recover ratably less than the lenders of our secured indebtedness in the event of our bankruptcy or insolvency. As of December 31, 2005, we and our subsidiaries had $566 million of senior debt, of which $58 million was secured. On the same date, we had approximately $4 million in letters of credit outstanding and approximately $138 million of availability under our senior credit facility.

Our subsidiaries hold most of our assets and conduct most of our operations and, unless they are subsidiaries that guarantee the notes, they are not obligated to make payments on the notes.

Most of our operations are conducted through our subsidiaries. Therefore, we depend on the cash flow of our subsidiaries to meet our obligations under the notes. Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and, except for the existing and future domestic subsidiaries that will be subsidiary guarantors of the notes, they will have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay amounts due under the notes or to make any funds available to pay those amounts, whether by dividend, distribution, loan or other payments. If there are any non-guarantor subsidiaries, the creditors of those non-guarantor subsidiaries will have direct claims on those subsidiaries and their assets, and the claims of holders of the notes would be "structurally subordinated" to any liabilities of our future non-guarantor subsidiaries. This means that the creditors of the non-guarantor subsidiaries have priority in their claims on the assets of our subsidiaries over our creditors. Our operating subsidiaries' ability to make loans, distributions or other payments to us will depend on their earnings, business, tax considerations and legal and contractual restrictions, which may adversely impact our ability to pay interest and principal due on the notes.

Federal and state fraudulent transfer and conveyance laws may permit a court to void the notes and the guarantees, and, if that occurs, you may not receive any payments on the notes.

The issuance of the notes and the guarantees may be subject to review under federal and state fraudulent transfer and conveyance statutes. While the relevant laws may vary from state to state, under such laws the payment of consideration will be a fraudulent transfer or conveyance if (1) we paid the consideration with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors or (2) we or any of the guarantors, as applicable, received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in return for issuing either the notes or a guarantee, and, in the case of (2) only, one of the following is also true:

- we or any of the guarantors were or was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of the incurrence of the indebtedness;
- payment of the consideration left us or any of the guarantors with an unreasonably small amount of capital to carry on our or such guarantor's business; or
- we or any of the guarantors intended to, or believed that we or it would, incur debts beyond our or its ability to pay as they mature.

If a court were to find that the issuance of the notes or a guarantee was a fraudulent transfer or conveyance, the court could void the payment obligations under the notes or such guarantee or further subordinate the notes or such guarantee to presently existing and future indebtedness of ours or such guarantor, or require the holders of the notes to repay any amounts received with respect to the notes or such guarantee. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent transfer or conveyance occurred, you may not receive any repayment on the notes. Further, the voidance of the notes could result in an event of default with respect to our other debt and that of our subsidiaries that could result in acceleration of such debt.

Generally, an entity would be considered insolvent if, at the time it incurred indebtedness:

- the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, were greater than the fair salable value of all its assets; or
- the present fair salable value of its assets were less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or
- it could not pay its debts as they become due.

We cannot be certain as to the standards a court would use to determine whether or not we or the guarantors were solvent at the relevant time, or regardless of the standard that a court uses, that the issuance of the notes and the guarantees would not be subordinated to our or any guarantor's other debt. If any other subsidiary of ours guarantees the notes in the future, such guarantee will become subject to the same risks described above.

If any of the guarantees were legally challenged, such challenged guarantee could also be subject to the claim that, since the guarantee was incurred for our benefit, and only indirectly for the benefit of the guarantor, the obligations of the applicable guarantor were incurred for less than fair consideration. A court could thus void the obligations under the guarantees, subordinate them to the applicable guarantor's other debt or take other action detrimental to the holders of the notes.

The indenture for our 7% senior notes due 2014, the indenture for our 7% senior notes due 2016 and our senior credit facility impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us, which may prevent us from capitalizing on business opportunities and taking some corporate actions.

The indenture for our 7% senior notes due 2014, the indenture for our 7% senior notes due 2016 and our senior credit facility impose, and the terms of any future debt may impose, significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions will, among other things, limit our ability and that of our subsidiaries to:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness;
- issue preferred stock;
- pay dividends or make other distributions to our shareholders;
- repurchase our stock;
- make other restricted payments and investments;
- create liens;
- incur restrictions on the ability of our or their subsidiaries to pay dividends or other payments to us or them;
- sell or otherwise dispose of certain assets;
- consolidate, merge or sell all of our assets;
- prepay, redeem or repurchase subordinated debt;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- engage in certain business activities; and
- incur indebtedness that is subordinated to any senior debt and senior in right of payment to the notes.

In addition, our senior credit facility requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy other financial conditions tests. We cannot assure you that these covenants will not adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs or to pursue available business opportunities or limit our ability to plan for or react to market conditions or meet capital needs or otherwise restrict our activities or business plans. A breach of any of these covenants or our inability to maintain the required financial ratios could result in a default in respect of the related indebtedness. If a default occurs, the relevant lenders could elect to declare the indebtedness, together with accrued interest and other fees, to be immediately due and payable and proceed against any collateral securing that indebtedness.

We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to finance any change of control offer required by the indenture governing the notes.

Upon the occurrence of certain specific kind of change of control events, we will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding notes at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. However, it is possible that we will not have sufficient funds at the time of the change of control to make any required repurchases of notes or that restrictions in our existing or future senior credit facilities will not allow such repurchases. In addition, certain important corporate events, such as leveraged recapitalizations that would increase the level of our indebtedness, would not constitute a "Change of Control" under the indenture.

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.

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:

- *Medicare and Medicaid.* A significant portion of our skilled nursing facility, or 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.

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.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges on a reported basis for the periods indicated. Earnings consist of income (loss) from continuing operations plus fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense and amortization of deferred financing costs. We have calculated the ratio of earnings to fixed charges by adding net income (loss) from continuing operations to fixed charges and dividing that sum by such fixed charges.

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
(Loss) income from continuing operations	$ (22,253)	$ (4,335)	$ 27,396	$ 10,069	$ 30,151
Interest expense	33,204	34,381	23,388	44,008	34,771
Income before fixed charges	$ 10,951	$ 30,046	$ 50,784	$ 54,077	$ 64,922
Interest expense	$ 33,204	$ 34,381	$ 23,388	$ 44,008	$ 34,771
Total fixed charges	$ 33,204	$ 34,381	$ 23,388	$ 44,008	$ 34,771
Earnings / fixed charge coverage ratio	*****	*****	**2.2x**	**1.2x**	**1.9x**

* Our earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges by $22,253 and $4,335 in 2001 and 2002, respectively. In addition, our ratio of earnings to fixed charges has been revised to reflect the impact of the implementation of the Statement of Accounting Standard No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO
COMBINED FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends on a reported basis for the periods indicated. Earnings consist of income (loss) from continuing operations plus fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense and amortization of deferred financing costs. We have calculated the ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends by adding net income (loss) from continuing operations to fixed charges and dividing that sum by such fixed charges plus preferred dividends, irrespective of whether or not such dividends were actually paid.

Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2001	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
(Loss) income from continuing operations	$ (22,253)	$ (4,335)	$ 27,396	$ 10,069	$ 30,151
Interest expense	33,204	34,381	23,388	44,008	34,771
Income before fixed charges	$ 10,951	$ 30,046	$ 50,784	$ 54,077	$ 64,922
Interest expense	$ 33,204	$ 34,381	$ 23,388	$ 44,008	$ 34,771
Preferred stock dividends	19,994	20,115	20,115	15,807	11,385
Total fixed charges and preferred dividends	$ 53,198	$ 54,496	$ 43,503	$ 59,815	$ 46,156
Earnings / combined fixed charges and preferred dividends coverage ratio	*	*	**1.2x**	*	**1.4x**

* Our earnings were insufficient to cover combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends by $42,247, $24,450 and $5,738 in 2001, 2002 and 2004, respectively. In addition, our ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred dividends has been revised to reflect the impact of the implementation of the Statement of Accounting Standard No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the exchange offer. The net proceeds to us from the sale of the initial notes in the December 30, 2005 offering were approximately $173 million, after deducting the initial purchasers' discount and expenses of the offering. We used the net proceeds of the offering to repurchase our $100 million aggregate principal amount 6.95% notes due 2007, including the payment of accrued and unpaid interest and applicable premium and related consent fees, to repay indebtedness under our revolving senior credit facility, for working capital and general corporate purposes, and to pay related fees and expenses.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our selected financial data and operating data for our company on a historical basis. The following data should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere herein. Our historical operating results may not be comparable to our future operating results.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Operating Data					
Revenues from core operations	$ 105,812	$ 84,754	$ 76,280	$ 79,169	$ 78,716
Revenues from nursing home operations			4,395	42,203	160,580
Total revenues	$ 105,812	$ 84,754	$ 80,675	$ 121,372	$ 239,296
Income (loss) from continuing operations	$ 30,151	$ 10,069	$ 27,396	$ (4,335)	$ (22,253)
Net income (loss) available to common	23,290	(40,123)	2,915	(34,761)	(36,651)
Per share amounts:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations:					
Basic	$ 0.32	$ (1.03)	$ 0.20	$ (0.70)	$ (2.11)
Diluted	0.32	(1.03)	0.19	(0.70)	(2.11)
Net income (loss) available to common:					
Basic	$ 0.45	$ (0.88)	$ 0.08	$ (1.00)	$ (1.83)
Diluted	0.45	(0.88)	0.08	(1.00)	(1.83)
Dividends, Common Stock(1)	0.85	0.72	0.15		
Dividends, Series A Preferred(1)		1.16	6.94		
Dividends, Series B Preferred(1)	1.09	2.16	6.47		
Dividends, Series C Preferred(2)			29.81		
Dividends, Series D Preferred(1)	2.09	1.52			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, basic	51,738	45,472	37,189	34,739	20,038
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, diluted	52,059	45,472	38,154	34,739	20,038

	December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
	(in thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data					
Gross investments	$ 1,125,382	$ 956,331	$ 841,416	$ 881,220	$ 938,229
Total assets	1,015,729	833,563	729,013	804,148	892,414
Revolving lines of credit	58,000	15,000	177,074	177,000	193,689
Other long-term borrowings	508,229	364,508	103,520	129,462	219,483
Stockholders equity	429,681	432,480	436,235	479,701	450,690

(1)

Dividends per share are those declared and paid during such period.

(2)
Dividends per share are those declared during such period, based on the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the outstanding Series C preferred stock.

Summary of Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

The following summarizes quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
2005				
Revenues	$ 27,198	$ 25,318	$ 25,994	$ 27,302
Income from continuing operations	12,141	5,499	3,866	8,645
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(2,836)	(3,242)	1,253	11,362
Net income	9,305	2,257	5,119	20,007
Net income (loss) available to common	5,746	(2,620)	2,638	17,526
Income from continuing operations per share:				
Basic income from continuing operations	$ 0.17	$ 0.01	$ 0.03	$ 0.11
Diluted income from continuing operations	$ 0.17	$ 0.01	$ 0.03	$ 0.11
Net income (loss) available to common per share:				
Basic net income (loss)	$ 0.11	$ (0.05)	$ 0.05	$ 0.33
Diluted net income (loss)	$ 0.11	$ (0.05)	$ 0.05	$ 0.32
Cash dividends paid on common stock	$ 0.20	$ 0.21	$ 0.22	$ 0.22
2004				
Revenues	$ 19,833	$ 20,967	$ 21,218	$ 22,736
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(10,787)	5,281	7,838	7,737
Income from discontinued operations	489	656	804	4,720
Net (loss) income	(10,298)	5,937	8,642	12,457
Net (loss) income available to common	(53,728)	(376)	5,083	8,898
(Loss) income from continuing operations per share:				
Basic (loss) income from continuing operations	$ (1.31)	$ (0.02)	$ 0.09	$ 0.09
Diluted (loss) income from continuing operations	$ (1.31)	$ (0.02)	$ 0.09	$ 0.09
Net (loss) income available to common per share:				
Basic net (loss) income	$ (1.30)	$ (0.01)	$ 0.11	$ 0.19
Diluted net (loss) income	$ (1.30)	$ (0.01)	$ 0.11	$ 0.19
Cash dividends paid on common stock	$ 0.17	$ 0.18	$ 0.18	$ 0.19

Note:

2005 During the three-month period ended March 31, 2005, we recognized a $0.3 million expense associated with restricted stock awards issued during this period, and a $3.7 million provision for impairment charge was recorded to reduce the carrying value on two facilities to their estimated fair value. During the three-month period ended June 30, 2005, we redeemed all of the outstanding 2.0 million shares of our $50 million 8.625% Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock ("Series B Preferred Stock"). As a result, the repurchase of the Series B Preferred Stock resulted in a non-cash charge to net income available to common stockholders of approximately $2.0 million. In addition, we recognized a $0.3 million expense associated with restricted stock awards issued during this period, an $0.8 million lease expiration accrual relating to disputed capital improvement requirements associated with a lease that expired June 30, 2005 and a $3.4 million provision for impairment to write-down our 760,000 share investment in Sun Healthcare Group, Inc. common stock to its current fair market value. During the three-month period ended September 30, 2005, we recognized a $0.3 million expense associated with restricted stock awards issued during this period. In addition, we recorded a $5.5 million provision for impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of three facilities to their estimated fair value. During the three-month period ended December 31, 2005, we recognized a $0.5 million non-cash provision for impairment and $0.3 million of restricted stock amortization. In addition, we recorded a $1.6 million of net cash proceeds associated with a settlement of a lawsuit of the Company filed against a former tenant.

2004 During the three-month period ended March 31, 2004, we completed a repurchase and conversion of our $100 million Series C Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock which resulted in a non-cash charge to net income available to common stockholders of approximately $38.7 million. In addition, we recognized $19.1 million of refinancing-related charges. We sold our $200 million interest rate cap in the first quarter, realizing net proceeds of approximately $3.5 million, resulting in an accounting loss of $6.5 million. During the three-month period ended June 30, 2004, we redeemed all of the outstanding 2.3 million shares of our $57.5 million 9.25% Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock ("Series A Preferred Stock"). As a result, the repurchase of the Series A Preferred Stock resulted in a non-cash charge to net income available to common stockholders of approximately $2.3 million. In addition, we recognized a $3.0 million charge associated with professional liability claims made against our former owned and operated facilities. During the three-month period ended September 30, 2004, we recognized a $0.3 million expense associated with restricted stock awards issued during this period. During the three-month period ended December 31, 2004, we recognized a $1.1 million expense associated with restricted stock awards, and we sold our remaining three closed facilities, realizing proceeds of approximately $5.5 million, net of closing costs and other expenses, resulting in a gain of approximately $3.8 million.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Our portfolio of investments at December 31, 2005, consisted of 227 healthcare facilities, located in 27 states and operated by 35 third-party operators. Our gross investment in these facilities totaled approximately $1,102 million at December 31, 2005, with 98% of our real estate investments related to long-term healthcare facilities. This portfolio is 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. At December 31, 2005, we also held other investments of approximately $23 million, consisting primarily of secured loans to third-party operators of our facilities.

Medicare Reimbursement

All of our properties are used as healthcare facilities; therefore, we are directly affected by the risk associated with the healthcare industry. Our lessees and mortgagors, as well as any facilities that may be owned and operated for our own account from time to time, derive a substantial portion of their net operating revenues from third-party payors, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs. These programs are highly regulated by federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations, and subject to frequent and substantial change.

In 1997, the Balanced Budget Act significantly reduced spending levels for the Medicare and Medicaid programs, in part because the legislation modified the payment methodology for skilled nursing facilities ("SNFs") by shifting payments for services provided to Medicare beneficiaries from a reasonable cost basis to a prospective payment system. Under the prospective payment system, SNFs are paid on a per diem prospective case-mix adjusted basis for all covered services. Implementation of the prospective payment system has affected each long-term care facility to a different degree, depending upon the amount of revenue such facility derives from Medicare patients.

Legislation adopted in 1999 and 2000 provided for a few temporary increases to Medicare payment rates, but these temporary increases have since expired. Specifically, in 1999 the Balanced Budget Refinement Act included a 4% across-the-board increase of the adjusted federal per diem payment rates for all patient acuity categories (known as "Resource Utilization Groups" or "RUGs") that were in effect from April 2000 through September 30, 2002. In 2000, the Benefits Improvement and Protection Act included a 16.7% increase in the nursing component of the case-mix adjusted federal periodic payment rate, which was implemented in April 2000 and also expired October 1, 2002. The October 1, 2002 expiration of these temporary increases has had an adverse impact on the revenues of the operators of SNFs and has negatively impacted some operators' ability to satisfy their monthly lease or debt payments to us.

The Balanced Budget Refinement Act and the Benefits Improvement and Protection Act also established temporary increases, beginning in April 2001, to Medicare payment rates to SNFs that were designated to remain in place until the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS") implemented refinements to the existing RUG case-mix classification system to more accurately estimate the cost of non-therapy ancillary services. The Balanced Budget Refinement Act provided for a 20% increase for 15 RUG categories until CMS modified the RUG case-mix classification system. The Benefits Improvement and Protection Act modified this payment increase by reducing the 20% increase for three of the 15 RUGs to a 6.7% increase and instituting an additional 6.7% increase for eleven other RUGs.

On August 4, 2005, CMS published a final rule, effective October 1, 2005, establishing Medicare payments for SNFs under the prospective payment system for federal fiscal year 2006 (October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006). The final rule modified the RUG case-mix classification system and added nine new categories to the system, expanding the number of RUGs from 44 to 53. The implementation of the RUG refinements triggered the expiration of the temporary payment increases of 20% and 6.7% established by the Balanced Budget Refinement Act and the Benefits Improvement and Protection Act, respectively. Additionally, CMS announced updates in the final rule to reimbursement rates for SNFs in federal fiscal year 2006 based on an increase in the "full market-basket" of 3.1%.

In the August 4, 2005 notice, CMS estimated that the increases in Medicare reimbursements to SNFs arising from the refinements to the prospective payment system and the market basket update under the final rule will offset the reductions stemming from the elimination of the temporary increases during federal fiscal year 2006. CMS estimated that there will be an overall increase in Medicare payments to SNFs totaling $20 million in fiscal year 2006 compared to 2005.

Nonetheless, we cannot accurately predict what effect, if any, these changes will have on our lessees and mortgagors in 2006 and beyond. These changes to the Medicare prospective payment system for SNFs, including the elimination of temporary increases, could adversely impact the revenues of the operators of nursing facilities and could negatively impact the ability of some of our lessees and mortgagors to satisfy their monthly lease or debt payments to us.

A 128% temporary increase in the per diem amount paid to SNFs for residents who have AIDS took effect on October 1, 2004. This temporary payment increase arises from the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 ("Medicare Modernization Act"). The August 2005 notice announcing the final rule for the SNF prospective payment system for fiscal year 2006 clarified that the increase will remain in effect for fiscal year 2006, although CMS also noted that the AIDS add-on was not intended to be permanent.

A significant change enacted under the Medicare Modernization Act is the creation of a new prescription drug benefit, Medicare Part D, which went into effect January 1, 2006. The significant expansion of benefits for Medicare beneficiaries arising under 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. As part of this new program, the prescription drug benefits for patients who are dually eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid are being transitioned from Medicaid to Medicare, and many of these patients reside in long-term care facilities. The Medicare program has experienced significant operational difficulties in transitioning prescription drug coverage for this population since the benefit went into effect on January 1, 2006, although it is unclear whether or how issues involving Medicare Part D might have any direct financial impacts on our operators.

On February 8, 2006, the President signed into law a $39.7 billion budget reconciliation package called the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 ("Deficit Reduction Act") to lower the federal budget deficit. The Deficit Reduction Act includes net savings of $8.3 billion from the Medicare program over 5 years.

The Deficit Reduction Act contains a provision reducing payments to SNFs for allowable bad debts. Currently, Medicare reimburses SNFs for 100% of beneficiary bad debt arising from unpaid deductibles and coinsurance amounts. In 2003, CMS released a proposed rule seeking to reduce bad debt reimbursement rates for certain providers, including SNFs, by 30% over a three-year period. CMS never finalized its 2003 proposal. The Deficit Reduction Act reduces payments to SNFs for allowable bad debts by 30% effective October 1, 2005 for those individuals not dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid. Bad debt payments for the dually eligible population will remain at 100%. These reductions in Medicare payments for bad debt could have a material adverse effect on our operators' financial condition and operations, which could adversely affect their ability to meet their payment obligations to us.

The Deficit Reduction Act also contains a provision governing the therapy caps that went into place under Medicare on January 1, 2006. The therapy caps limit the physical therapy, speech-language therapy and occupation therapy services that a Medicare beneficiary can receive during a calendar year. The therapy caps were in effect for calendar year 1999 and then suspended by Congress for three years. An inflation-adjusted therapy limit ($1,590 per year) was implemented in September of 2002, but then once again suspended in December of 2003 by the Medicare Modernization Act. Under the Medicare Modernization Act, Congress placed a two-year moratorium on implementation of the caps, which expired at the end of 2005.

The inflation-adjusted therapy caps are set at $1,740 for 2006. These caps do not apply to therapy services covered under Medicare Part A in a SNF, although the caps apply in most other instances involving patients in SNFs or long-term care facilities who receive therapy services covered under Medicare Part B. The Deficit Reduction Act permits exceptions in 2006 for therapy services to exceed the caps when the therapy services are deemed medically necessary by the Medicare program. The therapy caps could have a material adverse effect on our operators' financial condition and operations, which could adversely affect their ability to meet their payment obligations to us.

In general, we cannot be assured that federal reimbursement will remain at levels comparable to present levels or that such reimbursement will be sufficient for our lessees or mortgagors to cover all operating and fixed costs necessary to care for Medicare and Medicaid patients. We also cannot be assured that there will be any future legislation to increase Medicare payment rates for SNFs, and if such payment rates for SNFs are not increased in the future, some of our lessees and mortgagors may have difficulty meeting their payment obligations to us.

Medicaid and Other Third-Party Reimbursement

Each state has its own Medicaid program that is funded jointly by the state and federal government. Federal law governs how each state manages its Medicaid program, but there is wide latitude for states to customize Medicaid programs to fit the needs and resources of their citizens. Currently, Medicaid is the single largest source of financing for long-term care in the United States. Rising Medicaid costs and decreasing state revenues caused by recent economic conditions have prompted an increasing number of states to cut or consider reductions in Medicaid funding as a means of balancing their respective state budgets. Existing and future initiatives affecting Medicaid reimbursement may reduce utilization of (and reimbursement for) services offered by the operators of our properties.

In recent years, many states have announced actual or potential budget shortfalls, and many budget forecasts in 2006 could be similar. As a result of these budget shortfalls, many states have announced that they are implementing or considering implementing "freezes" or cuts in Medicaid reimbursement rates, including rates paid to SNF and long-term care providers, or reductions in Medicaid enrollee benefits, including long-term care benefits. We cannot predict the extent to which Medicaid rate freezes, cuts or benefit reductions ultimately will be adopted, the number of states that will adopt them or the impact of such adoption on our operators. However, extensive Medicaid rate cuts, freezes or benefit reductions could have a material adverse effect on our operators' liquidity, financial condition and results of operations, which could adversely affect their ability to make lease or mortgage payments to us.

The Deficit Reduction Act includes $4.7 billion in savings from Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program over 5 years. The Deficit Reduction Act gives states the option to increase Medicaid cost-sharing and reduce Medicaid benefits, accounting for an estimated $3.2 billion in federal savings over five years. The remainder of the Medicaid savings under the Deficit Reduction Act comes primarily from changes to prescription drug reimbursement ($3.9 billion in savings over five years) and tightened policies governing asset transfers ($2.4 billion in savings over five years).

Asset transfer policies, which determine Medicaid eligibility based on whether a Medicaid applicant has transferred assets for less than fair value, are more restrictive under the Deficit

Reduction Act, which extends the look-back period to 5 years, moves the start of the penalty period and makes individuals with more than $500,000 in home equity ineligible for nursing home benefits (previously, the home was excluded as a countable asset for purposes of Medicaid eligibility). These changes could have a material adverse effect on our operators' financial condition and operations, which could adversely affect their ability to meet their payment obligations to us.

Additional reductions in federal funding are expected for some state Medicaid programs as a result of changes in the percentage rates used for determining federal assistance on a state-by-state basis. Legislation has been introduced in Congress that would partially mitigate the reductions for some states that would experience significant reductions in federal funding, although whether Congress will enact this or other legislation remains uncertain.

Finally, private payors, including managed care payors, increasingly are demanding discounted fee structures and the assumption by healthcare providers of all or a portion of the financial risk of operating a healthcare facility. Efforts to impose greater discounts and more stringent cost controls are expected to continue. Any changes in reimbursement policies that reduce reimbursement levels could adversely affect the revenues of our lessees and mortgagors, thereby adversely affecting those lessees' and mortgagors' abilities to make their monthly lease or debt payments to us.

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. The federal and state governments are devoting increasing attention and resources to anti-fraud initiatives against healthcare providers. Penalties for healthcare fraud have been increased and expanded over recent years, including broader provisions for the exclusion of providers from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and the Office of the Inspector General for 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. Some states currently have statutes that are analogous to the federal False Claims Act. The Deficit Reduction Act encourages additional states to enact such legislation and encourages increased enforcement activity by permitting states to retain 10% of any recovery for that state's Medicaid program. 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 and regulatory proposals are introduced or proposed in Congress, state legislatures as well as by federal and state agencies that, if implemented, could result in major changes in the healthcare system, either nationally or at the state level. In addition, regulatory proposals and rules are released on an ongoing basis that may have major impacts on the healthcare system generally and the industries in which our operators do business. Legislative and regulatory developments can be expected to occur on an ongoing basis at the local, state and federal levels that have direct or indirect impacts on the policies governing the reimbursement levels paid to our facilities by public and private third-party payors, the costs of doing business and the threshold requirements that must be met for facilities to continue operation or to expand.

The Medicare Modernization Act, which is one example of such legislation, was enacted in December 2003. The significant expansion of other benefits for Medicare beneficiaries under this Act, such as the prescription drug benefit, could result in financial pressures on the Medicare program that might result in future legislative and regulatory changes with impacts on our operators. Although the creation of a prescription drug benefit for Medicare beneficiaries was expected to generate fiscal relief for state Medicaid programs, the structure of the benefit and costs associated with its implementation may mitigate the relief for states that was anticipated.

The Deficit Reduction Act is another example of such legislation. The provisions in the legislation designed to create cost savings from both Medicare and Medicaid could diminish reimbursement for our operators under both Medicare and Medicaid.

CMS also launched the Nursing Home Quality Initiative program in 2002, which requires nursing homes participating in Medicare to provide consumers with comparative information about the quality of care at the facility. In the event any of our operators do not maintain the same or superior levels of quality care as their competitors, patients could choose alternate facilities, which could adversely impact our operators' revenues. In addition, the reporting of such information could lead in the future to reimbursement policies that reward or penalize facilities on the basis of the reported quality of care parameters. In late 2005, CMS began soliciting public comments regarding a demonstration to examine pay-for-performance approaches in the nursing home setting that would offer financial incentives for facilities to deliver high quality care. The proposed three-year demonstration could begin as early as late 2006. Other proposals under consideration include efforts by individual states to control costs by decreasing state Medicaid reimbursements in the current or future fiscal years and federal legislation addressing various issues, such as improving quality of care and reducing medical errors throughout the health care industry. We cannot accurately predict whether specific proposals will be adopted or, if adopted, what effect, if any, these proposals would have on operators and, thus, our business.

Significant Highlights

The following significant highlights occurred during the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2005.

Financing

In May 2005, we fully redeemed our 8.625% Series B cumulative preferred stock.

In November 2005, we issued 5.175 million shares of our common stock.

In December 2005, we completed a primary offering of $50 million, 7% unsecured notes due 2014.

In December 2005, we completed a primary offering of $175 million, 7% unsecured notes due 2016.

In December 2005, we tendered for and purchased 79.3% of our $100 million aggregate principal amount of 6.95% notes due 2007.

In December 2005, we authorized the redemption of 20.7% of all outstanding $100 million aggregate principal amount of 6.95% notes due 2007 that were not otherwise tendered.

Dividends

In 2005, we paid common stock dividends of $0.20, $0.21, $0.22 and $0.22 per share, for stockholders of record on January 31, 2005, May 2, 2005, July 29, 2005 and October 31, 2005, respectively.

New Investments

In January 2005, we acquired approximately $58 million of net new investments and leased to an existing third-party operator.

In June 2005, we purchased two SNFs for approximately $10 million and leased them to an existing third-party operator.

In June 2005, we purchased five SNFs for approximately $50 million and leased them to an existing third-party operator.

In November 2005, we purchased three SNFs for approximately $13 million and leased them to an existing third-party operator.

In December 2005, we closed on a first mortgage loan to an existing operator for approximately $62 million associated with six SNFs and one ALF.

In December 2005, we purchased ten SNFs and one ALF for approximately $115 million and leased them to an existing third-party operator.

Re-leasing, Asset Sales and Other

In January 2005, we re-leased one SNF to an affiliate of an existing operator.

In February 2005, Mariner prepaid in full its approximately $60 million mortgage.

In December 2005, AHC Properties, Inc. exercised its purchase option and purchased six ALFs from us for approximately $20 million.

Throughout 2005, in various transactions, we sold eight SNFs and 50.4 acres of undeveloped land for cash proceeds of approximately $33 million.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to our audited consolidated financial statements. These policies were followed in preparing the consolidated financial statements for all periods presented. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

We have identified four significant accounting policies that we believe are critical accounting policies. These critical accounting policies are those that have the most impact on the reporting of our financial condition and those requiring significant assumptions, judgments and estimates. With respect to these critical accounting policies, we believe the application of judgments and assessments is consistently applied and produces financial information that fairly presents the results of operations for all periods presented. The four critical accounting policies are:

Revenue Recognition

With the exception of certain master leases, rental income and mortgage interest income are recognized as earned over the terms of the related master leases and mortgage notes, respectively. Such income generally includes periodic increases based on pre-determined formulas (i.e., such as increases in the CPI) as defined in the master leases and mortgage loan agreements. Reserves are taken against earned revenues from leases and mortgages when collection becomes questionable or when negotiations for restructurings of troubled operators result in significant uncertainty regarding ultimate collection.

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The amount of the reserve is estimated based on what management believes will likely be collected. When collection is uncertain, lease revenues are recorded when received, after taking into account application of security deposits. Interest income on impaired mortgage loans is recognized when received after taking into account application of principal repayments and security deposits.

We recognize the minimum base rental revenue under master leases with fixed increases on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease. Accrued straight-line rents represent the rental revenue recognized in excess of rents due under the lease agreements at the balance sheet date.

Gains on sales of real estate assets are recognized pursuant to the provisions of SFAS No. 66, *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate*. The specific timing of the recognition of the sale and the related gain is measured against the various criteria in SFAS No. 66 related to the terms of the transactions and any continuing involvement associated with the assets sold. To the extent the sales criteria are not met, we defer gain recognition until the sales criteria are met.

Depreciation and Asset Impairment

Under GAAP, real estate assets are stated at the lower of depreciated cost or fair value, if deemed impaired. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 25 to 40 years for buildings and improvements and 3 to 10 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment. Management periodically, but not less than annually, evaluates our real estate investments for impairment indicators, including the evaluation of our assets' useful lives. The judgment regarding the existence of impairment indicators is based on factors such as, but not limited to, market conditions, operator performance and legal structure. If indicators of impairment are present, management evaluates the carrying value of the related real estate investments in relation to the future undiscounted cash flows of the underlying facilities. Provisions for impairment losses related to long-lived assets are recognized when expected future undiscounted cash flows are determined to be permanently less than the carrying values of the assets. An adjustment is made to the net carrying value of the leased properties and other long-lived assets for the excess of historical cost over fair value. The fair value of the real estate investment is determined by market research, which includes valuing the property as a nursing home as well as other alternative uses. All impairments are taken as a period cost at that time, and depreciation is adjusted going forward to reflect the new value assigned to the asset.

If we decide to sell rental properties or land holdings, we evaluate the recoverability of the carrying amounts of the assets. If the evaluation indicates that the carrying value is not recoverable from estimated net sales proceeds, the property is written down to estimated fair value less costs to sell. Our estimates of cash flows and fair values of the properties are based on current market conditions and consider matters such as rental rates and occupancies for comparable properties, recent sales data for comparable properties, and, where applicable, contracts or the results of negotiations with purchasers or prospective purchasers.

For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, we recognized impairment losses of $9.6 million, $0.0 million and $8.9 million, respectively, including amounts classified within discontinued operations.

Loan Impairment

Management, periodically but not less than annually, evaluates our outstanding loans and notes receivable. When management identifies potential loan impairment indicators, such as non-payment under the loan documents, impairment of the underlying collateral, financial difficulty of the operator or other circumstances that may impair full execution of the loan documents, and management believes these indicators are permanent, then the loan is written down to the present value of the expected future cash flows. In cases where expected future cash flows cannot be estimated, the loan is written down to the fair value of the collateral. The fair value of the loan is determined by market research, which includes valuing the property as a nursing home as well as other alternative uses. We recorded loan impairments of $0.1 million, $0.0 million and $0.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Pursuant to the provisions of SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, the operating results of specified real estate assets that have been sold, or otherwise qualify as held for disposition (as defined by SFAS No. 144), are reflected as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented. We had three assets held for sale as of December 31, 2005 with a combined net book value of $1.2 million. We held no assets that qualified as held for sale as of December 31, 2004.

Results of Operations

The following is our discussion of the consolidated results of operations, financial position and liquidity and capital resources, which should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 compared to Year Ended December 31, 2004

Operating Revenues

Our operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 totaled $105.8 million, an increase of $21.1 million, over the same period in 2004. The $21.1 million increase was primarily a result of new investments made throughout 2004 and 2005, contractual interest revenue associated with the payoff of a mortgage note, re-leasing and restructuring activities completed throughout 2004 and 2005, as well as scheduled contractual increases in rents. The increase in operating revenues from new investments was partially offset by a reduction in mortgage interest income.

Detailed changes in operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 are as follows:

- Rental income was $92.4 million, an increase of $24.0 million over the same period in 2004. The increase was due to new leases entered into throughout 2004 and 2005, re-leasing and restructuring activities and scheduled contractual increases in rents.

- Mortgage interest income totaled $6.5 million, a decrease of $6.7 million over the same period in 2004. The decrease is primarily the result of normal amortization and a $60 million loan payoff that occurred in the first quarter of 2005.

- Miscellaneous revenue was $4.5 million, an increase of $3.6 million over the same period in 2004. The increase was due to contractual revenue owed to us as a result of a mortgage note prepayment.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 totaled $39.3 million, an increase of approximately $11.3 million over the same period in 2004. The increase was primarily due to $5.5 million non-cash provision for impairment charges recorded throughout 2005, a $1.1 million lease expiration accrual recorded in 2005 and $5.0 million of increased depreciation expense.

Detailed changes in our operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 are as follows:

- Our depreciation and amortization expense was $24.2 million, compared to $19.2 million for the same period in 2004. The increase is due to new investments placed throughout 2004 and 2005.

Our general and administrative expense, when excluding restricted stock amortization expense, was $7.4 million, compared to $7.7 million for the same period in 2004.

A $5.5 million provision for impairment charge was recorded to reduce the carrying value on three facilities to their estimated fair value during the twelve months ended December 31, 2005.

A $0.1 million provision for uncollectible notes receivable.

A $1.1 million lease expiration accrual relating to disputed capital improvement requirements associated with a lease that expired June 30, 2005.

Other Income (Expense)

For the year ended December 31, 2005, our total other net expenses were $36.3 million as compared to $46.6 million for the same period in 2004. The significant changes are as follows:

Our interest expense, excluding amortization of deferred costs and refinancing related interest expenses, for the year ended December 31, 2005 was $29.9 million, compared to $23.1 million for the same period 2004. The increase of $6.8 million was primarily due to higher debt on our balance sheet versus the same period in 2004.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, we recorded a $2.8 million non-cash charge associated with the tender and purchase of 79.3% of our $100 million aggregate principal amount of 6.95% unsecured notes due 2007.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, we recorded a $3.4 million provision for impairment on an equity security. In accordance with FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, we recorded the provision for impairment to write-down our 760,000 share investment in Sun common stock to its then current fair market value of $4.9 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, we recorded $19.1 million of refinancing-related charges associated with refinancing our capital structure. The $19.1 million consists of a $6.4 million exit fee paid to our old bank syndication and a $6.3 million non-cash deferred financing cost write-off associated with the termination of our $225 million credit facility and our $50 million acquisition facility, and a loss of approximately $6.5 million associated with the sale of an interest rate cap.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, we recorded a $1.6 million in net cash proceeds resulting from settlement of a lawsuit filed suit filed by us against a former tenant.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, we recorded a $3.0 million charge associated with professional liability claims made against our former owned and operated facilities.

2005 Income from Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations relate to properties we disposed of in 2005 or are currently held-for-sale and are accounted for as discontinued operations under SFAS No. 144. For the year ended December 31, 2005, we sold eight SNFs, six ALFs and 50.4 acres of undeveloped land for combined cash proceeds of approximately $53 million, net of closing costs and other expenses, resulting in a combined accounting gain of approximately $8.0 million.

We had three assets held for sale as of December 31, 2005 with a combined net book value of $1.2 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2005, a $3.7 million provision for impairment charge was recorded to reduce the carrying value on two facilities, which were subsequently closed, to their estimated fair value. During the three months ended December 31, 2005, a $0.5 million

impairment charge was recorded to reduce the carrying value of one facility, currently under contract to be sold in the first quarter of 2006, to its sales price.

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, the $8.0 million realized net gain as well as the combined $4.2 million impairment charge is reflected in our consolidated statements of operations as discontinued operations.

Funds From Operations

Our funds from operations available to common stockholders ("FFO"), for the year ended December 31, 2005, was $40.6 million, compared to a deficit of $21.9 million, for the same period in 2004.

We calculate and report FFO in accordance with the definition and interpretive guidelines issued by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"), and, consequently, FFO is defined as net income available to common stockholders, adjusted for the effects of asset dispositions and certain non-cash items, primarily depreciation and amortization. We believe that FFO is an important supplemental measure of our operating performance. Because the historical cost accounting convention used for real estate assets requires depreciation (except on land), such accounting presentation implies that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time, while real estate values instead have historically risen or fallen with market conditions. The term FFO was designed by the real estate industry to address this issue. FFO herein is not necessarily comparable to FFO of other real estate investment trusts ("REITs") that do not use the same definition or implementation guidelines or interpret the standards differently from us.

We use FFO as one of several criteria to measure operating performance of our business. We further believe that by excluding the effect of depreciation, amortization and gains or losses from sales of real estate, all of which are based on historical costs and which may be of limited relevance in evaluating current performance, FFO can facilitate comparisons of operating performance between periods and between other REITs. We offer this measure to assist the users of our financial statements in evaluating our financial performance under GAAP, and FFO should not be considered a measure of liquidity, an alternative to net income or an indicator of any other performance measure determined in accordance with GAAP. Investors and potential investors in our securities should not rely on this measure as a substitute for any GAAP measure, including net income.

In February 2004, NAREIT informed its member companies that it was adopting the position of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") with respect to asset impairment charges and would no longer recommend that impairment write-downs be excluded from FFO. In the tables included in this disclosure, we have applied this interpretation and have not excluded asset impairment charges in calculating our FFO. As a result, our FFO may not be comparable to similar measures reported in previous disclosures. According to NAREIT, there is inconsistency among NAREIT member companies as to the adoption of this interpretation of FFO. Therefore, a comparison of our FFO results to another company's FFO results may not be meaningful.

The following table presents our FFO results reflecting the impact of asset impairment charges (the SECs interpretation) for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
Net income (loss) available to common	$ 23,290	$ (40,123)
Deduct gain from real estate dispositions(1)	(7,969)	(3,310)
	15,321	(43,433)
Elimination of non-cash items included in net income (loss):		
Depreciation and amortization(2)	25,277	21,551
Funds from operations available to common stockholders	$ 40,598	$ (21,882)

(1) The deduction of the gain from real estate dispositions includes the facilities classified as discontinued operations in our consolidated financial statements. The gain deducted includes $8.0 million gain and $3.3 million gain related to facilities classified as discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(2) The add back of depreciation and amortization includes the facilities classified as discontinued operations in our consolidated financial statements. FFO for 2005 and 2004 includes depreciation and amortization of $1.1 million and $2.3 million, respectively, related to facilities classified as discontinued operations.

Taxes

No provision for federal income taxes has been made since we qualify as a REIT under the provisions of Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. For tax year 2005, preferred and common dividend payments of approximately $56 million made throughout 2005 satisfy the 2005 REIT requirements (which states we must distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income for the taxable year and meet certain other conditions). We are permitted to own up to 100% of a "taxable REIT subsidiary" ("TRS"). Currently we have two TRSs that are taxable as corporations and that pay federal, state and local income tax on their net income at the applicable corporate rates. These TRSs had net operating loss carry-forwards as of December 31, 2005 of $14.4 million. These loss carry-forwards were fully reserved with a valuation allowance due to uncertainties regarding realization.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003

Operating Revenues

Our operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004 totaled $84.8 million, an increase of $4.1 million from the same period in 2003. When excluding nursing home revenues of owned and operated assets, revenues increased $8.5 million. The $8.5 million increase was primarily a result of new investments made in the second and fourth quarters of 2004, re-leasing and restructuring activities completed throughout 2003 and during the first quarter of 2004, as well as scheduled contractual increases in rents.

Detailed changes in operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004 are as follows:

Rental income was $68.3 million, an increase of $10.7 million over the same period in 2003. The increase was due to new leases entered into in April, November and December of 2004, re-leasing and restructuring activities and scheduled contractual increases in rents.

Mortgage interest income totaled $13.3 million, a decrease of $1.4 million over the same period in 2003. The decrease is primarily the result of mortgage payoffs during 2004, the restructuring of two mortgages during 2003 and normal amortization and was partially offset by a new mortgage placed in November 2004.

Other investment income totaled $2.3 million, a decrease of $0.6 million over the same period in 2003. The primary reason for the decrease was due to the impact of the sale of our investment in a Baltimore, Maryland asset leased by the United States Postal Service ("USPS") in 2003.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004 totaled $28.1 million, a decrease of approximately $4.9 million over the same period in 2003. When excluding nursing home expenses of owned and operated assets in 2003, operating expenses increased $0.6 million, primarily due to restricted stock amortization expense resulting from issuance of restricted stock grants in 2004. This increase was partially offset by reductions in general and administrative and legal costs.

Detailed changes in our operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004 are as follows:

Our general and administrative expense, excluding legal expenses and restricted stock expense, was $6.2 million, compared to $6.6 million for the same period in 2003.

Our legal expenses were $1.5 million, compared to $2.3 million for the same period in 2003. The decrease is largely attributable to a reduction of legal costs associated with our owned and operated facilities due to the releasing efforts, sales and/or closures of 33 owned and operated assets since December 31, 2001.

Our restricted stock expense was $1.1 million, compared to $0 for the same period in 2003. The increase is due to the expense associated with restricted stock awards granted during 2004.

As of December 31, 2004, we no longer owned any facilities that were previously recovered from customers. As a result, our nursing home expenses for owned and operated assets decreased to $0 from $5.5 million in 2003.

We believe that the presentation of our revenues and expenses, excluding nursing home owned and operated assets, provides a useful measure of the operating performance of our core portfolio as a REIT in view of the disposition of all of our owned and operated assets as of January 1, 2004.

Other Income (Expense)

For the year ended December 31, 2004, our total other net expenses were $46.6 million as compared to $21.0 million for the same period in 2003. The significant changes are as follows:

Our interest expense, excluding amortization of deferred costs, for the year ended December 31, 2004 was $23.1 million, compared to $18.5 million for the same period in 2003. The increase of $4.6 million was primarily due to higher debt on our balance sheet versus the same period in 2003.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, we recorded $19.1 million of refinancing-related charges associated with refinancing our capital structure. The $19.1 million consists of a $6.4 million exit fee paid to our old bank syndication and a $6.3 million non-cash deferred financing cost write-off associated with the termination of our $225 million credit facility and our $50 million acquisition facility, and a loss of approximately $6.5 million associated with the sale of an interest rate cap.

For the year ended December 31, 2003, we recorded a $2.6 million one-time, non-cash charge associated with the termination of two credit facilities syndicated by Fleet and Provident Bank during 2003.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, we recorded a $3.0 million charge associated with professional liability claims made against our former owned and operated facilities.

For the year ended December 31, 2003, we recorded a legal settlement receipt of $2.2 million. In 2000, we filed suit against a title company (later adding a law firm as a defendant), seeking damages based on claims of breach of contract and negligence, among other things, as a result of the alleged failure to file certain Uniform Commercial Code financing statements on our behalf.

2004 Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations relate to properties we disposed of in 2004 and are accounted for as discontinued operations under SFAS No. 144. For the year ended December 31, 2004, we sold six closed facilities, realizing proceeds of approximately $5.7 million, net of closing costs and other expenses, resulting in a net gain of approximately $3.3 million. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, the $3.3 million realized net gain is reflected in our consolidated statements of operations as discontinued operations.

Funds From Operations

Our funds from operations available to all equity holders, for the year ended December 31, 2004, was a deficit of $21.9 million, a decrease of $46.4 million as compared to $24.5 million for the same period in 2003. Our FFO for the year ended December 31, 2004, was a deficit of $21.9 million, a decrease of $56.9 million as compared to $35.0 million for the same period in 2003.

The following table presents our FFO results reflecting the impact of asset impairment charges (the SECs interpretation) for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2004	**2003**
Net (loss) income available to common	$ (40,123)	$ 2,915
Add back loss (deduct gain) from real estate dispositions(1)	(3,310)	149
	(43,433)	3,064
Elimination of non-cash items included in net (loss) income:		
Depreciation and amortization(2)	21,551	21,426
Funds from operations available to all equity holders	(21,882)	24,490
Series C Preferred Dividends		10,484
Funds from operations available to common stockholders	$ (21,882)	$ 34,974

(1) The add back of loss/deduction of gain from real estate dispositions includes the facilities classified as discontinued operations in our consolidated financial statements. The loss (deduct gain) add back includes $3.3 million gain and $0.8 million loss related to facilities classified as discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

(2) The add back of depreciation and amortization includes the facilities classified as discontinued operations in our consolidated financial statements. FFO for 2004 and 2003 includes depreciation and amortization of $2.3 million and $2.9 million, respectively, related to facilities classified as discontinued operations.

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Portfolio Developments, New Investments and Recent Developments

The partial expiration of certain Medicare rate increases has had an adverse impact on the revenues of the operators of nursing home facilities and has negatively impacted some operators' ability to satisfy their monthly lease or debt payment to us. In several instances, we hold security deposits that can be applied in the event of lease and loan defaults, subject to applicable limitations under bankruptcy law with respect to operators seeking protection under title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1330, as amended and supplemented, (the "Bankruptcy Code").

Below is a brief description, by third-party operator, of new investments or operator related transactions that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2005.

New Investments and Re-leasing Activities

CommuniCare Health Services, Inc.

On December 16, 2005, we purchased ten SNFs and one ALF located in Ohio totaling 1,610 beds for a total investment of $115.3 million. The facilities were consolidated into a new ten year master lease and leased to affiliates of an existing operator, CommuniCare Health Services, Inc. ("CommuniCare"), with annualized rent increasing by approximately $11.6 million, subject to annual escalators, and two ten year renewal options.

On June 28, 2005, we purchased five SNFs located in Ohio (3) and Pennsylvania (2), totaling 911 beds for a total investment, excluding working capital, of approximately $50 million. The SNFs were purchased from an unrelated third party and are now operated by affiliates of CommuniCare, with the five facilities being consolidated into an existing master lease.

Haven Eldercare, LLC

On November 9, 2005, we entered into a first mortgage loan in the amount of $61.75 million on six SNFs and one ALF, totaling 878 beds. Four of the facilities are located in Rhode Island, two in New Hampshire and one in Massachusetts. The mortgagor of the facilities is an affiliate of Haven Eldercare, LLC ("Haven"), an existing operator of ours. The term of the mortgage is seven years. The interest rate is 10%, with annual escalators. At the end of the mortgage term, we will have the option to purchase the facilities for $61.75 million less the outstanding mortgage principal balance.

Nexion Health, Inc.

On November 1, 2005, we purchased three SNFs in two separate transactions for a total investment of approximately $12.75 million. All three facilities, totaling 400 beds, are located in Texas. The facilities were consolidated into a master lease with a subsidiary of an existing operator, Nexion Health, Inc. The term of the existing master lease was extended to ten years and runs through October 31, 2015, followed by four renewal options of five years each.

Senior Management Services, Inc.

Effective June 1, 2005, we purchased two SNFs for a total investment of approximately $9.5 million. Both facilities, totaling 440 beds, are located in Texas. The facilities were consolidated into a master lease with subsidiaries of an existing operator, Senior Management Services, Inc., with annualized rent increasing by approximately $1.1 million, with annual escalators. The term of the existing master lease was extended to ten years and runs through May 31, 2015, followed by two renewal options of ten years each.

Essex Healthcare Corporation

On January 13, 2005, we closed on approximately $58 million of net new investments as a result of the exercise by American Health Care Centers ("American") of a put agreement with us for the purchase of 13 SNFs. The gross purchase price of approximately $79 million was offset by a purchase option of approximately $7 million and approximately $14 million in mortgage loans the Company had outstanding with American and its affiliates. The 13 properties, all located in Ohio, will continue to be leased by Essex Healthcare Corporation. The master lease and related agreements run through October 31, 2010.

Claremont Health Care Holdings, Inc.

Effective January 1, 2005, we re-leased one SNF formerly leased to Claremont Health Care Holdings, Inc., located in New Hampshire and representing 68 beds to affiliates of an existing operator, Haven. This facility was added to an existing master lease, which expires on December 31, 2013, followed by two 10-year renewal options.

Assets Held-for-Sale

During the three months ended December 31, 2005, a $0.5 million provision for impairment charge was recorded to reduce the carrying value of one facility, currently under contract to be sold in the first quarter of 2006, to its sales price.

During the three months ended March 31, 2005, a $3.7 million provision for impairment charge was recorded to reduce the carrying value on two facilities, which were subsequently closed, to their estimated fair value.

Asset Dispositions and Mortgage Payoffs in 2005

Mariner Health Care, Inc.

On February 1, 2005, Mariner Health Care, Inc. ("Mariner") exercised its right to prepay in full the $59.7 million aggregate principal amount owed to us under a promissory note secured by a mortgage with an interest rate of 11.57%, together with the required prepayment premium of 3% of the outstanding principal balance, an amendment fee and all accrued and unpaid interest.

Alterra Healthcare Corporation

On December 1, 2005, AHC Properties, Inc., a subsidiary of Alterra Healthcare Corporation exercised its option to purchase six ALFs. We received cash proceeds of approximately $20.5 million, resulting in a gain of approximately $5.6 million.

Alden Management Services, Inc.

On June 30, 2005, we sold four SNFs to subsidiaries of Alden Management Services, Inc., who previously leased the facilities from us. All four facilities are located in Illinois. The sales price totaled approximately $17 million. We received net cash proceeds of approximately $12 million plus a secured promissory note of approximately $5.4 million. The sale resulted in a non-cash accounting loss of approximately $4.2 million.

Other Asset Sales

On November 3, 2005, we sold a SNF in Florida for net cash proceeds of approximately $14.1 million, resulting in a gain of approximately $5.8 million.

On August 1, 2005, we sold 50.4 acres of undeveloped land, located in Ohio, for net cash proceeds of approximately $1 million. The sale resulted in a gain of approximately $0.7 million.

During the three months ended March 31, 2005, we sold three facilities, located in Florida and California, for their approximate net book value realizing cash proceeds of approximately $6 million, net of closing costs and other expenses.

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, all related revenues and expenses as well as the $8.0 million realized net gain from the above mentioned facility sales are included within discontinued operations in our consolidated statements of operations for their respective time periods.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2005, we had total assets of $1,015.7 million, stockholders equity of $429.7 million and debt of $566.2 million, representing approximately 56.9% of total capitalization.

The following table shows the amounts due in connection with the contractual obligations described below as of December 31, 2005.

	Payments due by period				
	Total	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	(in thousands)				
Long-term debt(1)	$ 566,482	$ 21,072	$ 58,850	$ 960	$ 485,600
Other long-term liabilities	732	231	462	39	
Total	$ 567,214	$ 21,303	$ 59,312	$ 999	$ 485,600

(1) The $566.5 million includes $20.7 million of the $100 million aggregate principal amount of 6.95% Senior Notes due 2007 that were authorized for redemption on December 30, 2005 and redeemed in full on January 18, 2006, $58.0 million borrowings under the $200 million credit facility borrowing that matures in March 2008, $310 million aggregate principal amount of 7.0% Senior Notes due 2014 and $175 million aggregate principal amount of 7% Senior Notes due 2016.

Financing Activities and Borrowing Arrangements

Bank Credit Agreements

We have a $200 million revolving senior secured credit facility ("Credit Facility"). At December 31, 2005, $58.0 million was outstanding under the Credit Facility and $3.9 million was utilized for the issuance of letters of credit, leaving availability of $138.1 million. On April 26, 2005, we amended our Credit Facility to reduce both LIBOR and Base Rate interest spreads (as defined in the Credit Facility) by 50 basis points for borrowings outstanding. The $58.0 million of outstanding borrowings had a blended interest rate of 7.12% at December 31, 2005.

Our long-term borrowings require us to meet certain property level financial covenants and corporate financial covenants, including prescribed leverage, fixed charge coverage, minimum net worth, limitations on additional indebtedness and limitations on dividend payouts. As of December 31, 2005, we were in compliance with all property level and corporate financial covenants.

$100 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 6.95% Unsecured Notes Tender and Redemption

On December 16, 2005, we initiated a tender offer and consent solicitation for all of our outstanding $100 million aggregate principal amount 6.95% notes due 2007 (the "2007 Notes"). On December 30, 2005, we accepted for purchase 79.3% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2007 Notes outstanding that were tendered. On December 30, 2005, our Board of Directors also authorized the redemption of all outstanding 2007 Notes that were not otherwise tendered. On December 30, 2005, upon our irrevocable funding of the full redemption price for the 2007 Notes and certain other acts required by the Indenture governing the 2007 Notes, the Trustee of the 2007 Notes certified in writing to us (the "Certificate of Satisfaction and Discharge") that the Indenture was satisfied and discharged as of December 30, 2005, except for certain provisions. In accordance with FASB Statement No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities*, we removed 79.3% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2007 Notes, which were tendered in our tender offer and consent solicitation, and the corresponding portion of the funds held in trust by the Trustee to pay the tender price from our balance sheet and recognized $2.8 million of additional interest expense associated with the tender offer. On January 18, 2006, we completed the redemption of the remaining 2007 Notes not otherwise tendered. In connection with the redemption and in accordance with FASB No. 140, we will recognize $0.8 million of additional interest expense in the first quarter of 2006. As of January 18, 2006, none of the 2007 Notes remained outstanding.

$175 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 7% Unsecured Notes Issuance

On December 30, 2005, we closed on a private offering of $175 million of 7% senior unsecured notes due 2016 ("2016 Notes") at an issue price of 99.109% of the principal amount of the notes (equal to a per annum yield to maturity of approximately 7.125%), resulting in gross proceeds to us of approximately $173.4 million. The 2016 Notes are unsecured senior obligations to us, which have been guaranteed by our subsidiaries. The 2016 Notes were issued in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"). A portion of the proceeds of this private offering was used to pay the tender price and redemption price of the 2007 Notes. Pursuant to the terms of a registration rights agreement entered into by us in connection with the consummation of the offering, we are obligated to file a registration statement with the SEC to offer to exchange registered notes for all of our outstanding unregistered 2016 Notes. The terms of the exchange notes will be identical to the terms of the 2016 Notes, except that the exchange notes will be registered under the Securities Act and therefore freely tradable (subject to certain conditions). The exchange notes will represent our unsecured senior obligations and will be guaranteed by all of our subsidiaries with unconditional guarantees of payment that rank equally with existing and future senior unsecured debt of such subsidiaries and senior to existing and future subordinated debt of such subsidiaries. There can be no assurance that we will experience full participation in the exchange offer. In the event all the 2016 Notes are not exchanged in the exchange offer, we will have two classes of 7% senior notes due 2016 outstanding.

$50 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 7% Unsecured Notes Issuance

On December 2, 2005, we completed a privately placed offering of an additional $50 million aggregate principal amount of 7% senior notes due 2014 (the "2014 Add-on Notes") at an issue price of 100.25% of the principal amount of the notes (equal to a per annum yield to maturity of approximately 6.95%), resulting in gross proceeds to us of approximately $50.1 million. The terms of the 2014 Add-on Notes offered were substantially identical to our existing $200 million aggregate principal amount of 7% senior notes due 2014 issued in March 2004. The 2014 Add-on Notes were issued through a private placement to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A under the Securities Act. After giving effect to the issuance of the $50 million aggregate principal amount of this offering, we had outstanding $310 million aggregate principal amount of 7% senior notes due 2014. Pursuant to the terms of a registration rights agreement entered into by us in connection with the consummation of the offering, we are obligated to file a registration statement with the SEC to offer to exchange registered notes for all of our outstanding unregistered 2014 Add-on Notes. The terms of the exchange notes will be identical to the terms of the 2014 Add-on Notes, except that the exchange notes will be registered under the Securities Act and therefore freely tradable (subject to certain conditions). The exchange notes will represent our unsecured senior obligations and will be guaranteed by all of our subsidiaries with unconditional guarantees of payment that rank equally with existing and future senior unsecured debt of such subsidiaries and senior to existing and future subordinated debt of such subsidiaries. There can be no assurance that we will experience full participation in the exchange offer. In the event all the 2014 Add-on Notes are not exchanged in the exchange offer, we will have two classes of 7% senior notes due 2014 outstanding.

5.175 Million Common Stock Offering

On November 21, 2005, we closed an underwritten public offering of 5,175,000 shares of our common stock at $11.80 per share, less underwriting discounts. The sale included 675,000 shares sold in connection with the exercise of an over-allotment option granted to the underwriters. We received approximately $58 million in net proceeds from the sale of the shares, after deducting underwriting discounts and before estimated offering expenses.

8.625% Series B Preferred Redemption

On May 2, 2005, we fully redeemed our 8.625% Series B Cumulative Preferred Stock (NYSE:OHI PrB) ("Series B Preferred Stock"). We redeemed the 2.0 million shares of Series B at a price of $25.55104, comprising the $25 liquidation value and accrued dividend. Under FASB-EITF Issue D-42, *The Effect on the Calculation of Earnings per Share for the Redemption or Induced Conversion of Preferred Stock*, the repurchase of the Series B Preferred Stock resulted in a non-cash charge to net income available to common shareholders of approximately $2.0 million reflecting the write-off of the original issuance costs of the Series B Preferred Stock.

Dividends

In order to qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute dividends (other than capital gain dividends) to our stockholders in an amount at least equal to (A) the sum of (i) 90% of our "REIT taxable income" (computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain), and (ii) 90% of the net income (after tax), if any, from foreclosure property, minus (B) the sum of certain items of non-cash income. In addition, if we dispose of any built-in gain asset during a recognition period, we will be required to distribute at least 90% of the built-in gain (after tax), if any, recognized on the disposition of such asset. Such distributions must be paid in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before we timely file our tax return for such year and paid on or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration. In addition, such distributions are required to be made pro rata, with no preference to any share of stock as compared with other shares of the same class, and with no preference to one class of stock as compared with another class except to the extent that such class is entitled to such a preference. 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. In addition, our Credit Facility has certain financial covenants that limit the distribution of dividends paid during a fiscal quarter to no more than 95% of our immediately prior fiscal quarter's FFO as defined in the loan agreement governing the Credit Facility (the "Loan Agreement"), unless a greater distribution is required to maintain REIT status. The Loan Agreement defines FFO as net income (or loss) plus depreciation and amortization and shall be adjusted for charges related to: (i) restructuring our debt; (ii) redemption of preferred stock; (iii) litigation charges up to $5.0 million; (iv) non-cash charges for accounts and notes receivable up to $5.0 million; (v) non-cash compensation related expenses; and (vi) non-cash impairment charges.

Common Dividends

On January 17, 2006, the Board of Directors declared a common stock dividend of $0.23 per share, an increase of $0.01 per common share compared to the prior quarter. The common stock dividend was paid February 15, 2006 to common stockholders of record on January 31, 2006.

On October 18, 2005, the Board of Directors declared a common stock dividend of $0.22 per share that was paid November 15, 2005 to common stockholders of record on October 31, 2005.

On July 19, 2005, the Board of Directors declared a common stock dividend of $0.22 per share, an increase of $0.01 per common share compared to the prior quarter. This common stock dividend was paid August 15, 2005 to common stockholders of record on July 29, 2005.

On April 19, 2005, the Board of Directors declared a common stock dividend of $0.21 per share, an increase of $0.01 per common share compared to the prior quarter. The common stock dividend was paid May 16, 2005 to common stockholders of record on May 2, 2005.

On January 18, 2005, the Board of Directors declared a common stock dividend of $0.20 per share, an increase of $0.01 per common share compared to the prior quarter. The common stock dividend was paid February 15, 2005 to common stockholders of record on January 31, 2005.

Series D Preferred Dividends

On January 17, 2006, the Board of Directors declared regular quarterly dividends of approximately $0.52344 per preferred share on its 8.375% Series D cumulative redeemable preferred stock (the "Series D Preferred Stock"), that were paid February 15, 2006 to preferred stockholders of record on January 31, 2006. The liquidation preference for our Series D Preferred Stock is $25.00 per share. Regular quarterly preferred dividends for the Series D Preferred Stock represent dividends for the period November 1, 2005 through January 31, 2006.

On October 18, 2005, the Board of Directors declared the regular quarterly dividends of approximately $0.52344 per preferred share for its Series D Preferred Stock, that were paid on November 15, 2005 to preferred stockholders of record on October 31, 2005.

On July 19, 2005, the Board of Directors declared regular quarterly dividends of approximately $0.52344 per preferred share for its Series D Preferred Stock, that were paid August 15, 2005 to preferred stockholders of record on July 29, 2005.

On March 15, 2005, the Board of Directors declared regular quarterly dividends of approximately $0.52344 per preferred share for its Series D Preferred Stock, that were paid May 16, 2005 to preferred stockholders of record on May 2, 2005.

On January 18, 2005, the Board of Directors declared regular quarterly dividends of approximately $0.52344 per preferred share for its Series D Preferred Stock, that were paid February 15, 2005 to preferred stockholders of record on January 31, 2005.

Series B Preferred Dividends

In March 2005, our Board of Directors authorized the redemption of all outstanding 2.0 million shares of our Series B Preferred Stock. The Series B Preferred Stock was redeemed on May 2, 2005 for $25 per share, plus $0.55104 per share in accrued and unpaid dividends through the redemption date, for an aggregate redemption price of $25.55104 per share.

Liquidity

We believe our liquidity and various sources of available capital, including cash from operations, our existing availability under our Credit Facility and expected proceeds from mortgage payoffs are more than adequate to finance operations, meet recurring debt service requirements and fund future investments through the next twelve months.

We regularly review our liquidity needs, the adequacy of cash flow from operations, and other expected liquidity sources to meet these needs. We believe our principal short-term liquidity needs are to fund:

- normal recurring expenses;
- debt service payments;
- preferred stock dividends;
- common stock dividends; and
- growth through acquisitions of additional properties.

The primary source of liquidity is our cash flows from operations. Operating cash flows have historically been determined by: (i) the number of facilities we lease or have mortgages on; (ii) rental and mortgage rates; (iii) our debt service obligations; and (iv) general and administrative expenses. The timing, source and amount of cash flows provided by financing activities and used in investing activities are sensitive to the capital markets environment, especially to changes in interest rates. Changes in the capital markets environment may impact the availability of cost-effective capital and affect our plans for acquisition and disposition activity.

Cash and cash equivalents totaled $3.9 million as of December 31, 2005, a decrease of $8.1 million as compared to the balance at December 31, 2004. The following is a discussion of changes in cash and cash equivalents due to operating, investing and financing activities, which are presented in our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Operating Activities Net cash flow from operating activities generated $73.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to $54.4 million for the same period in 2004. The $18.6 million increase is due primarily to: (i) incremental revenue associated with acquisitions completed throughout 2004 and 2005; (ii) one-time contractual revenue associated with a mortgage note prepayment; and (iii) normal working capital fluctuations during the period.

Investing Activities Net cash flow from investing activities was an outflow of $195.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to an outflow of $106.2 million for the same period in 2004. The increase in outflows of $89.1 million was primarily due to $134 million of incremental acquisitions completed in 2005 versus 2004 partially offset by increased proceeds received from the assets sales in 2005 as compared to 2004.

Financing Activities Net cash flow from financing activities was an inflow of $114.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to an inflow of $60.9 million for the same period in 2004. The change in financing cash flow was primarily a result of: (i) a public issuance of 5.2 million shares of our common stock at a price of $11.80 per share; (ii) private offerings of a combined $225 million of senior unsecured notes; and (iii) net borrowings on the Credit Facility in 2005 of $43 million versus net repayments on the Credit Facility in 2004 of $162.1 million. The financial cash inflows were partially offset by: (i) the redemption of our Series B Preferred Stock; (ii) tender offer and purchase of 79.3% of our 2007 Notes; (iii) funding with the Trustee the remaining 20.7% of our 2007 Notes; and (iv) payments of common and preferred dividend payments.

Effects of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued FAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* ("FAS No. 123R"), which is a revision of FAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation.* FAS No. 123R supersedes Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and amends FAS No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flows.* Registrants were initially required to adopt FAS No. 123R as of the beginning of the first interim or annual period that begins after June 15, 2005. On April 14, 2005, subsequent to the end of our 2005 first quarter, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted a new rule that allows companies to implement FAS No. 123R at the beginning of their next fiscal year, instead of the next reporting period, that begins after June 15, 2005. We will adopt FAS No. 123R at the beginning of our 2006 fiscal year using the modified prospective method. The estimated additional expense to be recorded in 2006 as a result of this adoption is approximately $3 thousand.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to various market risks, including the potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates. We do not enter into derivatives or other financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes, but we seek to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in interest rates by matching the term of new investments with new long-term fixed rate borrowing to the extent possible.

The following disclosures of estimated fair value of financial instruments are subjective in nature and are dependent on a number of important assumptions, including estimates of future cash flows, risks, discount rates and relevant comparable market information associated with each financial instrument. The use of different market assumptions and estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the reported estimated fair value amounts. Accordingly, the estimates presented below are not necessarily indicative of the amounts we would realize in a current market exchange.

Mortgage notes receivable The fair value of mortgage notes receivable is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities.

Notes receivable The fair value of notes receivable is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities.

Borrowings under lines of credit arrangement The carrying amount approximates fair value because the borrowings are interest rate adjustable.

Senior unsecured notes The fair value of the senior unsecured notes is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current borrowing rate available for the similar debt.

The market value of our long-term fixed rate borrowings and mortgages is subject to interest rate risks. Generally, the market value of fixed rate financial instruments will decrease as interest rates rise and increase as interest rates fall. The estimated fair value of our total long-term borrowings at December 31, 2005 was approximately $568.7 million. A one percent increase in interest rates would result in a decrease in the fair value of long-term borrowings by approximately $31 million.

While we currently do not engage in hedging strategies, we may engage in such strategies in the future, depending on management's analysis of the interest rate environment and the costs and risks of such strategies.

OUR 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.

Summary of Financial Information

The following tables summarize our revenues and real estate assets by asset category for 2005, 2004 and 2003. (See "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
Owned 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

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	1,413	8	78	35,243
Mark Ide Limited Liability Company	832	8	78	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

Investment Structure/Operator	Number of Beds	Number of Facilities	Occupancy Percentage(1)	Gross Investment
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
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	% of Total Investment
			(in thousands)	
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	3	264	11,100	1.0
Georgia	2	304	10,000	1.0
Louisiana	1	131	4,603	0.4
Utah	1	100	1,179	0.1
	227	24,476	$ 1,101,892	100.0
Reserve for uncollectible loans				
Total	227	24,476	$ 1,101,892	100.0

Geographically Diverse Property Portfolio. Our portfolio of properties is broadly diversified by geographic location. We have healthcare facilities located in 27 states. Only one state comprised more than 10% of our rental and mortgage income in 2005. In addition, the majority of our 2005 rental and mortgage income was derived from facilities in states that require state approval for development and expansion of healthcare facilities. We believe that such state approvals may limit competition for our operators and enhance the value of our properties.

Large Number of Tenants. Our facilities are operated by 35 different public and private healthcare providers. Except for Sun, CommuniCare and Haven, which together hold approximately 43% of our portfolio (by investment), no single tenant holds greater than 10% of our portfolio (by investment).

Significant Number of Long-term Leases and Mortgage Loans. A large portion of our core portfolio consists of long-term lease and mortgage agreements. At December 31, 2005, approximately 95% of our leases and mortgages had primary terms that expire in 2010 or later. Our leased real estate properties are leased under provisions of single facility leases or master leases with initial terms typically ranging from 5 to 15 years, plus renewal options. Substantially all of the leases and master leases provide for minimum annual rentals that are subject to annual increases based upon increases in the CPI or increases in revenues of the underlying properties, with certain limits. Under the terms of the leases, the lessee is responsible for all maintenance, repairs, taxes and insurance on the leased properties.

Legal Proceedings

We are subject to various legal proceedings, claims and other actions arising out of the normal course of business. While any legal proceeding or claim has an element of uncertainty, management believes that the outcome of each lawsuit, claim or legal proceeding that is pending or threatened, or all of them combined, will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

We and several of our wholly-owned subsidiaries have been named as defendants in professional liability claims related to our former 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 majority of these lawsuits representing the most significant amount of exposure were settled in 2004. There currently is one lawsuit pending that is in the discovery stage, and we are unable to predict the likely outcome of this lawsuit at this time.

In 1999, we filed suit against a former tenant seeking damages based on claims of breach of contract. The defendants denied the allegations made in the lawsuit. In settlement of our claim against the defendants, we agreed in the fourth quarter of 2005 to accept a lump sum cash payment of $2.4 million. The cash proceeds were offset by related expenses incurred of $0.8 million, resulting in a net gain of $1.6 million paid December 22, 2005.

During the second quarter of 2005, we accrued $0.75 million for potential obligations relating to disputed capital improvement requirements associated with a lease that expired June 30, 2005. Although no formal complaint for damages was filed against us, in February of 2006, we agreed to settle this dispute for approximately $1.0 million. As a result, we recorded a $0.3 million lease expiration expense charge during the three-month period ended December 31, 2005.

Investment Policies and Policies with Respect to Certain Activities

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 because we seek to acquire assets primarily for generation of income. 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 "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. ("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.

In the past three years, we have issued the following debt and equity securities;

- 4,739,500 shares of Series D cumulative redeemable preferred stock;
- An aggregate of 11,917,736 shares of common stock in registered public offerings;
- $310 million in aggregate principal amount of 7% senior notes due 2014; and
- $175 million in aggregate principal amount of 7% senior notes due 2016.

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.

Reporting Policies. We make our annual and quarterly reports on Forms 10-K and 10-Q available to our stockholders pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We may elect to deliver other forms or reports to stockholders from time to time.

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.

Conflicts of Interest Policies. We will not engage in any purchase, sale or lease of property or other business transaction in which our officers or directors have a direct or indirect material interest without the approval by resolution of a majority of those directors who do not have an interest in such transaction. We are currently unaware of any transactions with our company in which our directors or officers have a material interest.

The Maryland General Corporation Law provides that a contract or other transaction between a corporation and any of that corporation's directors or any other entity in which that director is also a director or has a material financial interest is not void or voidable solely on the grounds of the common directorship or interest, the fact that the director was present at the meeting at which the contract or transaction is approved or the fact that the director's vote was counted in favor of the contract or transaction, if:

- the fact of the common directorship or interest is disclosed to the board or a committee of the board, and the board or that committee authorizes the contract or transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested directors, even if the disinterested directors constitute less than a quorum;
- the fact of the common directorship or interest is disclosed to stockholders entitled to vote on the contract or transaction, and the contract or transaction is approved by a majority of the votes cast by the stockholders entitled to vote on the matter, other than votes of stock owned of record or beneficially by the interested director, corporation, firm or other entity; or
- the contract or transaction is fair and reasonable to the corporation.

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MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth the name and age of each of our executive officers and directors.

Name	Age	Position
Bernard J. Korman(1),(3),(4)	74	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Thomas F. Franke(1),(4),(6)	75	Director
Harold J. Kloosterman(1),(2),(3),(4),(7)	63	Director
Edward Lowenthal(1),(2),(4)	60	Director
Stephen D. Plavin(1),(2),(4),(5)	45	Director
C. Taylor Pickett(3)	44	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Daniel J. Booth	42	Chief Operating Officer
R. Lee Crabill, Jr.	52	Senior Vice President of Operations
Robert O. Stephenson	42	Chief Financial Officer

(1) Member of Compensation Committee.

(2) Member of Audit Committee.

(3) Member of Investment Committee.

(4) Member of Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

(5) Chairman of Audit Committee.

(6) Chairman of Compensation Committee.

(7) Chairman of Investment and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees.

Set forth below are descriptions and backgrounds of each of our current executive officers and directors.

Directors of Our Company

Under the terms of our Articles of Incorporation, our Board of Directors is classified into three classes. Each class of directors serves for a term of three years, with one class being elected each year. As of the date of this prospectus, there are six directors, with two directors in each class.

Thomas F. Franke (76) is a Director and has served in this capacity since March 31, 1992. Mr. Franke is Chairman and a principal owner of Cambridge Partners, Inc., an owner, developer and manager of multifamily housing in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He is also a principal owner of Laurel Healthcare (a private healthcare firm operating in the United States) and is a principal owner of Abacus Hotels LTD. (a private hotel firm in the United Kingdom). Mr. Franke was a founder and previously a director of Principal Healthcare Finance Limited and Omega Worldwide, Inc. His term expires in 2006.

Harold J. Kloosterman (64) is a Director and has served in this capacity since September 1, 1992. Mr. Kloosterman has served as President since 1985 of Cambridge Partners, Inc., a company he formed in 1985. He has been involved in the development and management of commercial, apartment and condominium projects in Grand Rapids and Ann Arbor, Michigan and in the Chicago area. Mr. Kloosterman was formerly a Managing Director of Omega Capital from 1986 to 1992. Mr. Kloosterman has been involved in the acquisition, development and management of commercial and multifamily properties since 1978. He has also been a senior officer of LaSalle Partners, Inc. His term expires in 2008.

Bernard J. Korman (74) is Chairman of the Board and has served in this capacity since March 8, 2004. He has served as a director since October 19, 1993. Mr. Korman has been Chairman of the

Board of Trustees of Philadelphia Health Care Trust, a private healthcare foundation, since December 1995. He was formerly President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of MEDIQ Incorporated (OTC:MDDQP) (health care services) from 1977 to 1995. Mr. Korman is also a director of the following public companies: The New America High Income Fund, Inc. (NYSE:HYB) (financial services), Kramont Realty Trust (NYSE:KRT) (real estate investment trust), and NutraMax Products, Inc. (OTC:NUTP) (consumer health care products). Mr. Korman also previously served as a director of The Pep Boys, Inc. (NYSE:PBY) and served as its Chairman of the Board from May 28, 2003 until his retirement from such board in September 2004. Mr. Korman was previously a director of Omega Worldwide, Inc. His term expires in 2006.

Edward Lowenthal (61) is a Director and has served in this capacity since October 17, 1995. From January 1997 to March 2002, Mr. Lowenthal served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Wellsford Real Properties, Inc. (AMEX:WRP) (a real estate merchant bank), and was President of the predecessor of Wellsford Real Properties, Inc. since 1986. Mr. Lowenthal also serves as a director of WRP, REIS, Inc. (a private provider of real estate market information and valuation technology), Ark Restaurants (Nasdaq:ARKR) (a publicly traded owner and operator of restaurants), American Campus Communities (NYSE:ACC) (a public developer, owner and operator of student housing at the university level), Desarrolladora Homex (NYSE: HXM) (a Mexican homebuilder) and serves as a trustee of the Manhattan School of Music. His term expires in 2007.

C. Taylor Pickett (44) is the Chief Executive Officer of our company 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. 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. 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. His term expires in 2008.

Stephen D. Plavin (46) is a Director and has served in this capacity since July 17, 2000. Mr. Plavin has been Chief Operating Officer of Capital Trust, Inc., (NYSE:CT) a New York City-based mortgage real estate investment trust ("REIT") and investment management company and has served in this capacity since 1998. In this role, Mr. Plavin is responsible for all of the lending, investing and portfolio management activities of Capital Trust, Inc. His term expires in 2007.

Executive Officers of Our Company

At the date of this prospectus, 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. See " Directors of our Company" above for additional information.

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.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation of Directors

For the year ended December 31, 2005, each non-employee director received a cash payment equal to $20,000 per year, payable in quarterly installments of $5,000. Each non-employee director also received a quarterly grant of shares of common stock equal to the number of shares determined by dividing the sum of $5,000 by the fair market value of the common stock on the date of each quarterly grant, currently set at February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15. At the director's option, the quarterly cash payment of director's fees may be payable in shares of common stock. In addition, each non-employee director was entitled to receive fees equal to $1,500 per meeting for attendance at each regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors. For each teleconference or called special meeting of the Board of Directors, each non-employee director received $1,500 for meeting. The Chairman of the Board received an annual payment of $25,000 for being Chairman and each Committee Chair received an annual payment of $5,000. In addition, we reimbursed the directors for travel expenses incurred in connection with their duties as directors. Employee directors received no compensation for service as directors.

Each non-employee director was awarded options with respect to 10,000 shares at the date the plan was adopted or upon their initial election as a director. Prior to January 1, 2005, each non-employee director was awarded an additional option grant with respect to 1,000 shares on January 1 of each year they served as a director. Effective January 1, 2005, each non-employee director will be awarded restricted stock with respect to 1,000 shares on January 1 of each year they serve as a director. Effective January 1, 2005, the Chairman of the Board will be awarded an additional 2,000 restricted shares on January 1 of each year he serves as Chairman. All grants have been and will be at an exercise price equal to 100% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of the grant. Non-employee director options and restricted stock vest ratably over a three year period beginning the date of grant.

For information regarding Executive Officers of our company, see Item 1 Business of the Company Executive Officers of Our Company.

Compensation of Executive Officers

The following table sets forth, for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the compensation for services in all capacities to us of each person who served as chief executive officer during the year ended December 31, 2005 and the four most highly compensated executive officers serving at December 31, 2005.

		Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation: Award(s)		Long-Term Compensation: Payouts	
Name and Principal Position	**Year**	**Salary($)(1)**	**Bonus($)**	**Other Annual Compensation ($)**	**Restricted Stock Award(s) ($)(2)**	**Securities Underlying Options/ SARs (#)**	**LTIP Payouts ($)**	**All Other Compensation ($)**
C. Taylor Pickett	2005	495,000	555,000					6,300(5)
Chief Executive Officer	2004	480,000	600,000		1,317,500(1)			6,150(5)
	2003	463,500	463,500					6,000(5)
Daniel J. Booth	2005	305,000	192,500					6,300(5)
Chief Operating Officer	2004	295,000	221,250		790,500(2)			6,150(5)
	2003	283,250	141,625					6,000(5)
R. Lee Crabill, Jr.	2005	237,000	118,500					6,300(5)
Senior Vice President	2004	230,000	172,500		606,050(3)			6,150(5)
	2003	221,450	110,750					6,000(5)
Robert O. Stephenson	2005	245,000	162,500					6,300(5)
Chief Financial Officer	2004	235,000	176,250		632,400(4)			6,150(5)
	2003	221,450	110,750					6,000(5)

(1) Represents a restricted stock award of 125,000 shares of our common stock to Mr. Pickett on September 10, 2004, with one-third of the shares vesting on January 1, 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively.

(2) Represents a restricted stock award of 75,000 shares of our common stock to Mr. Booth on September 10, 2004, with one-third of the shares vesting on January 1, 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively.

(3) Represents a restricted stock award of 57,500 shares of our common stock to Mr. Crabill on September 10, 2004, with one-third of the shares vesting on January 1, 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively.

(4) Represents a restricted stock award of 60,000 shares of our common stock to Mr. Stephenson on September 10, 2004, with one-third of the shares vesting on January 1, 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively.

(5) Consists of our contributions to our 401(k) Profit-Sharing Plan.

Compensation and Employment Agreements

C. Taylor Pickett Employment Agreement

We entered into an employment agreement with C. Taylor Pickett, dated as of September 1, 2004, to be our Chief Executive Officer. The term of the agreement expires on December 31, 2007.

Mr. Pickett's base salary is $495,000 per year, subject to increase by us and provides that he will be eligible for an annual bonus of up to 100% of his base salary based on criteria determined by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors.

In connection with this employment agreement, we issued Mr. Pickett 125,000 shares of our restricted common stock on September 10, 2004, which vest 331/3% on each of January 1, 2005, January 1, 2006, and January 1, 2007, provided Mr. Pickett continues to work for us on the applicable vesting date. Dividends are paid currently on unvested shares and a dividend equivalent per share was paid in an amount equal to the dividend per share payable to shareholders of record as of July 30,

2004. Also in connection with this employment agreement, we issued Mr. Pickett 125,000 performance restricted stock units on September 10, 2004, which vest upon our attaining $0.30 per share of common stock per fiscal quarter in "Adjusted Funds from Operations" (as defined in the agreement) for two (2) consecutive quarters. Dividend equivalents accrue on unvested shares and are paid if the performance restricted stock units vest. Dividend equivalents on vested performance restricted stock units are paid currently. Performance restricted stock units which have not become vested as of December 31, 2007 are forfeited.

If we terminate Mr. Pickett's employment without "cause" or if he resigns for "good reason," he will be entitled to payment of his cash compensation (the sum of his then current annual base salary plus average annual bonus payable based on the three completed fiscal years prior to termination of employment) for a period of three (3) years. "Cause" is defined in the employment agreement to include events such as willful refusal to perform duties, willful misconduct in performance of duties, unauthorized disclosure of confidential company information, or fraud or dishonesty against us. "Good reason" is defined in the employment agreement to include events such as our material breach of the employment agreement or our relocation of Mr. Pickett's employment to more than 50 miles away without his consent.

Mr. Pickett is required to execute a release of claims against us as a condition to the payment of severance benefits. Severance is not paid if the term of the employment agreement expires. Mr. Pickett's restricted common stock and performance restricted stock units will become fully vested upon the occurrence of Mr. Pickett's death, disability, termination of employment without cause or resignation for good reason, or a "change in control" (as defined in the agreement). In the event of a change in control, severance and other change in control benefits are grossed up to cover federal excise taxes and taxes on the gross up. If Mr. Pickett dies during the term of the employment agreement, his estate is entitled to a prorated bonus for the year of his death.

Mr. Pickett is restricted from using any of our confidential information during his employment and for two years thereafter or from using any trade secrets during his employment and for as long thereafter as permitted by applicable law. During the period of employment and for one year thereafter, Mr. Pickett is obligated not to provide managerial services or management consulting services to a competing business. Competing businesses is defined to include a defined list of competitors and any other business with the primary purpose of leasing assets to healthcare operators or financing ownership or operation of senior, retirement or healthcare related real estate. In addition, during the period of employment and for one year thereafter, Mr. Pickett agrees not to solicit clients or customers with whom he had material contact or to solicit our management level or key employees. If the term of the employment agreement expires at December 31, 2007 and as a result no severance is paid, then these provisions also expire at December 31, 2007.

Daniel J. Booth Employment Agreement

We entered into an employment agreement with Daniel J. Booth, dated as of September 1, 2004, to be our Chief Operating Officer. The term of the agreement expires on December 31, 2007.

Mr. Booth's base salary is $305,000 per year, subject to increase by us and provides that he will be eligible for an annual bonus of up to 50% of his base salary based on criteria determined by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors.

In connection with this employment agreement, we issued Mr. Booth 75,000 shares of our restricted common stock on September 10, 2004, which vest 331/3% on each of January 1, 2005, January 1, 2006, and January 1, 2007, provided Mr. Booth continues to work for us on the applicable vesting date. Dividends are paid currently on unvested shares and a dividend equivalent per share was paid in an amount equal to the dividend per share payable to shareholders of record as of July 30, 2004. Also in connection with this employment agreement, we issued Mr. Booth 75,000 performance restricted stock units on September 10, 2004, which vest upon our attaining $0.30 per share of common stock per fiscal quarter in "Adjusted Funds from Operations" (as defined in the agreement) for two (2) consecutive quarters. Dividend equivalents on vested performance restricted stock units are paid currently. Performance restricted stock units which have not become vested as of December 31, 2007 are forfeited.

If we terminate Mr. Booth's employment without "cause" or if he resigns for "good reason," he will be entitled to payment of his cash compensation (the sum of his then current annual base salary plus average annual bonus payable based on the three completed fiscal years prior to termination of employment) for a period of two (2) years. "Cause" is defined in the employment agreement to include events such as willful refusal to perform duties, willful misconduct in performance of duties, unauthorized disclosure of confidential company information, or fraud or dishonesty against us. "Good reason" is defined in the employment agreement to include events such as our material breach of the employment agreement or our relocation of Mr. Booth's employment to more than 50 miles away without his consent.

Mr. Booth is required to execute a release of claims against us as a condition to the payment of severance benefits. Severance is not paid if the term of the employment agreement expires. Mr. Booth's restricted common stock and performance restricted stock units will become fully vested upon the occurrence of Mr. Booth's death, disability, termination of employment without cause or resignation for good reason, or a "change in control" (as defined in the agreement). In the event of a change in control, severance and other change in control benefits are grossed up to cover federal excise taxes and taxes on the gross up. If Mr. Booth dies during the term of the employment agreement, his estate is entitled to a prorated bonus for the year of his death.

Mr. Booth is restricted from using any of our confidential information during his employment and for two years thereafter or from using any trade secrets during his employment and for as long thereafter as permitted by applicable law. During the period of employment and for one year thereafter, Mr. Booth is obligated not to provide managerial services or management consulting services to a competing business. Competing businesses is defined to include a defined list of competitors and any other business with the primary purpose of leasing assets to healthcare operators or financing ownership or operation of senior, retirement or healthcare related real estate. In addition, during the period of employment and for one year thereafter, Mr. Booth agrees not to solicit clients or customers with whom he had material contact or to solicit our management level or key employees. If the term of the employment agreement expires at December 31, 2007 and as a result no severance is paid, then these provisions also expire at December 31, 2007.

Robert O. Stephenson Employment Agreement

We entered into an employment agreement with Robert O. Stephenson, dated as of September 1, 2004, to be our Chief Financial Officer. The term of the agreement expires on December 31, 2007.

Mr. Stephenson's base salary is $245,000 per year, subject to increase by us and provides that he will be eligible for an annual bonus of up to 50% of his base salary based on criteria determined by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors.

In connection with this employment agreement, we issued Mr. Stephenson 60,000 shares of our restricted common stock on September 10, 2004, which vest 331/3% on each of January 1, 2005, January 1, 2006, and January 1, 2007, provided Mr. Stephenson continues to work for us on the applicable vesting date. Dividends are paid currently on unvested shares and a dividend equivalent per share was paid in an amount equal to the dividend per share payable to shareholders of record as of July 30, 2004. Also in connection with this employment agreement, we issued Mr. Stephenson 60,000 performance restricted stock units on September 10, 2004, which vest upon our attaining $0.30 per share of common stock per fiscal quarter in "Adjusted Funds from Operation" (as defined in the agreement) for two (2) consecutive quarters. Dividend equivalents on vested performance restricted stock units are paid currently. Performance restricted stock units which have not become vested as of December 31, 2007 are forfeited.

If we terminate Mr. Stephenson's employment without "cause" or if he resigns for "good reason," he will be entitled to payment of his cash compensation (the sum of his then current annual base salary plus average annual bonus payable based on the three completed fiscal years prior to termination of employment) for a period of one and one half (1.5) years. "Cause" is defined in the employment agreement to include events such as willful refusal to perform duties, willful misconduct in performance of duties, unauthorized disclosure of confidential company information, or fraud or dishonesty against us. "Good reason" is defined in the employment agreement to include events such as our material breach of the employment agreement or our relocation of Mr. Stephenson's employment to more than 50 miles away without his consent. Mr. Stephenson is required to execute a release of claims against us as a condition to the payment of severance benefits. Severance is not paid if the term of the employment agreement expires. Mr. Stephenson's restricted common stock and performance restricted stock units will become fully vested upon the occurrence of Mr. Stephenson's death, disability, termination of employment without cause or resignation for good reason, or a "change in control" (as defined in the agreement). In the event of a change in control, severance and other change in control benefits are grossed up to cover federal excise taxes and taxes on the gross up. If Mr. Stephenson dies during the term of the employment agreement, his estate is entitled to a prorated bonus for the year of his death.

Mr. Stephenson is restricted from using any of our confidential information during his employment and for two years thereafter or from using any trade secrets during his employment and for as long thereafter as permitted by applicable law. During the period of employment and for one year thereafter, Mr. Stephenson is obligated not to provide managerial services or management consulting services to a competing business. Competing businesses is defined to include a defined list of competitors and any other business with the primary purpose of leasing assets to healthcare operators or financing ownership or operation of senior, retirement or healthcare related real estate. In addition, during the period of employment and for one year thereafter, Mr. Stephenson agrees not to solicit clients or customers with whom he had material contact or to solicit our management level or key employees. If the term of the employment agreement expires at December 31, 2007 and as a result no severance is paid, then these provisions also expire at December 31, 2007.

R. Lee Crabill, Jr. Employment Agreement

We entered into an employment agreement with R. Lee Crabill, dated as of September 1, 2004, to be our Senior Vice President of Operations. The term of the agreement expires on December 31, 2007.

Mr. Crabill's base salary is $237,000 per year, subject to increase by us and provides that he will be eligible for an annual bonus of up to 50% of his base salary based on criteria determined by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors.

In connection with this employment agreement, we issued Mr. Crabill 57,500 shares of our restricted common stock on September 10, 2004, which vest 331/3% on each of January 1, 2005, January 1, 2006, and January 1, 2007, provided Mr. Crabill continues to work for us on the applicable vesting date. Dividends are paid currently on unvested shares and a dividend equivalent per share was paid in an amount equal to the dividend per share payable to shareholders of record as of July 30, 2004. Also in connection with this employment agreement, we issued Mr. Crabill 57,500 performance restricted stock units on September 10, 2004, which vest upon our attaining $0.30 per share of common stock per fiscal quarter in "Adjusted Funds from Operations" (as defined in the agreement) for two (2) consecutive quarters. Dividend equivalents on vested performance restricted stock units are paid currently. Performance restricted stock units which have not become vested as of December 31, 2007 are forfeited.

If we terminate Mr. Crabill's employment without "cause" or if he resigns for "good reason," he will be entitled to payment of his cash compensation (the sum of his then current annual base salary plus average annual bonus payable based on the three completed fiscal years prior to termination of employment) for a period of one and one half (1.5) years. "Cause" is defined in the employment agreement to include events such as willful refusal to perform duties, willful misconduct in performance of duties, unauthorized disclosure of confidential company information, or fraud or dishonesty against us. "Good reason" is defined in the employment agreement to include events such as our material breach of the employment agreement or our relocation of Mr. Crabill's employment to more than 50 miles away without his consent. Mr. Crabill is required to execute a release of claims against us as a condition to the payment of severance benefits. Severance is not paid if the term of the employment agreement expires. Mr. Crabill's restricted common stock and performance restricted stock units will become fully vested upon the occurrence of Mr. Crabill's death, disability, termination of employment without cause or resignation for good reason, or a "change in control" (as defined in the agreement). In the event of a change in control, severance and other change in control benefits are grossed up to cover federal excise taxes and taxes on the gross up. If Mr. Crabill dies during the term of the employment agreement, his estate is entitled to a prorated bonus for the year of his death.

Mr. Crabill is restricted from using any of our confidential information during his employment and for two years thereafter or from using any trade secrets during his employment and for as long thereafter as permitted by applicable law. During the period of employment and for one year thereafter, Mr. Crabill is obligated not to provide managerial services or management consulting services to a competing business. Competing businesses is defined to include a defined list of competitors and any other business with the primary purpose of leasing assets to healthcare operators or financing ownership or operation of senior, retirement or healthcare related real estate. In addition, during the period of employment and for one year thereafter, Mr. Crabill agrees not to solicit clients or customers with whom he had material contact or to solicit our management level or key employees. If the term of the employment agreement expires at December 31, 2007 and as a result no severance is paid, then these provisions also expire at December 31, 2007.

Option Grants/SAR Grants

There were no options or stock appreciation rights ("SARs") granted to the named executive officers during 2005.

Aggregated Options/SAR Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year-End Option/SAR Values

The following table summarizes options and SARs exercised during 2005 and presents the value of unexercised options and SARs held by the named executive officers at December 31, 2005.

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized ($)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options/ SARs at Fiscal Year-End (#) Unexercisable (U) Exercisable (E)	Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options/SARs at Fiscal Year-End ($) Unexercisable (U) Exercisable (E)
C. Taylor Pickett	227,700	$ 2,132,285	(U) (E)	$ (U) $ (E)
Daniel J. Booth			33,334(U) 58,333(E)	$ 310,837(U) $ 539,701(E)
R. Lee Crabill, Jr.	50,834	$ 548,362	(U) (E)	$ (U) $ (E)
Robert O. Stephenson	23,438	$ 211,959	36,231(U) 44,043(E)	$ 346,547(U) $ 418,065(E)

Long-Term Incentive Plan

For the period from August 14, 1992, the date of commencement of our operations, through December 31, 2005, we have had no long-term incentive plans.

Defined Benefit or Actuarial Plan

For the period from August 14, 1992, the date of commencement of our operations, through December 31, 2005, we have had no pension plans.

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Principal Stockholders

The following table sets forth information regarding beneficial ownership of our capital stock as of January 31, 2006 for:

- each of our directors and the named executive officers appearing in the table under "Executive Compensation Compensation of Executive Officers;" and
- all persons known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding common stock.

Except as indicated in the footnotes to this table, the persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of our common stock shown as beneficially owned by them, subject to community property laws where applicable. The business address of the directors and executive officers is 9690 Deereco Road, Suite 100, Timonium, Maryland 21093.

	Common Stock		Series D Preferred	
Beneficial Owner	**Number of Shares**	**Percent of Class(1)**	**Number of Shares**	**Percent Of Class(11)**
C. Taylor Pickett	478,428	0.8%		
Daniel J. Booth	157,487	0.3%		
R. Lee Crabill, Jr.	81,605	0.1%		
Robert O. Stephenson	194,251	0.3%		
Thomas F. Franke	79,840(2)(3)	0.1%		
Harold J. Kloosterman	91,412(4)(5)	0.2%		
Bernard J. Korman	558,786(6)	1.0%		
Edward Lowenthal	37,332(7)(8)	*		
Stephen D. Plavin	29,559(9)	*		
Directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons)	1,708,700(10)	3.0%		
5% Beneficial Owners:				
K.G. Redding & Associates, LLC	3,400,536(12)			
Clarion CRA Securities, LP	3,300,455(13)			

* Less than 0.10%

(1) Based on 57,302,212 shares of our common stock outstanding as of January 31, 2006.

(2) Includes 47,141 shares owned by a family limited liability company (Franke Family LLC) of which Mr. Franke is a member.

(3) Includes stock options that are exercisable within 60 days to acquire 4,334 shares.

(4) Includes shares owned jointly by Mr. Kloosterman and his wife, and 13,269 shares held solely in Mr. Kloosterman's wife's nam