

NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES INC

Form 10-K

February 08, 2006

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT

PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 1-9028

NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Maryland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

95-3997619
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

610 Newport Center Drive, Suite 1150

Newport Beach, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

92660
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (949) 718-4400

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, \$0.10 Par Value	New York Stock Exchange
Series A Cumulative Preferred Step-Up REIT Securities, \$1.00 Par Value	New York Stock Exchange
Series B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, \$1.00 Par Value	New York Stock Exchange

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

NONE

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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

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

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10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

As of June 30, 2005, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$1,579,017,000 based on the closing sale price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

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

<u>Class</u>	<u>Outstanding at February 6, 2006</u>
Common Stock, \$0.10 par value per share	68,160,495 shares

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

<u>Document</u>	<u>Parts Into Which Incorporated</u>
Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 21, 2006 (Proxy Statement)	Part III

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

FORM 10-K

December 31, 2005

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

Nationwide Health Properties, Inc., a Maryland corporation incorporated on October 14, 1985, is a real estate investment trust (REIT) specializing in investments in health care related senior housing and long-term care properties. Whenever we refer herein to "NHP" or to "us" or use the terms "we" or "our," we are referring to Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

We primarily make our investments by acquiring an ownership interest in facilities and leasing them to unaffiliated tenants under "triple-net master" leases that pass all facility operating costs (insurance, property taxes, utilities, maintenance, capital improvements, etc.) through to the tenant. In addition, but intentionally to a much lesser extent because we view the risks of this activity to be greater, from time to time we extend mortgage loans and other financing to tenants. Currently, about 96% of our revenues are derived from our leases, with the remaining 4% from our mortgage loans and other financing.

At December 31, 2005, we had investments in 417 facilities located in 39 states. As of December 31, 2005, we had direct ownership of:

176 skilled nursing facilities;

211 assisted and independent living facilities;

6 continuing care retirement communities; and

7 specialty hospitals.

At December 31, 2005, we held 12 mortgage loans secured by:

15 skilled nursing facilities;

one assisted and independent living facility; and

one continuing care retirement community.

Substantially all of our owned facilities are leased under "triple-net" leases, which are accounted for as operating leases, to 63 health care providers.

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The facilities we have investments in are operated by 74 different tenants, including the following publicly traded companies:

	Number of Facilities Operated
American Retirement Corporation	16
Beverly Enterprises, Inc.	28
Brookdale Senior Living, Inc.	100
Emeritus Corporation	23
Extendicare, Inc.	5
Genesis Healthcare	4
HEALTHSOUTH Corporation	2
Kindred Healthcare, Inc.	1
Sun Healthcare Group, Inc.	4

Of the tenants of our facilities, only Brookdale Senior Living, Inc. accounted for 10% or more of our revenues for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 and is expected to account for more than 10% of our revenues in 2006.

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The following table summarizes our top five tenants, the number of facilities each operates and the percentage of our revenues received from each of these tenants as of the end of 2005, as adjusted for facilities acquired and disposed during 2005:

Operator	Number of Facilities Operated	Percentage of Revenue
Brookdale Senior Living, Inc.	100	16%
American Retirement Corporation	16	9%
Atria Senior Living Group	17	8%
Emeritus Corporation	23	8%
Beverly Enterprises, Inc.	28	6%

Our leases generally have initial terms ranging from five to 21 years with two or more multiple-year renewal options. We earn fixed monthly minimum rents, typically with periodic additional rents. The additional rent payments are generally computed as a percentage of facility revenues in excess of base amounts or as a percentage of the increase in the Consumer Price Index. Additional rents are generally calculated and payable monthly or quarterly. While the calculations and payments of additional rents contingent upon revenue are generally made on a quarterly basis, SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements* (SAB No. 101) does not allow for the recognition of this revenue until all possible contingencies have been eliminated. Most of our leases with additional rents contingent upon revenue are structured as quarterly calculations so that all contingencies for revenue recognition have been eliminated at each of our quarterly reporting dates. Also, the majority of our leases contain provisions that the total rent cannot decrease from one year to the next. Approximately 83% of our facilities are leased under master leases. In addition, the majority of our leases contain cross-collateralization and cross-default provisions tied to other leases with the same tenant, as well as grouped lease renewals and, if purchase options exist, grouped purchase options. Leases covering 335 facilities are backed by security deposits consisting of irrevocable letters of credit or cash, most of which cover from three to six months of initial monthly minimum rents. Leases covering 220 facilities require the tenant to impound property taxes and leases covering 92 facilities require capital expenditure impounds. Under the terms of the leases, the tenant is responsible for all maintenance, repairs, taxes, insurance and capital expenditures for the leased properties.

During 2005, we acquired 50 assisted and independent living facilities and 14 skilled nursing facilities in eight separate transactions for an aggregate investment of \$208,732,000, including the assumption of \$70,506,000 of mortgage financing. In addition, we exchanged two facilities plus \$1,500,000 for two different facilities owned by American Retirement Corporation. We also funded \$9,821,000 in expansions, construction and capital improvements at certain facilities in accordance with existing lease provisions. Such expansions, construction and capital improvements generally resulted in an increase in the minimum rents earned by us on these facilities.

At December 31, 2005, we held 12 mortgage loans secured by 15 skilled nursing facilities, one assisted and independent living facility and one continuing care retirement community. These loans had an aggregate outstanding principal balance of \$87,702,000, net of an aggregate discount totaling \$149,000, for a net book value of \$87,553,000 at December 31, 2005. The mortgage loans have individual outstanding balances ranging from \$3,241,000 to \$10,727,000 and have maturities ranging from 2006 to 2024.

Taxation

We believe we have operated in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and we intend to continue to operate in such a manner. If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we will generally not be subject to federal corporate income taxes on our net income that is currently distributed to stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the double taxation, e.g. at the corporate and stockholder levels, that usually results from investment in the stock of a

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corporation. Please see the heading "If we fail to maintain our REIT status, we will be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates" under the caption "Risk Factors" for more information.

Objectives and Policies

We are organized to invest in income-producing health care related facilities. At December 31, 2005, we had investments in 417 facilities located in 39 states, and we plan to invest in additional health care properties in the United States. Other than potentially utilizing joint ventures, we do not intend to invest in securities of, or interests in, persons engaged in real estate activities or to invest in securities of other issuers for the purpose of exercising control.

In evaluating potential investments, we consider such factors as:

The geographic area, type of property and demographic profile;

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

The expertise and reputation of the operator;

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

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

The potential for capital appreciation;

The tax laws related to real estate investment trusts;

The regulatory and reimbursement environment in which the properties operate;

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

An adequate mix between private and government sponsored patients.

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

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investments primarily for long-term income.

At December 31, 2005, we had two series of preferred stock with liquidation preferences totaling \$196,499,000, \$236,278,000 in notes and bonds payable and \$570,225,000 in aggregate principal amount of debt securities that are senior to our common stock. We may, in the future, issue additional debt or equity securities that will be senior to our common stock. During the past three years we have issued one series of preferred stock senior to our common stock, and while we do not have immediate plans to issue additional equity securities senior to our common stock, we may do so in the future.

We have authority to offer shares of our capital stock in exchange for investments that conform to our standards and to repurchase or otherwise acquire our shares or other securities.

In certain circumstances, we may make mortgage loans with respect to certain facilities secured by those facilities. At December 31, 2005, we held 12 mortgage loans secured by 15 skilled nursing facilities, one assisted and independent living facility and one continuing care retirement community. There are no limitations on the number or the amount of mortgages that may be placed on any one piece of property.

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

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

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

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

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

Properties

Of the 417 facilities in which we have investments, we have direct ownership of:

176 skilled nursing facilities;

211 assisted and independent living facilities;

6 continuing care retirement communities;

7 specialty hospitals.

Substantially all of the properties are leased to other parties under terms that require the tenant, in addition to paying rent, to pay all additional charges, taxes, assessments, levies and fees incurred in the operation of the leased properties. No individual property held by us is material to us as a whole.

Skilled Nursing Facilities

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

drug treatment.

Assisted and Independent Living Facilities

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

Continuing Care Retirement Communities

Continuing care retirement communities provide a broad continuum of care. At the most basic level, independent living residents might receive meal service, maid service or other services as part of their monthly

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rent. Services which aid in everyday living are provided to other residents, much like in an assisted living facility. At the far end of the spectrum, skilled nursing, rehabilitation and medical treatment are provided to residents who need those services. This type of facility consists of independent living units, dedicated assisted living units and licensed skilled nursing beds on one campus.

Specialty Hospitals

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

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

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our owned facilities as of December 31, 2005:

<u>Facility Location</u>	<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Number of Beds/Units (1)</u>	<u>Gross Investment</u>	<u>2005 Rent (2)</u>
(Dollars in Thousands)				
<i>Assisted and Independent Living Facilities:</i>				
Alabama	2	166	\$ 5,952	\$ 610
Arizona	1	52	3,274	326
Arkansas	1	32	2,150	216
California	19	2,142	131,682	17,241
Colorado	7	845	76,752	8,347
Connecticut	2	215	30,141	2,492
Delaware	1	54	5,302	464
Florida	25	1,648	134,498	13,199
Georgia	2	95	10,276	945
Idaho	1	158	11,872	1,369
Illinois	2	198	18,685	1,722
Indiana	3	128	12,771	799
Kansas	6	283	16,419	1,580
Kentucky	1	44	2,782	321
Louisiana	2	184	14,089	1,312
Maryland	1	60	5,416	331
Massachusetts	4	368	42,108	3,916
Michigan	12	709	57,330	4,498
Minnesota	7	146	11,266	796
Mississippi	2	128	10,082	927

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Missouri	1	94	3,615	333
Nevada	2	154	13,616	1,371
New Jersey	3	204	22,368	2,187
New York	3	406	43,835	4,296

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<u>Facility Location</u>	<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Number of Beds/Units (1)</u>	<u>Gross Investment</u>	<u>2005 Rent (2)</u>
(Dollars in Thousands)				
North Carolina	2	141	11,252	1,062
Ohio	13	660	38,629	3,801
Oklahoma	4	133	7,381	610
Oregon	9	715	46,119	4,401
Pennsylvania	5	315	32,920	2,242
Rhode Island	4	422	46,840	3,888
South Carolina	6	293	21,082	1,805
Tennessee	6	381	32,460	2,290
Texas	27	1,313	118,781	10,645
Virginia	2	153	12,973	1,165
Washington	7	657	41,759	4,331
West Virginia	2	156	12,456	967
Wisconsin	14	1524	114,481	9,550
	<u>211</u>	<u>15,376</u>	<u>1,223,414</u>	<u>116,355</u>
<i>Skilled Nursing Facilities:</i>				
Arizona	1	130	3,790	690
Arkansas	8	833	34,915	3,531
California	7	698	22,444	4,210
Connecticut	3	351	14,502	989
Florida	6	825	23,620	2,384
Georgia	2	225	10,929	940
Idaho	1	64	792	96
Illinois	2	210	5,549	622
Indiana	7	886	27,336	2,938
Kansas	8	545	12,740	1,538
Kentucky	2	242	9,086	1,029
Maryland	5	911	30,802	3,355
Massachusetts	11	1,232	79,514	8,010
Minnesota	3	568	24,267	1,955
Mississippi	1	120	4,467	465
Missouri	11	922	42,639	3,895
Nevada	1	140	4,390	716
North Carolina	1	150	2,360	332
Ohio	5	733	28,457	2,722
Oklahoma	2	191	3,125	328
Pennsylvania	1	157	5,190	412
Tennessee	5	508	18,968	2,177
Texas	57	6,665	142,904	17,800
Utah	1	65	2,793	357
Virginia	4	604	18,568	2,910
Washington	6	589	35,461	3,759
West Virginia	4	326	15,143	1,830
Wisconsin	9	857	38,706	3,549
Wyoming	2	217	11,987	1,129
	<u>176</u>	<u>19,964</u>	<u>675,444</u>	<u>74,668</u>

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<u>Facility Location</u>	<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Number of Beds/Units (1)</u>	<u>Gross Investment</u>	<u>2005 Rent (2)</u>
(Dollars in Thousands)				
<i>Continuing Care Retirement Communities:</i>				
Arizona	1	228	12,887	1,477
Colorado	1	119	3,116	374
Florida	1	225	12,043	702
Massachusetts	1	171	14,656	1,466
Tennessee	1	80	3,178	380
Texas	1	354	30,870	3,283
Subtotals	6	1,177	76,750	7,682
<i>Specialty Hospitals:</i>				
Arizona	2	116	17,072	2,354
California	2	84	39,350	3,932
Texas	3	103	10,716	1,161
Subtotals	7	303	67,138	7,447
Total Owned Facilities	400	36,820	\$ 2,042,746	\$ 206,152

- (1) Assisted and independent living facilities are measured in units, continuing care retirement communities are measured in beds and units and all other facilities are measured by bed count.
- (2) Rental income for 2005 for each of the properties we owned at December 31, 2005, excluding assets held for sale.

Competition

We generally compete with other REITs, including Health Care Property Investors, Inc., Senior Housing Properties Trust, Healthcare Realty Trust Incorporated, Health Care REIT, Inc., Ventas Inc., LTC Properties, Inc., Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc., National Health Investors, Inc and CNL Retirement Properties, real estate partnerships, health care providers and other foreign and domestic investors, including, but not limited to, banks, insurance companies, pension funds, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and opportunity funds, in the acquisition, leasing and financing of health care facilities. The tenants that operate our health care facilities compete on a local and regional basis with operators of facilities that provide comparable services. Operators compete for patients based on quality of care, reputation, physical appearance of facilities, price, services offered, family preferences, physicians, staff and location.

Regulation

Payments for health care services provided by the tenants of our facilities are received principally from four sources: Medicaid, a medical assistance program for the indigent, operated by individual states with the financial participation of the federal government; Medicare, a federal health insurance program for the aged, certain chronically disabled individuals, and persons with end-stage renal disease; private funds; and health and other insurance plans. Government revenue sources are the primary source of funding for most skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals and are subject to statutory and regulatory changes, administrative rulings, and government funding restrictions, all of which may materially increase or decrease the rates of payment to skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals and the amount of additional rents payable to us under our leases. There is no assurance that payments under such programs will remain at levels comparable to the present levels

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or be sufficient to cover all the operating and fixed costs allocable to Medicaid and Medicare patients. Decreases in reimbursement levels could have an adverse impact on the revenues of the tenants of our skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals, which could in turn adversely impact their ability to make their monthly lease or debt payments to us. Changes in reimbursement levels have very little impact on our assisted and independent living facilities because virtually all of their revenues are paid from private funds.

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

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

Executive Officers of the Company

The table below sets forth the name, position and age of each executive officer of the Company. Each executive officer is appointed by the board of directors, serves at its pleasure and holds office until a successor is appointed, or until the earliest of death, resignation or removal. There is no family relationship among any of the named executive officers or with any director. All information is given as of February 8, 2006:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Age</u>
Douglas M. Pasquale	President and Chief Executive Officer	51
Donald D. Bradley	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer	50
Abdo H. Khoury	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial and Portfolio Officer	56
David E. Snyder	Vice President and Controller	34

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

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

Abdo H. Khoury Senior Vice President and Chief Financial and Portfolio Officer since July 2005. Prior to that, Mr. Khoury was Chief Portfolio Officer since August 2004. Mr. Khoury served as the Executive Vice President of Operations of Atria Senior Living Group (formerly ARV Assisted Living, Inc.) from June 2003 to March 2004. From January 2001 to May 2003, Mr. Khoury served as President of ARV and he served as Chief Financial Officer at ARV from March 1999 to January 2001. From October 1997 to February 1999, Mr. Khoury served as President of

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the Apartment Division at ARV. From January 1991 to September 1997, Mr. Khoury ran Financial Performance Group, a business and financial consulting firm located in Newport Beach, California.

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David E. Snyder Vice President and Controller since July 2005. Prior to that, Mr. Snyder was Corporate Controller since January 1998. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Snyder was the director of financial reporting at Regency Health Services, Inc. from November 1996 to December 1997. From October 1993 to October 1996, Mr. Snyder worked for Arthur Andersen LLP. Mr. Snyder is a certified public accountant.

Employees

As of February 8, 2006, we had 17 employees.

Available Information

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to reports required by Sections 13(a) and (15d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are electronically filed with the SEC. You may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. Our annual, quarterly and current reports, and amendments to reports are also available on our website at www.nhp-reit.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports are available on the SEC's website.

Availability of Governance Principles and Board of Director Committee Charters

Our board of directors has adopted charters for its Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Corporate Governance Committee. Our board of directors has also adopted Governance Principles. The Governance Principles and each of the charters are available on our website at www.nhp-reit.com. These materials, together with our Business Code of Conduct & Ethics referenced below, are available in print to any stockholder who requests them in writing by contacting:

Nationwide Health Properties, Inc.
610 Newport Center Drive, Suite 1150
Newport Beach, California 92660
Attention: Abdo H. Khoury

Business Code of Conduct & Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted a Business Code of Conduct & Ethics, which applies to all employees, including our chief executive officer, chief financial and portfolio officer, chief investment officer, vice presidents and directors. The Business Code of Conduct & Ethics is posted on

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our website at www.nhp-reit.com. Our Audit Committee must approve any waivers of the Business Code of Conduct & Ethics. We presently intend to disclose any amendments and waivers, if any are ever granted, of the Business Code of Conduct & Ethics on our website; however, if we change our intention, we will file any amendments or waivers with a current report on Form 8-K. There have been no waivers of the Business Code of Conduct & Ethics.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors.

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

RISKS RELATING TO OUR TENANTS AND BORROWERS

Our financial position could be weakened and our ability to make distributions could be limited if any of our major tenants or borrowers were unable to meet their obligations to us or failed to renew or extend their relationship with us as their lease terms expire or their mortgages mature, or if we were unable to lease or re-lease our facilities or make mortgage loans on economically favorable terms. There may end up being more serious operator financial problems that lead to more extensive restructurings or tenant disruptions than we currently expect. This could be unique to a particular operator or it could be more industry wide, such as further federal or state governmental reimbursement reductions in the case of our skilled nursing facilities as governments work through their budget deficits, reduced occupancies for our assisted and independent living facilities due to general economic and other factors, increases in liability, insurance premiums and other expenses. These adverse developments could arise due to a number of factors, including those listed below.

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

We are exposed to the risk that our tenants and borrowers 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 agreement, evict a tenant, demand immediate repayment and other remedies, the bankruptcy laws afford certain rights to a party that has filed for bankruptcy or reorganization. An operator in bankruptcy may be able to restrict our ability to collect unpaid rent and interest during the bankruptcy proceeding.

Leases. If one of our tenants seeks bankruptcy protection, the tenant can either assume or reject the lease. Generally, the tenant is required to make rent payments to us during its bankruptcy until it rejects the lease. If the tenant assumes the lease, the court cannot change the rental amount or any other lease provision that could financially impact us. However, if the tenant rejects the lease, the facility would be returned to us. In that event, if we were able to re-lease the facility to a new operator only on unfavorable terms or after a significant delay, we could lose some or all of the associated revenue from that facility for an extended period of time.

Mortgage Loans. 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 a 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 an enforcement and/or bring claims for lender liability in response to actions to enforce mortgage obligations. If an operator seeks bankruptcy protection, the automatic stay of the federal bankruptcy law would preclude us from enforcing foreclosure or other remedies against the operator unless relief is obtained from the court. In addition, an operator would not be required to make principal and interest payments while an automatic stay was in effect. High loan to value ratios or declines in the value of the facility may prevent us from realizing an amount equal to our mortgage loan upon foreclosure.

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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 replacement of the operator licensed to manage the facility. In some instances, we may take possession of a property that exposes us to successor liabilities. These events, if they were to occur, could reduce our revenue and operating cash flow.

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In addition, some of our leases provided for free rent at the beginning of the lease. These deferred amounts are repaid over the remainder of the lease term. Although the payment of cash rent is deferred, rental income is recorded on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, such that the income recorded during the early years of the lease is higher than the actual cash rent received during that period, creating an asset on our balance sheet called deferred rent receivable. The balance of deferred rent receivable at December 31, 2005, net of allowances was \$8.5 million. To the extent any of the operators under these leases, for the reasons discussed above, become unable to pay the deferred rents, we may be required to write down the rents receivable from those operators, which would reduce our net income.

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

Our tenants and borrowers 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 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, Medicaid and Private Payor Reimbursement. A significant portion of the revenues generated by the operators of our skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals is derived from governmentally-funded reimbursement programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Failure to maintain certification and accreditation in these programs would result in a loss of funding from them. Moreover, federal and state governments have adopted and continue to consider various reform proposals to control health care costs. In recent years, there have been fundamental changes in the Medicare program that have resulted in reduced levels of payment for a substantial portion of health care services. For example, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 established a Prospective Payment System for Medicare skilled nursing facilities under which facilities are paid a federal per diem rate for most covered nursing facility services. Under this system, skilled nursing facilities are no longer assured of receiving reimbursement adequate to cover the costs of operating the facilities. In many instances, revenues from Medicaid programs are already insufficient to cover the actual costs incurred in providing care to those patients. In addition, reimbursement from private payors has in many cases effectively been reduced to levels approaching those of government payors. Governmental concern regarding health care costs and their budgetary impact may result in significant reductions in payment to health care facilities, and future reimbursement rates for either governmental or private payors may not be sufficient to cover cost increases in providing services to patients. Loss of certification or accreditation, or any changes in reimbursement policies that reduce reimbursement to levels that are insufficient to cover the cost of providing patient care, could cause the revenues of our 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.

Licensing and Certification. Our facilities and the operators of the 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 of licensure would prevent a facility, or in some cases, potentially all of an operator's facilities in a state, from operating. Our skilled nursing facilities and specialty hospitals generally require governmental approval, often in the form of a certificate of need that generally varies by state and is subject to change, prior to the addition or construction of new beds, the addition of services or certain capital expenditures. Some of our facilities may not be able to satisfy current and future regulatory requirements and 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. State licensing and/or Medicare and Medicaid laws also require the

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operators of our facilities to comply with extensive standards governing operations. Federal and state agencies administering those laws regularly inspect our facilities and investigate complaints. The operators of our specialty hospitals must meet applicable conditions of participation set forth by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) relating to the type of hospital, standards of medical care, its equipment and personnel, as well as comply with state and federal laws and regulations. Our tenants and borrowers and their managers receive notices of potential sanctions and remedies from time to time, and such sanctions have been imposed from time to time on facilities operated by them. If they are unable to cure deficiencies which have been identified or which are identified in the future, such sanctions may be imposed and if imposed may adversely affect our tenants' ability to operate and therefore pay rent to us.

Fraud and Abuse Laws and Regulations. There are various extremely complex and largely uninterpreted federal and state laws and regulations governing a wide array of referrals, relationships and arrangements and prohibiting fraud by health care providers. These laws include (i) civil and criminal laws that prohibit filing false claims or making false statements to receive payment or certification under Medicare and Medicaid, or failing to refund overpayments or improper payments, (ii) certain federal and state anti-remuneration and fee-splitting laws (including, in the case of certain states, laws that extend to arrangements that do not involve items or services reimbursable under Medicare or Medicaid), such as the federal health care Anti-Kickback Statute and federal self-referral law (also known as the Stark law), which govern various types of financial arrangements among health care providers and others who may be in a position to refer or recommend patients to these providers (iii) the Civil Monetary Penalties law, which may be imposed by HHS for certain fraudulent acts, (iv) federal and state patient privacy laws, such as the privacy and security provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), and (v) certain state laws that prohibit the corporate practice of medicine. Many states have also adopted or are considering legislation to increase patient protections, such as criminal background checks on care providers and minimum staffing levels. Governments are devoting increasing attention and resources to anti-fraud initiatives against health care providers. In addition, certain laws, such as the Federal False Claims Act, allow for individuals to bring qui tam (or whistleblower) actions on behalf of the government for violations of fraud and abuse laws. These qui tam actions may be filed by present and former patients, nurses or other employees, or other third parties. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and HIPAA expand the penalties for health care fraud, including broader provisions for the exclusion of providers from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Further, under anti-fraud demonstration projects such as Operation Restore Trust, the Office of Inspector General of HHS, in cooperation with other federal and state agencies, has focused and may continue to focus on the activities of skilled nursing facilities in certain states in which we have properties. The investigative and enforcement activities regarding skilled nursing quality compliance have also intensified as a result of HHS' Nursing Home Quality Initiative program, which provides consumers with comparative information about nursing home facilities and assesses compliance with certain regulatory requirements. The violation of any of these laws by an operator may result in the imposition of criminal or civil fines or other penalties (including exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs) that could jeopardize that operator's ability to make lease or mortgage payments to us or to continue operating its facility. Under the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Medicare Modernization Act), an 18-month moratorium was imposed on the ability of specialty hospitals to use the whole hospital exception to the Stark law. The moratorium, however, did not affect specialty hospitals in operation or under development as of November 18, 2003 because such hospitals were grandfathered under the moratorium. A number of organizations, including the Medical Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) and HHS, have studied the utilization, costs of service, quality of care and financial impact of specialty hospitals and their physician owners relative to community hospitals. The 18-month moratorium expired in June 2005, but it is unclear whether Congress will take any further action in this area. These reports may result in legislation extending the moratorium or further restricting physician ownership of specialty hospitals. To the extent that any of the operators of our specialty hospitals have physician owners, those operators may have to undergo significant ownership and structural changes if such legislation is passed.

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

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

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

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

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

The health care industry is highly competitive and we expect that it may become more competitive in the future. The operators of our facilities are competing with numerous other providers of similar health care services or alternatives such as home health agencies, life care at home, community-based service programs, retirement communities and convalescent centers. In addition, until recently past overbuilding in the assisted and independent living market caused a slow-down in the fill-rate of newly constructed buildings and a reduction in the monthly rate many newly built and previously existing facilities were able to obtain for their services and adversely impacted the occupancy of mature properties. This in turn resulted in lower revenues for the operators of certain of our facilities and contributed to the financial difficulties of some operators. While we believe that for the most part overbuilt markets have stabilized or neared stabilization, we cannot be certain that resumption of development will not again lead to overbuilding, adversely affecting the ability of the operators of our facilities to achieve occupancy and rate levels that will enable them to meet all of their obligations to us. In addition to renewed development, our tenants and borrowers are expected to 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

costs relating to maintenance and repair of our facilities and the need to make expenditures due to changes in governmental regulations, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, however we have transferred primary responsibility for these issues to our tenants;

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

acts of God affecting our properties; and

acts of terrorism affecting our properties.

We rely on external sources of capital to fund future capital needs, and if our access to such capital on reasonable terms is limited, we may not be able to meet maturing commitments or make future investments necessary to grow our business.

In order to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, we are required, among other things, to distribute each year to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, disregarding the dividends paid deduction and excluding net capital gain. Because of this distribution requirement, we will not be able to fund, from cash retained from operations, all future capital needs, including capital needs to satisfy or refinance maturing commitments and to make investments. As a result, we rely on external sources of capital. If we are unable to obtain needed

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capital at all or only on unfavorable terms from these sources, we might not be able to make the investments needed to grow our business, or to meet our obligations and commitments as they mature, which could negatively affect the ratings of our debt and even, in extreme circumstances, affect our ability to continue operations. Our access to capital depends upon a number of factors over which we have little or no control, including rising interest rates, inflation and other general market conditions and the market's perception of our growth potential and our current and potential future earnings and cash distributions and the market price of the shares of our capital stock. In the early 2000's, difficult capital market conditions in our industry limited our access to capital and as a result our historic level of new investments decreased. Although we believe our access to capital today is good, we may again encounter difficult market conditions that could limit our access to capital. This could limit our ability to make future investments or possibly affect our ability to meet our maturing commitments.

Our potential capital sources include:

Equity Financing. As with other publicly-traded companies, the availability of equity capital will depend, in part, on the market price of our common stock which, in turn, will depend upon various

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market conditions that may change from time to time. Among the market conditions and other factors that may affect the market price of our common stock are:

the extent of investor interest;

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

our financial performance and that of our operators;

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

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 likely would adversely affect the market price of our common stock and reduce the value of your investment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Even when we have a controlling interest, certain major decisions may require partner approval.

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

Our business is highly competitive and we expect that it may become more competitive in the future. We compete with a number of health care REITs and other financing sources, some of which are larger and have a lower cost of capital than we do. In addition to these competitors, recently there has been increasing interest from a number of other foreign and domestic investors in the senior housing and long-term care real estate sector. Additionally, consolidation has begun to occur at the operator level and may accelerate and expand to the REIT level. These developments could result in fewer investment opportunities for us and lower spreads over our cost of capital, which would hurt our growth and profitability.

One of the tenants of our facilities accounts for more than 10% of our revenues and may account for more if it acquires one or more of our other operators. If this operator experiences financial difficulties, or otherwise fails to make payments to us, our revenues may significantly decline.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, as adjusted for facilities acquired and disposed of during that period, Brookdale Senior Living, Inc. (formerly Alterra Healthcare Corporation) accounted for 16% of our revenues and has publicly announced its intent to acquire other operators, including one of our private tenants accounting for 3% of our revenues. We cannot assure you that Brookdale will continue to satisfy its obligations to us. The failure or inability of Brookdale to pay its 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.

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 intend to operate in a manner to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. While we believe that we have been organized and have operated in a manner which would allow us to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, it is possible that is not the case or that our future operations could cause us to fail to qualify. Qualification as a REIT requires us to satisfy numerous requirements established under highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations. The determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control may affect our ability to qualify as a REIT. For example, in order to qualify as a REIT, at least 95% of our gross income in any year must be derived from qualifying sources, and we must pay dividends to stockholders aggregating at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income, disregarding the dividends paid deduction and excluding net capital gain. You should be aware that future legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could significantly change the tax laws with respect to qualification as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences of qualification as a REIT.

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If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we will be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Unless we are entitled to relief under statutory provisions, we would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we lost qualification. If we fail to qualify as a REIT:

we would not be required to make distributions to stockholders;

we will face serious tax consequences that will substantially reduce the funds available for distributions to stockholders, payments of principal and interest on debt securities we issue, or investments;

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we would not be allowed a deduction for distributions to stockholders in computing our taxable income; and

we could be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and increased state and local taxes.

As a result of all these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT also could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital, and could adversely affect the value of our common stock.

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

We intend to continue to pay quarterly distributions to our stockholders consistent with our historical practice. However, our ability to pay distributions will be adversely affected if any of the risks described herein occur. Our payment of distributions is subject to compliance with restrictions contained in our revolving bank credit facility and our senior notes indentures. All distributions are made at the discretion of our board of directors and our future distributions will depend upon our earnings, our cash flows, our anticipated cash flows, our financial condition, maintenance of our REIT tax status and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. There are no assurances of our ability to pay distributions in the future. In addition, our distributions in the past have included, and may in the future include, a return of capital.

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

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

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

We receive revenue primarily by leasing our assets under leases that are long-term triple-net leases in which the rental rate is generally fixed with annual rent escalations, subject to certain limitations. Certain of our debt obligations are floating-rate obligations with interest rate and related payments that vary with the movement of LIBOR or other indexes. The generally fixed rate nature of our revenue and the variable rate nature of certain of our interest obligations create interest rate risk and can have the effect of reducing our profitability or making our lease and other revenue insufficient to meet our obligations.

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

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Our business strategy contemplates future investments that may not prove to be successful. For example, we might expend a significant amount of money and management attention unsuccessfully pursuing an opportunity. Further, we might encounter unanticipated difficulties and expenditures relating to any acquired properties, including contingent liabilities, and newly acquired properties might require significant management attention that would otherwise be devoted to our ongoing business. If we issue equity securities or incur additional debt, or both, to finance future investments, it may reduce our per share financial results and/or increase our leverage. If we pursue new development projects, such projects would be subject to numerous risks, including risks of construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs, and new project commencement risks such as receipt of zoning, occupancy and other required governmental approvals and permits. Moreover, if we agree to provide funding to enable health care operators to build, expand or renovate facilities on our properties and the

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project is not completed, we could be forced to become involved in the development to ensure completion or we could lose the property. These costs may negatively affect our results of operations.

We may recognize losses on the sale of certain facilities.

From time to time, we classify certain facilities, including unoccupied buildings and land parcels, as assets held for sale. For example, as of December 31, 2005, assets held for sale totaled approximately \$9,198,000. To the extent we are unable to sell these properties for book value, we may be required to take an impairment charge or loss on the sale, either of which would reduce our net income.

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

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

Our success depends in part on our ability to retain key personnel.

We depend on the efforts of our executive officers, particularly our Chief Executive Officer Mr. Douglas M. Pasquale and our Senior Vice Presidents Mr. Donald D. Bradley and Mr. Abdo H. Khoury. The loss of the services of these persons or the limitation of their availability could have an adverse impact on our operations. Although we have entered into employment and/or security agreements with certain of these executive officers, these agreements may not assure their continued service.

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

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

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

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

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Our level of indebtedness may adversely affect our financial results.

As of December 31, 2005, we had total consolidated indebtedness of \$1,030,503,000 and total assets of \$1,867,220,000. We expect to incur additional indebtedness in the future. The risks associated with financial leverage include:

increasing our sensitivity to general economic and industry conditions;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing on favorable terms;

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

a possible downgrade of our credit rating; and

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

Compliance with changing regulation of corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, new SEC regulations and New York Stock Exchange rules, are creating uncertainty for companies such as ours. These new or changed laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies, which could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure. As a result, our efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. In particular, our efforts to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related regulations regarding our required assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting and our external auditors' audit of that assessment has required the commitment of significant financial and managerial resources. We expect these efforts to require the continued commitment of significant resources. Further, our board members, chief executive officer and chief financial officer could face an increased risk of personal liability in connection with the performance of their duties. As a result, we may have difficulty attracting and retaining qualified board members and executive officers, which could harm our business. If our efforts to comply with new or changed laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to practice, our reputation may be harmed.

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

In order to protect us against the risk of losing our REIT status for U.S. federal income tax purposes, our charter subjects the ownership by any single person of more than 9.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of our voting stock to our right to redeem shares acquired or held in excess of such ownership limit. In addition, any transfer of our shares, options, warrants or other securities convertible into voting shares that would

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create a beneficial owner of more than 9.9% of the outstanding shares of our stock shall be deemed null and void. The ownership limit may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company and could adversely affect our stockholders' ability to realize a premium over the market price for the shares of our common stock. Our board of directors has increased the ownership limit to 20% with respect to one of our stockholders. Based on SEC filings, that stockholder beneficially owned 8,004,700 of our shares, or approximately 11.8% of our common stock, as of September 30, 2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

See Item 1 for details.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

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

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had previously been diagnosed with depression. The complaints allege theories of negligent operation and premises liability against Lexington Healthcare, as operator, and the Company as owner. Lexington Healthcare has filed for bankruptcy. The matters have been consolidated into one action and are in the early stages of discovery and pleading.

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

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

None.

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

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It has been our policy to declare quarterly dividends to holders of our common stock in order to comply with applicable sections of the Internal Revenue Code governing real estate investment trusts. Set forth below are the high and low sales prices of our common stock from January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2005 as reported by the New York Stock Exchange and the cash dividends per share paid with respect to such periods. Future dividends will be declared and paid at the discretion of our Board and will depend upon cash generated by operating activities, our financial condition, relevant financing instruments, capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and such other factors as our Board deems relevant. However, we currently expect to pay cash dividends in the future, comparable in amount to dividends recently paid.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Dividend</u>
2005			
First quarter	\$ 23.74	\$ 19.10	\$ 0.37
Second quarter	24.25	19.95	0.37
Third quarter	26.15	22.51	0.37
Fourth quarter	23.36	21.31	0.37
2004			
First quarter	\$ 22.69	\$ 19.41	\$ 0.37
Second quarter	22.80	16.38	0.37
Third quarter	21.25	18.77	0.37
Fourth quarter	23.87	20.57	0.37

As of February 8, 2006 there were approximately 1,300 holders of record of our common stock.

Equity compensation plan information is incorporated herein by reference to the information under the caption "Equity Compensation Plan Information" in our definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on April 21, 2006, filed or to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A.

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

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

	Years ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
(In thousands, except per share data)					
Operating Data:					
Revenues	\$ 216,477	\$ 179,388	\$ 154,851	\$ 144,658	\$ 152,853
Income from continuing operations	71,550	66,379	51,601	37,395	53,074
Discontinued operations	(1,609)	8,443	1,841	(841)	15,264
Net income	69,941	74,822	53,442	36,554	68,338
Preferred stock dividends	(15,622)	(11,802)	(7,677)	(7,677)	(7,677)
Preferred stock redemption charge	(795)				
Income available to common stockholders	53,524	63,020	45,765	28,877	60,661
Dividends paid on common stock	100,179	99,666	88,566	90,585	87,093
Per Share Data:					
Basic/diluted income from continuing operations available to common stockholders	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.97
Basic/diluted income available to common stockholders	0.79	0.95	0.82	0.59	1.30
Dividends paid on common stock	1.48	1.48	1.57	1.84	1.84
Balance Sheet Data:					
Investments in real estate, net	\$ 1,786,075	\$ 1,637,390	\$ 1,317,969	\$ 1,345,195	\$ 1,228,987
Total assets	1,867,220	1,710,111	1,384,555	1,409,933	1,289,838
Borrowings under unsecured revolving credit facility	224,000	186,000	63,000	107,000	35,000
Senior notes due 2006-2038	570,225	470,000	540,750	614,750	564,750
Notes and bonds payable	236,278	187,409	133,775	111,303	91,590
Stockholders' equity	781,032	815,826	602,407	529,140	555,312
Other Data:					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 144,182	\$ 119,237	\$ 93,305	\$ 85,734	\$ 83,187
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(144,126)	(296,225)	(13,588)	(147,626)	75,721
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	1,476	174,735	(77,378)	61,217	(155,995)
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	67,446	66,211	55,654	48,869	46,836
Reconciliation of Funds from Operations (1):					
Net income	\$ 69,941	\$ 74,822	\$ 53,442	\$ 36,554	\$ 68,338
Preferred stock dividends	(15,622)	(11,802)	(7,677)	(7,677)	(7,677)
Preferred stock redemption charge	(795)				
Real estate related depreciation	56,670	47,541	42,966	37,173	35,406
Depreciation in income from unconsolidated joint venture	246	745	751	493	
Loss (gain) on sale of facilities	(4,908)	(3,750)	2,725	(2,603)	(11,245)
Loss (gain) on sale of facilities from unconsolidated joint venture	(330)	116			
Funds from operations available to common stockholders	\$ 105,202	\$ 107,672	\$ 92,207	\$ 63,940	\$ 84,822

(1)

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We believe that funds from operations is an important supplemental measure of operating performance because it excludes the effect of depreciation and gains (losses) from sales of facilities (both of which are based on historical costs which may be of limited relevance in evaluating current performance). Additionally, funds from operations is widely used by industry analysts as a measure of operating performance for equity REITs. We therefore disclose funds from operations, although it is a measurement that is not defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. We calculate funds from operations in accordance with the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts' definition. Funds from operations does not represent cash generated from operating activities as defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (funds from operations does not include changes in operating assets and liabilities) and, therefore, should not be considered as an alternative to net income as the primary indicator of operating performance or to cash flow as a measure of liquidity.

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

Overview

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

The Company

We are a public equity REIT that invests in health care properties, to date primarily senior housing and long-term care properties.

Passive Investments: Our investments are passive—i.e., we do not operate the properties;

Investor Flexibility & Liquidity: Investors desiring to invest in this real estate sector can do so with an investment flexibility and liquidity that is not available in most direct real estate investments; and

No Double Taxation: Our income is not taxed at the corporate level as long as we continue to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our taxable income and meet other REIT tax requirements.

Business Purpose

Our long-term corporate goal is *to provide stockholders with an attractive total return based on a secure dividend*. Our business model for achieving this goal is based on a foundation of proactive capital and portfolio management and quality FFO growth. We invest passively in geographically diversified health care properties (to date primarily assisted and independent living facilities and skilled nursing facilities, drawing on our management expertise and operational experience in this real estate sector). Our focus remains on the health care sector because we believe in its growth potential, as evidenced by the favorable demographics of a rapidly growing elderly population and the corresponding recognized need for additional and improved senior housing, long-term care and other health care alternatives.

Operations

We primarily make our investments by acquiring an ownership interest in facilities and leasing them to unaffiliated tenants under triple-net master leases that pass all facility operating costs (insurance, property taxes, utilities, maintenance, capital improvements, etc.) through to the tenant. In addition, but intentionally to a much lesser extent because we view the risks of this activity to be greater, from time to time we extend mortgage loans and other financing to tenants. Currently, about 96% of our revenues are derived from our leases, with the remaining 4% from our mortgage loans and other financing.

Funds from Operations

We believe that funds from operations (FFO) is an important supplemental measure of operating performance because it excludes the effect of depreciation and gains (losses) from sales of facilities (both of which are based on historical costs which may be of limited relevance in evaluating current performance). Additionally, funds from operations is widely used by industry analysts as a measure of operating performance for equity REITs. We therefore discuss funds from operations, although it is a measurement that is not defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. We calculate funds from operations in accordance with the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts' definition. Funds from operations does not represent cash generated from operating activities as defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (funds from operations does not include changes in operating assets and liabilities) and, therefore, should not be considered as an alternative to net income as the primary indicator of operating performance or to cash flow as a measure of liquidity.

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Last Three Years

After investing only about \$13 million in 2003, during the last two years we have been very active in the investment market. In 2005 we announced \$404,000,000 of new investments, of which \$232,698,000 closed in 2005, approximately \$116,000,000 of which closed on January 31, 2006 with the balance expected to close in February 2006. This follows \$381,989,000 of new investments that were completed in 2004.

During 2005, we successfully completed a restructuring of the debt portion of our capital structure. As part of our restructuring plan, we:

Repurchased \$131,775,000 of our senior unsecured notes with interest rates ranging from 7.06% to 9.75% and maturities ranging from November 2006 to March 2009

Issued \$250,000,000 of senior notes at a fixed rate of 6.0% with a ten year maturity that was used for acquisitions during the year and to finance the note repurchases

Replaced our \$400,000,000 credit facility with a new \$700,000,000 credit facility comprised of a \$600,000,000 revolving facility with a three year term (and an option to extend for an additional year) and a \$100,000,000 five-year term loan. In addition to expanding the amount available under the credit facility, we were able to reduce the all-in cost of our debt by 27.5 basis points.

In 2004, we focused on de-leveraging the balance sheet by raising approximately \$243,000,000 in net new equity with a combination of common stock and preferred stock. In 2003 we began the de-leveraging process by raising approximately \$113,000,000 of proceeds from the issuance of new common stock. In connection with that offering, we made an approximately 20% reduction in our dividend.

The overall goal in all three years has been to balance the debt and equity components of our capital structure, to enhance our credit statistics, preserve and strengthen our investment grade credit ratings (Moody's Investors Service: Baa3, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services: BBB- and Fitch Ratings: BBB-), increase our net income and FFO and improve our cost of capital to position ourselves to do accretive acquisitions in an increasingly competitive market.

Purchase option exercises and mortgage loan payoffs have negatively impacted our revenues and FFO growth over the last few years, especially in 2004 and 2005, and we expect they will adversely impact us to an even greater extent in 2006. In certain situations we provide purchase options to our tenants or the ability to prepay a loan to our borrowers. While some of the purchase option exercises and loan payoffs that have occurred over the last few years or are expected to occur in 2006 resulted from ordinary course negotiations, a significant portion were due to concessions made in the late 1990's and early 2000's when many skilled nursing and assisted living operators, including many of our tenants, faced significant financial problems brought on by capital market excesses, government reimbursement issues and, in the case of assisted living, overbuilding. While our risk profile was improved as a result of these repayments, our net income was negatively impacted by redeploying the capital into lower yielding new investments or using it to pay down the balance on our credit facility.

Focus and Outlook for 2006

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In 2006 we will focus on improving our net income and FFO on an absolute and per share basis. We expect rent escalators in our leases to generate net income growth of over 4% and FFO growth of over 2% in 2006. While the market remains extremely competitive, we continue to see potentially attractive investment opportunities that we will carefully evaluate. We will also explore alternative property types, capital sources and investment structures that would enable us to compete more effectively in the markets in which we currently invest. This would potentially include additional joint ventures much like the one through which we made our first investment in medical office buildings in January 2006. We believe that any growth in net income or FFO from acquisitions and escalators will be at least partially offset by dilution from purchase options being exercised and mortgage loan repayments during the year.

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In management's view, there continue to be four principal near term challenges we face in achieving our business objectives. The first is the continued availability of competitively priced capital. This in turn is largely dependent on external factors such as interest rates and equity market volatility. Short-term interest rates rose significantly in 2005 and we believe some additional increase is likely in 2006. Longer term rates were relatively flat for the year, and while many experts expect them to remain so for 2006, it is certainly possible these rates may increase as well. In addition, we saw high equity market volatility in 2005 as well. If these capital sources end up being more expensive than we expect in 2006, it could adversely impact our ability to grow. The second challenge is increasing interest in assets traditionally owned in our sector from a number of foreign and domestic capital providers in addition to our health care REIT competitors, including some of our operators. This increased competition is reducing rent yields relative to our cost of capital and limiting our ability to successfully compete for attractive investment opportunities. The third principal challenge is possible consolidation at the REIT level and continued consolidation at the operator level which is likely to result in better capitalized competitors and fewer customers. Finally, there may end up being more serious operator financial problems that lead to more extensive restructurings or tenant disruptions than we currently expect. This could be unique to a particular operator or it could be industry wide, such as further federal or state governmental reimbursement reductions in the case of our skilled nursing facilities as governments work through their budget deficits, reduced occupancies for our assisted and independent living facilities due to general economic and other factors and increases in liability insurance premiums or other expenses.

Critical Accounting Policies

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

Revenue Recognition

Our rental revenue is accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 13 *Accounting for Leases* (SFAS No. 13) and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements* (SAB No. 101) among other authoritative pronouncements. These pronouncements require us to account for the rental income on a straight-line basis unless a more appropriate method exists. We believe that the method most reflective of the use of a health care facility with fixed rate increases is the straight-line method. Straight-line accounting requires us to calculate the total fixed rent to be paid over the life of the lease and recognize that revenue evenly over that life. In a situation where a lease calls for fixed rental increases during the life of a lease or there is a period of free rent at the beginning of a lease, rental income recorded in the early years of a lease is higher than the actual cash rent received which creates an asset on the balance sheet called deferred rent receivable. At some point during the lease, depending on the rent levels and terms, this reverses and the cash rent payments received during the later years of the lease are higher than the rental income recognized, which reduces the deferred rent receivable balance to zero by the end of the lease. The majority of our leases do not contain fixed increases or provide for free or reduced rent at the beginning of the lease term. However, certain leases for facilities we have constructed have had free rent for the first three to six months and certain leases we entered into, primarily for facilities returned to us by tenants in bankruptcy have had reduced or free rent in the early months of the lease or fixed increases in future years. We record the rent for these facilities on a straight-line basis in accordance with SFAS No. 13. However, we also assess the collectibility of the deferred portion of the rent that is to be collected in a future period in accordance with SAB No. 101. This assessment is based on several factors, including the financial strength of the lessee and any guarantors, the historical operations and operating trends of the facility, the historical payment pattern of the facility and whether we intend to continue to lease the facility to the current tenant, among others. If our

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evaluation of these factors indicates we may not receive the rent payments due in the future, we provide a reserve against the current rental income as an offset to revenue, and depending on the circumstances, we may provide a reserve against the existing deferred rent balance for the portion, up to its full value, that we estimate will not be recovered. This assessment requires us to determine whether there are factors indicating the future rent payments may not be fully collectible and to estimate the amount of the rent that will not be collected. If our assumptions or estimates regarding a lease change in the future, we may have to record a reserve to reduce or further reduce the rental revenue recognized and/or deferred rent receivable balance. We recognized \$1,004,000 of cash received in excess of revenues during 2005, \$677,000 of cash received in excess of revenues during 2004 and \$553,000 of revenues in excess of cash received during 2003. Deferred rent receivables, net of reserves, totaled \$8,486,000 at December 31, 2005, and \$9,281,000 at December 31, 2004, recorded under the caption *Other assets* in the balance sheet. We evaluate the collectibility of the deferred rent balances on an ongoing basis and provide reserves against receivables we believe may not be fully recoverable. The ultimate amount of deferred rent we realize could be less than amounts recorded.

Additional rents are generally computed as a percentage of facility revenues in excess of base amounts or as a percentage of the increase in the Consumer Price Index. We do not straight-line rent contingent on revenue increases or increases in the Consumer Price Index. Additional rents are generally calculated and payable monthly or quarterly, and most of our leases contain provisions such that total rent cannot decrease from one year to the next. While the calculations and payments of additional rents contingent upon revenue are generally made on a quarterly basis, SAB No. 101 does not allow for the recognition of this revenue until all possible contingencies have been eliminated. Most of our leases with additional rents contingent upon revenue are structured as quarterly calculations so that all contingencies for revenue recognition have been eliminated at each of our quarterly reporting dates.

Depreciation and Useful Lives of Assets

We calculate depreciation on our buildings and improvements using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives ranging up to 40 years, generally from 30 to 40 years. A significant portion of the cost of each property is allocated to buildings (generally approximately 90%). The allocation of the cost between land and building, and the determination of the useful life of a property, are based on management's estimates. We calculate depreciation and amortization on equipment and lease costs using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives of up to five years or the lease term, whichever is appropriate. We review and adjust useful lives periodically. If we do not allocate appropriately between land and building or we incorrectly estimate the useful lives of our assets, our computation of depreciation and amortization will not appropriately reflect the usage of the assets over future periods. If we overestimate the useful life of an asset, the depreciation expense related to the asset will be understated, which could result in a loss if the asset is sold in the future.

Asset Impairment

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

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determine the fair value of assets that are impaired or held for sale. If our assumptions, projections or estimates regarding an asset change in the future, we may have to record an impairment charge to reduce or further reduce the net book value of such asset. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we recognized impairment of assets charges of \$10,042,000, \$2,873,000 of which related to two skilled nursing facilities and \$7,019,000 related to one facility that will no longer be operated as a skilled nursing facility. The latter impairment includes the write-down of the facility to its estimated fair value less costs to sell, a reserve against a receivable from the tenant of the facility and the write off of certain capitalized lease costs. In addition, we had an impairment of \$150,000 against one land parcel in assets held for sale. During the year ended December 31, 2004, we recorded an impairment of assets charge of \$232,000 in discontinued operations related to one of our assets held for sale.

Collectibility of Receivables

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

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB released SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004) *Share-Based Payment*. In 2005 we adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004) *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123R). In 1999 we adopted the original SFAS No. 123 *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* and have recognized all stock-based compensation in our income statement since that time. The effect of adopting SFAS No.123R was not material to our financial statements.

In June 2005, the Emerging Issues Task Force released Issue No. 04-5 *Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights* (EITF 04-5). EITF 04-5 creates a framework for evaluating whether a general partner or a group of general partners controls a limited partnership or a managing member or a group of managing members controls a limited liability company and therefore should consolidate the entity. EITF 04-5 states that the presumption of general partner or managing member control would be overcome only when the limited partners or non-managing members have certain specific rights as outlined in EITF 04-5. EITF 04-5 is effective immediately for all newly formed limited partnerships and for existing limited partnership agreements that are modified. EITF 04-5 is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

Operating Results

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

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Rental income increased \$38,509,000, or 23%, in 2005 as compared to 2004. The increase was primarily due to rental income from 64 facilities acquired in 2005, 46 facilities acquired during 2004 and rent increases at existing facilities. The increase was partially offset by rent reductions on certain facilities that were returned to us during 2005. Interest and other income decreased \$1,420,000, or 12% in 2005 as compared to 2004. The decrease was primarily due to the payoff of ten mortgage loans during 2004, partially offset by two new mortgage loans receivable funded during 2005.

Interest and amortization of deferred financing costs increased \$11,322,000, or 20%, over 2004. The increase was primarily due to interest on the \$250,000,000 of senior notes issued in May 2005, the assumption of

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\$70,506,000 of secured debt during the first half of 2005 and \$66,725,000 during 2004, an increase in the interest rates on our floating rate debt and an increase in the average balance on our unsecured revolving credit facility. These increases were partially offset by the repurchase of \$131,775,000 of senior notes during the third quarter 2005, the prepayment of \$12,941,000 of secured debt during the third quarter 2005, the repayment of \$1,389,000 of secured debt during the third quarter 2005 and the repayment of \$44,000,000 of senior notes during the third quarter 2004. General and administrative expenses increased \$827,000, or 6%, over 2004 primarily due to amortization of restricted stock grants and increases in general corporate expenses. During 2005, we recognized an impairment of assets charge of \$310,000 in continuing operations, related to a receivable from a tenant that operated two of our facilities. The \$310,000 relates to the facility the tenant continues to operate while discontinued operations reflects an impairment of \$6,709,000 related to the other building which was closed and transferred to assets held for sale during 2005. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$8,565,000 due to the repurchase of \$131,775,000 of senior notes in the third quarter.

Prior to our acquisition of JER Senior Housing, LLC's (JER) 75% interest in our joint venture in May of 2005, income from unconsolidated joint venture represented our 25% share of the income generated by the joint venture and our management fee of 2.5% of the revenues of the unconsolidated joint venture. The decrease of \$1,264,000, or 65%, from 2004 is due to the recognition of only four months of income in 2005 prior to our acquisition and the recognition of our share, equal to \$330,000, of a gain on the sale of one of the joint venture's facilities of \$1,320,000 partially offset by charges related to the refinance of the joint venture's debt, consisting of the write off of deferred finance charges, our share of which was \$188,000, and a prepayment fee, our share of which was \$149,000, compared to twelve months of income in 2004. Please see the caption Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture below for more information regarding the formerly unconsolidated joint venture.

Discontinued operations decreased \$10,052,000, or 119%, versus 2004. The loss from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 is comprised of impairment charges of \$9,731,000, depreciation of \$2,096,000 and \$40,000 of general and administrative expenses, partially offset by rent revenue of \$5,350,000 and gain on sale of \$4,908,000. The income for the year ended December 31, 2004 is comprised of \$7,555,000 of rental income and \$3,750,000 of gain on sale, partially offset by \$2,675,000 of depreciation and amortization and \$187,000 of general and administrative expenses. The difference in the composition of the loss from discontinued operations was primarily caused by the impairments in 2005 and the fact that the facilities sold in 2004 had income in 2004 but do not have income in 2005, while the assets held for sale generate expenses but generally do not produce income. Any future income or loss in discontinued operations would result from future sales of facilities or reclassifications of facilities to assets held for sale.

We expect to receive increased rent and interest at individual facilities because our leases and mortgages generally contain provisions under which rents or interest income increase with increases in facility revenues and/or increases in the Consumer Price Index. If revenues at our facilities and/or the Consumer Price Index do not increase, our revenues may not continue to increase. Sales of facilities or repayments of mortgage loans receivable would serve to offset revenue increases, and if sales and repayments exceed additional investments this could reduce revenues. Our leases could renew below or above the aggregate existing rent level, so the impact of lease renewals may cause a decrease or an increase in the total rent we receive. We currently have only eight leases covering 16 facilities expiring in 2006. The exercise of purchase options by tenants or the sale of facilities as part of our portfolio management program would also cause a decrease in the total rent we receive. We believe our tenants may exercise certain purchase options and we may sell certain facilities as part of our portfolio management program during 2006. We believe these potential sales could result in proceeds of up to \$56,000,000 during that time. However, we do not have any control over whether, or in certain cases when, our tenants will choose to exercise any available purchase options. We currently have one scheduled mortgage loan maturity at the end of December 2006. Additional investments in health care facilities would increase rental and/or interest income. At this time we expect to make acquisitions during 2006, although the quantity and timing of any such acquisitions cannot be accurately forecast. As additional investments in facilities are made, depreciation and/or interest expense will also increase. We expect any such increases to be at least partially offset by rent or interest income associated with the investments.

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

Rental income increased \$26,108,000, or 19%, in 2004 as compared to 2003. The increase was primarily due to rental income from 46 facilities acquired and one facility that was completed during 2004 and rent increases at existing facilities. The increase was partially offset by rent reductions on certain facilities that were returned to us during 2004 and reserves against certain receivables that may not be collectible. Interest and other income decreased \$1,571,000, or 12% in 2004 as compared to 2003. The decrease was primarily due to the early payoff of eight mortgage loans, the payoff at maturity of two mortgage loans, and partial repayments of four others during 2004.

Interest and amortization of deferred financing costs decreased \$810,000 or 1%, in 2004 as compared to 2003. The decrease was primarily due to the payoff of \$70,750,000 of fixed rate medium term notes in 2004, the payoff of \$74,000,000 of fixed rate medium term notes during 2003 and a decrease in the weighted average balance on our unsecured credit facility as compared to 2003. The decrease was almost entirely offset by interest related to \$66,725,000 of assumed mortgage debt secured by eight facilities acquired during 2004 and interest on a \$29,475,000 mortgage secured by one existing building financed during the third quarter 2003. Depreciation and amortization increased \$5,383,000, or 13%, in 2004 as compared to 2003. The increase was primarily related to depreciation on the 46 facilities acquired and one facility that completed development during 2004. General and administrative expenses increased \$4,979,000, or 58%, in 2004 as compared to 2003. The increase was primarily due to a one time charge of \$1,402,000 for retirement compensation related to our retiring chief executive officer, \$1,485,000 of expense related to the lease-up of a restructured skilled nursing facility, the addition of a chief portfolio officer position, an increase in legal fees, Sarbanes-Oxley related expenses and increases in other general corporate expenses.

Income from unconsolidated joint venture represents our 25% share of the income generated by the joint venture and our management fee of 2.5% of the revenues of the unconsolidated joint venture. Please see the caption **Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture** below for more information regarding the unconsolidated joint venture.

Discontinued operations reflects income of \$8,443,000 in 2004 versus income of \$1,841,000 in 2003. Discontinued operations consists of gain/loss on sale of facilities and income/loss from discontinued operations. The gain on sale of facilities in 2004 of \$3,750,000 resulted from the sale of two skilled nursing facilities, two assets held for sale and one land parcel for total cash proceeds of \$6,464,000, and the recognition of \$1,636,000 of deferred gain upon the payoff of three mortgage loans. The loss on sale of facilities in 2003 of \$2,725,000 resulted from the sale of ten facilities, four buildings held for sale and four land parcels held for sale. The income for 2004 is comprised of revenues of \$7,555,000 less depreciation on the facilities sold in 2004 of \$2,675,000 and \$187,000 of general and administrative expenses related to assets held for sale. The income for 2003 is comprised of \$9,478,000 of rental income offset by \$3,378,000 of depreciation and amortization, \$889,000 of general and administrative expenses and an impairment of assets charge of \$645,000 related to three assets held for sale. The difference in the composition of the loss from discontinued operations was primarily caused by the fact that the facilities sold in 2003 had income in 2003, but do not have income in 2004, the facilities sold in 2004 had income in 2003 but had income for only a portion of 2004 and the assets held for sale generate expenses, but generally do not produce income. Any future income/loss in discontinued operations would result from future sales of facilities or reclassifications of facilities to assets held for sale.

Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture

During 2001, we entered into a joint venture with JER Senior Housing, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of JER Partners, an institutional investor. The joint venture was established to invest up to \$130,000,000, of which over \$127,000,000 was invested in health care facilities similar to those already owned by us. The financial statements of the joint venture were not consolidated with our financial statements and our investment was accounted for using the equity method.

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On May 3, 2005, we acquired JER's 75% interest in our joint venture, JER/NHP Senior Housing, LLC, for approximately \$121,000,000. As part of this transaction, we assumed the secured debt the joint venture had in place of approximately \$60,000,000, approximately \$45,000,000 of which represented JER's share, resulting in a payment to JER of approximately \$75,000,000, net of other costs and fees related to buying out their interest of approximately \$1,000,000. As a result of this acquisition, we now own 100% of the 46 assisted living facilities in 12 states that are leased to Brookdale Senior Living, Inc. (formerly Alterra Healthcare Corporation) under two cross-defaulted master leases with initial terms expiring in 2020. From the transaction date forward, the operations of JER/NHP Senior Housing, LLC have been consolidated with our existing operations.

During 2005, prior to our acquisition of JER's interest, the joint venture sold one facility for net cash proceeds of \$3,500,000 resulting in a gain of \$1,320,000 included in discontinued operations of the joint venture.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities increased \$24,945,000, or 21%, over 2004. This was primarily due to increased income from new acquisitions and the existing portfolio prior to non-cash impairment charges and changes in the balances of operating assets and liabilities. There have been no significant changes in the underlying sources and uses of cash provided by operating activities.

Investing Activities

During 2005, we acquired 14 skilled nursing facilities and 50 assisted and independent living facilities in eight separate transactions for an aggregate investment of \$208,732,000, including the assumption of \$70,506,000 of mortgage financing. In addition, we exchanged two facilities plus \$1,500,000 for two different facilities owned by American Retirement Corporation. We also funded \$9,821,000 in expansions, construction and capital improvements at certain facilities in accordance with existing lease provisions. Such expansions, construction and capital improvements generally result in an increase in the minimum rents earned by us on these facilities. The acquisitions, expansions, construction and capital improvements were funded by borrowings on our unsecured revolving credit facility and by cash on hand. At December 31, 2005, we had committed to fund additional expansions, construction and capital improvements of approximately \$20,000,000.

During 2005, we sold five skilled nursing facilities (of which three were sold to the tenants of the facilities pursuant to purchase options), two assisted and independent living facilities and two land parcels for cash proceeds of \$31,891,000. These sales resulted in a gain of \$4,908,000 that is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations.

During 2005, we funded two mortgage loans secured by two skilled nursing facilities in the amount of \$12,860,000. In addition, one fully amortizing mortgage loan receivable was repaid at maturity.

Financing Activities

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During 2005, we issued \$250,000,000 of 6.0% fixed rate notes that will mature on May 20, 2015 and bear interest from May 18, 2005 that resulted in net proceeds of approximately \$243,000,000.

We repurchased \$131,775,000 of fixed rate medium-term notes that bore interest at a weighted average rate of 7.76% during the third quarter. We also repaid \$18,000,000 of fixed rate medium-term notes that bore interest at a weighted average rate of 8.7% at maturity during the first quarter. The repayments were funded by borrowings on our unsecured revolving credit facility, the \$250 million note issuance discussed above and by cash on hand.

As part of the joint venture acquisition, we assumed secured debt of approximately \$60,000,000 with a floating rate equal to LIBOR plus 4.0%, of which approximately \$45,000,000 represented JER's share. This debt was subsequently refinanced with a five year term loan at a fixed rate of 5.56%.

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During 2005, we prepaid \$16,707,000 of secured debt with an average interest rate of 7.31% and repaid \$1,389,000 of 7.67% secured debt at maturity.

We anticipate repaying medium-term notes at maturity with a combination of proceeds from borrowings on our unsecured revolving credit facility and cash on hand; however, there are no medium-term notes currently maturing until November 2006, when \$32,725,000 mature. Borrowings on our unsecured revolving credit facility could be repaid by potential asset sales or mortgage loans receivable payoffs, the potential issuance of debt or equity securities under the shelf registration statements discussed below or cash from operations. Our medium-term notes have been investment grade rated since 1994. Our current credit ratings are Baa3 from Moody's Investors Service, BBB- from Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and BBB- from Fitch Ratings.

During August 2005 we repurchased 99,515 shares of our 7.677% Series A Cumulative Preferred Step-Up REIT Securities that pay dividends at a rate of 7.677% through September 2012 and at a rate of 9.677% thereafter. The amount paid to repurchase the shares was \$10,473,000 plus accrued dividends. The repurchase resulted in a charge of \$795,000, \$274,000 of which represents the original issue discount on these shares.

During 2003, we adopted a dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan. This plan enables existing stockholders to purchase additional shares of common stock by automatically reinvesting all or part of the cash dividends paid on their shares of common stock. The plan also allows investors to acquire shares of our common stock, subject to certain limitations, including a maximum monthly investment of \$10,000, at a discount ranging from 0% to 5%, determined by us from time to time in accordance with the plan. The discount during 2005 and at December 31, 2005 was 2%. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we issued approximately 728,000 shares of common stock, at an average price of \$21.90, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$15,916,000 that were used to repay borrowings on our unsecured revolving credit facility.

At December 31, 2005, we had \$476,000,000 available under our new \$700,000,000 unsecured credit facility. On October 20, 2005 we replaced our previous \$400,000,000 credit facility with our new \$700,000,000 credit facility that is comprised of a \$600,000,000 revolving facility with a three year term that we may extend at our option for one additional year and a \$100,000,000 five year term loan. At our option, borrowings under the agreement bear interest at prime (7.25% at December 31, 2005) or LIBOR plus 0.90% (5.275% at December 31, 2005). We pay a facility fee of 0.2% per annum on the total commitment under the agreement. The revolving facility matures October 20, 2008 which we may extend for an additional year and the term loan matures October 20, 2010. The financial covenants are detailed below:

<u>Covenant</u>	<u>Requirement</u>
Minimum net asset value (cap rate is 10.25%, previously 10.50%)	\$ 820,000,000
Maximum total indebtedness to capitalization value	60%
Minimum fixed charge ratio	1.75
Maximum secured indebtedness ratio	30%
Minimum unsecured interest coverage ratio	2.00
Maximum unencumbered asset value ratio	60%

As of December 31, 2005, we were in compliance with all of the above covenants. We believe we have sufficient margin in the various debt covenants that we expect to remain in compliance throughout 2006.

In January 2004, we issued 7,475,000 shares of common stock in an underwritten public offering at a price of \$19.73 per share. This issuance resulted in net proceeds of approximately \$139,700,000 after underwriting discounts and legal and other fees of approximately \$7,800,000. The

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net proceeds were used to repay all of the then outstanding borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility of \$96,000,000 and the remaining proceeds of approximately \$43,700,000 were initially invested as cash and cash equivalents and ultimately used to fund acquisitions subsequent to the public offering and for other general corporate purposes.

In July 2004, we issued 1,064,500 shares of 7.75% Series B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock with a liquidation preference of \$100 per share. The issuance resulted in net proceeds of approximately \$103,000,000

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after underwriting discounts and other fees of approximately \$3,450,000. The net proceeds were used to repay borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility. Each share of Series B Preferred Stock is convertible into our common stock at the option of the holder at an initial conversion price of \$22.74 per share upon the occurrence of certain events, including our stock reaching a price of \$28.43 per share. We may redeem the Series B Preferred Stock after July 5, 2009 at the redemption price of \$103.875 per share, reducing each year by \$0.775, until reaching par, or \$100.00 in July 2014.

At December 31, 2005, we had a shelf registration statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission under which we may issue up to \$1,250,000,000 of securities including debt, convertible debt, common and preferred stock. In addition, at December 31, 2005, we had approximately 3,765,000 shares available for issuance under our dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan.

Financing for future investments and for the repayment at or prior to maturity of the obligations and commitments noted above may be provided by borrowings under our revolving credit facility discussed above, private placements or public offerings of debt or equity either under the shelf registration statement discussed above or under new registration statements, potential asset sales or mortgage loans receivable payoffs, the assumption of secured indebtedness, obtaining mortgage financing on a portion of our owned portfolio or through joint ventures.

We anticipate the possible sale of certain facilities, primarily due to purchase option exercises, and the potential repayment of certain mortgage loans receivable during 2006. In the event that there are facility sales or mortgage loan receivable repayments in excess of new investments, revenues may decrease. We anticipate using the proceeds from any facility sales or mortgage loans receivable repayments to provide capital for future investments, to reduce the outstanding balance on our unsecured revolving credit facility or to repay other borrowings as they mature. Any such reduction in debt levels would result in reduced interest expense that we believe would partially offset any decrease in revenues. We believe the combination of the available balance on our new \$700,000,000 unsecured credit facility and the availability under the shelf registration statements provides sufficient liquidity and financing capability to finance anticipated future investments, maintain our current dividend level and repay borrowings at or prior to their maturity, for at least the next 12 months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Subsequent to our acquisition of JER's interest in our joint venture we did not utilize any other off-balance sheet financing arrangements or have any unconsolidated subsidiaries.

Contractual Obligations and Cash Requirements

As of December 31, 2005, our contractual obligations are as follows:

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007 -2008</u>	<u>2009 -2010</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(In thousands)				
Contractual Obligations:					
Long Term Debt	\$ 37,526	\$ 162,171	\$ 212,442	\$ 618,364	\$ 1,030,503

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Interest Expense	\$ 64,700	\$ 119,897	\$ 98,436	\$ 335,099	\$ 618,132
Operating Leases	\$ 285	\$ 61	\$ 19	\$	\$ 365
Commitments:					
Capital Expenditures	\$ 16,544	\$ 1,931	\$	\$ 1,992	\$ 20,467

The long-term debt amount shown above includes our senior notes, our notes and bonds payable and the balances on our unsecured credit facility comprised of a revolving portion of \$124,000,000 with a three year term that expires on October 20, 2008 and a term loan portion of \$100,000,000 with a five year term that expires on October 20, 2010. At our option, we may extend the three year facility for one additional year. Prior to, or upon expiration, we expect to replace the credit facility rather than repay the outstanding balances.

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Interest expense shown above is estimated assuming the balances on the three year term and five year term portions of our unsecured credit facility remain constant until their respective maturities and that the interest rates in effect at December 31, 2005 remain constant for the unsecured credit facility and the \$21,932,000 of floating rate notes and bonds payable. Maturities of our senior notes range from 2006 to 2038 (although certain notes may be put back to us at their face amount at the option of the holder at earlier dates) and maturities of our notes and bonds payable range from 2007 to 2035.

Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Disclosure

Certain information contained in this report includes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions, plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance and underlying assumptions and other statements which are other than statements of historical facts. These statements may be identified, without limitation, by the use of forward looking terminology such as may, will, anticipates, expects, believes, intends, should or comparable terms or the negative thereof. All forward-looking statements included in this report are based on information available to us on the date hereof. These statements speak only as of the date hereof and we assume no obligation to update such forward-looking statements. These statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the statements. These risks and uncertainties include (without limitation) the following:

general distress of the health care industry;

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

access to the capital markets and the cost of capital;

increasing competition adversely impacting the availability, amount and yield of any additional investments;

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

lost revenues from purchase option exercises, loan repayments, lease expirations and restructurings;

changes in the ratings of our debt securities;

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

the ability of our tenants to repay deferred rent or loans in future periods;

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

our ability to attract new tenants for certain facilities;

our ability to sell certain facilities for their book value;

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

the risk factors set forth under the caption "Risk Factors" in Item 1A.

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

We are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates on our mortgage loans receivable and debt. We do not utilize interest rate swaps, forward or option contracts on foreign currencies or commodities, or other types of derivative financial instruments. The purpose of the following analyses is to provide a framework to understand our sensitivity to hypothetical changes in interest rates as of December 31, 2005. Readers are cautioned that many of the statements contained in these paragraphs are forward looking and should be read in conjunction with our disclosures under the heading "Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Disclosure" set forth above.

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We provide mortgage loans to tenants of health care facilities as part of our normal operations. The majority of the loans have fixed rates. Eight of our mortgage loans have adjustable rates; however, the rates adjust only once or twice over the term of the loans and the minimum adjusted rates are equal to the then current rates. Therefore, all mortgage loans receivable are treated as fixed rate notes in the table and analysis below.

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

A portion of our secured debt is variable rate debt in the form of housing revenue bonds that were assumed in connection with the acquisition of certain health care facilities. Pursuant to the associated lease arrangements, increases or decreases in the interest rates on the housing revenue bonds would be substantially offset by increases or decreases in the rent received by us on the properties securing this debt. Therefore, there is substantially no market risk associated with this variable rate secured debt.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, the borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility have increased from \$186,000,000 to \$224,000,000.

For fixed rate debt, changes in interest rates generally affect the fair market value, but do not impact earnings or cash flows. Conversely, for variable rate debt other than the housing revenue bonds described above, changes in interest rates generally do not impact fair market value, but do affect the future earnings and cash flows. We generally cannot prepay fixed rate debt prior to maturity. Therefore, interest rate risk and changes in fair market value should not have a significant impact on the fixed rate debt until we would be required to refinance such debt. Holding the variable rate debt balance constant, and including the bank borrowings as variable rate debt due to its nature, each one percentage point increase in interest rates would result in an increase in interest expense for the coming year of approximately \$2,459,000.

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

	Maturity Date						Fair Value	
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter		
(Dollars in thousands)								
Assets								
Mortgage loans receivable, net	\$ 4,852	\$ 8,550	\$ 4,704			\$ 69,447	\$ 87,553	\$ 88,344
Average interest rate	10.00%	11.57%	10.00%			9.71%	9.94%	
Liabilities								
Debt								
Fixed rate	\$ 32,725	\$ 17,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 69,175	\$ 623,671	\$ 784,571	\$ 783,107
Average interest rate	7.40%	7.31%	6.72%	7.76%	6.01%	6.69%	6.72%	
Variable rate		\$ 704				\$ 21,228	\$ 21,932	\$ 21,932

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Average interest rate	6.58%		2.83%	2.95%
Unsecured revolving credit facility	\$ 124,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 224,000	\$ 224,000
Average interest rate	5.35%	5.29%	5.32%	

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The book value and fair value at December 31, 2004 of each category presented above was:

	Book Value	Fair Value
(Dollars in thousands)		
Assets		
Mortgage loans receivable, net	\$ 75,453	\$ 74,149
Average interest rate	9.79%	
Liabilities		
Debt		
Fixed rate	\$ 634,624	\$ 659,816
Average interest rate	7.38%	
Variable rate	\$ 22,785	\$ 22,785
Average interest rate	1.88%	
Unsecured revolving credit facility	\$ 186,000	\$ 186,000
Average interest rate	3.52%	

Increases in interest rates during 2005 resulted in an increase in interest expense related to our unsecured revolving credit facility. Any future interest rate increases will further increase the cost of borrowings on our bank line of credit and any borrowings to refinance long-term debt as it matures or to finance future acquisitions.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such item is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15(d)-15(f). Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the company's management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial and Portfolio Officer, we assessed the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on our assessment we believe that, as of December 31, 2005, the company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

Our independent auditors have issued an audit report on our assessment of the company's internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page 39.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Nationwide Health Properties, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule beginning on page 67. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule referred to above, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Nationwide Health Properties, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 6, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Irvine, California

February 6, 2006

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Nationwide Health Properties, Inc.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Nationwide Health Properties, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

In our opinion, management's assessment that Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 of Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. and our report dated February 6, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Irvine, California

February 6, 2006

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

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
ASSETS		
Investments in real estate		
Real estate properties:		
Land	\$ 207,563	\$ 187,666
Buildings and improvements	1,835,183	1,665,290
	<u>2,042,746</u>	<u>1,852,956</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	(344,224)	(303,766)
	<u>1,698,522</u>	<u>1,549,190</u>
Mortgage loans receivable, net	87,553	75,453
Investment in unconsolidated joint venture		12,747
	<u>1,786,075</u>	<u>1,637,390</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	10,005	8,473
Receivables	5,741	7,470
Assets held for sale	9,198	3,050
Other assets	56,201	53,728
	<u>\$ 1,867,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,710,111</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Borrowings under unsecured credit facility	\$ 224,000	\$ 186,000
Senior notes due 2006-2038	570,225	470,000
Notes and bonds payable	236,278	187,409
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	55,685	50,876
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock \$1.00 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; Series A, 900,485 and 1,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively, stated at liquidation preference of \$100 per share	90,049	100,000
Series B, 1,064,500 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, stated at liquidation preference of \$100 per share	106,450	106,450
Common stock \$0.10 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding: 67,811,117 and 66,805,959 as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively	6,781	6,681
Capital in excess of par value	889,008	868,091
Cumulative net income	878,716	808,775
Cumulative dividends	(1,189,972)	(1,074,171)

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Total stockholders' equity	<u>781,032</u>	<u>815,826</u>
	<u>\$ 1,867,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,710,111</u>

See accompanying notes.

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Revenues:			
Rental income	\$ 206,031	\$ 167,522	\$ 141,414
Interest and other income	10,446	11,866	13,437
	<u>216,477</u>	<u>179,388</u>	<u>154,851</u>
Expenses:			
Interest and amortization of deferred financing costs	67,031	55,709	56,519
Depreciation and amortization	55,354	45,492	40,109
General and administrative	14,356	13,529	8,550
Impairment of assets	310	232	
Loss on extinguishment of debt	8,565		
	<u>145,616</u>	<u>114,962</u>	<u>105,178</u>
Income before unconsolidated entities	70,861	64,426	49,673
Income from unconsolidated joint venture	689	1,953	1,928
Income from continuing operations	71,550	66,379	51,601
Discontinued operations:			
Gain/(loss) on sale of facilities	4,908	3,750	(2,725)
Income/(loss) from discontinued operations	(6,517)	4,693	4,566
	<u>(1,609)</u>	<u>8,443</u>	<u>1,841</u>
Net income	69,941	74,822	53,442
Preferred stock dividends	(15,622)	(11,802)	(7,677)
Preferred stock redemption charges	(795)		
Income available to common stockholders	<u>\$ 53,524</u>	<u>\$ 63,020</u>	<u>\$ 45,765</u>
Basic/diluted per share amounts:			
Income from continuing operations available to common stockholders	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.79
Discontinued operations	(0.03)	0.13	0.03
Income available to common stockholders	<u>\$ 0.79</u>	<u>\$ 0.95</u>	<u>\$ 0.82</u>
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	<u>67,446</u>	<u>66,211</u>	<u>55,654</u>

See accompanying notes.

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

	<u>Preferred Stock</u>		<u>Common stock</u>		<u>Capital in excess of par value</u>	<u>Cumulative net income</u>	<u>Cumulative dividends</u>	<u>Total stockholders equity</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>				
Balances at December 31, 2002	1,000	100,000	49,160	4,916	610,173	680,511	(866,460)	529,140
Issuance of common stock			9,814	981	114,965			115,946
Stock option amortization					122			122
Net income						53,442		53,442
Preferred dividends							(7,677)	(7,677)
Common dividends							(88,566)	(88,566)
Balances at December 31, 2003	1,000	100,000	58,974	5,897	725,260	733,953	(962,703)	602,407
Issuance of preferred stock	1,065	106,450			(3,463)			102,987
Issuance of common stock			7,832	784	146,148			146,932
Stock option amortization					146			146
Net income						74,822		74,822
Preferred dividends							(11,802)	(11,802)
Common dividends							(99,666)	(99,666)
Balances at December 31, 2004	2,065	206,450	66,806	6,681	868,091	808,775	(1,074,171)	815,826
Repurchase of preferred stock	(100)	(9,951)			(795)			(10,746)
Issuance of common stock			1,005	100	21,489			21,589
Stock option amortization					223			223
Net income						69,941		69,941
Preferred dividends							(15,622)	(15,622)
Common dividends							(100,179)	(100,179)
Balances at December 31, 2005	1,965	\$ 196,499	67,811	\$ 6,781	\$ 889,008	\$ 878,716	\$ (1,189,972)	\$ 781,032

See accompanying notes.

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

	Years ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 69,941	\$ 74,822	\$ 53,442
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	55,354	45,492	40,109
Depreciation and amortization in discontinued operations	2,096	2,675	3,378
Loss (gain) on sale of facilities	(4,908)	(3,750)	2,725
Impairment of assets	310		
Impairment of assets in discontinued operations	9,731	232	645
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,048	1,677	1,310
Mortgage loan discount accretion		(551)	(513)
Equity in earnings from unconsolidated joint venture	(565)	(1,580)	(1,559)
Cash distribution from unconsolidated joint venture	901	2,565	2,850
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Change in receivables	1,729	(1,809)	(1,232)
Change in other assets	2,426	(7,116)	(5,778)
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,119	6,580	(2,072)
Net cash provided by operating activities	144,182	119,237	93,305
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment in real estate facilities, net	(164,966)	(332,401)	(40,463)
Disposition of real estate facilities	32,065	6,464	25,198
Return of investment from unconsolidated joint venture	875	1,092	
Investment in mortgage loans receivable	(13,154)		
Principal payments on mortgage loans receivable	1,054	28,620	1,677
Net cash used in investing activities	(144,126)	(296,225)	(13,588)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under unsecured revolving credit facility	463,000	501,000	210,000
Repayment of borrowings under unsecured revolving credit facility	(425,000)	(378,000)	(254,000)
Issuance of senior unsecured debt	250,000		
Repayments of senior unsecured debt	(149,775)	(70,750)	(74,000)
Issuance of notes and bonds payable			41,873
Principal payments on notes and bonds payable	(21,637)	(13,091)	(19,401)
Issuance of common stock, net	21,346	146,825	115,931
Repurchase of preferred stock	(10,746)		
Issuance of preferred stock, net		102,987	
Dividends paid	(115,801)	(111,468)	(96,243)
Deferred financing costs	(9,911)	(2,768)	(1,538)

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,476	174,735	(77,378)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,532	(2,253)	2,339
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	8,473	10,726	8,387
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 10,005	\$ 8,473	\$ 10,726
Supplemental schedule of cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$ 64,315	\$ 55,064	\$ 56,712

See accompanying notes.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2005

1. Organization

Nationwide Health Properties, Inc., a Maryland corporation, is a real estate investment trust (REIT) specializing in investments in health care related senior housing and long-term care properties. Whenever we refer herein to NHP or to us or use the terms we or our, we are referring to Nationwide Health Properties, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

We primarily make our investments by acquiring an ownership interest in facilities and leasing them to unaffiliated tenants under triple-net master leases that pass all facility operating costs (insurance, property taxes, utilities, maintenance, capital improvements, etc.) through to the tenant. In addition, but intentionally to a much lesser extent because we view the risks of this activity to be greater, from time to time we extend mortgage loans and other financing to tenants. Currently, about 96% of our revenues are derived from our leases, with the remaining 4% from our mortgage loans and other financing.

We believe we have operated in such a manner as to qualify as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. We intend to continue to qualify as such and therefore to distribute at least ninety percent (90%) of our REIT taxable income to our stockholders. If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, and we distribute 100% of our taxable income to our stockholders, we will generally not be subject to federal income taxes on our income that is distributed to stockholders. Accordingly, no provision has been made for federal income taxes.

As of December 31, 2005, we had investments in 422 health care facilities located in 39 states, consisting of:

191 skilled nursing facilities;

212 assisted and independent living facilities;

7 continuing care retirement communities;

7 specialty hospitals; and

5 assets held for sale.

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Our facilities are operated by 74 different tenants, including the following publicly traded companies:

	Number of Facilities Operated
American Retirement Corporation	16
Beverly Enterprises, Inc.	28
Brookdale Senior Living, Inc.	100
Emeritus Corporation	23
Extencicare, Inc.	5
Genesis Healthcare	4
HEALTHSOUTH Corporation	2
Kindred Healthcare, Inc.	1
Sun Healthcare Group, Inc.	4

One tenant of our facilities accounted for 10% or more of our revenues at December 31, 2005, as follows:

Brookdale Senior Living, Inc.	16%
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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2005

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

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

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include our accounts, the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries and the accounts of our majority owned and controlled joint ventures. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

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

Revenue Recognition

Rental income from operating leases is accrued as earned over the life of the lease agreements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The majority of our leases do not contain step rent provisions. Interest income on real estate mortgages is recognized using the effective interest method based upon the expected payments over the lives of the mortgages. Additional rent, included in the caption Rental income, and additional interest, included in the caption Interest and other income, are generally computed as a percentage of facility net revenues in excess of base amounts or as a percentage of the increase in the Consumer Price Index. Additional rent and interest are generally calculated and payable monthly or quarterly, and the majority of our leases contain provisions such that total rent cannot decrease from

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one year to the next. While the calculations and payments are generally made on a quarterly basis, SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements* (SAB No. 101) does not allow for the recognition of such revenue until all possible contingencies have been eliminated. Most of our leases with additional rent contingent upon facility net patient revenues in excess of base amounts are structured as quarterly calculations so that all contingencies for revenue recognition have been eliminated at each of our quarterly reporting dates.

We have on occasion deferred the payment of rent for the first few months on leases for certain buildings we have constructed. In addition, we have occasionally deferred the payment of a portion or all of the monthly rent for the first few months on leases we have restructured with new tenants. Also, certain leases we entered into, primarily with regard to facilities returned to us by tenants in bankruptcy, have had reduced or free rent in the early months of the lease or fixed increases in future years. These deferred amounts are repaid over the remainder of the lease term. Although the payment of cash rent is deferred, rental income is recorded on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease. We received \$1,004,000 of cash in excess of revenues during 2005, \$677,000 of cash received in excess of revenues during 2004 and \$553,000 of revenues in excess of cash received during 2003. There is \$8,486,000 of deferred rent receivables, net of reserves, at December 31, 2005, and \$9,281,000 at December 31, 2004, which is recorded under the caption Other assets in the balance sheets. We evaluate the

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2005

collectibility of the deferred rent balances on an ongoing basis and provide reserves against receivables we believe may not be fully recoverable. The ultimate amount of deferred rent we realize could be less than amounts currently recorded.

Gain on Sale of Facilities

We recognize sales of facilities only upon closing. Payments received from purchasers prior to closing are recorded as deposits. Gains on facilities sold are recognized using the full accrual method upon closing when the collectibility of the sales price is reasonably assured, we have received adequate initial investment from the buyer, we are not obligated to perform significant activities after the sale to earn the gain and other profit recognition criteria have been satisfied. Gains may be deferred in whole or in part until the sales satisfy the requirements of gain recognition on sales of real estate under SFAS No. 66 *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate*.

Asset Impairment

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

Collectibility of Receivables

We evaluate the collectibility of our mortgage loans and other receivables on a regular basis based on factors including, among others, payment history, the financial strength of the borrower and any guarantors, the value of the underlying collateral, the operations and operating trends of the underlying collateral, if any, and current economic conditions. If our evaluation of these factors indicates we may not recover the full value

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of the receivable, we provide a reserve against the portion of the receivable that we estimate will not be recovered. This analysis requires us to determine whether there are factors indicating a receivable may not be fully collectible and to estimate the amount of the receivable that will not be collected. If our assumptions or estimates regarding the collectibility of a receivable change in the future, we may have to record a reserve to reduce the carrying value of the receivable.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

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

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2005

SFAS No. 123 and SFAS No. 123R established a fair value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation. Accounting for stock-based compensation under SFAS No. 123 and SFAS No. 123R causes the fair value of stock options granted to be amortized as an expense over the vesting period and causes any dividend equivalents earned to be treated as dividends for financial reporting purposes. Restricted stock grants are valued at the fair value on the date of grant and amortized as an expense over the vesting period. Net income includes stock-based compensation expense of \$1,968,000 in 2005, \$337,000 in 2004 and \$272,000 in 2003.

Land, Buildings and Improvements

We record properties at cost and use the straight-line method of depreciation for buildings and improvements over their estimated remaining useful lives of up to 40 years, generally 30 to 40 years. We review and adjust useful lives periodically. Depreciation expense was \$54,146,000 in 2005, \$44,240,000 in 2004 and \$38,897,000 in 2003. We allocate the purchase price of a property based on management's estimate of its fair value between land, building and, if applicable, equipment as if the property were vacant. Historically, we have generally acquired properties and simultaneously entered into a new market rate lease for the entire property with one tenant. In certain instances we have acquired facilities subject to an in-place lease. Accordingly, in those instances, we may allocate a portion of purchase prices to the value of in-place leases. The costs to execute a lease at the time of the acquisition of a property is recorded as an intangible asset and amortized over the initial term of the lease.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash in excess of daily requirements is invested in money market mutual funds, commercial paper and repurchase agreements with original maturities of three months or less. Such investments are deemed to be cash equivalents for purposes of presentation in the financial statements.

Capitalization of Interest

We capitalize interest on facilities under construction. The capitalization rates used are based on rates for our senior unsecured notes and bank line of credit, as applicable. There was no capitalized interest in 2005. Capitalized interest was \$365,000 in 2004 and \$768,000 in 2003.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

The table below details the fair values and book values for mortgage loans receivable and the components of long-term debt at December 31, 2005.

	Book Value	Fair Value
	(In thousands)	
Mortgage loans receivable	\$ 87,553	\$ 88,344
Unsecured revolving credit facility	\$ 224,000	\$ 224,000
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 236,278	\$ 230,010
Senior notes due 2006 - 2038	\$ 570,225	\$ 575,030

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2005***Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements*

In December 2004, the FASB released SFAS No. 123R, which we adopted in 2005. In 1999 we adopted the original SFAS No. 123 and have recognized all stock-based compensation in our income statement since that time. The effect of adopting SFAS No. 123R was not material to our financial statements.

In June 2005, the Emerging Issues Task Force released Issue No. 04-5 *Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights* (EITF 04-5). EITF 04-5 creates a framework for evaluating whether a general partner or a group of general partners controls a limited partnership or a managing member or a group of managing members controls a limited liability company and therefore should consolidate the entity. EITF 04-5 states that the presumption of general partner or managing member control would be overcome only when the limited partners or non-managing members have certain specific rights as outlined in EITF 04-5. EITF 04-5 is effective immediately for all newly formed limited partnerships and for existing limited partnership agreements that are modified. EITF 04-5 is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

3. Real Estate Properties

At December 31, 2005, we had direct ownership of 176 skilled nursing facilities, 211 assisted and independent living facilities, six continuing care retirement communities, and seven specialty hospitals. We lease our owned facilities to single tenants under triple-net leases that are accounted for as operating leases. The leases generally have initial terms ranging from five to 21 years, and generally have two or more multiple-year renewal options. Approximately 83% of our facilities are leased under master leases. In addition, the majority of our leases contain cross-collateralization and cross-default provisions tied to other leases with the same tenant, as well as grouped lease renewals and grouped purchase options. Leases covering 335 facilities are backed by security deposits consisting of irrevocable letters of credit or cash, most of which cover from three to six months of initial monthly minimum rents. Leases covering 220 facilities require the tenant to impound property taxes and leases covering 92 facilities require capital expenditure impounds. Under the terms of the leases, the tenant is responsible for all maintenance, repairs, taxes, insurance and capital expenditures on the leased properties. No individual property held by us is material to us as a whole.

Future minimum rentals on non-cancelable leases as of December 31, 2005 are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rentals</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Rentals</u>
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)

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2006	\$	211,493	2011	\$	178,044
2007		206,204	2012		165,420
2008		202,271	2013		141,458
2009		199,873	2014		126,670
2010		189,742	2015		110,571
			Thereafter		373,967

During 2005, we acquired 50 assisted and independent living facilities and 14 skilled nursing facilities in eight separate transactions for an aggregate investment of \$208,732,000, including the assumption of \$70,506,000 of mortgage financing. These amounts include our acquisition of JER Senior Housing, LLC's (JER) 75% interest in our joint venture. For more information about this transaction, see Note 5. In addition, we exchanged two facilities plus \$1,500,000 for two different facilities owned by American Retirement

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2005

Corporation. We also funded \$9,821,000 in expansions, construction and capital improvements at certain facilities in accordance with existing lease provisions. Such expansions, construction and capital improvements generally result in an increase in the minimum rents earned by us on these facilities either at the time of funding or upon completion of the project. At December 31, 2005, we have committed to fund additional expansions, construction and capital improvements of approximately \$20,000,000.

During 2005, we sold two skilled nursing facilities (of which one was sold to the tenant of the facility pursuant to a purchase option) and one assisted and independent living facility, none of which were previously transferred to assets held for sale, for cash proceeds of \$12,577,000. These sales resulted in a gain of \$986,000 that is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations. During 2005 we transferred nine buildings to assets held for sale, five of which have not yet been sold.

During 2004, we acquired 28 assisted and independent living facilities, 13 skilled nursing facilities and five specialty hospitals in 18 separate transactions for an aggregate investment of \$381,989,000, including the assumption of \$66,725,000 of mortgage financing. We also completed the development of a \$13,351,000 independent and assisted living facility, of which \$5,764,000 was funded in 2004, and funded \$10,634,000 in expansions, construction and capital improvements at certain facilities in accordance with existing lease provisions.

During 2004, we sold two skilled nursing facilities to the operators of the facilities pursuant to purchase options, two assets held for sale and one land parcel for cash proceeds of \$6,464,000. These sales resulted in a gain of \$2,114,000 that is included in gain on sale of facilities in discontinued operations. We also sold the skilled nursing portion of a continuing care retirement community, at net book value, for which we provided a mortgage loan to the buyer of \$8,500,000. Gain on sale for 2004 includes \$1,636,000 of gains related to the payoff of three purchase financing mortgage loans.

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2005**

The following table lists our wholly owned real estate properties as of December 31, 2005 (dollar amounts in thousands):

<u>Facility Location</u>	<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and Improvements</u>	<u>Total Investment</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Notes and Bonds Payable</u>
<i>Assisted and Independent Living Facilities:</i>						
Alabama	2	\$ 1,681	\$ 4,271	\$ 5,952	\$ 1,053	\$
Arizona	1	505	2,769	3,274	511	
Arkansas	1	182	1,968	2,150	427	
California	19	21,611	110,071	131,682	23,477	42,734
Colorado	7	5,815	70,937	76,752	12,105	28,247
Connecticut	2	6,000	24,141	30,141	1,049	
Delaware	1	345	4,957	5,302	836	
Florida	25	16,160	118,338	134,498	17,448	22,624
Georgia	2	598	9,678	10,276	1,026	
Idaho	1	544	11,328	11,872	2,696	
Illinois	2	1,628	17,057	18,685	717	6,130
Indiana	3	1,425	11,346	12,771	977	3,607
Kansas	6	2,165	14,254	16,419	2,638	1,279
Kentucky	1	110	2,672	2,782	534	
Louisiana	2	1,341	12,748	14,089	1,281	
Maryland	1	533	4,883	5,416	753	
Massachusetts	4	4,668	37,440	42,108	3,897	11,010
Michigan	12	4,554	52,776	57,330	3,789	18,353
Minnesota	7	530	10,736	11,266	373	4,020
Mississippi	2	580	9,502	10,082	416	
Missouri	1	477	3,138	3,615	142	
Nevada	2	1,219	12,397	13,616	2,626	5,782
New Jersey	3	2,187	20,181	22,368	1,227	7,361
New York	3	7,250	36,585	43,835	2,609	4,312
North Carolina	2	655	10,597	11,252	894	
Ohio	13	3,704	34,925	38,629	5,985	4,200
Oklahoma	4	650	6,731	7,381	803	1,618
Oregon	9	4,171	41,948	46,119	8,116	12,588
Pennsylvania	5	2,570	30,350	32,920	6,870	1,671
Rhode Island	4	2,877	43,963	46,840	5,064	
South Carolina	6	2,011	19,071	21,082	3,172	
Tennessee	6	3,454	29,006	32,460	4,117	
Texas	27	12,294	106,487	118,781	13,216	8,610
Virginia	2	1,651	11,322	12,973	1,609	
Washington	7	2,507	39,252	41,759	5,751	6,331
West Virginia	2	1,668	10,788	12,456	1,071	

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Wisconsin	<u>14</u>	<u>14,721</u>	<u>99,760</u>	<u>114,481</u>	<u>15,142</u>	<u>45,801</u>
Subtotals	<u>211</u>	<u>135,041</u>	<u>1,088,373</u>	<u>1,223,414</u>	<u>154,417</u>	<u>236,278</u>

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

December 31, 2005

<u>Facility Location</u>	<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and Improvements</u>	<u>Total Investment</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Notes and Bonds Payable</u>
<i>Skilled Nursing Facilities:</i>						
Arizona	1	650	3,140	3,790	1,402	
Arkansas	8	2,505	32,410	34,915	7,462	
California	7	6,046	16,398	22,444	6,432	
Connecticut	3	560	13,942	14,502	2,323	
Florida	6	2,387	21,233	23,620	8,311	
Georgia	2	977	9,952	10,929	1,946	
Idaho	1	15	777	792	570	
Illinois	2	157	5,392	5,549	2,591	
Indiana	7	752	26,584	27,336	12,491	
Kansas	8	764	11,976	12,740	3,274	
Kentucky	2	475	8,611	9,086	738	
Maryland	5	2,315	28,487	30,802	12,875	
Massachusetts	11	8,335	71,179	79,514	14,379	
Minnesota	3	1,783	22,484	24,267	8,896	
Mississippi	1	750	3,717	4,467	764	
Missouri	11	5,161	37,478	42,639	2,856	
Nevada	1	740	3,650	4,390	1,222	
North Carolina	1	116	2,244	2,360	1,283	
Ohio	5	1,233	27,224	28,457	12,781	
Oklahoma	2	86	3,039	3,125	1,903	
Pennsylvania	1	630	4,560	5,190	158	
Tennessee	5	1,878	17,090	18,968	4,841	
Texas	57	10,578	132,326	142,904	27,252	
Utah	1	280	2,513	2,793	83	
Virginia	4	1,036	17,532	18,568	10,021	
Washington	6	3,528	31,933	35,461	5,867	
West Virginia	4	1,350	13,793	15,143	1,234	
Wisconsin	9	4,839	33,867	38,706	12,613	
Wyoming	2	1,767	10,220	11,987	684	
Subtotals	176	61,693	613,751	675,444	167,252	
<i>Continuing Care Retirement Communities:</i>						
Arizona	1	1,980	10,907	12,887	997	
Colorado	1	400	2,716	3,116	1,064	
Florida	1	910	11,133	12,043	3,298	
Massachusetts	1	300	14,356	14,656	1,537	
Tennessee	1	174	3,004	3,178	401	
Texas	1	1,848	29,022	30,870	6,352	

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Subtotals	6	5,612	71,138	76,750	13,649
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Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2005**

<u>Facility Location</u>	<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings and Improvements</u>	<u>Total Investment</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Notes and Bonds Payable</u>
<i>Specialty Hospitals:</i>						
Arizona	2	1,517	15,555	17,072	5,845	
California	2	2,500	36,850	39,350	2,279	
Texas	3	1,200	9,516	10,716	782	
Subtotals	7	5,217	61,921	67,138	8,906	
Total Facilities	400	\$ 207,563	\$ 1,835,183	\$ 2,042,746	\$ 344,224	\$ 236,278

4. Mortgage Loans Receivable

During 2005, we funded two mortgage loans secured by two skilled nursing facilities totaling \$12,860,000. In addition, one mortgage loan was repaid at maturity.

During 2004, we provided a mortgage loan in the amount of \$8,500,000 on the skilled nursing portion of a continuing care retirement community we sold to the operator for the same amount. In addition, eight mortgage loans were prepaid in full and two were repaid at maturity with principal balances totaling \$22,839,000 and partial principal prepayments of \$4,231,000 were received related to other mortgage loans.

At December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, there was no investment in impaired loans.

At December 31, 2005, we held 12 mortgage loans receivable secured by 15 skilled nursing facilities, one assisted living facility and one continuing care retirement community. In addition, we held one mortgage loan receivable secured by the skilled nursing portion of a continuing care retirement community that for facility count purposes is accounted for in the real estate properties above as a continuing care retirement community and therefore is not counted as a separate facility here. The mortgage loans receivable have an aggregate principal balance of \$87,702,000 and are reflected in our consolidated balance sheets net of an aggregate discount totaling \$149,000, with individual outstanding balances ranging from \$3,241,000 to \$10,727,000 and maturities ranging from 2006 to 2024. The principal balances of mortgage loans receivable as of December 31, 2005 mature as follows:

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Maturities</u>
2006	\$ 5,467,000	2009	\$ 889,000
2007	9,224,000	2010	1,035,000
2008	5,588,000	Thereafter	65,500,000

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2005

The following table lists our mortgage loans receivable at December 31, 2005:

<u>Location of Facilities</u>	<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Final Maturity Date</u>	<u>Estimated Balloon Payment(1)</u>	<u>Original Face Amount of Mortgages</u>	<u>Carrying Amount of Mortgages</u>
(Dollar amounts in thousands)						
<i>Assisted and Independent Living Facilities:</i>						
Massachusetts	1	9.52%	06/23	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,500
<i>Skilled Nursing Facilities:</i>						
Arkansas	2	10.00%	12/06	4,770	5,500	4,852
Florida	1	10.00%	05/08	4,850	4,850	4,704
Florida	1	10.50%	05/17	2,951	3,250	3,241
Illinois	1	9.00%	01/24		9,500	8,170
Louisiana	1	10.89%	04/15	2,407	3,850	3,494
Massachusetts	1	8.75%	02/24	4,474	9,000	8,252
Missouri	2	12.76%	08/11	5,623	17,250	3,885
Pennsylvania	1	10.00%	06/17	9,610	9,610	9,610
Tennessee	1	11.57%	01/07	8,550	8,550	8,550
Washington	4	11.00%	10/19		6,000	5,015
Subtotals	15			43,235	77,360	59,773
<i>Continuing Care Retirement Community:</i>						
Florida		7.16%	11/13	8,553	8,553	8,553
Oklahoma	1	10.55%	03/24	1,934	10,782	10,727
Subtotals	1			10,487	19,335	19,280
Total	17			\$ 62,222	\$ 105,195	\$ 87,553

- (1) Most mortgage loans receivable require monthly principal and interest payments at level amounts over life to maturity. Certain mortgage loans require monthly interest only payments until maturity. Some mortgage loans receivable have interest rates which periodically adjust, but cannot decrease, which results in varying principal and interest payments over life to maturity, in which case the balloon payments reflected are an estimate. Most mortgage loans receivable require a prepayment penalty based on a percentage of principal outstanding or a penalty based upon a calculation maintaining the yield we would have earned if prepayment had not occurred.

The following table summarizes the changes in mortgage loans receivable during 2005 and 2004:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	(In thousands)	
Balance at January 1	\$ 75,453	\$ 93,386
New mortgage loans	13,154	8,500
Accretion of discount on loans		551
Recognition of deferred gains		1,636
Collection of principal	(1,054)	(28,620)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 87,553</u>	<u>\$ 75,453</u>

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2005****5. Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Venture**

On May 3, 2005, we acquired JER's 75% interest in our joint venture, JER/NHP Senior Housing, LLC, for approximately \$121,000,000. As part of this transaction, we assumed the secured debt the joint venture had in place of approximately \$60,000,000, approximately \$45,000,000 of which represented JER's share, resulting in a payment to JER of approximately \$75,000,000, net of other costs and fees related to buying out their interest of approximately \$1,000,000. As a result of this acquisition, we now own 100% of the 46 assisted living facilities in 12 states that are leased to Alterra Healthcare Corporation under two cross-defaulted master leases with initial terms expiring in 2020. From the transaction date forward, the operations of JER/NHP Senior Housing, LLC have been consolidated with our existing operations.

During 2005, prior to our acquisition of JER's interest, the joint venture sold one facility for net cash proceeds of \$3,500,000 resulting in a gain of \$1,320,000 included in discontinued operations of the joint venture.

Prior to May 3, 2005, in addition to our 25% share of the income from the joint venture, we received a management fee of 2.5% of the joint venture revenues. This fee is included in our income from unconsolidated joint venture and in the general and administrative expenses on the joint venture's income statement. Management fees earned by us were \$123,000 during the year ended December 31, 2005 and \$373,000 during the year ended December 31, 2004. Amounts due to us from the joint venture amounted to \$30,000 as of December 31, 2004.

The income statement for the joint venture below presents its results of operations for December 31, 2005 and 2004, in thousands. The twelve month period for 2005 represents only the activity from January 2005 through April 2005, as the operations were 100% owned by us beginning in May 2005 and therefore consolidated. Included in interest and amortization of deferred financing costs for 2005 is a \$595,000 prepayment fee and the write-off of \$751,000 of deferred financing costs related to the prepayment/refinancing of approximately \$59,500,000 of secured debt held by the joint venture prior to our acquisition that was refinanced with a five year term loan at 5.56% subsequent to our acquisition.

INCOME STATEMENT

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	(In thousands)	
Rental income	\$ 4,908	\$ 14,619
Expenses:		
Interest and amortization of deferred financing costs	2,819	4,376
Depreciation and amortization	979	2,925

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General and administrative	195	766
	<u>3,993</u>	<u>8,067</u>
Income from continuing operations	915	6,552
Discontinued operations:		
Gain (loss) on sale	1,320	(465)
Income from discontinued operations	<u>20</u>	<u>234</u>
	<u>1,340</u>	<u>(231)</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 2,255</u>	<u>\$ 6,321</u>

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2005

6. Assets Held for Sale

During 2005, we transferred nine buildings to assets held for sale. Four of those buildings and one land parcel in assets held for sale were sold during the year for \$19,315,000 resulting in a gain of \$3,922,000. During 2005, we recognized impairment charges totaling \$9,731,000 related to four assets held for sale.

During 2005, we reclassified a land parcel valued at \$752,000 from assets held for sale to investment in land and a skilled nursing facility is to be constructed on the site. We anticipate acquiring the facility for \$5,285,000 upon completion.

During 2004, we sold two assets held for sale resulting in a loss of \$204,000.

At December 31, 2005, five buildings and one land parcel remained in assets held for sale. At December 31, 2004, three land parcels remained in assets held for sale. We intend to dispose of the assets classified as assets held for sale at December 31, 2005 within one year.

7. Other Assets

At December 31, 2005 and 2004, other assets consisted of:

	2005	2004
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(In thousands)	
Other receivables	\$ 15,946	\$ 20,395
Deferred rent, net	8,486	9,281
Deferred finance costs	14,469	6,929
Capitalized lease and loan origination costs	5,017	6,231
Investments and restricted funds	8,106	7,956
Other	4,177	2,936
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>\$ 56,201</u>	<u>\$ 53,728</u>

8. Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility

On October 20, 2005 we replaced our previous \$400,000,000 credit facility with a new \$700,000,000 credit facility, comprised of a \$600,000,000 revolving facility with a three year term and an option on our part to extend for one year and a \$100,000,000 five year term loan. At our option, borrowings under the agreement bear interest at prime (7.25% at December 31, 2005) or LIBOR plus 0.90% (5.275% at December 31, 2005). We pay a facility fee of 0.2% per annum on the total commitment under the agreement. The revolving facility matures October 20, 2008 and the term loan matures October 20, 2010.

At December 31, 2005, we had \$224,000,000 outstanding on our \$700,000,000 unsecured credit agreement, \$100,000,000 of which represents the balance of the term loan.

Our credit agreement requires us to maintain, among other things, the financial covenants detailed below. As of December 31, 2005, we were in compliance with all of these covenants:

<u>Covenant</u>	<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Minimum net asset value	\$ 820,000,000	\$ 982,287,000
Maximum total indebtedness to capitalization value	60%	51.2%
Minimum fixed charge coverage ratio	1.75	2.25
Maximum secured indebtedness ratio	30%	12%
Minimum unsecured interest coverage ratio	2.00	3.17
Maximum unencumbered asset value ratio	60%	45%

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2005**

The minimum interest coverage ratio, the maximum floating rate debt covenant and the minimum rent/mortgage interest coverage ratio from the prior agreement were removed.

9. Senior Notes Due 2006-2038

On May 18, 2005, we issued \$250,000,000 of senior notes due May 20, 2015 at a fixed rate of 6.0%, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$243,000,000. The proceeds were used primarily for the repayment of amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility and the repurchase of senior notes discussed below.

We repurchased \$131,775,000 of our senior unsecured notes in August 2005 with interest rates ranging from 7.06% to 9.75% and maturities ranging from November 2006 to March 2009. The repurchase resulted in a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$8,565,000. During 2005, we also repaid \$18,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of medium-term notes.

The aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes outstanding at December 31, 2005 was \$570,225,000. At December 31, 2005, the weighted average interest rate on the Senior Notes was 6.98% and the weighted average maturity was 12.3 years. The principal balances of the Senior Notes as of December 31, 2005 mature as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Maturities</u>
2006	\$ 32,725,000	2009	\$ 32,000,000
2007	17,000,000	2010	
2008	10,000,000	Thereafter	478,500,000(1)

- (1) There are \$55,000,000 of medium-term notes due in 2037 which may be put back to us at their face amount at the option of the holder on October 1st of any of the following years: 2007, 2009, 2012, 2017, or 2027. There are \$33,500,000 of medium-term notes due in 2028 which may be put back to us at their face amount at the option of the holder on November 20th of any of the following years: 2008, 2013, 2018, or 2023. There are \$40,000,000 of medium-term notes due in 2038 which may be put back to us at their face amount at the option of the holder on July 7th of any of the following years: 2008, 2013, 2018, 2023, or 2028.

10. Notes and Bonds Payable

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The aggregate principal amount of notes and bonds payable at December 31, 2005 was \$236,278,000. Notes and bonds payable are due through the year 2035, at interest rates ranging from 2.5% to 8.8% and are secured by real estate properties with an aggregate net book value as of December 31, 2005 of \$379,505,000. At December 31, 2005, the weighted average interest rate on the notes and bonds payable was 6.1% and the weighted average maturity was 11.2 years. During 2005, we assumed mortgages as part of various acquisitions totaling \$70,506,000. In addition, we prepaid three mortgages with a combined balance of \$16,707,000 with interest rates ranging from 3.7% to 8.8% and repaid \$1,389,000 of secured debt at maturity. The principal balances of the notes and bonds payable as of December 31, 2005 mature as follows:

Year	Maturities	Year	Maturities
2006	\$ 4,801,000	2009	\$ 5,698,000
2007	5,833,000	2010	74,744,000
2008	5,338,000	Thereafter	139,864,000

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2005

11. Preferred Stock

Series A Cumulative Preferred Step-Up REIT Securities

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

During August 2005 we repurchased 99,515 shares of our 7.677% Series A Cumulative Preferred Step-Up REIT Securities that pay dividends at a rate of 7.677% through September 2012 and at a rate of 9.677% thereafter. The amount paid to repurchase the shares was \$10,473,000 plus accrued dividends. The repurchase resulted in a charge of \$795,000, \$274,000 of which represents the original issue discount on these shares.

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

Series B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

During 2004, we issued 1,064,500 shares of 7.75% Series B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock with a liquidation preference of \$100 per share. The issuance resulted in net proceeds of \$102,987,000 after underwriting discounts and other fees of \$3,463,000. The net proceeds were used to repay borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility. Dividends on the Series B Preferred Stock are cumulative from the date of original issue and are payable quarterly in arrears, commencing September 30, 2004.

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

Each share of Series B Preferred Stock is convertible into 4.3975 shares of our common stock (Conversion Rate) at the option of the holder (equivalent to a conversion price of \$22.74 per share). At the initial Conversion Rate, if all of the Series B Preferred Stock were to convert, it would result in the issuance of 4,681,000 common shares. The Series B Preferred Stock is convertible upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

Our common stock reaching a price equal to 125% of the conversion price (initially \$28.43 per share);

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

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

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

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

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

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

The conversion rate will be adjusted if:

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

We effect a common stock share split or combination;

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

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

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

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

12. Common Stock

During 2003, we adopted a dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan. This plan enables existing stockholders to purchase additional shares of common stock by automatically reinvesting all or part of the cash dividends paid on their shares of common stock. The plan also allows investors to acquire shares of our common stock, subject to certain limitations, including a maximum monthly investment of \$10,000, at a discount ranging from 0% to 5%, determined by us from time to time in accordance with the plan. The discount during 2005 and 2004 was 2%. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we issued approximately 728,000 shares of common stock, at an average price of \$21.90, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$15,916,000. During the year ended December 31, 2004, we issued approximately 330,000 shares of common stock, at an average price of \$21.13, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$6,954,000.

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2005**

In January 2004, we issued 7,475,000 shares of common stock in an underwritten public offering at a price of \$19.73 per share. This issuance resulted in net proceeds of approximately \$139,700,000 after underwriting discounts and legal and other fees of approximately \$7,800,000. The net proceeds were used to repay borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility of \$96,000,000 and the remaining proceeds of approximately \$43,700,000 were initially invested as cash and cash equivalents and ultimately used to fund acquisitions described in Note 3 and for general corporate purposes.

In order to enhance our capital base and improve our liquidity, we sold 9,625,000 shares of common stock in May 2003, at a negotiated price of \$12.00 per share to a select group of institutional investors, all but one of which were existing stockholders. This private placement resulted in net proceeds to us of approximately \$112,800,000 after placement agent, legal and other fees of approximately \$2,700,000. In connection with this offering, we reduced our quarterly dividend payable to \$0.37 per share, representing a reduction of \$0.09 per share, or approximately 20% from the rate we had previously paid dividends.

13. Stock Incentive Plan

Under the terms of a stock incentive plan (the Plan), we have reserved for issuance 3,000,000 shares of common stock. At December 31, 2005, approximately 2,999,000 shares of common stock remain available for issuance under the plan. Under the Plan, as amended, we may issue stock options, restricted stock, dividend equivalents and stock appreciation rights. We began accounting for the stock based compensation under SFAS No. 123 during 1999 for options and restricted stock granted in 1999 and thereafter. In 2005, we adopted SFAS No. 123R (SFAS No. 123 was revised in 2004).

Summaries of the status of stock options granted to officers, restricted stock granted to directors and restricted stock granted to officers at December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 and changes during the years then ended are as follows:

	2005		2004		2003	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Officer Stock Options:						
Outstanding at beginning of year	931,850	\$ 18.99	797,000	\$ 18.47	624,500	\$ 19.38
Granted			149,750	21.29	172,500	15.19
Exercised	(202,127)	18.05	(14,900)	14.74		

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Forfeited	(42,416)	18.97				
Expired						
Outstanding at end of year	687,307	19.07	931,850	18.99	797,000	18.47
Exercisable at end of year	579,931	19.14	626,267	19.09	504,500	19.67
Weighted average fair value of options granted	\$		\$ 2.27		\$ 0.82	
Intrinsic value of options outstanding	\$ 1,964,000					
Intrinsic value of options exercisable	\$ 1,672,000					
Intrinsic value of options exercised	\$ 869,000		\$ 120,000		\$	

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2005

	2005		2004		2003	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Director Restricted Stock:						
Outstanding at beginning of year	32,000	\$ 18.22	28,000	\$ 15.94	24,000	\$ 16.28
Awarded	14,000	21.66	12,000	21.31	12,000	14.20
Vested	(8,000)	19.60	(8,000)	14.88	(8,000)	14.38
Forfeited						
Outstanding at end of year	38,000	19.19	32,000	18.22	28,000	15.94
Officer Restricted Stock:						
Outstanding at beginning of year		\$				
Awarded	73,041	21.66				
Vested						
Forfeited	(12,697)	21.66				
Outstanding at end of year	60,344	21.66				

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

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2005:

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

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\$14.20	\$ 16.23	236,100	\$ 14.53	5.6 years	201,932	\$ 14.58
\$18.48	\$ 20.88	221,457	\$ 19.92	4.6 years	208,124	\$ 20.01
\$21.29	\$ 26.19	229,750	\$ 22.92	6.0 years	169,875	\$ 23.50

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Risk free rate of return		4.03%	4.17%
Dividend yield		6.95%	11.46%
Option term in years		10	10
Volatility		24.95%	28.73%

Stock option amortization expense was \$223,000 in 2005, \$146,000 in 2004 and \$122,000 in 2003. The remaining value of stock options granted that will be expensed over the remaining vesting period of one year is \$162,000.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2005

The director restricted stock awards are made to non-employee directors and granted at no cost. Director restricted stock awards historically vested at the third anniversary of the award date or upon the date they vacate their position. However, beginning in 2006, they will vest in increments of one third per year for three years and will not fully vest when they vacate their position. During 2004 and 2003, only non-employee directors received restricted stock awards. In 2005, officers began receiving restricted stock awards instead of stock options.

The officer restricted stock awards vest in increments of one third per year for three years. In addition, every three years the officers may receive a three-year award of restricted stock based on performance during the prior three years that will vest in one year from the date of the award. The first three year award, if an award is made, will be in 2007.

SFAS 123R requires that we estimate the fair value of the potential three year award and expense it over the requisite service period. A portion of the award will be based on our performance as compared to the performance of other health care REITs and another portion will be based on our absolute total shareholder return over the same period. The fair value is determined by performing a binomial method valuation of our expected performance versus the peer group and the absolute return target utilizing historical volatility rates for all members of the group. The value of the three year award is currently being amortized into compensation expense ratably over the service period from the date the shareholders approved the current Plan through the end of the expected vesting period of the potential award which would be in 2008. Compensation expense for the director restricted stock awards and the annual officer restricted stock awards is determined based upon the market value at the date of the award of the restricted stock and is recognized over the vesting period. Compensation expense related to director restricted stock awards was \$547,000 in 2005, \$191,000 in 2004 and \$149,000 in 2003. Compensation expense related to officer restricted stock awards was \$1,198,000 in 2005. There is no unamortized compensation expense related to the director awards at December 31, 2005 and we expect to expense an additional amounts related to officer restricted stock over the remaining two year service period.

Awards of dividend equivalents accompany the stock option grants beginning in 1996 on a one-for-one basis. Such dividend equivalents are payable in cash until such time as the corresponding stock option is exercised, based upon a formula approved by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. That formula historically depended on our performance measured for a minimum of a three-year period and up to a five-year period by total return to stockholders (increase in stock price and dividends paid) compared to peer companies and other select financial measures compared to peer companies, in each case as selected by the Compensation Committee. As part of the transition to restricted stock awards, the formula period for measurement for 2003, 2004 and 2005 awards was based upon a prospective three-year period for the measures mentioned above. No dividend equivalents are paid prior to full vesting of the stock options. SFAS No. 123R provides that payments related to the dividend equivalents are treated as dividends.

No stock appreciation rights have been issued under the Plan.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2005

14. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing income from continuing operations available to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding. Income from continuing operations available to common stockholders is calculated by deducting dividends declared on preferred stock from income from continuing operations. Diluted EPS includes the effect of any potential shares outstanding, which for us is comprised of dilutive stock options. The calculation below excludes the Series B Convertible Preferred stock which is not dilutive for any period presented and 110,000, 138,000 and 457,000 of stock options with option prices that would not be dilutive in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The table below details the components of the basic and diluted EPS from continuing operations available to common stockholders calculations:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2005		2004		2003	
	Income	Shares	Income	Shares	Income	Shares
	(Amounts in thousands)					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 71,550		\$ 66,379		\$ 51,601	
Less: preferred stock dividends	(15,622)		(11,802)		(7,677)	
Preferred stock redemption charges	(795)					
Amounts used to calculate Basic EPS	55,133	67,311	54,577	66,097	43,924	55,623
Effect of dilutive securities:						
Stock options		135		114		31
Amounts used to calculate Diluted EPS	\$ 55,133	67,446	\$ 54,577	66,211	\$ 43,924	55,654

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2005****15. Pension Plan**

During 1991, we adopted an unfunded defined benefit pension plan covering the current non-employee members of our Board of Directors. The benefits, limited to the number of years of service on the Board, are based upon the then current annual retainer in effect. This plan was frozen effective December 31, 2005, and no future benefits will be earned under the plan. All benefits previously earned will be paid in accordance with the plan. Freezing the plan resulted in a one-time curtailment charge of \$183,000 that was included in expense in 2005.

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

	2005	2004
Change in projected benefit obligations:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 1,313,000	\$ 1,248,000
Service cost	135,000	85,000
Interest cost	94,000	72,000
Amendments	248,000	
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(63,000)	8,000
Benefits paid	(100,000)	(100,000)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 1,627,000	\$ 1,313,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$	\$
Employer contributions	100,000	100,000
Benefits paid	(100,000)	(100,000)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$	\$
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Reconciliation of funded status:		
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ (1,627,000)	\$ (1,313,000)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Funded status at end of year	(1,627,000)	(1,313,000)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss		47,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Accrued benefit cost	\$ (1,627,000)	\$ (1,266,000)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position consist of:		
a. Liabilities		
(Accrued) pension cost	\$ (1,627,000)	\$ (1,266,000)
Additional minimum liability		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total (accrued) pension liability	(1,627,000)	(1,266,000)
b. Assets		
Prepaid pension cost	\$	\$
Intangible asset		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total assets		
c. Accumulated other comprehensive income		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
d. Net Amount Recognized	\$ (1,627,000)	\$ (1,266,000)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net periodic pension cost:		
Service cost	\$ 135,000	\$ 85,000
Interest cost	93,000	72,000
Amortization of prior service cost	50,000	
Curtailement	183,000	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 461,000	\$ 157,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2005**

Estimated Benefit Payments:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated Payment</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated Payment</u>
2006	\$ 75,000	2009	\$ 108,000
2007	96,000	2010	138,000
2008	105,000	2011-2015	593,000

Discount rates of 5.5% in 2005 and 2004 and a 5.0% increase in the annual retainer every other year were used in the calculation of the amounts above.

The estimated contribution for 2006 is \$75,000.

16. Transactions with Significant Lessees

As of December 31, 2005, 100 of our owned facilities are leased to and operated by subsidiaries of Brookdale Senior Living, Inc. Revenues from Brookdale were \$30,868,000, \$20,447,000 and \$19,922,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

17. Impairment of Assets

During the year ended December 31, 2005, we recognized impairment of assets charges of \$2,873,000 related to two skilled nursing facilities we determined to sell and \$7,019,000 related to a tenant that leased two facilities, one of which will no longer be operated as a skilled nursing facility, which includes the write-down of that facility to its estimated fair value less costs to sell, a reserve against a receivable from the tenant and the write off of certain capitalized lease costs. In addition, we had an impairment of \$150,000 against one land parcel included in assets held for sale to write it down to its estimated fair value less costs to sell.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, we recorded an impairment of assets charge of \$232,000 in discontinued operations related to one of our assets held for sale.

During the year ended December 31, 2003, we recorded an impairment of assets charge of \$645,000 in discontinued operations related to three of our assets held for sale. During 2003, we entered into agreements to sell two assets for less than our net book value and became aware of facts and circumstances indicating another asset had become impaired.

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NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2005

18. Discontinued Operations

SFAS No. 144 requires the operating results of any assets with their own identifiable cash flows that are disposed of or held for sale to be removed from income from continuing operations and reported as discontinued operations. The operating results for any such assets for any prior periods presented must also be reclassified as discontinued operations. See Note 3, Note 6 and Note 17 for more detail regarding the facilities sold and classified as held for sale during 2005. The following table details the amounts reclassified to discontinued operations:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(In thousands)		
Rental income	\$ 5,350	\$ 7,555	\$ 9,478
Interest and other income			
	5,350	7,555	9,478
Depreciation and amortization	2,096	2,675	3,378
General and administrative	40	187	889
Impairment of assets	9,731		645
	11,867	2,862	4,912
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(6,517)	4,693	4,566
Gain (loss) on sale of facilities	4,908	3,750	(2,725)
Discontinued operations	\$ (1,609)	\$ 8,443	\$ 1,841

19. Dividends

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

2005	2004	2003
------	------	------

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Ordinary income	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.87
Capital gain	0.02		
Return of capital	0.38	0.37	0.70
Total dividends paid	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.57

Table of Contents**NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****December 31, 2005****20. Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)**

Amounts in the tables below may not add across due to rounding differences and discontinued operations reclassifications.

	Three months ended,			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	(In thousands except per share amounts)			
2005:				
Revenues	\$ 51,441	\$ 54,982	\$ 56,835	\$ 56,761
Income available to common stockholders	9,379	16,001	8,052	20,092
Basic/diluted income available to common stockholders per share	0.14	0.24	0.12	0.30
Dividends per share	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
2004:				
Revenues	\$ 41,192	\$ 47,204	\$ 48,805	\$ 49,706
Income available to common stockholders	12,637	15,453	17,966	16,965
Basic/diluted income available to common stockholders per share	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.25
Dividends per share	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37

21. Litigation

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

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

22. Subsequent Event

On January 31, 2006 we acquired 10 skilled nursing facilities and one assisted living facility for approximately \$116,000,000 including transaction costs. These facilities are part of the \$171,000,000 acquisition from and leaseback to Senior Residential Care and Wingate Healthcare that we announced in October 2005. We expect to close on the three remaining facilities with a total cost of approximately \$57,000,000 by the end of February 2006.

On January 19, 2006 we acquired 18 medical office buildings for approximately \$41,000,000 in a joint venture with The Broe Companies. We expect to close on the three remaining buildings with a total cost of approximately \$11,000,000 by the end of February 2006. We own 90% of the venture and Broe, which will manage the venture, owns 10%.

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE III****REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION****NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****DECEMBER 31, 2005****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

Facility Type and Location		Initial Cost to Building and Improvements	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)			Accum. Depr.	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired
				Land (2)	Buildings and Improvements	Total			
Assisted and Independent Living Facilities:									
Decatur	AL	\$ 1,824	\$	\$ 1,484	\$ 1,824	\$ 3,308	\$ 482	1987	1996
Hanceville	AL	2,447		197	2,447	2,644	571	1996	1996
Benton	AR	1,968		182	1,968	2,150	427	1990	1998
Chandler	AZ	2,753	16	505	2,769	3,274	511	1998	1998
Banning	CA	12,976		375	12,976	13,351	541	2004	2004
Carmichael	CA	7,929	755	1,500	8,684	10,184	3,043	1984	1995
Chula Vista	CA	6,281	72	950	6,353	7,303	1,840	1989	1995
Corona	CA	2,491		709	2,491	3,200	89	1971	2004
Encinitas (3)	CA	5,017	126	1,000	5,143	6,143	1,681	1984	1995
Folsom (4)	CA	12,413		940	12,413	13,353	621	1997	2004
Lodi	CA	5,126		732	5,126	5,858	301	2000	2004
Mission Viejo (5)	CA	3,544	89	900	3,633	4,533	1,097	1985	1995
Novato (3)	CA	3,658	403	2,500	4,061	6,561	1,365	1978	1995
Palm Desert	CA	6,179	1,530	1,400	7,709	9,109	2,152	1989	1994
Placentia	CA	3,801	184	1,320	3,985	5,305	1,389	1982	1995
Rancho Cucamonga (3)	CA	4,156	269	610	4,425	5,035	1,326	1987	1995
San Dimas	CA	3,577	225	1,700	3,802	5,502	1,271	1975	1995
San Jose	CA	7,252		850	7,252	8,102	1,405	1998	1998
San Juan Capistrano (3)	CA	3,834	172	1,225	4,006	5,231	1,211	1985	1995
San Juan Capistrano	CA	6,344	235	700	6,579	7,279	1,875	1985	1995
Santa Maria	CA	2,649	118	1,500	2,767	4,267	935	1967	1995
Vista	CA	3,701	82	350	3,783	4,133	1,244	1980	1996
Westminster	CA	4,883		2,350	4,883	7,233	91	2001	2005
Aurora	CO	7,923	66	919	7,989	8,908	2,650	1983	1995
Aurora	CO	10,119		715	10,119	10,834	1,708	1999	1999
Boulder	CO	4,739	24	184	4,763	4,947	1,356	1992	1995
Boulder	CO	4,811	14	833	4,825	5,658	1,204	1985	1995
Brighton	CO	2,158	1	210	2,159	2,369	459	1997	1997
Denver	CO	12,401		604	12,401	13,005	1,860	2000	2000
Denver (6)	CO	28,682		2,350	28,682	31,032	2,868	1987	2002
Branford	CT	6,709		2,000	6,709	8,709	214		2005
Madison	CT	16,032	1,400	4,000	17,432	21,432	835	2002	2004
Hockessin	DE	4,957		345	4,957	5,302	836	1999	1999
Clearwater	FL	3,790		1,231	3,790	5,021	332	1998	2002
Fort Myers (7)	FL	22,180		1,210	22,180	23,390	1,109	1998	2004
Fort Myers (8)	FL	5,206	33	415	5,239	5,654	189	1996	2005
Gainesville	FL	2,699	19	356	2,718	3,074	570	1997	1997
Gainesville	FL	3,313	12	310	3,325	3,635	580	1998	1998
Hudson	FL	8,139	550	1,665	8,689	10,354	2,421	1986	1996

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Jacksonville	FL	2,375	48	366	2,423	2,789	524	1997	1997
Jacksonville	FL	2,770	20	226	2,790	3,016	573	1997	1997
Jacksonville (8)	FL	2,473	47	256	2,520	2,776	88	1997	2005
Leesburg (8)	FL	3,239		301	3,239	3,540	100	1999	2005
LeHigh Acres	FL	2,600	28	307	2,628	2,935	533	1997	1997
Naples	FL	4,084		1,182	4,084	5,266	859	1997	1997
Naples	FL	10,797		1,140	10,797	11,937	1,845	1999	1999
Ormond Beach (8)	FL	1,649	51	480	1,700	2,180	52	1997	2005
Palm Coast	FL	2,580	38	406	2,618	3,024	519	1997	1997
Panama City	FL	2,659	45	353	2,704	3,057	497	1998	1998
Pensacola	FL	5,667	757	408	6,424	6,832	919	1999	1999
Port Charlotte	FL	2,655	20	245	2,675	2,920	555	1997	1997
Punta Gorda	FL	2,691	53	210	2,744	2,954	571	1997	1997
Rotunda West	FL	2,628	28	123	2,656	2,779	528	1997	1997
St Petersburg	FL	2,396	985	2,000	3,381	5,381	839	1993	1995
Tallahassee	FL	9,218	45	696	9,263	9,959	1,449	1999	1999

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE III****REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION (Continued)****NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****DECEMBER 31, 2005****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

Facility Type and Location	Initial Cost to Building and Improvements	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)			Accum. Depr.	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired	
			Land (2)	Buildings and Improvements	Total				
Assisted and Independent Living Facilities: (continued)									
Tavares	FL	2,466	6	156	2,472	2,628	535	1997	1997
Titusville	FL	4,706		1,742	4,706	6,448	740	1987	2000
Venice	FL	2,535	37	376	2,572	2,948	521	1997	1997
Columbus	GA	5,081		290	5,081	5,371	222	1999	2004
Lawrenceville	GA	4,597		308	4,597	4,905	804	1999	1999
Boise	ID	5,586	5,742	544	11,328	11,872	2,696	1978	1995
Joliet (9)	IL	6,934		1,250	6,934	8,184	202	1999	2004
Rockford	IL	10,123		378	10,123	10,501	515	2000	2004
Carmel	IN	3,861	84	805	3,945	4,750	747	1998	1998
Michigan City (8)	IN	4,069		245	4,069	4,314	128	1998	2005
Michigan City (8)	IN	3,331		375	3,331	3,706	102	1999	2005
Derby (8)	KS	1,463	57	269	1,520	1,789	49	1994	2005
Lawrence	KS	3,822		932	3,822	4,754	732	1995	1998
Salina	KS	1,921		200	1,921	2,121	420	1996	1997
Salina	KS	2,887		329	2,887	3,216	632	1989	1998
Topeka	KS	2,955	87	424	3,042	3,466	767	1986	1998
Wellington (8)	KS	1,006	56	11	1,062	1,073	38	1994	2005
Murray	KY	2,672		110	2,672	2,782	534	1998	1998
Mandeville	LA	6,554		831	6,554	7,385	1,010	1999	1999
Shreveport	LA	6,194		510	6,194	6,704	271	2000	2004
Attleboro (7)	MA	13,143		1,560	13,143	14,703	657	1998	2004
Chestnut Hill	MA	9,228	120	780	9,348	10,128	443	2000	2004
Norton	MA	5,700		570	5,700	6,270	1,069	1998	1998
Pittsfield	MA	9,052	197	1,758	9,249	11,007	1,728	1998	1998
Hagerstown	MD	4,664	219	533	4,883	5,416	753	1999	1999
Davidson (8)	MI	1,754	26	154	1,780	1,934	63	1997	2005
Delta (8)	MI	4,812	10	181	4,822	5,003	179	1998	2005
Delta (8)	MI	1,743	16	155	1,759	1,914	63	1998	2005
Farmington Hills (8)	MI	1,863	86	84	1,949	2,033	70	1994	2005
Farmington Hills (8)	MI	2,014		95	2,014	2,109	74	1994	2005
Grand Blanc (8)	MI	4,135	70	375	4,205	4,580	149	1998	2005
Grand Blanc (8)	MI	4,048	68	375	4,116	4,491	146	1998	2005
Haslett (8)	MI	4,231	35	847	4,266	5,113	141	1998	2005
Riverview	MI	6,939	67	300	7,006	7,306	2,163	1987	1995
Troy (8)	MI	7,582	68	697	7,650	8,347	272	1998	2005
Troy (8)	MI	7,986	90	1,046	8,076	9,122	280	1998	2005
Utica (8)	MI	5,102	33	245	5,135	5,380	189	1995	2005
Fairbault (8)	MN	1,328	29	121	1,357	1,478	48	1997	2005
Mankato (8)	MN	1,064	25	90	1,089	1,179	39	1996	2005
Owatonna (8)	MN	1,762		60	1,762	1,822	61	1996	2005

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Owatonna (8)	MN	2,239		70	2,239	2,309	71	1999	2005
Sauk Rapids (8)	MN	748	49	67	797	864	27	1997	2005
Wilmar (8)	MN	1,977	43	57	2,020	2,077	74	1997	2005
Winona (8)	MN	1,436	36	65	1,472	1,537	53	1997	2005
Herculaneum	MO	3,138		477	3,138	3,615	142	1989	2004
Hattiesburg	MS	4,731		220	4,731	4,951	207	1999	2004
Meridian	MS	4,771		360	4,771	5,131	209	1998	2004
Goldsboro	NC	8,055		270	8,055	8,325	403	1998	2004
Hickory	NC	2,531	11	385	2,542	2,927	491	1997	1998
Brick	NJ	2,428		1,102	2,428	3,530	187	1999	2002
Cape May Court House (10)	NJ	14,322		430	14,322	14,752	418	2001	2004
Deptford	NJ	3,430	1	655	3,431	4,086	622	1998	1998
Sparks (11)	NV	5,119		505	5,119	5,624	1,170	1991	1997
Sparks (12)	NV	7,278		714	7,278	7,992	1,456	1993	1997
Centereach	NY	15,204	860	6,000	16,064	22,064	1,636	1973	2002

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE III****REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION (Continued)****NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****DECEMBER 31, 2005****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

Facility Type and Location		Initial Cost to Building and Improvements	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)			Accum. Depr.	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired
				Land (2)	Buildings and Improvements	Total			
Assisted and Independent Living Facilities: (continued)									
Manlius (8) (13)	NY	10,080	48	500	10,128	10,628	371	1994	2005
Vestal	NY	10,394		750	10,394	11,144	602	1994	2004
Barberton (8)	OH	3,125	20	263	3,145	3,408	113	1997	2005
Dayton	OH	1,916	27	270	1,943	2,213	390	1997	1997
Dublin	OH	5,803		356	5,803	6,159	1,076	1998	1998
Englewood (8)	OH	2,277	25	260	2,302	2,562	81	1997	2005
Fairfield	OH	1,917	9	270	1,926	2,196	404	1997	1997
Greenville	OH	2,311	88	215	2,399	2,614	492	1997	1997
Lancaster	OH	2,084	17	350	2,101	2,451	383	1998	1998
Marion (8)	OH	2,676	78	210	2,754	2,964	97	1998	2005
Newark	OH	2,047	15	225	2,062	2,287	436	1997	1997
Sharonville	OH	4,013	37	225	4,050	4,275	1,250	1986	1995
Springdale	OH	2,092	16	440	2,108	2,548	432	1997	1997
Urbana	OH	2,118	12	150	2,130	2,280	433	1997	1997
Youngstown	OH	2,191	11	470	2,202	2,672	398	1998	1998
Bartlesville (8)	OK	2,337	83	183	2,420	2,603	85	1997	2005
Bethany (8)	OK	1,212	77	114	1,289	1,403	44	1994	2005
Broken Arrow	OK	1,445	19	178	1,464	1,642	327	1996	1997
Oklahoma City	OK	1,531	27	175	1,558	1,733	347	1996	1997
Albany	OR	3,657	4,571	511	8,228	8,739	2,558	1968	1995
Albany	OR	2,465	8	92	2,473	2,565	823	1984	1995
Beaverton (8)	OR	5,695		721	5,695	6,416	162	2000	2005
Bend (8)	OR	3,923		499	3,923	4,422	111	2001	2005
Forest Grove (14)	OR	3,152		401	3,152	3,553	901	1994	1995
Gresham	OR	4,647			4,647	4,647	1,328	1988	1995
McMinnville (15)	OR	3,976		760	3,976	4,736	994	1989	1995
Medford	OR	4,326	59	313	4,385	4,698	1,087	1990	1995
Troutdale (8)	OR	5,470		874	5,470	6,344	152	2000	2005
Center Square	PA	11,096	37	1,000	11,133	12,133	4,140	2001	2001
Dublin (8)	PA	2,533		310	2,533	2,843	77	1998	2005
Indiana	PA	2,706		194	2,706	2,900	309	1997	2002
South Fayette Twn	PA	9,159	259	653	9,418	10,071	1,544	1999	1999
York	PA	4,501	59	413	4,560	4,973	800	1999	1999
East Greenwich	RI	8,417	108	1,200	8,525	9,725	1,273	2000	2000
Lincoln	RI	9,612	29	477	9,641	10,118	1,731	2000	2000
Portsmouth	RI	9,155	92	1,200	9,247	10,447	1,439	1999	1999
Providence	RI	16,551			16,551	16,551	621	2000	2004
Clinton	SC	2,560		87	2,560	2,647	680	1997	1998
Columbia	SC	2,664	33	210	2,697	2,907	519	1997	1998
Goose Creek	SC	2,336		619	2,336	2,955	267	1998	2002

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Greenville	SC	6,397		613	6,397	7,010	560	2000	2002
Greenwood	SC	2,648		107	2,648	2,755	704	1997	1998
Greer	SC	2,389	44	375	2,433	2,808	442	1998	1998
Brentwood	TN	2,302		600	2,302	2,902	609	1995	1995
Bristol	TN	4,967	305	406	5,272	5,678	891	1999	1999
Germantown	TN	4,633		755	4,633	5,388	849	1998	1998
Johnson City	TN	5,000	282	404	5,282	5,686	835	1999	1999
Knoxville	TN	6,279		790	6,279	7,069	78	2001	2005
Murfreesboro	TN	5,131	107	499	5,238	5,737	855	1999	1999
Austin	TX	3,006		2,800	3,006	5,806	132	1999	2004
Bedford	TX	4,474		470	4,474	4,944	196	1999	2004
College Station	TX	1,726		278	1,726	2,004	320	1994	1998
Corsicana	TX	1,494	59	115	1,553	1,668	341	1996	1996
Dallas	TX	3,500	809	308	4,309	4,617	2,266	1981	1994
Dallas	TX	5,142		510	5,142	5,652	225	1999	2004

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SCHEDULE III

REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION (Continued)

NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

DECEMBER 31, 2005

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Facility Type and Location		Initial Cost to Building and Improvements	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)			Accum. Depr.	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired
				Land (2)	Buildings and Improvements	Total			
Assisted and Independent Living Facilities: (continued)									
Denton	TX	1,425	33	185	1,458	1,643	326	1996	1996
El Paso	TX	4,107		400	4,107	4,507	180	2000	2004
Ennis	TX	1,409	26	119	1,435	1,554	322	1996	1996
Ft. Worth	TX	10,417		640	10,417	11,057	130	2001	2005
Houston	TX	7,892		493	7,892	8,385	1,480	1998	1998
Houston	TX	7,194		1,235	7,194	8,429	1,349	1998	1998
Houston	TX	8,945		985	8,945	9,930	1,510	1999	1999
Houston	TX	7,052		1,089	7,052	8,141	1,190	1999	1999
Kerville (8)	TX	2,129	88	195	2,217	2,412	77	1997	2005
Lancaster (8)	TX	2,100	65	175	2,165	2,340	76	1997	2005
Lewisville	TX	1,892	40	260	1,932	2,192	410	1997	1997
Lubbock (16)	TX	6,591		140	6,591	6,731	171	1998	2005
Mansfield	TX	1,575	63	225	1,638	1,863	360	1996	1997
Paris	TX	1,465	32	166	1,497	1,663	335	1996	1996
Plano	TX	4,067		510	4,067	4,577	178	1999	2004
Richland Hills	TX	1,616	24	223	1,640	1,863	366	1996	1997
Richland Hills	TX	2,463	487	65	2,950	3,015	473	1998	1998
San Antonio (8)	TX	3,910	100	359	4,010	4,369	141	1997	2005
Temple (8)	TX	2,055	34	84	2,089	2,173	77	1997	2005
Tyler	TX	5,297		120	5,297	5,417	232	1999	2004
Weatherford	TX	1,596	85	145	1,681	1,826	353	1996	1997
Martinsville	VA	3,053		1,001	3,053	4,054	420	2000	2000
Midlothian	VA	8,269		650	8,269	8,919	1,189	2000	2000
Bellevue	WA	4,467		766	4,467	5,233	828	1998	1998
Richland (17)	WA	6,052	191	172	6,243	6,415	1,766	1990	1995
Richland	WA	7,339		200	7,339	7,539	203	1998	2005
Spokane	WA	4,121		466	4,121	4,587	405	1959	2003
Tacoma	WA	5,208	22	403	5,230	5,633	1,108	1997	1997
Tacoma	WA	6,690			6,690	6,690	414	1988	2003
Yakima	WA	5,122	39	500	5,161	5,661	1,027	1998	1998
Glendale (18)	WI	16,391		2,185	16,391	18,576	3,864	1988	1997
Greenfield (19)	WI	20,540		1,500	20,540	22,040	599	1999	2004
Kenosha (8)	WI	615	54	17	669	686	24	1997	2005
Menomonee Falls (20)	WI	13,190		4,161	13,190	17,351	3,109	1989	1997
Middleton (8)	WI	1,866	48	155	1,914	2,069	68	1997	2005
Neenah (8)	WI	1,422	77	73	1,499	1,572	53	1996	2005
Oconomowoc	WI	3,831		300	3,831	4,131	270	1992	2004
Onalaska (8)	WI	2,303	65	62	2,368	2,430	87	1995	2005
Oshkosh (8)	WI	1,046	86	61	1,132	1,193	39	1996	2005
St. Francis (21)	WI	9,645		403	9,645	10,048	585	2001	2004

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Sun Prairie (8)	WI	436	89	85	525	610	16	1994	2005
Waukesha (22)	WI	5,790		2,272	5,790	8,062	1,592	1978	1997
Waukesha (22)	WI	9,411	1,827	2,765	11,238	14,003	2,611	1985	1997
West Allis (23)	WI	8,117	2,911	682	11,028	11,710	2,225	1996	1997
Charleston	WV	5,293		963	5,293	6,256	232	2000	2004
Hurricane	WV	5,418	77	705	5,495	6,200	839	1999	1999

		1,057,552	30,821	135,041	1,088,373	1,223,414	154,417		
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Skilled Nursing Facilities:

Benton	AR	4,659	9	685	4,668	5,353	1,011	1992	1998
Bryant	AR	4,889	16	320	4,905	5,225	1,062	1989	1998
Hot Springs	AR	2,321		54	2,321	2,375	1,287	1978	1986
Lake Village	AR	4,318	15	261	4,333	4,594	821	1998	1998
Monticello	AR	3,295	8	300	3,303	3,603	626	1995	1998
Morrilton	AR	3,703	7	250	3,710	3,960	804	1988	1998

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE III****REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION (Continued)****NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****DECEMBER 31, 2005****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

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Skilled Nursing Facilities: (continued)									
Morrilton	AR	4,995	2	308	4,997	5,305	947	1996	1998
Wynne	AR	4,165	7	327	4,172	4,499	904	1990	1998
Scottsdale	AZ	2,790	350	650	3,140	3,790	1,402	1963	1991
Chowchilla	CA	1,119		109	1,119	1,228	511	1965	1987
Gilroy	CA	1,892		714	1,892	2,606	899	1968	1991
Hayward	CA	1,222	221	795	1,443	2,238	674	1968	1991
Orange	CA	5,059	23	1,141	5,082	6,223	1,713	1987	1992
Palm Desert	CA	2,918	200	200	3,118	3,318	907	1988	1994
San Jose	CA	1,136	571	1,595	1,707	3,302	783	1968	1991
Santa Cruz	CA	1,596	440	1,492	2,036	3,528	945	1964	1991
Hartford	CT	4,154	2,248	350	6,402	6,752	586	1969	2001
Torrington	CT	2,555	499	140	3,054	3,194	1,214	1969	1987
Winsted	CT	3,495	991	70	4,486	4,556	523	1960	2001
Ft. Pierce	FL	2,758	280	125	3,038	3,163	1,856	1960	1985
Jacksonville	FL	2,787	140	498	2,927	3,425	898	1965	1996
Jacksonville	FL	1,760	3,382	1,503	5,142	6,645	378	1997	1997
Live Oak	FL	3,217	1,750	50	4,967	5,017	2,485	1983	1986
Pensacola	FL	1,833		77	1,833	1,910	848	1962	1987
Winter Park	FL	3,327		134	3,327	3,461	1,846	1982	1986
Flowery Branch	GA	3,180	600	562	3,780	4,342	840	1970	1997
Lawrenceville	GA	6,172		415	6,172	6,587	1,106	1998	1998
Buhl	ID	777		15	777	792	570	1913	1986
Lasalle	IL	2,703		127	2,703	2,830	1,299	1975	1991
Litchfield	IL	2,689		30	2,689	2,719	1,292	1974	1991
Brookville	IN	4,120		81	4,120	4,201	1,356	1987	1992
Evansville	IN	5,324		280	5,324	5,604	2,559	1968	1991
New Castle	IN	5,173		43	5,173	5,216	2,486	1972	1991
Petersburg	IN	2,352		33	2,352	2,385	1,305	1970	1986
Richmond	IN	2,520		114	2,520	2,634	1,398	1975	1986
Rochester	IN	4,055	250	161	4,305	4,466	2,046	1969	1991
Wabash	IN	2,790		40	2,790	2,830	1,341	1974	1991
Belleville	KS	1,887		213	1,887	2,100	802	1977	1993
Colby	KS	599	235	50	834	884	412	1974	1986
Hiawatha	KS	788	35	150	823	973	168	1974	1998
Onaga	KS	652	88	6	740	746	450	1959	1986
Salina	KS	2,463	135	27	2,598	2,625	1,028	1981	1994
Topeka	KS	1,137	58	100	1,195	1,295	243	1973	1998
Wichita	KS	3,168	26	200	3,194	3,394	106	1965	2004
Yates Center	KS	705		18	705	723	65	1967	2002
Lexington	KY	4,238		225	4,238	4,463	363	1975	2003

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Lexington	KY	4,373		250	4,373	4,623	375	1975	2003
Amesbury	MA	4,241	607	229	4,848	5,077	1,363	1971	1997
Chestnut Hill	MA	5,884	572	2,189	6,456	8,645	319	2001	2004
Danvers	MA	2,891	487	305	3,378	3,683	958	1969	1997
Danvers	MA	3,211	1,144	327	4,355	4,682	1,287	1962	1997
Danvers	MA	7,244	1,004	392	8,248	8,640	1,048	1998	1998
Harwich	MA	12,126	1,254	1,802	13,380	15,182	677	1991	2004
Haverhill	MA	5,720	1,751	660	7,471	8,131	2,814	1973	1993
Melrose	MA	4,029	531	432	4,560	4,992	1,113	1967	1998
Norton	MA	2,572	4,669	781	7,241	8,022	1,838	1972	1996
Saugus	MA	5,262	514	374	5,776	6,150	1,659	1967	1997
Sharon	MA	1,097	4,369	844	5,466	6,310	1,303	1963	1996
Clinton	MD	5,017	946	400	5,963	6,363	2,762	1965	1987
Cumberland	MD	5,260		150	5,260	5,410	3,007	1968	1985
Hagerstown	MD	4,140	176	215	4,316	4,531	2,542	1971	1985

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE III****REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION (Continued)****NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.****DECEMBER 31, 2005****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

Facility Type and Location	Initial Cost to Building and Improvements	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)			Accum. Depr.	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired
			Land (2)	Buildings and Improvements	Total			
Skilled Nursing Facilities: (continued)								
Kensington MD	5,737	416	1,470	6,153	7,623	680	1954	2002
Westminster MD	6,795		80	6,795	6,875	3,884	1973	1985
Duluth MN	7,047	3,696	1,014	10,743	11,757	2,387	1971	1997
Hopkins MN	4,184		436	4,184	4,620	2,539	1961	1985
Minneapolis MN	5,752	1,805	333	7,557	7,890	3,970	1941	1985
Ashland MO	3,281		680	3,281	3,961	117	1993	2005
Columbia MO	5,182		430	5,182	5,612	183	1994	2005
Dixon MO	1,892		330	1,892	2,222	81	1989	2005
Doniphan MO	4,943		120	4,943	5,063	192	1991	2005
Forsyth MO	5,472		230	5,472	5,702	206	1993	2005
Maryville MO	2,689		51	2,689	2,740	1,537	1972	1985
Seymour MO	3,120		200	3,120	3,320	113	1990	2005
Silex MO	1,536		870	1,536	2,406	72	1991	2005
St. Louis MO	1,953		1,370	1,953	3,323	83	1988	2005
Straford MO	4,441		530	4,441	4,971	163	1995	2005
Windsor MO	2,969		350	2,969	3,319	109	1996	2005
Columbus MS	3,520	197	750	3,717	4,467	764	1976	1998
Hendersonville NC	2,244		116	2,244	2,360	1,283	1979	1985
Sparks NV	3,294	355	740	3,649	4,389	1,222	1988	1991
Boardman OH	7,046	326	60	7,372	7,432	3,431	1962	1991
Columbus OH	4,333		343	4,333	4,676	2,064	1984	1988
Galion OH	3,420	93	24	3,513	3,537	1,656	1967	1991
Warren OH	7,489	266	450	7,755	8,205	3,635	1967	1991
Wash Ct House OH	4,086	166	356	4,252	4,608	1,995	1984	1988
Sapulpa OK	2,244		68	2,244	2,312	1,121	1970	1986
Tonkawa OK	795		18	795	813	782	1962	1987
State College PA	4,294	266	630	4,560	5,190	158	1966	2005
Celina TN	853		150	853	1,003	346	1975	1993
Clarksville TN	3,479		350	3,479	3,829	1,411	1967	1993
Decatur TN	3,329	27	193	3,356	3,549	715	1981	1998
Jonesborough TN	2,553		65	2,553	2,618	1,035	1982	1993
Madison TN	6,415	433	1,120	6,848	7,968	1,334	1967	1998
Albany TX	865	34	3	899	902	146	1978	2002
Austin TX	3,726	46	360	3,772	4,132	457	1968	2002
Balch Springs TX	2,135	18	64	2,153	2,217	289	1977	2002
Baytown TX	1,902	187	61	2,089	2,150	831	1970	1990
Baytown TX	2,388	331	90	2,719	2,809	1,037	1975	1990
Bowie TX	3,205	28	127	3,233	3,360	384	1955	2002
Center TX	1,424	299	22	1,723	1,745	665	1972	1990
Clarksville TX	1,583	9	4	1,592	1,596	166	1965	2002

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Clarksville	TX	3,075	174	210	3,249	3,459	83	1989	2005
Cleburne	TX	1,615	32	128	1,647	1,775	251	1972	2002
Clyde	TX	874	34	10	908	918	135	1963	2002
Crowell	TX	960	7	2	967	969	101	1975	2002
Dallas	TX	2,644	118	64	2,762	2,826	368	1976	2002
DeSoto	TX	4,662		610	4,662	5,272	158	1987	2005
El Paso	TX	1,888		166	1,888	2,054	891	1980	1988
El Paso	TX	1,628	93	206	1,721	1,927	250	1975	2002
Flowery Mound	TX	4,873	41	488	4,914	5,402	431	1995	2002
Fort Worth	TX	1,993	6	230	1,999	2,229	204	1969	2002
Fort Worth	TX	2,460	33	201	2,493	2,694	339	1971	2002
Garland	TX	1,619	320	238	1,939	2,177	742	1970	1990
Gilmer	TX	4,816	90	248	4,906	5,154	938	1990	1998
Greenville	TX	1,680	31	95	1,711	1,806	241	1976	2002
Henderson	TX	1,713	120	90	1,833	1,923	259	1966	2002

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SCHEDULE III

REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION (Continued)

NATIONWIDE HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.

DECEMBER 31, 2005

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Facility Type and Location		Initial Cost to Building and Improvements	Cost Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition	Gross Amount at which Carried at Close of Period (1)			Accum. Depr.	Original Construction Date	Date Acquired
				Land (2)	Buildings and Improvements	Total			
Skilled Nursing Facilities: (continued)									
Houston	TX	4,155	408	408	4,563	4,971	1,904	1982	1993
Houston	TX	1,342	5						