

HEALTH CARE PROPERTY INVESTORS INC
Form S-4/A
August 04, 2006

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 3, 2006.

Registration No. 333-135569

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

**Amendment No. 1
to
FORM S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

HEALTH CARE PROPERTY INVESTORS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

6798
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

33-0091377
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

**3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 300
Long Beach, CA 90806
(562) 733-5100**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including
area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

**Edward J. Henning, Esq.
3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 300
Long Beach, CA 90806
(562) 733-5100**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number,
including area code, of agent for service)

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Sullivan & Cromwell LLP
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Akin Gump Strauss Hauer &
Feld, LLP
590 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022-2524
(212) 872-1000**

**Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public:
As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.**

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

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

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

THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(A) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 OR UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SAID SECTION 8(A), MAY DETERMINE.

The information in this proxy statement/prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell the securities offered by this proxy statement/prospectus until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This proxy statement/prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction where an offer or solicitation is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY SUBJECT TO COMPLETION DATED AUGUST 3, 2006

CNL Retirement Properties, Inc.

August , 2006

YOUR VOTE ON OUR PROPOSED MERGER IS VERY IMPORTANT

Dear Stockholder:

You are cordially invited to attend a special meeting of stockholders of CNL Retirement Properties, Inc., or CRP, a Maryland corporation, to be held on September 26, 2006, at 1:00 p.m., local time, at the CNL Center II at City Commons, 420 South Orange Avenue, Suite 500, Orlando, Florida. Our directors and officers are looking forward to greeting you personally.

At the special meeting, you will be asked to consider and approve the merger of CRP with and into Ocean Acquisition 1, Inc., a Maryland corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Health Care Property Investors, Inc., or HCP. Upon consummation of the merger, each outstanding share of common stock of CRP will be converted into the right to receive merger consideration consisting of \$11.1293 in cash and 0.0865 of a share of HCP common stock without interest and less any required tax withholding. On August 1, 2006, the last practicable trading day prior to the printing of the proxy statement/prospectus that accompanies this letter, the closing price of HCP's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was \$27.10 per share. Based on that share price, the per share merger consideration had a value of approximately \$13.47 on August 1, 2006. We are sending you this proxy statement/prospectus to ask you to consider and vote on the approval of the merger at the special meeting.

A special committee consisting entirely of independent directors evaluated the merger agreement and the merger and other transactions contemplated by it and unanimously approved and recommended approval of the merger agreement, the merger and other transactions by our board of directors. Our board of directors and special committee considered a number of factors in evaluating the merger and other transactions. Our directors have unanimously approved the transactions and concluded that the terms of the merger agreement, the merger and the other transactions are advisable and in the best interests of CRP and our stockholders. **Our board of directors unanimously recommends that you vote "FOR" approval of the merger.**

Your vote is very important. We cannot complete the merger unless, among other things, the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting vote to approve the merger. More information about the merger is contained in the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus. We encourage you to read the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus carefully and in its entirety, because it, among other things, describes the terms of the proposed merger, the documents related to the merger and related transactions, and provides specific information about the special meeting. **YOU SHOULD ALSO CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE RISK FACTORS BEGINNING ON PAGE 19.**

Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, please complete, sign, date and promptly return the proxy card in the enclosed prepaid return envelope, or, if you would prefer, follow the instructions on your proxy card for telephonic or internet proxy authorization, as soon as possible. Returning a signed proxy card will not prevent you from voting your shares in person if you subsequently choose to attend the special meeting. **If you do not vote, it will have the same effect as voting against the approval of the merger.**

If you sign, date and send us your proxy but do not indicate how you want to vote, your proxy will be voted "FOR" the approval of the merger and in the discretion of the proxyholders on any other matter that may be properly presented at the meeting, including proposals to adjourn the meeting to obtain additional proxies.

On behalf of our board of directors, we thank you for your continued support of our company and urge you to vote for the approval of the merger.

Sincerely,

James M. Seneff, Jr.

Chairman of the Board

Stuart J. Beebe

Chief Executive Officer and President

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities to be issued in connection with the merger or determined if the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The accompanying proxy statement/prospectus is dated August , 2006, and is first being mailed to stockholders on or about August 7, 2006.

CNL Retirement Properties, Inc.
CNL Center II at City Commons

420 South Orange Avenue
Orlando, Florida 32801

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON SEPTEMBER 26, 2006

To the Stockholders of CNL Retirement Properties, Inc.:

A special meeting of the stockholders of CNL Retirement Properties, Inc. will be held at CNL Center II at City Commons, 420 South Orange Avenue, Suite 500, Orlando, Florida 32801 on September 26, 2006 at 1:00 p.m., local time, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and vote on a proposal to approve the merger of CNL Retirement Properties, Inc., or CRP, with and into Ocean Acquisition 1, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Health Care Property Investors, Inc., or HCP, pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 1, 2006, by and among CRP, HCP and Ocean Acquisition 1, Inc.
2. To consider and vote on a proposal to approve adjournments or postponements of the special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger.
3. To transact any other business that may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

We have included a copy of the merger agreement as Annex A to the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus. The proxy statement/prospectus further describes the matters to be considered at the special meeting.

Only stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 2006 will be entitled to vote at the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements thereof. Approval of the merger requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting.

To ensure your representation at the special meeting, please complete and return the enclosed proxy card to us or authorize your proxy by telephone or through the internet. You may also cast your vote in person at the special meeting. Please vote promptly whether or not you expect to attend the special meeting.

Our board of directors and a special committee consisting solely of our independent directors have unanimously determined that the terms of the merger agreement, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by it are advisable and in the best interests of CRP and our stockholders and unanimously recommend that you vote **"FOR"** approval of the merger.

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For more information about the special meeting, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, please review the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus and the merger agreement attached to it as Annex A. If you have any questions or need special assistance, please call our proxy solicitor, D.F. King & Co., Inc., or D.F. King & Co., toll free at (800) 549-6697.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,

Lynn Gutierrez
Corporate Secretary

August , 2006
Orlando, Florida

PLEASE COMPLETE AND SIGN THE ENCLOSED PROXY AND RETURN IT PROMPTLY IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

Additional Information

This proxy statement/prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about HCP from other documents that are not included in or delivered with this proxy statement/prospectus. This information is available to you without charge upon your written or oral request. You can obtain the documents incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus through the Securities and Exchange Commission website at <http://www.sec.gov> or by requesting them in writing or by telephone at the appropriate address below:

By Mail:
Health Care Property Investors, Inc.
3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 300
Long Beach, California 90806
Attention: Edward J. Henning, Esq.

By Telephone:
(562) 733-5100

CRP's SEC filings are available to the public free of charge on CRP's website, <http://www.cnlretirement.com/retirementprop/>. Information contained on CRP's website or the website of any other person is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, and you should not consider information contained on those websites as part of this proxy statement/prospectus. CRP will provide you with copies of this information relating to CRP, without charge, if you request them in writing or by telephone from:

By Mail:
CNL Retirement Properties, Inc.
CNL Center II at City Commons
420 South Orange Avenue
Suite 500
Orlando, Florida 32801
Attention: CNL Client Services

By Telephone:
(866) 650-0650

TO RECEIVE TIMELY DELIVERY OF THE DOCUMENTS IN ADVANCE OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, YOU SHOULD MAKE YOUR REQUEST NO LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 19, 2006.

See "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 181.

HCP has supplied all information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus that relates to HCP, and CRP has supplied all information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus that relates to CRP.

Authorizing Proxies Electronically Or By Telephone

CRP stockholders of record on the close of business on August 1, 2006, the record date for the special meeting, may authorize their proxies:

by telephone by calling the toll-free number (888) 216-1330 on a touch-tone phone and following the recorded instructions;
or

via the internet at www.proxyvotenow.com/crp.

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Annex A	Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among Health Care Property Investors, Inc., Ocean Acquisition 1, Inc. and CNL Retirement Properties, Inc. dated as of May 1, 2006.
Annex B	Opinion of Banc of America Securities LLC.
Annex C	Opinion of Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin Financial Advisors, Inc.
Annex D	Appraisal Rights Sections 3-201 et. seq. of Maryland General Corporation Law.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following are some questions that you, as a stockholder of CRP, may have regarding the merger and the other matters being considered at the special meeting and the answers to those questions. CRP and HCP urge you to read carefully the remainder of this proxy statement/prospectus because the information in this section does not provide all the information that might be important to you with respect to the merger and the other matters being considered at the special meeting. Additional important information is also contained in the annexes to and the documents included and incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: *What is the proposed transaction for which I am being asked to vote?*

A: You are being asked to vote to approve the merger of CNL Retirement Properties, Inc., or CRP, with and into Ocean Acquisition 1, Inc., or Merger Sub, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Health Care Property Investors, Inc., or HCP, pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 1, 2006 among CRP, HCP and Merger Sub.

Q: *When and where is the special meeting?*

A: The special meeting will take place on September 26, 2006, at 1:00 p.m., local time, at the CNL Center II at City Commons, 420 South Orange Avenue, Suite 500, Orlando, Florida.

Q: *Who can vote and attend the special meeting?*

A: All common stockholders of CRP of record as of the close of business on August 1, 2006, the record date for the special meeting, are entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at the special meeting or any adjournments or postponements thereof. Each share is entitled to one vote on each matter properly brought before the special meeting.

Q: *Why am I receiving this proxy statement/prospectus?*

A: We are delivering this proxy statement/prospectus to you because it is serving as both a proxy statement of CRP and a prospectus of HCP. It is a proxy statement because it is being used by CRP's board of directors to solicit the proxies of CRP's stockholders for the special meeting called in connection with the merger. It is a prospectus because HCP is offering shares of its common stock as a portion of the merger consideration in connection with the merger.

Q: *What vote of CRP stockholders is required for approval?*

A: The merger must be approved by holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of CRP common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting. The failure to return your proxy card or to vote in person will have the same effect as voting against approval of the merger. If you respond and indicate that you are abstaining from voting, your proxy will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger. You are entitled to vote on the merger if you held CRP common stock at the close of business on the record date, which is August 1, 2006. On that date, approximately 264,203,504 shares of CRP common stock were outstanding and entitled to vote at the special meeting. No vote by HCP stockholders is required to consummate the merger.

Q: *How does the CRP board of directors recommend that I vote my shares?*

A: After careful consideration of a number of factors in evaluating the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the positive recommendation of the special committee, CRP's board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement, the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and concluded that the terms of the merger agreement, the merger and such other transactions are advisable and in the

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best interests of CRP and its stockholders and unanimously recommends that you vote **FOR** approval of the merger.

Q:

If the merger is completed, when can I expect to receive the merger consideration for my shares of common stock?

A:

As soon as practicable after the completion of the merger, you will receive a letter of transmittal describing how you may exchange your shares of common stock for the merger consideration (less any required withholding for taxes). At that time, you must send your completed letter of transmittal to the exchange agent (and, for shares of CRP common stock represented by a certificate(s) only, your share certificate(s)) in order to receive the merger consideration. You should not send your share certificate(s) to us or anyone else until you receive the letter of transmittal.

Q:

What happens if I sell my shares before the special meeting?

A:

The record date for the special meeting, the close of business on August 1, 2006, is earlier than the date of the special meeting. If you held your shares of common stock on the record date but transfer them prior to the effective time of the merger, you will retain your right to vote at the special meeting, but not the right to receive the merger consideration for shares of CRP common stock. The right to receive such merger consideration will pass to the person who owns the shares you previously owned when the merger becomes effective.

Q:

How will proxy holders vote my shares?

A:

If you complete and properly sign the proxy card attached to this proxy statement/prospectus and return it to CRP prior to the special meeting, your shares will be voted as you direct. If no direction is otherwise made, your shares will be voted **FOR** approval of the merger and in the discretion of the proxy holders on any other matter that may be properly presented at the meeting, including proposals to adjourn the meeting to obtain additional proxies.

Q:

What are the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger for me?

A:

The merger will be fully taxable to CRP stockholders. For a more detailed description of the tax consequences of the exchange of CRP common stock in the merger, please see "The Merger Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations" beginning on page 88.

Q:

If I am a CRP stockholder and want to attend and vote at the special meeting, what should I do?

A:

You may attend the special meeting of CRP's stockholders and vote your shares in person whether or not you sign and return your proxy card. To attend the special meeting in person, you should come to the CNL Center II at City Commons, located at 420 South Orange Avenue, Suite 500, Orlando, Florida 32801 at 1:00 p.m. on September 26, 2006.

Q:

Am I entitled to appraisal rights?

A:

Yes. Under Maryland law, holders of CRP common stock have the right to seek an appraisal of the fair value of their shares of CRP common stock in connection with the merger. Please see "The Merger Appraisal Rights" beginning on page 72.

Q:

What do I need to do now?

A:

After you have carefully read and considered the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus, indicate on your proxy card how you want your shares to be voted. Then complete,

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sign, date and mail your proxy card in the enclosed postage-paid return envelope as soon as possible so that your shares will be represented and voted at the special meeting. Alternatively, you may authorize your proxy by telephone or the internet. If you sign and send in your proxy card but do not indicate how you want to vote, your proxy will be voted **FOR** the approval of the merger and in the discretion of the proxy holders on any other matter that may be properly presented at the meeting, including proposals to adjourn the meeting to obtain additional proxies.

Q:

What if I do not vote or abstain?

A:

The merger must be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding CRP common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting. The failure to return your proxy card or to vote in person will have the same effect as voting against approval of the merger. If you respond and indicate that you are abstaining from voting, your proxy will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger.

Q:

Can I revoke my vote?

A:

Yes, you may revoke your vote at any time before the vote is taken at the special meeting. If you are the record holder of your shares, you can change your vote in any of the following three ways:

You may send a written notice to the Corporate Secretary of CRP, CNL Center II at City Commons, 420 South Orange Avenue, Suite 500, Orlando, Florida 32801, stating that you would like to revoke your proxy.

You may complete and submit a new proxy card or authorize a new proxy by telephone or the internet. The latest vote actually received before the special meeting will be counted, and any earlier proxies will be revoked.

You may attend the special meeting and vote in person. Any earlier proxy will be revoked. However, simply attending the meeting without voting will not revoke your proxy.

Q:

What risks should I consider before I vote on the merger proposal?

A:

We encourage you to read carefully the detailed information about the merger contained and incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus, including the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 19.

Q:

If I hold my CRP shares in certificated form, should I send in my CRP stock certificates now?

A:

No. Please do not send your stock certificates with your proxy card. CRP stockholders will receive written instructions from the exchange agent after the merger is completed on how to exchange CRP stock certificates you may have for the merger consideration.

Q:

When do you expect the merger to be completed?

A:

We expect to complete the merger early in the fourth quarter of 2006. However, we cannot assure you that the merger will occur or when it will occur.

Q:

Who can help answer my questions?

A:

If you have any questions about the merger or how to submit your proxy, or if you need additional copies of this proxy statement/prospectus or the enclosed proxy card, you should contact:

D.F. King & Co. toll free at (800) 549-6697.

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this proxy statement/prospectus. It does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. We urge you to read carefully the entire proxy statement/prospectus and the other documents to which this proxy statement/prospectus refers in order to fully understand the merger and the related transactions. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 181. Each item in this summary refers to the page of this proxy statement/prospectus on which that subject is discussed in more detail.

The Companies

Health Care Property Investors, Inc. (See Page 111)

Health Care Property Investors, Inc., or HCP, headquartered in Long Beach, California, is a self-administered real estate investment trust, or REIT, that invests directly or through joint ventures in healthcare facilities. HCP has been traded on the NYSE under the ticker symbol "HCP" since 1985. As of March 31, 2006, HCP's portfolio of properties, excluding assets held for sale but including investments through joint ventures and mortgage loans, included 534 properties in 42 states and consisted of 138 senior housing facilities, 185 medical office buildings, 29 hospitals, 156 skilled nursing facilities and 26 other healthcare facilities. HCP's executive offices are located at 3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 300, Long Beach, CA 90806 and its telephone number is (562) 733-5100.

As of August 1, 2006, the last date prior to the printing of this proxy statement/prospectus for which it was practicable to obtain this information, there were approximately 2,615 registered holders of HCP common stock.

CNL Retirement Properties, Inc. (See Page 112)

Founded in 1997 and headquartered in Orlando, Florida, CRP is a REIT with investments primarily in independent living, assisted living and continuing care retirement communities, medical office buildings and other medical real estate. As of March 31, 2006, CRP owned a portfolio of 271 properties in 33 states (including three properties held for sale). CNL Retirement Corp., or the Advisor, is the external advisor to CRP, providing management, acquisition and advisory services since 1998. CRP's executive offices are located at CNL Center II at City Commons, 420 South Orange Avenue, Suite 500, Orlando, FL 32801 and its telephone number is (407) 650-1000.

As of August 1, 2006, the last date prior to the printing of this proxy statement/prospectus for which it was practicable to obtain this information, there were approximately 92,442 registered holders of CRP common stock.

Ocean Acquisition 1, Inc. (See Page 111)

Ocean Acquisition 1, Inc., or the Merger Sub, is a Maryland corporation, recently organized as a wholly-owned subsidiary of HCP solely for the purpose of effecting the merger. It has no material assets and has not engaged in any activities except in connection with the merger. Merger Sub's executive offices are located at 3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 300, Long Beach, CA 90806 and its telephone number is (562) 733-5100.

The Merger (See Page 38)

We are proposing a merger of CRP with and into Merger Sub, a wholly-owned subsidiary of HCP, with Merger Sub continuing as the surviving corporation in the merger. The merger will become effective at such time as the articles of merger have been accepted by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland, or the Department, in accordance with Maryland law or such later date (not later than 30 days after acceptance of the articles of merger by the Department) as

HCP and CRP may designate in the articles of merger in accordance with Maryland law. The merger agreement is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A. Please carefully read the merger agreement as it is the legal document that governs the merger. HCP will also be acquiring the Advisor simultaneously with its acquisition of CRP. We refer to that transaction as the Advisor merger. Completion of the merger and the Advisor merger are conditioned on each other.

What CRP Stockholders Will Receive in the Merger (See Page 76)

Upon completion of the merger, each share of CRP common stock will be converted into and cancelled in exchange for the right to receive merger consideration consisting of \$11.1293 in cash and 0.0865 of a share of HCP common stock, without interest and less any required withholding taxes.

No fractional shares of HCP common stock will be issued in the merger. Instead of fractional shares, CRP stockholders will receive cash in an amount determined by multiplying the fractional interest to which such holder would otherwise be entitled by the weighted average of the per share closing prices of HCP common stock on The New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, Composite Transactions Reporting System during the 10 consecutive trading days ending two days prior to the effective time of the merger.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations (See Page 88)

An exchange of shares of CRP common stock for the merger consideration will generally be treated as a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In evaluating the tax consequences of the merger, you should consider the matters discussed in the section entitled "Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Tax Consequences of the Merger," beginning on page 89, and in evaluating the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of HCP stock after the merger, you should consider the matters discussed in the section entitled "Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Taxation of Holders of HCP's Common Stock," beginning on page 105.

Opinion of CRP's Financial Advisor (See Page 50)

On May 1, 2006, Banc of America Securities LLC, or Banc of America Securities, CRP's financial advisor, delivered to a special committee of the CRP board of directors and CRP's board of directors a written opinion to the effect that, as of the date of the opinion and based on and subject to various assumptions and limitations described in the opinion, the merger consideration to be received by holders of CRP common stock in the proposed merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders. The full text of the written opinion, dated May 1, 2006, of Banc of America Securities, which describes, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations on the review undertaken, is attached as Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this proxy statement/prospectus. Holders of CRP common stock are encouraged to read the opinion carefully in its entirety. **Banc of America Securities' opinion was provided to CRP's special committee and CRP's board of directors in connection with and for purposes of their respective evaluations of the merger consideration to be received by holders of CRP common stock. It does not address any other aspect of the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how to vote or act in connection with the merger.**

Opinion of CRP's Special Committee's Financial Advisor (See Page 57)

On May 1, 2006, Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin Financial Advisors, Inc., or Houlihan Lokey, CRP's special committee's financial advisor, delivered to the special committee of the CRP board of directors a written opinion to the effect that, as of the date of the opinion and based on and subject to various assumptions and limitations described in the opinion, (i) the merger consideration to be

received by the stockholders of CRP in the proposed merger is fair to such stockholders from a financial point of view and (ii) the portion of the aggregate consideration (which equals the aggregate amount being paid in connection with the CRP merger and the Advisor merger) being received by the Advisor's stockholders in connection with the Advisor merger is fair to the stockholders of CRP from a financial point of view. The full text of the written opinion, dated May 1, 2006, of Houlihan Lokey, which describes, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations on the review undertaken, is attached as Annex C to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this proxy statement/prospectus. Holders of CRP common stock are encouraged to read the opinion carefully in its entirety. **Houlihan Lokey's opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how to vote or act in connection with the merger.**

Recommendation of CRP's Special Committee and Board of Directors (See Page 46)

On May 1, 2006, after careful consideration of the factors described under "CRP's Board of Directors and Special Committee's Reasons for the Merger" on page 46, including the unanimous recommendation of the special committee, CRP's board of directors unanimously:

determined that it was advisable and in the best interests of CRP and CRP's stockholders for CRP to enter into the merger agreement and consummate the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; and

approved and adopted the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger and directed that the merger be submitted to CRP's stockholders for approval at a special meeting of stockholders.

In addition, based in part on the recommendation of the special committee, CRP's board of directors unanimously determined to recommend to the CRP stockholders that they vote "**FOR**" the approval of the merger.

The background and reasons for the merger are described in detail beginning on page 38.

Interests of CRP's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger (See Page 67)

Some of CRP's directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of CRP's stockholders. These interests include, without limitation, rights of current and former directors and executive officers to continued indemnification and insurance coverage by HCP for six years after the merger for acts or omissions occurring before the merger.

In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Advisor merger that is described more fully on page 67, certain directors and executive officers of CRP who are stockholders of the Advisor will receive the Advisor merger consideration upon consummation of the Advisor merger. Furthermore, certain executives of CRP, pursuant to their employment agreements, as more fully described on page 69, may be entitled to severance payments if their employment is terminated without cause or for good reason. As more fully described on page 69, certain executives will receive cash payments from a stockholder of the Advisor immediately prior to the close of the Advisor merger.

At the closing of the Advisor merger, HCP will reimburse CNL Financial Group, Inc., or CFG, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CNL Holdings, Inc., a company controlled by CRP's Chairman, for certain out-of-pocket expenses not to exceed \$4 million in the aggregate plus reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with services provided by Stifel Nicolaus.

Both CRP's board of directors and the special committee were fully aware of these interests and considered them, among other factors, in reaching their decision to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger.

Finally, HCP anticipates entering into a transition services agreement with an affiliate of CNL Real Estate Group, Inc. and of the Chairman of the Board of CRP pursuant to which HCP will pay such entity for services to be specified for a limited transaction period. In addition, the parties have implemented a retention program with respect to the employees of the Advisor.

Merger Financing

HCP intends to finance the merger costs, including the approximately \$2.94 billion cash portion of the consideration payable to CRP stockholders, under new revolving, term and bridge facilities to be entered into by HCP before the closing of the merger providing for aggregate borrowings of up to \$4.4 billion. HCP has received executed commitments from Bank of America, N.A., UBS Loan Finance LLC, Barclays Bank and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. for the entire principal amount of such financing. Bank of America will act as administrative agent under the facilities. All of HCP's domestic subsidiaries will guarantee any outstanding obligations under the facilities. The bridge commitment provides for a 364 day facility and the term commitment and revolving commitment for two and three year terms, respectively, with interest rates varying depending on HCP's long-term unsecured debt ratings. The facilities will contain covenants and events of default substantially similar to those contained in HCP's existing credit agreement. In addition, the facilities will require HCP to comply with a total leverage ratio, a secured debt leverage ratio and an unsecured debt leverage ratio, a fixed charge coverage ratio and a minimum tangible net worth test. Obtaining such financing is not a condition to the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger.

Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger (See Page 71)

Neither HCP nor CRP is aware of any material regulatory approvals that are required to be obtained in order to consummate the merger or the Advisor merger.

Conditions to Consummation of the Merger (See Page 84)

As more fully described in this proxy statement/prospectus and the merger agreement, the completion of the merger depends on the following mutual conditions being satisfied or waived:

CRP's stockholders will have approved the merger;

the shares of HCP common stock issuable to CRP stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement will have been authorized for listing on the NYSE;

no governmental authority of competent jurisdiction will have enacted or issued an order, decree, judgment or injunction or taken any other action that restrains, enjoins or otherwise prohibits or makes illegal the consummation of the merger, provided that the party claiming the failure of this condition must have used its reasonable best efforts to have such order, decree, judgment or injunction vacated; and

the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part will have been declared effective by the SEC and the SEC will not have issued a stop order suspending the effectiveness of the registration statement or initiated or threatened to initiate proceedings for that purpose.

HCP's obligation to effect the merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver, where permissible, of the following conditions:

the accuracy of the representations and warranties of CRP as of May 1, 2006 and as of the effective time of the merger, except for such failures to be true and correct that individually or

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in the aggregate would not reasonably be likely to have a "material adverse effect" with respect to CRP;

CRP will have performed or complied in all material respects with all agreements and covenants required by the merger agreement to be performed or complied with by it on or prior to the effective time of the merger;

CRP will have delivered to HCP a certificate executed by its Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer certifying as to the satisfaction of the preceding two conditions;

there will not have occurred, since May 1, 2006, any effect that, individually or in the aggregate, has had, or is reasonably likely to have, a "material adverse effect" with respect to CRP;

HCP will have received an opinion of Greenberg Traurig, LLP, outside counsel to CRP, regarding CRP's tax status as a REIT; and

the Advisor merger will have simultaneously closed.

CRP's obligation to effect the merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver, where permissible, of the following conditions:

the accuracy of the representations and warranties of HCP as of May 1, 2006 and as of the effective time of the merger, except for such failures to be true and correct that individually or in the aggregate would not reasonably be likely to have a "material adverse effect" with respect to HCP;

HCP will have performed or complied in all material respects with all agreements and covenants required by the merger agreement to be performed or complied with by it on or prior to the effective time of the merger;

HCP will have delivered to CRP a certificate executed by its Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer certifying as to the satisfaction of the preceding two conditions;

there will not have occurred, since May 1, 2006, any effect that, individually or in the aggregate, has had, or is reasonably likely to have, a "material adverse effect" with respect to HCP; and

CRP will have received the opinion of Latham & Watkins LLP, outside tax counsel to HCP, regarding HCP's tax status as a REIT.

HCP and CRP cannot be certain of when, or if, the conditions to the merger will be satisfied or, where permissible, waived, or whether or not the merger will be completed.

Amendment, Waiver and Extension of the Merger Agreement (See Page 85)

At any time prior to the effective time of the merger, each of HCP and CRP may:

mutually amend the merger agreement in writing by action taken by or on behalf of its respective board of directors;

waive any inaccuracy in the representations and warranties of any other party contained in the merger agreement; and

in writing, waive compliance with any agreement of any other party or any condition to its obligations contained in the merger agreement and extend the time for the performance of any obligation or other act of any other party to the merger agreement.

However, assuming approval of the merger by the stockholders of CRP, no amendment to the merger agreement that would require further approval of CRP's stockholders may be made thereafter without first obtaining such approval.

Termination of the Merger Agreement (See Page 86)

The parties may terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to the closing date only as follows:

by mutual written consent of HCP and CRP;

by either of CRP or HCP by written notice to the other:

if CRP's stockholders do not approve the merger at the special meeting (or at any adjournment or postponement thereof);

if any governmental authority issues an order that restrains, enjoins or otherwise prohibits or makes illegal the consummation of the merger and such order becomes final and non-appealable (provided the terminating party has used its reasonable best efforts to have the order vacated); and

if the consummation of the merger does not occur on or before October 31, 2006 (provided the terminating party has not breached any of its representations, warranties or covenants in a material respect that was the proximate cause of, or resulted in, the failure of the merger to occur on or before such date).

HCP may unilaterally terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to the closing date only as follows:

if CRP breaches or fails to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties or covenants contained in the merger agreement, which breach would entitle HCP not to close the merger based on the failure of the corresponding closing condition for its benefit, and such condition is incapable of being satisfied by October 31, 2006 or such breach has not been cured by CRP within 30 business days after CRP's receipt of written notice of such breach from HCP;

if prior to the approval of the merger by CRP's stockholders, the board of directors of CRP and the special committee (i) publicly withdraw or knowingly modify, in a manner adverse to HCP, their recommendation of the merger, (ii) approve or recommend an alternative acquisition proposal, (iii) at any time after the end of 15 business days following receipt of an acquisition proposal, fail to reaffirm such recommendation within five business days after receipt of any request to do so from HCP (provided the five day period may be extended for an additional five business days under specified circumstances) or (iv) recommend that CRP's stockholders tender their shares in a publicly announced offer for more than 20% of CRP's outstanding shares (not commenced by HCP or an affiliate of HCP); and

if the Advisor merger agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms.

CRP may unilaterally terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to the closing date only as follows:

if HCP breaches or fails to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties or covenants contained in the merger agreement, which breach would entitle CRP not to close the merger based on the failure of the corresponding closing condition for its benefit, and such condition is incapable of being satisfied by October 31, 2006 or such breach has not been cured by HCP within 30 business days after HCP's receipt of written notice of such breach from CRP; and

if CRP enters into a binding written agreement to effect a "superior proposal," provided that CRP first complies with its obligations under the merger agreement, including allowing HCP to submit a revised proposal at least as favorable from a financial point of view to CRP's stockholders as the superior proposal and paying HCP the termination fee described below.

Termination Fee (See Page 87)

CRP has agreed to pay HCP an amount in cash equal to \$107 million if:

CRP terminates the merger agreement to enter into a definitive agreement to effect a "superior proposal" in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement;

HCP terminates the merger agreement because, prior to the approval of the merger by CRP's stockholders, the board of directors of CRP and the special committee (i) publicly withdraw or knowingly modify, in a manner adverse to HCP, their recommendation of the merger, (ii) approve or recommend an alternative acquisition proposal, (iii) at any time after the end of 15 business days following receipt of an acquisition proposal, fail to reaffirm such recommendation within five business days after receipt of any request to do so from HCP (provided the five day period may be extended for an additional five business days under specified circumstances) or (iv) recommend that CRP's stockholders tender their shares in a publicly announced offer for more than 20% of CRP's outstanding shares (not commenced by HCP or an affiliate of HCP); or

CRP or HCP terminates the merger agreement due to the failure of the CRP stockholders to approve the merger at the special meeting after an acquisition proposal has been publicly announced and remains outstanding, and within 12 months after such termination CRP enters into a definitive agreement with respect to or consummates an alternative "acquisition proposal" for more than 50% of the consolidated assets or equity securities of CRP.

Expenses (See Page 87)

The merger agreement provides that each of HCP and CRP will pay its own costs and expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. If, however, the merger agreement is properly terminated by either party due to the material breach by the other party of its representations, warranties or covenants, then the breaching party will pay the reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by the non-breaching party up to \$3 million.

The Special Meeting of CRP's Stockholders (See Page 35)

The special meeting of CRP's stockholders will be held at CNL Center II at City Commons, 420 South Orange Avenue, Suite 500, Orlando, Florida 32801, on September 26, 2006 at 1:00 p.m., local time. At the special meeting, CRP's stockholders will be asked, in person or by proxy, to:

consider and vote on a proposal to approve the merger;

consider and vote on a proposal to approve adjournments or postponements of the special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger; and

consider and vote upon any other business that may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

Merger Vote Requirement; Stockholders Entitled to Vote; Vote Required; Quorum (See Page 35)

The merger must be approved by the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of CRP's common stock that are entitled to vote at the special meeting. As of the record date, CRP's directors and executive officers and their respective affiliates owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of CRP's common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting. You may vote at the special meeting if you owned shares of CRP's common stock at the close of business on the record date for the special meeting, August 1, 2006. On the record date, there were approximately 264,203,504

shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote. You have one vote for each share of CRP's common stock that you owned on the record date.

A quorum is necessary to hold a valid special meeting, and if a quorum is not present, a vote cannot occur. A quorum will be present if the holders of 50% or more of the outstanding shares of CRP's common stock are present at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy. CRP may, however, seek to adjourn or postpone the special meeting if a quorum is not present at the special meeting.

Comparison of Stockholder Rights (See Page 172)

HCP and CRP are each incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland. Upon completion of the merger, each outstanding share of CRP common stock that has not exercised appraisal rights will be converted in part into 0.0865 of a share of HCP common stock. Consequently, the rights of CRP stockholders who receive shares of HCP common stock as a result of the merger will still be governed by the Maryland General Corporation Law, but will also be governed by HCP's charter and bylaws as opposed to CRP's charter and bylaws. See "Comparison of Stockholder Rights" beginning on page 172 for a discussion of the similarities and differences between various provisions of CRP's and HCP's respective charters and bylaws.

No Solicitations of Alternative Transactions (See Page 82)

The merger agreement requires CRP to refrain from soliciting or facilitating any "acquisition proposal," including by providing non-public information, or engaging in any discussions or negotiations regarding an acquisition proposal. However, if CRP receives an unsolicited acquisition proposal prior to the approval of the merger by CRP's stockholders, CRP may discuss such acquisition proposal and may furnish information to the person making the proposal if CRP's board of directors and the special committee determine after consultation with their respective financial and legal advisors that:

such actions are required in order to comply with their statutory duties under Maryland law or fiduciary duties under CRP's charter; and

the acquisition proposal is or is reasonably likely to result in a "superior proposal."

In addition, CRP must notify HCP of the material terms of any acquisition proposal within 24 hours after its receipt and of any material amendments thereto or changes in the status of discussions or negotiations with the person making the proposal.

The CRP board of directors also cannot withdraw or qualify or modify in a manner adverse to HCP its recommendation of the merger or approve or recommend an acquisition proposal. However, if CRP receives an acquisition proposal prior to the approval of the merger by CRP's stockholders (and has complied with the notice provisions described above), the CRP board of directors may take such action if it and the special committee determine after consultation with their respective financial and legal advisors that:

such actions are required in order to comply with their statutory duties under Maryland law or fiduciary duties under CRP's charter; and

the acquisition proposal is a "superior proposal."

Appraisal Rights (See Page 72)

Under Maryland law, holders of CRP common stock have the right to seek an appraisal and payment of the fair value of their shares of CRP common stock in connection with the merger. Generally, in order to exercise these rights, a CRP stockholder must submit a written notice of objection to the merger at or before the stockholder meeting, must not vote to approve the merger and

must strictly comply with all of the procedures required by Maryland law. If you seek appraisal rights, you should be aware that the price determined by the Maryland court may be less than, equal to or more than the merger consideration you would have received for each of your shares in the merger if you had not exercised your appraisal rights. A copy of Maryland General Corporation Law Sections 3-201 et. seq. Appraisal Rights is included as Annex D to this proxy statement/prospectus.

IF YOU WANT TO EXERCISE YOUR APPRAISAL RIGHTS, PLEASE READ AND CAREFULLY FOLLOW THE PROCEDURES BEGINNING ON PAGE 72 AND IN ANNEX D. FAILURE TO TAKE ALL OF THE STEPS REQUIRED UNDER MARYLAND LAW MAY RESULT IN A LOSS OF YOUR APPRAISAL RIGHTS.

Accounting Treatment of the Merger (See Page 70)

HCP will account for the merger as a purchase for financial reporting purposes.

SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF HCP

HCP is providing the following information to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the merger. HCP derived this information from its audited consolidated financial statements for the years 2001 through 2005 and the unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005.

As stated above, the selected historical consolidated financial data for HCP as of and for the period ended March 31, 2006 is unaudited and was prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied to interim financial information. In the opinion of HCP's management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of results of operations for such interim period have been included. These adjustments consist only of normal recurring accruals. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. This information is only a summary and you should read it in conjunction with the historical and unaudited pro forma combined financial statements and related notes contained in the annual reports, quarterly reports and other information regarding HCP filed with the SEC, certain of which are included in this proxy statement/prospectus. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 181.

As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the year ended December 31,				
2006	2005	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001

(In thousands, except per share data)

Income statement data:

Total revenue	\$ 141,695	\$ 107,247	\$ 475,508	\$ 417,828	\$ 367,140	\$ 316,830	\$ 283,757
Income from continuing operations	48,840	36,778	157,965	153,190	139,398	123,845	100,702
Net income applicable to common shares	52,605	38,175	151,927	147,910	121,849	112,480	96,266

Income from continuing operations applicable to common shares:

Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.24	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.70
Diluted earnings per common share	0.32	0.23	1.01	0.99	0.82	0.85	0.70

Net income applicable to common shares:

Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.89
Diluted earnings per common share	0.38	0.28	1.12	1.11	0.97	0.96	0.89

Balance sheet data:

Total assets	\$ 3,788,816	\$ 3,048,133	\$ 3,597,265	\$ 3,104,526	\$ 3,035,957	\$ 2,748,417	\$ 2,431,153
Debt obligations(1)	2,119,869	1,432,751	1,956,946	1,487,291	1,407,284	1,333,848	1,057,752
Stockholders' equity	1,407,505	1,413,821	1,399,766	1,419,442	1,440,617	1,280,889	1,246,724

Other data:

Dividends paid	\$ 63,761	\$ 61,607	\$ 248,389	\$ 243,250	\$ 223,231	\$ 213,349	\$ 190,123
Dividends paid per common share	0.425	0.42	1.68	1.67	1.66	1.63	1.55

(1)

Includes bank line of credit, senior unsecured notes and mortgage debt.

SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF CRP

CRP is providing the following information to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the merger. CRP derived this information from its audited consolidated financial statements for the years 2001 through 2005 and its unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005.

As stated above, the selected historical consolidated financial data for CRP as of and for the period ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 is unaudited and was prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied to interim financial information. In the opinion of CRP's management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of results of operations for such interim period have been included. These adjustments consist only of normal recurring accruals. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. This information is only a summary and you should read it in conjunction with the historical and unaudited pro forma combined financial statements and related notes contained in the annual reports, quarterly reports and other information regarding CRP filed with the SEC, which are included in this proxy statement/prospectus. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 181.

	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		As of or for the year ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
(In thousands, except per share data)							
Income statement data:							
Total revenue	\$ 104,879	\$ 91,329	\$ 384,083	\$ 262,769	\$ 93,008	\$ 16,416	\$ 1,764
Income from continuing operations	36,221	38,461	142,415	118,351	57,864	11,041	916
Net income	35,752	32,635	135,581	117,918	58,460	11,372	916
Income from continuing operations per share (basic and diluted):							
	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.38
Net income per share (basic and diluted):							
	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.38
Balance sheet data:							
Total assets	\$ 4,049,439	\$ 3,649,781	\$ 3,838,761	\$ 3,369,641	\$ 1,761,899	\$ 441,765	\$ 64,447
Debt obligations(1)	1,668,373	1,409,416	1,536,766	1,193,548	392,583	45,327	
Stockholders' equity	2,299,562	2,164,690	2,227,807	2,103,357	1,345,941	389,795	60,910
Other data:							
Distributions declared and paid	\$ 45,499	\$ 42,593	\$ 175,958	\$ 147,156	\$ 59,784	\$ 14,379	\$ 1,507
Distributions declared and paid per share	0.1776	0.1776	0.7104	0.7104	0.7104	0.7002	0.6996

(1)

Includes mortgages payable, bonds payable, construction loans payable and line of credit.

SUMMARY UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following summary unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial data has been derived from the unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial statements and notes appearing in this proxy statement/prospectus under the heading "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Condensed Financial Statements." The following data has been prepared and is presented as if the acquisitions of CRP and the Advisor and the related incurrence or assumption of debt by HCP in connection with such transactions had been consummated on the first day of the period presented, for purposes of the income statement data, and as of the date of the balance sheet, for purposes of the balance sheet data. The purchase method of accounting is used to record the merger.

The unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial data includes adjustments to record the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair values. Such adjustments are subject to change as additional information becomes available and as the merger is consummated. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial data is presented for illustrative purposes only, and does not indicate either the operating results that would have occurred had the merger been consummated on January 1, 2005 or January 1, 2006 or future results of operations or financial condition. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial statements are based upon assumptions and adjustments that HCP believes are reasonable. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial data should be read in conjunction with the unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial statements and notes appearing in this proxy statement/prospectus under the heading "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Condensed Financial Statements" as well as HCP's historical financial statements contained in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, which have been incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus, and CRP's historical financial statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus. See "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 181.

	For the three months ended March 31, 2006	For the year ended December 31, 2005
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Pro forma condensed consolidated income statement data:		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 29,309	\$ 72,736
Income from continuing operations applicable to common shares	24,026	51,606
Earnings from continuing operations per common share basic	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.32
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	163,272	161,905
Earnings from continuing operations per common share diluted	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.32
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	164,088	162,792
	As of or for the three months ended March 31, 2006	
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet and other data:		
Total assets	\$	9,313,769
Total debt/long-term obligations and redeemable preferred shares		7,304,918
Cash dividends declared per common share		0.425

UNAUDITED COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA

The following table summarizes unaudited per share information of HCP and CRP on a historical basis, on a pro forma combined basis for HCP, giving effect to the merger and the Advisor merger, and on an equivalent pro forma combined basis for CRP. It has been assumed for purposes of the pro forma financial information provided below that the merger was completed at the beginning of the period presented for income statement purposes, and on the date of the balance sheet for balance sheet purposes. The following information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements of HCP and CRP at and for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 and the audited consolidated financial statements of HCP and CRP for the year ended December 31, 2005, which are incorporated by reference or included in this proxy statement/prospectus, and the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information as of and for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 and for the year ended December 31, 2005 beginning on page F-2. The pro forma information below is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the operating results or financial position that would have occurred if the merger had been completed as of the beginning of the period presented, nor is it necessarily indicative of the future operating results or financial position of the combined company. The historical book value per share is computed by dividing total stockholders' equity by the number of shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the period. The pro forma per share income from continuing operations of the combined company is computed by dividing the pro forma weighted average number of shares outstanding over the period. The pro forma combined book value per share is computed by dividing total pro forma stockholders' equity by the pro forma number of shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the period. CRP equivalent pro forma combined per share amounts are calculated by multiplying the pro forma combined per share amounts by 0.0865, the number of shares of HCP common stock representing the stock portion of the merger consideration that will be exchanged for each share of CRP common stock in the merger.

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005
HCP Historical		
Historical per common share:		
Income per share from continuing operations (basic)	\$ 0.32	\$ 1.02
Income per share from continuing operations (diluted)	0.32	1.01
Dividends declared per common share	0.425	1.68
Book value per share	10.2856	10.2777
CRP Historical		
Historical per common share:		
Income per share from continuing operations (basic and diluted)	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.57
Distributions declared per common share	0.1776	0.7104
Book value per share	8.70	8.72
Unaudited Pro Forma Combined		
Unaudited pro forma share of HCP common stock		
Income per share from continuing operations (basic and diluted)	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.32
Dividends declared per common share	0.425	1.68
Book value per share	12.9756	10.2777
Unaudited Pro Forma CRP Equivalents		
Unaudited pro forma per HCP common share:		
Income per share from continuing operations (basic and diluted)	\$ 0.01298	\$ 0.02768
Dividends declared per common share	0.03676	0.14532
Book value per share	1.12239	0.88902

COMPARATIVE PER SHARE MARKET PRICE DATA AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION**HCP Common Stock**

HCP common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol HCP. As of August 1, 2006, there were 2,615 stockholders of record of HCP's common stock. The following table presents trading information for HCP common stock on May 1, 2006, the last trading day before the public announcement of the execution of the merger agreement, and August 1, 2006, the latest practicable trading day before the date of this proxy statement/prospectus.

	HCP Common Stock		
	High	Low	Close
May 1, 2006	\$ 27.56	\$ 26.78	\$ 26.85
August 1, 2006	\$ 27.26	\$ 26.52	\$ 27.10

CRP Common Stock

There is no public trading market for shares of CRP's common stock. As of August 1, 2006, there were 92,442 stockholders of record of CRP's common stock. As of December 31, 2005, the offering price per share of CRP's common stock was \$10.00. The offering price per share was determined by CRP in its sole discretion based upon the price CRP believed investors would pay for the shares and on certain other considerations and may not represent the fair market value of the shares. CRP did not take into account the value of the underlying assets in determining the price per share.

The table below sets forth, for the calendar quarters indicated:

the high and low closing prices per share reported on the NYSE composite transactions reporting system for HCP (adjusted for all periods to reflect a 2-for-1 stock split that occurred on March 2, 2004);

the high and low sales prices per share for CRP based on transfers of shares CRP's common stock of which it is aware; and

the dividends declared on shares of HCP common stock and on CRP common stock.

	HCP Common Stock			CRP Common Stock		
	High	Low	Dividends	High	Low	Dividends
2004						
First Quarter	\$ 29.09	\$ 25.30	\$ 0.4175	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 0.1776
Second Quarter	28.60	21.68	0.4175	10.00	9.50	0.1776
Third Quarter	26.00	23.89	0.4175	9.25	6.50	0.1776
Fourth Quarter	28.85	26.18	0.4175	10.00	6.89	0.1776
2005						
First Quarter	27.45	23.45	0.42	8.61	8.61	0.1776
Second Quarter	28.43	23.45	0.42	9.91	8.95	0.1776
Third Quarter	28.68	25.39	0.42	9.39	8.55	0.1776
Fourth Quarter	27.00	24.44	0.42	9.43	8.95	0.1776
2006						
First Quarter	28.81	25.89	0.425	10.00	8.92	0.1776
Second Quarter	27.37	25.37	0.425	10.00	9.50	0.1776
Third Quarter (through August 1, 2006)	27.42	26.40		12.05	10.90	0.1184

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On August 1, 2006 the latest practicable trading day prior to the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the last sale price per share of HCP common stock was \$27.10, and the last sale price per share of CRP common stock prior to such date, based on transfers of CRP common stock of which CRP is aware, was \$11.65.

We urge you to obtain current market quotations for HCP common stock before making any decision regarding the merger.

RISK FACTORS

Material risks of this offering are identified in the risk factors included in this proxy statement/prospectus and those incorporated by reference. In addition to the other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, including the matters addressed under the caption "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements," you should carefully consider the following risk factors in deciding whether to vote for approval of the merger. The material risks relating to HCP's ongoing business are incorporated by reference from the annual report of HCP on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 and the quarterly report of HCP on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006.

As used throughout this section, the terms "we," "us," and "our" refer to both CRP and HCP together and the combined company which will result from the proposed merger unless otherwise specified.

Risks Relating to the Merger and HCP's Business

The value of the merger consideration to be paid in HCP common stock will fluctuate.

Upon the completion of the merger, each share of CRP common stock outstanding (with respect to which appraisal rights are not exercised) immediately prior to the merger will be converted into the right to receive merger consideration that consists in part of .0865 of a share of HCP common stock. The market price for HCP common stock may vary from the closing price of HCP common stock on the date the merger was announced, on the date that this proxy statement/prospectus was mailed to CRP stockholders and on the date of the CRP special meeting. For example, from May 2, 2006, the date the merger was announced, to August 1, 2006, HCP's common stock traded as high as \$27.45 and as low as \$25.12 per share.

The number of shares of HCP's common stock to be exchanged in connection with the merger is set at a fixed ratio and will not be adjusted as a result of any increase or decrease in the price of either HCP common stock or CRP common stock. In addition, neither HCP nor CRP is permitted to terminate the merger agreement or resolicit the vote of CRP stockholders solely because of changes in the value of either company's stock. Stock price changes may result from a variety of factors, including general market and economic conditions and changes in the respective businesses, operations and prospects of CRP and HCP. Many of these factors are beyond the control of CRP or HCP.

The market price of HCP common stock after the merger may be affected by factors different from those affecting the shares of CRP currently.

The businesses of HCP and CRP are different and, accordingly, the results of operations of HCP and the market price of HCP's common stock may be affected by factors different from those currently affecting the results of operations of CRP and the value of CRP's common stock. For a discussion of the businesses of HCP and CRP and of certain factors to consider in connection with those businesses, see the documents incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus and referred to under "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 181.

HCP may not have qualified or continue to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. CRP may not have qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

HCP has been organized as, and believes that its past and present operations qualify it as, a real estate investment trust, which we refer to as a REIT, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which we refer to as the Code. In addition, following the merger, HCP intends to operate in a manner that will allow it to continue to qualify as a REIT. However, the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, could successfully assert that HCP was not or will not continue to be qualified as a REIT.

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That is because qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial or administrative interpretations and involves the determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within the control of HCP. If HCP fails to qualify as a REIT, HCP will not be allowed a deduction for dividends paid to stockholders in computing taxable income and would become subject to federal income tax at regular corporate tax rates. In such an event, HCP could be subject to potentially significant tax liabilities. Unless entitled to relief under certain statutory provisions, HCP would also be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which HCP lost its qualification. In addition, if HCP fails to qualify as a REIT, all distributions to HCP stockholders would be subject to tax as regular corporate dividends to the extent of HCP's current and accumulated earnings and profits and HCP would not be required to make distributions to its stockholders.

If CRP failed to qualify as a REIT for any of its taxable years, it would be required to pay federal income tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) on its taxable income at regular corporate rates. Because the merger will be treated for income tax purposes as if CRP sold all of its assets in a taxable transaction, if CRP did not qualify as a REIT for the tax year of the merger, its taxable income would include the built-in gain in all of its assets. "Built-in gain" generally means the excess of the fair market value of an asset over its adjusted tax basis. HCP, as successor-in-interest to CRP, would be required to pay this tax.

If HCP is unable to successfully integrate the operations of CRP, its business and earnings may be negatively affected.

The merger with CRP will involve the integration of companies that have previously operated independently. Successful integration of the operations of CRP will depend primarily on HCP's ability to consolidate operations, systems procedures, properties and personnel and to eliminate redundancies and costs. The merger will also pose other risks commonly associated with similar transactions, including unanticipated liabilities, unexpected costs and the diversion of management's attention to the integration of the operations of HCP and CRP. We cannot assure you that HCP will be able to integrate CRP's operations without encountering difficulties, including, but not limited to, the loss of key employees, the disruption of its respective ongoing businesses or possible inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies. Estimated cost savings are projected to come from various areas that HCP's management has identified through the due diligence and integration planning process. If HCP has difficulties with any of these integrations, it might not achieve the economic benefits it expects to result from the merger, and this may hurt its business and earnings. In addition, HCP may experience greater than expected costs or difficulties relating to the integration of the business of CRP and/or may not realize expected cost savings from the merger within the expected time frame, if at all.

Difficulties associated with establishing joint ventures and contributing properties to those joint ventures or selling properties, including CRP's properties, could limit the combined company's flexibility and adversely affect the anticipated benefits of the merger and the market price of HCP common stock.

HCP has established joint ventures with respect to certain of its properties or sold certain of its properties to third parties in recent years and intends to continue to establish joint ventures and sell properties as opportunities arise. HCP believes that many of CRP's current and future developments will be good candidates to contribute to joint ventures or sell to third parties. The combined company's ability to establish joint ventures or sell properties, including those owned or developed by CRP, on advantageous terms is dependent upon several factors, some of which are beyond the control of HCP's management. These factors include the ability of HCP to identify financial partners willing to contribute to joint ventures on acceptable terms, if at all, and the ability of HCP to obtain debt

financing for such joint ventures on attractive terms, if at all, as well as competition from other owners of properties and rights of third parties with respect to such properties. Continued interest from and capital provided by other joint venture investors is necessary in order for HCP to continue its strategy of contributing properties to such joint ventures. The inability of HCP to establish joint ventures and contribute properties to such joint ventures or to sell properties, including those owned by CRP, or to do so on advantageous terms could materially adversely affect HCP.

The merger agreement contains provisions that could discourage a potential competing acquirer.

The merger agreement contains provisions that could discourage a potential competing acquirer that might be willing to pay more for CRP than is being paid by HCP in the merger or could result in any competing proposal being at a lower price than it might otherwise be.

The merger agreement contains "no shop" provisions that, subject to limited exceptions, restrict CRP's ability to solicit, knowingly encourage or facilitate or initiate any inquiries, or participate in discussions or negotiations regarding competing third-party "acquisition proposals" to acquire all or a significant part of CRP. Further, there are only limited exceptions to CRP's agreement that CRP's board of directors and the special committee will not withdraw, qualify or modify, in a manner adverse to HCP, their recommendation of the merger, and HCP generally has a right to submit a revised proposal at least as favorable from a financial point of view to CRP's stockholders as the "superior proposal" that may be made before CRP can terminate the merger agreement to enter into an agreement relating to such superior proposal. In addition, if CRP's board of directors terminates the merger agreement to enter into a binding written agreement to effect a superior proposal, CRP would, upon such termination, be required to pay the \$107 million termination fee to HCP. Furthermore, if a third party publicly announces an acquisition proposal for CRP before the special meeting, such proposal remains outstanding and CRP's stockholders do not approve the merger, CRP will be required to pay HCP the \$107 million termination fee if within 12 months thereafter CRP consummates or enters into an agreement for an acquisition proposal for more than 50% of CRP's stock or consolidated assets. Moreover, if HCP terminates the merger agreement because CRP's board of directors and special committee (i) publicly withdraw or knowingly modify, in a manner adverse to HCP, their recommendation, (ii) approve or recommend an alternative acquisition proposal, (iii) at any time after the end of 15 business days following receipt of an acquisition proposal, fail to reaffirm such recommendation within five business days after receipt of any request to do so from HCP (provided the five day period may be extended for an additional five business days under specified circumstances) or (iv) recommend that CRP's stockholders tender their shares in a publicly announced offer for more than 20% of CRP's outstanding shares (not commenced by HCP or an affiliate of HCP), then CRP would be required to pay HCP the \$107 million termination fee.

These and other provisions in the merger agreement could discourage a potential competing acquirer that might have an interest in acquiring all or a significant part of CRP from proposing such an acquisition, even if it were prepared to pay consideration with a higher per share cash or market value than that proposed to be paid by HCP in the merger, or might result in a potential competing acquirer proposing to pay a lower per share price to acquire CRP than it might otherwise have proposed to pay because of the added expense of the termination fee that may become payable to HCP in certain circumstances.

If the merger agreement is terminated and CRP determines to seek another business combination, CRP may not be able to negotiate a transaction with another company on terms comparable to, or better than, the terms of the proposed merger.

HCP and CRP are expected to incur substantial costs in connection with the merger, which could result in HCP not realizing some of the anticipated benefits of the merger.

HCP and CRP are expected to incur one-time, pre-tax costs of approximately \$33.1 million in connection with the merger. These costs will include investment banking expenses, legal and accounting fees, printing expenses and other related charges incurred by HCP and CRP. Completion of the merger will also require the payment of fees under certain of CRP's existing debt. In addition, HCP anticipates prepaying and/or refinancing other of CRP's existing debt. HCP also expects to incur one-time, pre-tax cash and non-cash costs related to the integration of HCP and CRP, which cannot be estimated at this time. There can be no assurance that the costs incurred by HCP and CRP in connection with the merger will not be higher than expected or that HCP will not incur additional unanticipated costs and expenses in connection with the merger.

The combined company's indebtedness following the completion of the merger will be higher than HCP's existing indebtedness. This increased level of indebtedness could adversely affect HCP in many ways, including by reducing funds available for other business purposes, reducing HCP's flexibility and subjecting HCP to variations in interest rates.

The indebtedness of HCP as of March 31, 2006 was approximately \$2.1 billion. HCP's pro forma indebtedness as of March 31, 2006, giving effect to the merger and taking into account HCP's anticipated debt financings in connection with the merger, would be approximately \$7 billion. HCP's anticipated debt financings include up to \$3.4 billion of aggregate borrowings under a 364 day bridge facility and a two-year term loan facility. In addition, it is expected that HCP will continue to incur debt in the future. As a result of the increase in debt, demands on HCP's cash resources will increase after the merger. The increased levels of debt could reduce funds available to HCP to pay dividends, or make capital expenditures and acquisitions or create competitive disadvantages for HCP compared to other companies with lower debt levels. In addition to requiring repayment or refinancing within a period of time ranging from 364 days to three years, the debt facilities that HCP expects to enter into to finance the merger will be required to be repaid from the cash proceeds of non-ordinary course asset sales, the incurrence of certain debt, the issuance of additional equity and specified other events. As a result of such covenants and HCP's expected level of debt generally, HCP's flexibility could be significantly limited, including its ability to finance or refinance its properties, contribute properties to joint ventures or sell properties as needed.

At March 31, 2006, approximately \$412 million of HCP's debt was subject to variable interest rates. HCP anticipates that a substantive portion of the new debt to be incurred or assumed in connection with the merger will also be subject to variable interest rates and that, following the merger, a higher percentage of its debt overall will be subject to variable interest rates. If interest rates increase, the combined company's interest costs will also increase, which could harm our cash flow and our ability to service debt. An increase in market interest rates may also lead investors to demand a higher annual distribution rate, which could adversely affect the market price of HCP common stock.

Some of CRP's directors and executive officers may have additional or different interests in the merger.

In deciding how to vote on the proposal to approve the merger, CRP stockholders should be aware that CRP's directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of CRP stockholders generally. See "The Merger Interests of CRP's Director and Executive Officers in the Merger." Each of CRP's board of directors and the special committee was aware of these interests and considered them in approving the merger agreement and the merger.

Failure to complete the merger could negatively impact CRP's future business and operations.

It is possible that the merger may not be completed. The parties' obligations to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of specified conditions, some of which are beyond the control of CRP and HCP. For example, the merger is conditioned on the receipt of the required approval of CRP's stockholders. If this approval is not received, the merger cannot be completed even if all of the other conditions to the merger are satisfied or waived. If the merger is not completed for any reason, CRP may be subject to a number of material risks, including the following:

CRP may be required under certain circumstances to pay HCP a termination fee of \$107 million or reimburse HCP for up to \$3 million of expenses, depending upon the circumstances of the termination; and

CRP will have incurred substantial costs related to the merger, such as legal, accounting and certain financial advisor fees, which must be paid even if the merger is not completed.

After the merger is completed, CRP's stockholders will become stockholders of HCP and will have different rights that may be less advantageous than their current rights.

After the closing of the merger, CRP's stockholders will become HCP's stockholders. CRP and HCP are each Maryland corporations that qualify as REITs. Differences in CRP's and HCP's charter and bylaws will result in changes to the rights of CRP's stockholders when they become HCP stockholders. A CRP stockholder may conclude that its current rights under CRP's charter and bylaws are more advantageous than the rights they may have under HCP's charter and bylaws. See "Comparison of Stockholder Rights" beginning on page 172.

As a result of the merger, the number of HCP's stockholders will increase by approximately 92,442 persons. Sales by such individuals could exert downward pressure on the price of HCP's common stock.

As of August 1, 2006, CRP had 92,442 holders of its common stock. CRP common stock is not publicly traded and, accordingly, is relatively illiquid. As a result of the merger, CRP's stockholders will receive shares of HCP common stock, which is publicly traded and more liquid. Sales by former CRP stockholders of HCP's common stock could exert downward pressure on the price of HCP's common stock.

Risks Relating to CRP's Business

The risks identified in this subsection "Risks Relating to CRP's Business" relate to the ongoing business of CRP assuming the merger with HCP is not completed.

Risks Related to Owning CRP Stock

The sale of shares by stockholders could be difficult.

Currently there is no public market for CRP's shares, so stockholders may not be able to sell their shares promptly at a desired price. Therefore, stockholders should view their shares as a long-term investment only. CRP's charter requires it to list its shares on a national securities exchange or over-the-counter market by December 31, 2008 or begin an orderly liquidation of its assets. CRP does not know if it will ever apply to list CRP's shares on a national securities exchange or over-the-counter market, or, if CRP does apply for listing, when such application would be made or whether it would be accepted. If CRP's shares are listed, CRP cannot assure CRP's stockholders that a public trading market will develop. CRP cannot assure its stockholders that the price they would receive in a sale on a national securities exchange or over-the-counter market would be representative of the value of the assets CRP owns or that it would equal or exceed the amount CRP's stockholders paid for the shares.

CRP-Related Risks

CRP is dependent on the Advisor.

The Advisor, subject to approval by CRP's board of directors, is responsible for CRP's investments and daily management. CRP's board of directors may terminate the agreement with the Advisor, with or without cause, but only subject to payment and release of the Advisor from all guarantees and other obligations incurred as Advisor. CRP cannot be sure that the Advisor will achieve CRP's objectives or that CRP's board of directors will be able to act quickly to remove the Advisor if it deems removal necessary. As a result, it is possible that CRP would be managed for some period by a company that was not acting in its best interests or not capable of helping CRP achieve its objectives.

Conflicts of interest.

The Advisor and its affiliates may be engaged in other activities that would result in potential conflicts of interest with the services that the Advisor and affiliates provide to CRP, such as the acquisition of properties on behalf of other entities with investment objectives similar to CRP's. The resolution of conflicts of interest in favor of other entities could have a negative impact on CRP's financial performance.

There will be competing demands on CRP's officers and directors.

Some of CRP's directors and officers, and some of the directors and officers of the Advisor have management responsibilities for other companies including, in certain cases, companies that may in the future invest in some of the same types of assets in which CRP may invest. For this reason, these officers and directors will share their management time and services among those companies and CRP, will not devote all of their attention to CRP and could take actions that are more favorable to the other companies than to CRP.

The timing of sales and acquisitions may favor the Advisor.

The Advisor may immediately realize substantial commissions, fees and other compensation as a result of any investment in or sale of an asset by CRP. CRP's board of directors must approve any investments and sales, but the Advisor's recommendation to CRP's board of directors may be influenced by the impact of the transaction on the Advisor's compensation.

The Advisor's fee structure may encourage the Advisor to recommend speculative investments and a high amount of leverage.

The Advisor will realize substantial compensation in connection with the acquisition of properties, and as a result, may recommend speculative investments to CRP. In addition, because the Advisor will receive fees based on the amount of permanent financing CRP obtains, the Advisor may have an incentive to recommend a high amount of leverage to CRP. Similarly, because the Advisor may receive fees upon the sale of properties, loans and other permitted investments, the Advisor may have an incentive to recommend to CRP the premature sale of these assets.

The agreements between CRP and the Advisor were not the result of arm's-length negotiations.

Because some of CRP's officers and directors are also officers and directors of the Advisor, the terms of the advisory agreement may favor the Advisor. As a result, the Advisor may not always act in CRP's best interests, which could adversely affect CRP's results of operations.

CRP's properties may be developed by affiliates.

Properties that CRP acquires may require development, renovation or other improvement prior to use by a tenant. CRP's affiliates may provide these services and if so, the affiliates would receive the development fee that would otherwise be paid to an unaffiliated developer. CRP's board of directors, including the independent directors, must approve employing one of CRP's affiliates to serve in such capacity. There is a risk, however, that CRP would acquire properties that require such services so that an affiliate would receive such fees.

CRP may invest with affiliates of the Advisor and enter into transactions with them.

CRP may invest in joint ventures with other programs sponsored by the Advisor or its affiliates. CRP's board of directors, including the independent directors, must approve the transaction, but the Advisor's recommendation may be affected by its relationship with one or more of the co-venture partners and may be more beneficial to the other programs than to CRP. Further, because these transactions are, and other transactions CRP enters into may be, with affiliates, they may not be at arm's length. Had they been at arm's length, the terms of such transactions may have been different and may have been more beneficial to CRP.

Real Estate and Other Investment Risks

Lack of Diversification.

Lack of diversification increases investment risk. CRP's profitability and ability to diversify investments is limited by the amount of future funds CRP receives through CRP's public offerings and borrowings, as well as the cost of the investments. CRP may not be able to achieve diversification by tenant, operator, brand, facility type or geographic location. There is no limit on the number of properties of a particular brand or facility type which CRP may acquire, and CRP is not obligated to invest in more than one type of facility. Presently, CRP's investments are concentrated in certain tenants, operators, brands and types of facilities and any adverse development affecting any of them could materially adversely affect CRP's financial condition and CRP's ability to make distributions. In addition, to the extent CRP's assets are geographically concentrated, an economic downturn in one or more of the markets in which CRP has invested could have an adverse effect on CRP's financial condition and CRP's ability to make distributions. As of December 31, 2005, CRP owned interests in properties in 33 states, with 14%, 13%, 9% and 8% of those properties located in Texas, Florida, California and Illinois, respectively.

Multiple property leases or loans with individual tenants and borrowers increases CRP's risks.

The value of CRP's properties depends principally upon the value of the underlying leases. Minor defaults by a tenant or borrower may continue for some time before the Advisor or CRP's board of directors determines that it is in CRP's interest to evict the tenant or foreclose on the property of the borrower. Tenants may lease more than one property and borrowers may enter into more than one loan, and as a result, a default by the tenant or borrower could cause more than one property to become vacant or more than one loan to become nonperforming. Vacancies would reduce CRP's revenue and could decrease the properties' value until CRP is able to re-lease the affected properties. Generally, the senior housing facilities, ambulatory surgery centers and specialty and general hospitals are special purpose properties and may not be readily converted into general residential, retail or office use.

Adverse trends in the healthcare and senior housing industry may impact CRP's properties.

CRP's financial condition is dependent on the ability of tenants or third-party operators to operate the properties successfully. Failure of CRP's tenants or third-party operators to operate the properties

successfully or adapt to dominant trends in the healthcare and senior housing industry may limit their ability to pay their rent, which could adversely affect CRP's financial condition.

CRP may rely on credit enhancements to CRP's leases for minimum rent payments.

CRP's leases may have credit enhancement provisions, such as guarantees or shortfall reserves provided by a third-party tenant or operator. These credit enhancement provisions may terminate at either a specific time during the lease term or once net operating income of the property exceeds a specified amount. These provisions may also have limits on the overall amount of the credit enhancement. After the termination of a credit enhancement, or in the event that the maximum limit of a credit enhancement is reached, CRP may only look to the tenant to make lease payments. In the event that a credit enhancement has expired or the maximum limit has been reached, or in the event that a provider of a credit enhancement is unable to meet its obligations, CRP's results of operations and CRP's cash available for distribution could be adversely affected if CRP's properties are unable to generate sufficient funds from operations to meet minimum rent payments and the tenants do not otherwise have the resources to make the rent payments. CRP's tenants may be thinly capitalized corporations that rely on the cash flow generated from the properties to fund rent obligations under their lease.

CRP may rely on limited guarantees to fund rent payments, which could adversely impact cash available for distributions.

In connection with the acquisition and development of certain senior housing portfolios CRP may require the tenant or operator guarantees or other types of income support to guarantee the tenant's obligations to pay minimum rent and furniture, fixture and equipment reserve income. Certain of these are limited guarantees that contain maximum funding caps or termination dates.

CRP's leases with tenants of some of CRP's medical facilities may present greater risk because they are expected to be gross leases and the majority of the medical facility leases are expected to have five to 15 year terms.

Under CRP's triple-net lease agreements, CRP's tenants are responsible for maintenance and other day-to-day management of the properties either directly or by entering into operating agreements with third-party operators. Because under CRP's gross leases the tenant generally is responsible for a certain capped amount of the repairs, maintenance, property taxes, utilities and insurance and CRP is responsible for the balance, CRP's results of operations could be affected if the balance of these expenses is large. In addition, CRP may have difficulty obtaining a new tenant upon the expiration of each short-term lease, and CRP's results of operations could be negatively impacted if CRP failed to do so within a short time period.

CRP may experience uninsured loss or loss in excess of insured limits at CRP's properties.

CRP requires its triple-net lease tenants to maintain appropriate levels of comprehensive liability and property insurance that cover CRP, as well as the tenants, on all of CRP's properties. Some types of losses, however, either may be uninsurable or too expensive to insure against. Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occur, CRP could lose all or a portion of the capital it has invested in a property, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the property. In such an event, CRP might nevertheless remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligation related to the property. CRP cannot be assured that material losses in excess of insurance proceeds will not occur in the future.

CRP's properties may be subject to environmental liabilities.

Under various federal and state environmental laws and regulations, as an owner or operator of real estate, CRP may be required to investigate and clean up certain hazardous or toxic substances, asbestos-containing materials, or petroleum product releases at CRP's properties. CRP may also be held liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage and for investigation and cleanup costs incurred by those parties in connection with the contamination. In addition, some environmental laws create a lien on the contaminated site in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs in connection with the contamination. The presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination at any of CRP's properties may adversely affect CRP's ability to sell or lease the affected properties or to borrow using the affected properties as collateral. At certain properties, such as skilled nursing facilities, medical office buildings and walk-in clinics, some environmental and bio-medical hazardous wastes and products will be used and generated in the course of normal operations of the facility. While the leases will provide that the tenant is solely responsible for complying with regulatory requirements and for any environmental hazards created during the term of the lease, CRP or an operator of a site may be liable under common law to third parties for damages and injuries resulting from environmental contamination coming from the site.

All of CRP's properties are acquired subject to satisfactory Phase I environmental assessments, which generally involve the inspection of site conditions without invasive testing such as sampling or analysis of soil, groundwater or other media or conditions; or satisfactory Phase II environmental assessments, which generally involve the testing of soil, groundwater or other media and conditions. CRP's board of directors and the Advisor may determine that CRP should acquire a property in which a Phase I or Phase II environmental assessment indicates that a problem exists and has not been resolved at the time the property is acquired, provided that if it is a material problem: (i) the seller, tenant or operator has (a) agreed in writing to indemnify CRP and/or (b) established in escrow cash funds equal to a predetermined amount greater than the estimated costs to remediate the problem; or (ii) CRP has negotiated other comparable arrangements, including but not limited to a reduction in the purchase price. CRP cannot be sure, however, that any seller will be able to pay under an indemnity CRP obtains or that the amount in escrow will be sufficient to pay all remediation costs. Further, CRP cannot be sure that all environmental liabilities associated with the properties that CRP may acquire from time to time will have been identified or that no prior owner, operator or current occupant will have created an environmental condition not known to CRP. Moreover, CRP cannot be sure that (i) future laws, ordinances or regulations will not impose any material environmental liability or (ii) the environmental condition of the properties that CRP may acquire from time to time will not be affected by tenants and occupants of the properties, by the condition of land or operations in the vicinity of the properties (such as the presence of underground storage tanks), or by third parties unrelated to CRP. Environmental liabilities that CRP may incur could have an adverse effect on CRP's financial condition or results of operations.

CRP may not control the joint ventures in which CRP enters.

CRP's independent directors must approve all joint venture or general partnership arrangements in which CRP enters. Subject to that approval, CRP may enter into a joint venture with an unaffiliated party to purchase a property, and the joint venture or general partnership agreement relating to that joint venture or partnership may provide that CRP will share management control of the joint venture with the unaffiliated party. In the event the joint venture or general partnership agreement provides that CRP will have sole management control of the joint venture, the agreement may be ineffective as to a third party who has no notice of the agreement, and CRP therefore may be unable to control fully the activities of the joint venture. If CRP enters into a joint venture with another program sponsored by an affiliate, CRP does not anticipate that it will have sole management control of the joint venture.

Joint venture partners may have different interests than CRP has.

Investments in joint ventures involve the risk that CRP's co-venture partner may have economic or business interests or goals which, at a particular time, are inconsistent with CRP's interests or goals, that the co-venture partner may be in a position to take action contrary to CRP's instructions, requests, policies or objectives, or that the co-venture partner may experience financial difficulties. Among other things, actions by a co-venture partner might subject property owned by the joint venture to liabilities in excess of those contemplated by the terms of the joint venture agreement or to other adverse consequences. If CRP does not have full control over a joint venture, the value of CRP's investment will be affected to some extent by a third party that may have different goals and capabilities than CRP's. As a result, joint ownership of investments may adversely affect CRP's returns on the investments and, therefore, cash available for distributions to CRP's stockholders may be reduced.

It may be difficult for CRP to exit a joint venture after an impasse.

In CRP's joint ventures, there is a potential risk of impasse in some joint venture decisions since CRP's approval and the approval of each co-venture partner is required for some decisions. In any joint venture with an affiliated program, however, CRP may have the right to buy the other co-venture partner's interest or to sell CRP's own interest on specified terms and conditions in the event of an impasse regarding a sale. In the event of an impasse, it is possible that neither party will have the funds necessary to complete the buy-out. In addition, CRP may experience difficulty in locating a third-party purchaser for CRP's joint venture interest and in obtaining a favorable sale price for the interest. As a result, it is possible that CRP may not be able to exit the relationship if an impasse develops.

The liquidation of CRP's assets may be delayed.

If CRP's shares are not listed on a national securities exchange or over-the-counter market by December 31, 2008, CRP is obligated under its charter to sell its assets and distribute the net sales proceeds to stockholders, and CRP will engage only in activities related to CRP's orderly liquidation, unless CRP's stockholders elect otherwise. Neither the Advisor nor CRP's board of directors may be able to control the timing of the sale of CRP's assets due to market conditions, and CRP cannot assure you that it will be able to sell its assets so as to return CRP's stockholders' aggregate invested capital, to generate a profit for the stockholders or to fully satisfy CRP's debt obligations. Because CRP uses a portion of the offering price from the sale of shares to pay expenses and fees and the full offering price is not invested in properties, CRP will only return all of CRP's stockholders' invested capital if CRP sells the properties for a sufficient amount in excess of their original purchase price. If CRP takes a purchase money obligation in partial payment of the sales price of a property, CRP will realize the proceeds of the sale over a period of years. Further, any intended liquidation of CRP may be delayed beyond the time of the sale of all of the properties until all mortgage loans and secured equipment leases expire or are sold, because any mortgage loans into which CRP enters are likely to have terms of ten to 20 years and secured equipment leases are likely to have terms of seven years, and those obligations may not expire before all of the properties are sold.

Industry-Related Risks

Failure to comply with government regulations could adversely affect CRP's tenants, operators and borrowers.

The healthcare industry is highly regulated by federal, state and local licensing requirements, facility inspections, reimbursement policies, regulations concerning capital and other expenditures, certification requirements and other laws, regulations and rules. In addition, regulators require compliance with a variety of safety, health, staffing and other requirements relating to the design and conditions of the licensed facility and quality of care provided. Additional laws and regulations may be

enacted or adopted that could require changes in the design of the properties and certain operations of CRP's tenants and third-party operators. The failure of any tenant or operator to comply with such laws, requirements and regulations could affect a tenant's or operator's ability to operate the facilities that CRP owns.

In some states, advocacy groups have been created to monitor the quality of care at healthcare facilities, and these groups have brought litigation against operators. Additionally, in some instances, private litigation by patients has succeeded in winning large demand awards for alleged abuses. The effect of this litigation and potential litigation has increased the costs of monitoring and reporting quality of care compliance incurred by CRP's tenants. In addition, the cost of liability and medical malpractice insurance has increased and may continue to increase as long as the present litigation environment affecting the operations of healthcare facilities continues. Continued cost increases could cause CRP's tenants to be unable to pay their lease payments, decreasing CRP's cash flow available for distribution.

Cost control and other healthcare reform measures may reduce reimbursements to CRP's tenants and borrowers.

The healthcare industry faces various challenges, including increased government and private payor pressure on healthcare providers to control costs and the vertical and horizontal consolidation of healthcare providers. The pressure to control healthcare costs has intensified in recent years as a result of the national healthcare reform debate and has continued as Congress attempts to slow the rate of growth of federal healthcare expenditures as part of its effort to balance the federal budget. Similar debates are ongoing at the state level in many states. These trends are likely to lead to reduced or slower growth in reimbursement for services provided by some of CRP's tenants. Management cannot predict whether governmental reforms will be adopted and, if adopted, whether the implementation of these reforms will have a material adverse effect on CRP's financial condition or results of operations.

CRP's tenants and borrowers may rely on government reimbursement.

CRP's tenants, particularly those operating skilled nursing facilities and those leasing space in medical office buildings, may derive a significant portion of their revenues from governmentally funded programs, such as Medicaid and Medicare. Although CRP's lease payments are not linked to the level of government reimbursement received by the tenants, to the extent that changes in government funding programs adversely affect the revenues received by those tenants, such changes could adversely affect the ability of the tenants to make lease payments to CRP.

Some of CRP's tenants, operators or borrowers may have physician investors.

Some of CRP's borrowers, tenants or operators of healthcare facilities, including, without limitation, free standing ambulatory surgery centers and specialty or general hospitals, may have physician investors who refer patients to such healthcare facilities for treatment or services.

The federal Anti-Kickback Statute prohibits an individual or entity from knowingly and willfully offering or paying, or from soliciting or receiving, remuneration in order to induce the referral or the arranging for the referral of business reimbursed under the Medicare Program, Medicaid Program, or certain other state and federal healthcare programs. The primary concern under the federal Anti-Kickback Statutes for ventures in which physicians are investors is whether the offering of such investment interests, or subsequent distributions to such physician investors based on such investment interests, constitute disguised remuneration for referrals. The Office of Inspector General ("OIG") has promulgated regulations to clarify that certain investment and payment practices in the healthcare industry would not violate the Anti-Kickback Statute (the "Safe Harbors"). Certain of the Safe Harbors expressly address physician investment interests in free standing ambulatory surgery centers. Although

the Safe Harbors protect certain venture arrangements, the requirements of these Safe Harbors do not always provide viable business options and failure to conform to the provisions of a Safe Harbor does not necessarily mean that the arrangement violates the Anti-Kickback Statute.

In addition, the federal Stark Law prohibits, subject to certain express exceptions, a physician (or immediate family member) who has a financial relationship with an entity from making referrals to that entity for the furnishing of designated health services for which payment may be made under the federal healthcare programs. The Stark Law is often implicated in ventures in which physicians are investors because physicians make referrals for designated health services to the venture and have an ownership or compensation relationship with the venture. Designated health services do not include free standing ambulatory surgery services and, while hospital services are included within the definition of designated health services, the law includes an express exemption for physicians who have an ownership or investment interest in, and are authorized to perform services in, a so-called whole hospital. The whole hospital exemption, as it is applied to specialty, as opposed to general, hospitals not then under development, was subject to an eighteen month moratorium by certain provisions of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003. The moratorium expired on June 8, 2005 without further legislative action. However, there can be no assurance that legislative action to curb or restrict physician investments in healthcare facilities will not occur in the future.

Violation by CRP's tenants, operators or borrowers of the Anti-Kickback Statute or the Stark Law could result in loss of licensure or certification, the imposition of civil monetary and criminal penalties, and the potential exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Such sanctions could adversely effect CRP's tenants' and borrowers' ability to make lease and loan payments to CRP and could result in CRP's having to find another tenant or operator, which could have an adverse effect on CRP's financial condition or results of operations.

Lending Risks

CRP's mortgage loans may be impacted by unfavorable real estate market conditions.

If CRP makes mortgage loans, CRP will be at risk of defaults on those loans caused by many conditions beyond CRP's control, including local and other economic conditions affecting real estate values and interest rate levels. CRP does not know whether the values of the properties securing the mortgage loans will remain at the levels existing on the dates of origination of the mortgage loans. If the values of the underlying properties drop, CRP's risk will increase and the values of CRP's interests may decrease.

CRP's loans may not be secured by real estate.

CRP may make unsecured loans or loans that are not secured by real estate. Any security CRP receives in connection with such loans may not provide CRP with the protection of loans secured by real estate. Such loans will involve risks particular to the borrowers' businesses. CRP may not be as familiar with such businesses as it is with various types of healthcare-related facilities. Were a borrower to default on such a loan, CRP may lose the entire amount of the loan and have no recourse against the borrower.

Financing Risks

Borrowings.

CRP may borrow money to acquire assets, to preserve CRP's status as a REIT or for any other authorized corporate purposes. CRP may mortgage or put a lien on one or more of CRP's assets in connection with any borrowing. At December 31, 2005, CRP had aggregate outstanding borrowings, including permanent financing, bonds payable, construction loans and CRP's outstanding revolving line

of credit, equal to approximately 40% of CRP's total assets. Pursuant to CRP's charter, CRP is entitled to borrow up to 75% of CRP's total assets (which is the approximate equivalent of 300% of CRP's "net assets," as defined in CRP's charter), although CRP does not presently expect to borrow more than 50% of CRP's total assets. Borrowing may be risky if the cash flow from the properties and other investments is insufficient to meet CRP's debt obligations.

CRP may borrow to pay distributions.

CRP may borrow to make distributions for various purposes, including to preserve its REIT status. CRP has borrowed and may in the future borrow money from CRP's revolving line of credit to make distributions. In certain instances if CRP is unable or chooses not to borrow, distributions to CRP's stockholders may be reduced. In the event CRP borrows to make distributions, it is possible that CRP could make distributions in excess of CRP's earnings and profits and, accordingly, that the distributions could constitute a return of capital for federal income tax purposes, although such distributions would not reduce stockholders' aggregate invested capital.

Tax Risks

CRP will be subject to increased taxation if CRP fails to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

CRP believes that it has been organized, has operated and will continue to operate in a manner that will enable CRP to meet the requirements for qualification and to remain qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes through the closing of the merger. A REIT generally is not taxed at the federal corporate level on the income it distributes to its stockholders. CRP has not requested, and does not plan to request, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service that CRP qualifies as a REIT.

If CRP fails to qualify as a REIT, CRP would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates. In addition to these taxes, CRP may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. Unless CRP is entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, CRP could not elect to be taxed as a REIT for four taxable years following the year during which CRP were disqualified. Therefore, if CRP loses its REIT status, the funds available for distribution to you, as a stockholder, would be reduced substantially for each of the years involved.

Excessive non-real estate asset values may jeopardize CRP's REIT status.

In order to qualify as a REIT, at least 75% of the value of CRP's assets must consist of investments in real estate, investments in other REITs, cash and cash equivalents, and government securities. CRP's secured equipment leases, if any, would not be considered real estate assets for federal income tax purposes. Therefore, the value of the secured equipment leases, together with any other property that is not considered a real estate asset for federal income tax purposes, must represent in the aggregate less than 25% of CRP's total assets.

In addition, under federal income tax law, CRP generally may not own securities in, or make secured equipment loans to any one company (other than a REIT, a qualified REIT subsidiary or a taxable REIT subsidiary) which represent in excess of 10% of the voting securities or 10% of the value of the securities of any one company, or which have, in the aggregate, a value in excess of 5% of CRP's total assets, and CRP may not own securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries which have, in the aggregate, a value in excess of 20% of CRP's total assets. For federal income tax purposes, the secured equipment leases would be considered loans which are not secured by an interest in real property. The value of the secured equipment leases entered into with any particular tenant under a lease or entered into with any particular borrower under a loan must not represent in excess of 5% of CRP's total assets and, except with respect to secured equipment leases which meet the requirements

of the "straight debt" safe harbor under the Code, must not represent in excess of 10% of the value of the tenant's total securities. Each of the secured equipment leases will be structured as Straight Debt.

The 25%, 20%, 10% and 5% tests are determined at the end of each calendar quarter. If CRP fails to meet any such test at the end of any calendar quarter, and such failure is not remedied within 30 days after the close of such quarter, CRP will cease to qualify as a REIT, unless certain relief provisions are available to CRP.

CRP may have to borrow funds or sell assets to meet its distribution requirements.

Subject to some adjustments that are unique to REITs, a REIT generally must distribute 90% of its taxable income. For the purpose of determining taxable income, CRP may be required to accrue interest, rent and other items treated as earned for tax purposes but that CRP has not yet received. In addition, CRP may be required not to accrue as expenses for tax purposes some items which actually have been paid or some of CRP's deductions might be disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service. As a result, CRP could have taxable income in excess of cash available for distribution. If this occurs, CRP may have to borrow funds or liquidate some of CRP's assets in order to meet the distribution requirement applicable to a REIT. If CRP cannot do so, CRP may lose its REIT status.

Ownership limits may discourage a change in control.

For the purpose of protecting CRP's REIT status, CRP's charter generally limits the ownership by any single stockholder of any class of CRP's capital stock, including common stock, to 9.8% of the outstanding shares of that class. CRP's charter also prohibits anyone from buying shares if the purchase would result in CRP losing its REIT status. For example, CRP would lose its REIT status if CRP had fewer than 100 different stockholders or if five or fewer stockholders, applying certain broad attribution rules of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, owned 50% or more of CRP's common stock. These restrictions may discourage a change in control, deter any attractive tender offers for CRP's common stock or limit the opportunity for you or other stockholders to receive a premium for your common stock in the event a stockholder is making purchases of shares of common stock in order to acquire a block of shares.

CRP may be subject to other tax liabilities.

Even if CRP qualifies as a REIT, CRP may be subject to some federal, state and local taxes on CRP's income and property that could reduce operating cash flow.

Changes in tax laws may prevent CRP from qualifying as a REIT.

As CRP has previously described, CRP is treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. However, this treatment is based on the tax laws that are currently in effect. CRP is unable to predict any future changes in the tax laws that would adversely affect CRP's status as a REIT. If there is a change in the tax laws that prevents CRP from qualifying as a REIT or that requires REITs generally to pay corporate level income taxes, CRP may not be able to make the same level of distributions to CRP's stockholders.

INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this proxy statement/prospectus, including statements included or incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus, that are not historical factual statements are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements include, among other things, statements regarding intent, belief or expectations and can be identified by the use of terminology such as "may", "will", "expect", "believe", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "should" and other comparable terms or the negative thereof. In addition, each of HCP and CRP, through members of its respective senior management, from time to time make forward-looking oral and written public statements concerning its respective expected future operations and other developments. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from the expectations contained in or implied by the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. In addition to the factors set forth under "Risk Factors" in this proxy statement/prospectus or included in HCP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference, readers should consider the following:

legislative, regulatory, or other changes in the healthcare industry at the local, state or federal level which increase the costs of or otherwise affect the operations of, CRP's and HCP's respective tenants and borrowers;

changes in the reimbursement available to CRP's and HCP's respective tenants and borrowers by governmental or private payors, including changes in Medicare and Medicaid payment levels and the availability and cost of third-party insurance coverage;

competition for tenants and borrowers, including with respect to new leases and mortgages and the renewal or rollover of existing leases;

availability of suitable healthcare facilities to acquire at favorable prices and the competition for such acquisition and financing of healthcare facilities;

the ability of CRP's and HCP's respective tenants and borrowers to operate CRP's and HCP's respective properties in a manner sufficient to maintain or increase revenues and to generate sufficient income to make rent and loan payments;

the financial weakness of some operators, including potential bankruptcies, which results in uncertainties regarding our ability to continue to realize the full benefit of such operators' leases;

changes in national or regional economic conditions, including changes in interest rates and the availability and cost of capital;

HCP's ability to integrate the CRP businesses and to achieve expected synergies, operating efficiencies and other benefits within expected time-frames or at all, or within expected cost projections, and to preserve the goodwill of the acquired business;

HCP's ability to obtain financing necessary to consummate the acquisition or on favorable terms;

the risk that CRP or HCP will not be able to sell or lease facilities that are currently vacant;

the financial, legal and regulatory difficulties of CRP's and HCP's respective significant operators;

the potential impact of existing and future litigation matters;

each of CRP and HCP being able to successfully maintain its qualification as a REIT;

the ability of CRP and HCP to consummate the merger; and

the various other factors identified and discussed in public filings with the SEC made by CRP and HCP.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus or the date of any document incorporated by reference or included in this proxy statement/prospectus. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements concerning the merger or other matters addressed in this proxy statement/prospectus and attributable to CRP or HCP or any person acting on their behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, CRP and HCP undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this proxy statement/prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF CRP STOCKHOLDERS

CRP is furnishing this proxy statement/prospectus to its stockholders as part of the solicitation of proxies by CRP's board of directors in connection with the special meeting.

Date, Time and Place

CRP will hold the special meeting on September 26, 2006, at 1:00 p.m., local time, at CNL Center II at City Commons, 420 South Orange Avenue, Suite 500, Orlando, Florida 32801, subject to any adjournments or postponements.

Purpose of the Special Meeting

The purpose of the special meeting is to:

consider and vote on a proposal to approve the merger;

consider and vote on a proposal to approve adjournments or postponements of the special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger; and

transact any other business that may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

Record Date; Stockholders Entitled to Vote; Quorum

Only stockholders of record as of the close of business on August 1, 2006, the record date for the special meeting, are entitled to vote at the special meeting. On the record date, there were approximately 264,203,504 shares of CRP common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the special meeting, held by approximately 92,442 holders of record. CRP's stockholders on the record date are entitled to one vote per share on any proposal at the special meeting.

A quorum is necessary to hold the special meeting. A quorum will be present if holders of 50% of the outstanding shares of CRP's common stock on the record date are present at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy. Once a share is represented at the special meeting, it will be counted for the purpose of determining a quorum at the special meeting and any postponement or adjournment of the special meeting. However, if a new record date is set for the adjourned special meeting, then a new quorum will have to be established.

Votes cast by proxy or in person at the special meeting will be tabulated by the inspector of election appointed for the special meeting, who will determine whether or not a quorum is present. In deciding whether a quorum is present, abstentions will be treated as shares that are represented and entitled to vote at the special meeting.

Required Vote

The affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of CRP's common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting is required to approve the merger. If stockholders fail to approve the merger, the merger will not occur. Because the vote is based on the number of shares outstanding rather than the number of votes cast, an abstention or a failure to vote your shares in person or by proxy will have the same effect as voting against the approval of the merger.

When considering the recommendation of CRP's board of directors and the special committee that you vote in favor of the approval of the merger, you should be aware that some of CRP's directors and executive officers may have interests in the merger that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of CRP's stockholders. See "The Merger-Interests of CRP's Directors and Executive Officers

in the Merger" beginning on page 67. As of the record date, CRP's directors and executive officers and their respective affiliates in the aggregate beneficially owned and were entitled to vote 21,377 shares of CRP's common stock, or less than 1% of the outstanding shares of CRP's common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting.

Recommendation of the Special Committee and the Board of Directors

Based in part on the unanimous recommendation of the special committee, CRP's board of directors:

has unanimously determined that it is advisable and in the best interests of CRP and CRP's stockholders for CRP to enter into the merger agreement and consummate the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; and

unanimously recommends that CRP's stockholders vote "FOR" the proposal to approve the merger.

Voting; Proxies; Revocation

If you are a stockholder of record, you should complete and return the proxy card accompanying this proxy statement/prospectus, or authorize your proxy by telephone or the internet as described below under " Authorizing Your Proxy Electronically or by Telephone," in order to ensure that your vote is counted at the special meeting, or at any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, regardless of whether you plan to attend the special meeting. All shares of common stock represented by properly executed proxies received before or at the special meeting, and not revoked, will be voted in accordance with the instructions indicated in the proxies. If no instructions are indicated on your proxy card, your shares of common stock will be voted **FOR** the approval of the merger and in the discretion of the proxyholders on any other matter that may be a properly presented at the meeting, including proposals to adjourn the meeting to obtain additional proxies.

Shares of common stock held by persons attending the special meeting but not voting, and shares for which CRP has received proxies with respect to which holders have abstained from voting, will be considered abstentions. Abstentions, if any, will be treated as shares that are present and entitled to vote at the special meeting for purposes of determining whether a quorum exists but will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger.

Accordingly, CRP's board of directors urges you to complete, date and sign the accompanying proxy card and return it promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, or to authorize your proxy by telephone or the internet.

You may revoke your proxy at any time before the vote is taken at the special meeting. You may revoke your proxy by:

sending a written notice to CRP at the address below, stating that you would like to revoke your proxy.

completing and submitting a new proxy card or authorizing a new proxy by telephone or the internet. The latest vote actually received before the special meeting will be counted, and any earlier proxies will be revoked.

attending the special meeting and voting in person. Any earlier proxy will be revoked. However, simply attending the meeting without voting will not revoke your proxy.

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Written notices of revocation and other communications regarding the revocation of your proxy should be addressed to:

CNL Retirement Properties, Inc.
CNL Center II at City Commons
420 South Orange Avenue
Suite 500
Orlando, Florida 32801
Attention: Corporate Secretary

Attending the Meeting

If you plan to attend the special meeting and wish to vote in person, you will be given a ballot at the special meeting.

Authorizing Your Proxy Electronically or by Telephone

In addition to submitting the enclosed proxy by mail, stockholders of record will have the option to authorize their proxies electronically through the internet or by telephone. Stockholders of record may submit their proxies:

by telephone by calling the toll-free number (888) 216-1330 on a touch-tone phone and following the recorded instructions;
or

via the internet at www.proxyvotenow.com/crp.

Solicitation of Proxies

CRP is soliciting proxies for the special meeting from CRP's stockholders. CRP will pay the cost of the special meeting and the cost of soliciting proxies for the special meeting. In addition to soliciting proxies by mail, CRP's directors, officers and employees, as well as directors, officers and employees of the Advisor and its affiliates, may solicit proxies by telephone, telegram or otherwise. CRP's directors, officers and employees, as well as those of the Advisor and its affiliates, will not receive additional compensation for these activities, but may be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection therewith. CRP has retained D.F. King & Co., a proxy soliciting firm, to assist CRP in the solicitation of proxies. D.F. King's solicitation fee is estimated to be \$400,000, plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

If you need assistance in completing your proxy card or authorizing your proxy over the internet or telephonically, or if you have questions regarding CRP's special meeting, please contact CRP's proxy solicitor, D.F. King's toll free at (800) 549-6697.

If you hold stock certificates for your shares you should not send in your stock certificates with the proxy cards. You will receive separate written instructions on how to exchange your stock certificates for the merger consideration if the merger is completed.

Other Matters

CRP does not intend to bring any other business before the special meeting, and CRP is not aware of any other matters which will be brought before the special meeting. If other business properly comes before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, the proxies will be voted in the discretion of the proxy holders.

THE MERGER

Background of the Merger

CRP operates as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, consolidated partnerships and joint ventures, primarily acquires, develops, manages and owns properties related to senior housing and healthcare facilities located across the United States. CNL Retirement Corp., or the Advisor, is CRP's external advisor and provides management, acquisition, advisory and administrative services to CRP. CRP's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, require CRP to commence an orderly liquidation of its assets on or before December 31, 2008 if CRP has not listed its shares of common stock on a national securities exchange or over-the-counter market by such date.

Beginning in the latter part of 2004, CRP's board of directors had on several occasions evaluated both of these options and preliminarily concluded that a listing on or before December 31, 2008 was the preferred approach, depending on market conditions. In making its evaluation, CRP's board of directors determined that a condition precedent to any such listing would be the internalization of the Advisor, so that CRP could operate independently, without the need to rely on the advice of an external advisor. CRP noted that REITs with listed securities are predominantly self-advised and CRP believed that public equity investors and market analysts could view CRP less favorably if it remained externally-advised, and as a result CRP's stock could trade at a discount compared to other listed REITs. Additionally, the acquisition of the Advisor would eliminate any potential conflict of interest related to the fact that CRP is externally advised by the Advisor and the Advisor is compensated for such services and the fact that the Advisor is controlled by Mr. Seneff, CRP's chairman, and that Mr. Bourne, CRP's vice chairman, and a number of CRP executive officers are also executive officers of the Advisor.

On December 3, 2004, CRP's board of directors determined to explore the possibility of acquiring the Advisor in preparation for a subsequent listing. Also on December 3, 2004, in consideration of the relationship between the Advisor and CRP described above, the board of directors appointed a committee of independent directors (consisting of the same members as the special committee that was later appointed to oversee the possible merger or sale of CRP, as described below) to explore and negotiate the possible acquisition by CRP of the Advisor. In early 2005, that committee retained Houlihan Lokey and Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP to provide advice in connection with such evaluation. Through the middle of 2005, such committee evaluated a potential acquisition of the Advisor by CRP, but no determination to proceed with such an acquisition had been made and no agreement on the terms and conditions of any possible acquisition reached. As of early November 2005, while discussions about a possible acquisition of the Advisor were continuing, it was not certain that any agreement would ultimately be reached.

From time to time, representatives of HCP and representatives of CRP have held informal discussions concerning a possible strategic transaction between the parties. At a November 15, 2005 board meeting, Banc of America Securities LLC, or Banc of America Securities, advised CRP's board of directors that it had been approached by a private equity group about possible interest in the acquisition of CRP. The private equity group subsequently informed Banc of America Securities that it was considering partnering with HCP. Shortly thereafter, the board discussed the proposal and, at the invitation of the board, Banc of America Securities discussed with the board potential responses to any such proposal. After discussion, the board determined that Mr. Seneff, CRP's chairman, should meet with HCP's chief executive officer. Mr. Seneff met with James F. Flaherty III, HCP's chief executive officer, on December 14, 2005, to discuss HCP's potential interest in a merger or acquisition of CRP. During this meeting, Mr. Seneff made no commitments to Mr. Flaherty and explained to Mr. Flaherty that CRP's board of directors planned to review all of CRP's potential strategic alternatives. Following this meeting, CRP's board of directors discussed the potential strategic alternatives available to CRP.

and engaged Banc of America Securities, pursuant to a letter agreement dated December 16, 2005, to conduct a review of such potential strategic alternatives. At an informal executive session of the board on January 17, 2006, CRP's directors reviewed with Banc of America Securities, among other things, the potential strategic alternatives, including pursuing the current business plan, effecting a firm underwritten offering of common stock, pursuing a listing of CRP common stock without a capital raise, effecting a recapitalization or disposition of significant assets or pursuing a merger or sale of CRP, and the rationale and issues associated with each alternative. CRP's directors then discussed the merits of the various strategic alternatives and agreed that a sale of CRP merited active exploration, due to, among other things, attractive market conditions and valuations, the existence of a significant number of potential buyers with adequate capital to pursue a transaction with CRP, the third party interest expressed to Banc of America Securities with respect to CRP and the fact that a sale could provide immediate liquidity for CRP's stockholders. The board then invited Banc of America Securities to attend its next meeting, at which the board planned to review the steps involved in a possible sale of CRP.

On January 24, 2006, at an informal executive session of CRP's board, Banc of America Securities reviewed with CRP's directors the steps involved in a possible sale of CRP, including, among other things, a review of potential public and private buyers, a general overview of their potential ability to pursue an acquisition of CRP, and an outline of issues to consider in connection with an overall sale process. The board also reviewed the benefits of a sale of CRP at the present time as compared to a sale in the future after any internalization of the Advisor, noting specifically the attractive market conditions and valuations associated with a sale process. After consideration of the information discussed during the meeting, CRP's directors determined to seek further advice from CRP's outside counsel, Greenberg Traurig, LLP, and Maryland counsel, Venable, LLP, with respect to a sale process.

On February 1 and February 9, 2006, CRP's directors, at formal meetings of the board, were advised by representatives of Greenberg Traurig and Venable with respect to standards of conduct and duties of the board in connection with its review of strategic alternatives and, in particular, a possible sale of CRP. As part of this discussion, the directors discussed the likelihood that a potential buyer also would be interested in acquiring the Advisor, given the fact that CRP did not have employees of its own, the unique knowledge and experience of the Advisor with respect to CRP's assets and the Advisor's access to potential asset acquisitions to be pursued by CRP. In consideration of the potential conflicts of interest resulting from (i) the fact that Mr. Seneff, CRP's chairman, controls the Advisor, and Mr. Bourne, CRP's vice chairman, and certain CRP executive officers are also executive officers, and at that time also had become stockholders, of the Advisor and (ii) the risk that potential buyers might be interested in purchasing only CRP and not the Advisor or that bids for both entities would not be satisfactory and acceptable to CRP's board and to the Advisor, the CRP board, after consulting with counsel (a) considered appointing a special committee consisting of CRP's independent directors to oversee CRP's sale process and (b) determined to conduct any sale process for CRP separate and apart from any sale process for the Advisor. As a result of this separation of the sale process, the Advisor retained separate legal and financial advisors to conduct the sale process for the Advisor.

Further, the board discussed whether to engage Banc of America Securities as CRP's financial advisor in connection with obtaining indications of interest from a select number of potential buyers with respect to a possible merger or sale of CRP. Among other things, the board of directors took into account Banc of America Securities's familiarity with CRP and its businesses and its experience with transactions of this nature, as well as its reputation in the financial community. The full board, including all of the independent directors, reviewed information concerning past relationships between Banc of America Securities and other public companies that were advised by affiliates of the Advisor in which CRP's chairman and/or vice chairman held an equity interest, and for which CRP's chairman and vice chairman served as board members, and determined that such prior relationships would not create

a conflict of interest with respect to an engagement of Banc of America Securities as CRP's financial advisor in connection with a possible merger or sale of CRP.

On March 2, 2006, the CRP board of directors held a formal meeting, with Banc of America Securities and Greenberg Traurig present, to discuss the list of potential buyers of CRP and the process of soliciting indications of interest from such buyers. At the meeting, the board acknowledged that although it had determined to pursue a solicitation of indications of interest from a select group of bidders, the board had also determined that it would abandon the pursuit of a possible merger or sale of CRP and continue to explore its other strategic alternatives if the bids received through the solicitation process were not satisfactory. The Banc of America Securities representatives then left the meeting and the board discussed with representatives of Greenberg Traurig the terms of Banc of America Securities's engagement.

On March 8, 2006, at a formal board meeting, the CRP directors approved the engagement of Banc of America Securities (which was formalized in a letter agreement dated March 16) as sole financial advisor to CRP in connection with a merger or sale of CRP. Also on March 8, the board of directors formed a special committee of independent directors, consisting of Messrs. Dunbar and Duncan and Dr. Moses, to oversee the sale process. The special committee was empowered to, among other things, review and evaluate the terms and conditions, and determine the advisability, of a possible sale, hire its own legal and financial advisors, and recommend to the entire board what action, if any, should be taken by CRP with respect to a possible sale. The special committee retained Akin Gump as its legal counsel on or about March 12, 2006 and agreed to consider the desirability of retaining its own separate financial advisor after reviewing the responses to the sale process. In determining to retain Akin Gump, the special committee noted that Akin Gump was familiar with CRP and the Advisor due to its efforts in connection with the contemplated acquisition by CRP of the Advisor in the prior year.

During February and March of 2006, officers of CRP who are also officers and employees of the Advisor worked with Banc of America Securities to develop the online data room that would be used throughout the solicitation process. CRP's officers and other employees of the Advisor also worked with potential bidders to assist with their due diligence of CRP and the Advisor.

During March of 2006, at the instruction of the CRP board, Banc of America Securities solicited indications of interest with respect to a sale of CRP. The bid procedures letter sent to potential buyers also requested them to indicate in their bids whether they intended to make a separate proposal to the Advisor to acquire the Advisor. Concurrently and separately, the Advisor engaged its own financial advisor, Stifel Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated, to solicit indications of interest to acquire the Advisor and retained Lowndes, Drosdick, Doster, Kantor & Reed, P.A. as legal counsel to advise it with respect to a sale of the Advisor.

On March 31, 2006, the special committee received an update from Banc of America Securities on the sale process to date, pursuant to which the special committee was informed that between March 14, 2006 and March 20, 2006, ten potential bidders (including four joint bidders, for a total of eight potential bids), each of whom had previously entered into a confidentiality agreement, had been provided with an offering memorandum prepared by CRP describing CRP's business and a bid procedures letter with a deadline for the first round of bids set for April 4, 2006. Banc of America Securities also noted that a draft merger agreement had been posted in the online data room and delivered to each of the bidders, updated the board on the due diligence conducted to date by the potential bidders and reported that four potential bidders had participated in management presentations with at least one other management presentation scheduled for the following week.

On March 31, 2006, a meeting of the board of directors of HCP was held at which management discussed with the board the possible transactions and the process generally.

On April 4, 2006, CRP received indications of interest from HCP (individually, as its joint bidder had withdrawn from the process) and two other potential buyers, referred to in this section as Bidder A and Bidder B.

On April 6, 2006, the special committee met with Banc of America Securities and Akin Gump to discuss the three proposals received by CRP on April 4, 2006. The special committee was informed that three potential bidders had withdrawn from the process prior to management presentations and three potential bidders (including two joint bidders) had withdrawn after management presentations. The bidders indicated that the reasons for their withdrawals related to the bidders' different views about the valuation of CRP or inadequate resources to pursue a transaction.

HCP's non-binding proposal indicated that it was willing to acquire all of CRP's outstanding common stock for \$13.00 per share with the consideration comprised of a combination of 50% cash and 50% HCP common stock, as well as assumption of CRP's debt. HCP indicated flexibility regarding the relative percentage mix of consideration. HCP noted that its proposal was subject to satisfactory completion of due diligence, but indicated that it expected to be able to complete its due diligence review of CRP expeditiously. Included with HCP's proposal was a draft merger agreement containing HCP's proposed changes. There was no financing contingency associated with HCP's proposal. In addition, HCP submitted a separate bid to the Advisor to acquire all of the outstanding capital stock of the Advisor for \$120 million, with the consideration to be comprised of cash, HCP common stock or a combination of the two, and conditioned the acquisition of CRP on the acquisition of the Advisor.

Bidder A's non-binding proposal indicated that it was willing to acquire all of CRP's outstanding common stock for \$12.55 per share in cash, as well as assumption of CRP's debt. Bidder A's proposal identified the confirmatory due diligence it would expect to complete within two weeks in parallel with the negotiation and execution of a definitive agreement. Included with Bidder A's proposal was a draft merger agreement containing Bidder A's proposed changes. There was no financing contingency associated with Bidder A's proposal. In addition, Bidder A submitted a separate bid to the Advisor to acquire all of the outstanding capital stock of the Advisor for \$125 million in cash, and conditioned the acquisition of CRP on the acquisition of the Advisor.

Bidder B's non-binding proposal indicated that it was willing to acquire all of CRP's outstanding common stock for \$11.00 per share with the consideration comprised of a combination of 20% cash, 65% Bidder B common stock and 15% Bidder B preferred stock, as well as assumption of CRP's debt. Bidder B indicated that it was committed to the timely completion of its confirmatory due diligence. Included with Bidder B's proposal was a term sheet summarizing Bidder B's requested revisions to the draft merger agreement. There was no financing contingency associated with Bidder B's proposal. In addition, Bidder B submitted a separate bid to the Advisor to acquire all of the outstanding capital stock of the Advisor for \$120 million consisting of a combination of 20% cash, 65% Bidder B common stock and 15% Bidder B preferred stock, and conditioned the acquisition of CRP on the acquisition of the Advisor.

After discussing the various financial and contractual aspects of the bids, negotiating strategies and next steps with Banc of America Securities and Akin Gump, the special committee instructed Banc of America Securities to inform Bidder B that it would need to increase its bid significantly in order to remain in the process.

On April 7, 2006, the CRP board held a meeting in which representatives of Banc of America Securities, Greenberg Traurig and Akin Gump participated. At the meeting, the full board was updated on the status of the bidding process, including a detailed comparison of the three bids. Later that day, the special committee met with Banc of America Securities and Akin Gump, at which time the special committee was informed that Bidder B had expressed a strong desire to remain in the process and that it would submit a revised bid. After discussing, among other things, timing issues, various legal issues arising from the bidders' requested revisions to the merger agreement and negotiation strategies, the

special committee instructed Banc of America Securities to, among other things, ask the three bidders to submit revised highest proposals by Friday, April 14, 2006.

Also on April 7, 2006, and before Banc of America Securities communicated such instructions, the special committee once again met with Banc of America Securities and Akin Gump, at which time the special committee was informed that HCP believed it required only confirmatory due diligence and was willing to raise the cash portion of the purchase price if CRP so desired. HCP expressed its desire to negotiate and execute a definitive agreement within two weeks and advised that if HCP was not granted exclusivity by Monday, April 10, 2006, it would withdraw from the process.

The special committee discussed negotiating strategies and related issues with its advisors, including the risk that HCP could withdraw from the process. The special committee noted that HCP's bid was the highest bid to date and contained no terms that, after negotiation, were likely to be unacceptable to CRP and that HCP would likely be able to negotiate a transaction with the Advisor.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the special committee instructed Banc of America Securities to inform Bidder A and Bidder B that they had until 12:00 p.m., New York time, on Monday, April 10, 2006, to submit revised proposals.

In the morning of April 10, 2006, Banc of America Securities reported to the special committee that pursuant to subsequent discussions with Bidder A and Bidder B, each had come back with increases to their original bids. Bidder A had increased its bid from \$12.55 to \$13.02, in cash, and indicated that it could sign definitive documentation within two weeks. Bidder B had increased its bid from \$11.00 to \$13.00, with the consideration comprised of a combination of 50% cash and 50% Bidder B common stock.

Later that day, the special committee met with Banc of America Securities and Akin Gump to review the various bids. The special committee was informed that HCP had indicated that it was willing to change the composition of its purchase price to include less than 20% of HCP's common stock, such that under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, applicable to HCP, there would be no need to obtain approval from HCP's stockholders for the transaction.

That afternoon, the full board met with Banc of America Securities, Greenberg Traurig and Akin Gump. At the meeting, the board was provided with a report on the bidding process and an update on the status of the bidding, including the improved bids from Bidder A and Bidder B and HCP's insistence on obtaining exclusivity as a condition to not withdrawing its offer. The special committee then advised the board of how it intended to request that Banc of America Securities proceed.

As requested by the special committee, Banc of America Securities instructed Bidder A and Bidder B to provide their best and final offer by 4:00 p.m., New York time, on April 10, 2006. The special committee also instructed Banc of America Securities to seek to obtain an increase in HCP's bid and advise HCP that its current bid did not warrant exclusivity, but Banc of America Securities was unable to contact HCP until later that evening.

At approximately 5:00 p.m., New York time, on April 10, 2006, the special committee was informed that Bidder B had increased its bid from \$13.00 to \$13.50, comprised of a combination of 50% cash and 50% Bidder B common stock. Bidder B's bid was conditioned on obtaining exclusivity with CRP through Friday, April 21, 2006. Bidder A indicated in conversations with Banc of America Securities that it had essentially made its highest and best offer at \$13.02, but, nevertheless, it increased its bid by \$0.02 to \$13.04. Banc of America Securities advised the special committee that each of Bidder A and Bidder B had indicated that these were the highest prices that Bidder A and Bidder B were prepared to pay. The special committee noted that the all cash bid from Bidder A would not require approval from Bidder A's stockholders and would not be tax-free to CRP's stockholders, and Bidder B's proposal would require approval from Bidder B's stockholders and would potentially be partially tax-free to CRP's stockholders.

The special committee reviewed the revised bids with Banc of America Securities and Akin Gump, determined that Bidder B's bid was superior to Bidder A's and then instructed Banc of America Securities to seek an increase in HCP's bid before it was prepared to consider an exclusive arrangement with Bidder B. The special committee then informed the full board of its instructions to Banc of America Securities.

In the morning of April 11, 2006, the special committee met with Banc of America Securities and Akin Gump to review the discussions that had taken place between Banc of America Securities and HCP. At a meeting of the full CRP board earlier that morning, at which representatives of Banc of America Securities, Greenberg Traurig and Akin Gump were present, Banc of America Securities had reported that it had reached HCP late the prior evening and that HCP had agreed to increase its bid from \$13.00 to \$13.50, so long as CRP agreed to grant HCP exclusivity through April 28, 2006. The special committee noted that at \$13.50 per share, while each of HCP's and Bidder B's proposals were equivalent in price, Bidder B's proposal was subject to the approval of Bidder B's stockholders, which potentially increased the uncertainty of closing and had a substantially greater percentage of stock consideration, which presented a possibility of a greater change in the aggregate value to be received by CRP's stockholders if the stock price of Bidder B's common stock were to fluctuate between the signing of the merger agreement and closing. Banc of America Securities advised the special committee that, based on conversations with Bidder B, Bidder B had indicated that it was not in a position to increase its bid substantially, if at all, or reduce the percentage of stock consideration to eliminate the need for a vote of Bidder B's stockholders. The special committee also noted that while CRP and its advisors had reviewed publicly available information on HCP and Bidder B, they would need to complete a due diligence review of the successful bidder in light of the fact that in each case a component of the consideration to be received would include stock in the winning bidder. Given that both bids were at the \$13.50 price level, based upon the foregoing, the special committee expressed a preference for the HCP bid, but was of the view that an effort should be made to get HCP to increase its price.

Thereafter, the special committee, with the concurrence of the full board, instructed Banc of America Securities to seek to obtain a further increase in HCP's bid while preserving a cash/stock mix that would not require a vote by HCP's stockholders, seek agreement from HCP with respect to modifying certain provisions of the draft merger agreement proposed by HCP and, after confirming the acceptability of such price and provisions with the special committee, to agree to exclusivity through Friday, April 21, 2006, subject to extension if the parties were working diligently and in good faith to negotiate a definitive agreement and to complete their respective due diligence.

Later that morning, at a full board meeting at which Banc of America Securities representatives were present, the board was informed that HCP increased its bid to \$13.75 per share, with consideration comprised of less than 20% of HCP's common stock, such that approval of HCP's stockholders would not be required. Akin Gump reported on its conversation with HCP's general counsel and noted reaching agreement in principle on a number of contract points and an understanding on what appeared to be the principal open items on the draft merger agreement such that Akin Gump was able to advise the special committee that it believed that a form of merger agreement that would be acceptable to both parties could be negotiated.

The special committee recommended and the full board approved CRP's entering into exclusive negotiations with HCP. On April 13, 2006, CRP and HCP entered into a letter agreement granting HCP exclusivity with respect to negotiating a transaction with CRP, through 5:00 p.m. (New York time) on April 21, 2006, which date was extended from time to time through 5:00 p.m. (New York time) on May 1, 2006 in connection with the merger negotiations and due diligence process.

On April 14, 2006, HCP and CRP entered into an amendment to the confidentiality agreement previously entered into, which obligated CRP and the Advisor, severally but not jointly, to abide by

certain confidentiality, non-solicitation and standstill obligations with respect to their separate due diligence reviews of HCP.

From April 11, 2006 through April 27, 2006, HCP continued to conduct its due diligence review of CRP and the Advisor, and CRP, the Advisor and their respective legal and financial advisors conducted their separate due diligence reviews of HCP. During such period, counsel to CRP, the special committee and HCP negotiated the terms of the merger agreement. Separately, counsel to HCP and the Advisor negotiated the Advisor's merger agreement. During this time, the CRP board of directors, the special committee and their respective advisors engaged in regular teleconferences to discuss status updates, including with respect to the due diligence reviews and the negotiations of the merger agreements.

On April 14, 2006, the special committee determined to seek to engage Houlihan Lokey as its financial advisor, whose role would be limited to advising and rendering a fairness opinion to the special committee, including as to whether the portion of the aggregate consideration (which equals the aggregate amount being paid in connection with the CRP merger and the Advisor merger) to be received by the Advisor's stockholders in connection with the Advisor merger is fair to the stockholders of CRP from a financial point of view. In seeking to retain Houlihan Lokey, the special committee noted that Houlihan Lokey was familiar with CRP and the Advisor due to its efforts in connection with the contemplated acquisition by CRP of the Advisor in the prior year. Houlihan Lokey was retained pursuant to an engagement letter dated April 14, 2006, and Houlihan Lokey's fee arrangements did not provide for any fee that was contingent on the completion of any transaction.

On April 21, 2006, a meeting of the board of directors of HCP was held. Among other things, the HCP board discussed CRP and the Advisor and their respective businesses, the process to date, the proposed definitive agreements and the results of HCP's due diligence with respect to CRP and the Advisor, as well as the proposed price to be paid in the transaction.

On April 27, 2006, Banc of America Securities informed the CRP board of directors that HCP had indicated that, as a result of its due diligence review, it intended to reduce its bid to \$12.25 per share. HCP indicated that the reduction was based on a number of factors relating principally to HCP's review of future revenue and profits to be derived by CRP from various third party contracts, the potential exposure to future property tax increases and the uncertainty of future unidentified acquisitions. The full board discussed potential responses to HCP's revised proposal, including approaching Bidder A and Bidder B if HCP was unwilling to reaffirm its original bid price, and instructed Banc of America Securities to inform HCP that the revised proposal was unacceptable to CRP.

Based on such instructions, Banc of America Securities had numerous conversations with representatives of HCP in which it expressed that the contemplated price adjustment was unacceptable to CRP, and during which the results of HCP's due diligence review were discussed. CRP's management and financial advisor addressed certain assumptions and information on which HCP appeared to rely in formulating its proposed price reduction. In a number of conversations, HCP indicated that, based upon such discussions, it was considering to what extent it was prepared to increase its bid from the proposed \$12.25 level.

On April 28, 2006, a meeting of the board of directors of HCP was held. Among other things, the board discussed CRP and the Advisor and their respective businesses, as well as the negotiations that had taken place since the April 21 board meeting. The HCP board of directors also discussed the proposed definitive agreements and the results of HCP's due diligence with respect to CRP and the Advisor, as well as a price of \$13.50 per share of CRP common stock.

On April 28, 2006, HCP informed CRP that HCP was willing to increase its bid to \$13.50 per share. Later that day, following a board meeting at which representatives of Banc of America

Securities, Greenberg Traurig and Akin Gump participated, and in which the diligence matters raised by HCP were discussed, the special committee recommended to the board, and the board resolved, to continue exclusive negotiations with HCP based on a revised price of \$13.50 per share, but with no closing conditions or other price adjustments relating to the diligence matters raised by HCP. Based upon information provided to it, the board believed that this was the highest price HCP was willing to pay. Over the next several days, counsel for CRP, the special committee and HCP negotiated the remaining issues with respect to the merger agreement. Also during this time, the CRP board of directors, the special committee and their respective advisors engaged in regular teleconferences to discuss status updates with respect to the negotiations of the merger agreement.

On May 1, 2006, at a special meeting of the HCP board of directors, the HCP board unanimously approved the merger agreement with CRP and the merger, as well as the Advisor merger agreement and the Advisor merger, and authorized management to finalize negotiation of the definitive agreements with respect to both transactions.

On May 1, 2006, at a meeting of the full CRP board at which representatives of Banc of America Securities, Greenberg Traurig and Akin Gump participated, the board was updated on the negotiations with HCP and the terms of the transaction were reviewed. Banc of America Securities reviewed with the board its financial analysis of the consideration to be received by the holders of CRP's common stock in the proposed merger. Then Greenberg Traurig reviewed with the board the terms of the merger agreement, pointing out those terms that were still being negotiated with HCP, and the resolutions to be adopted by the board related to the approval of the transaction.

At this point, the full board adjourned and the special committee met with Akin Gump and Houlihan Lokey. Houlihan Lokey reviewed with the special committee business information and financial data on CRP and HCP as well as valuation methodologies and analyses and other matters relied upon by Houlihan Lokey in formulating its recommendation to the board. At the conclusion of such discussion, Houlihan Lokey reported that it was prepared to deliver an opinion that (i) the merger consideration to be received by the stockholders of CRP in the proposed merger is fair to such stockholders from a financial point of view and (ii) the portion of the aggregate consideration (which equals the aggregate amount being paid in connection with the CRP merger and the Advisor merger) being received by the Advisor's stockholders in connection with the Advisor merger is fair to the stockholders of CRP from a financial point of view. Akin Gump then reviewed with the special committee certain outstanding matters on the merger agreement and related documentation and the resolutions that the special committee would be asked to approve to authorize the merger and related matters. The special committee determined to recommend to the full board that it meet again after the remaining points on the merger agreement had been finally resolved to vote on approving the transaction.

The full CRP board then reconvened at which time the special committee informed the board of its deliberations.

The full board adjourned temporarily and then reconvened later that evening, at which time Banc of America Securities delivered to the board an oral opinion, which was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion, dated May 1, 2006, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to various assumptions and limitations described in its opinion, the consideration to be received by the holders of CRP's common stock in the proposed merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders.

The special committee then met and Houlihan Lokey delivered its oral opinion (subsequently confirmed in writing) that (i) the merger consideration to be received by the stockholders of CRP in the proposed merger is fair to such stockholders from a financial point of view and (ii) the portion of the aggregate consideration (which equals the aggregate amount being paid in connection with the CRP merger and the Advisor merger) being received by the Advisor's stockholders in connection with

the Advisor merger is fair to the stockholders of CRP from a financial point of view. Thereafter, the special committee unanimously resolved to recommend that the full CRP board declare that the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger, are advisable and in the best interests of CRP and its stockholders and that the full board approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger. The board, based on the recommendation of the special committee, unanimously adopted and approved the merger agreement and declared the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, advisable and in the best interests of CRP and its stockholders. Certain of the factors considered by the special committee and the board are described in greater detail under "Recommendation of CRP's Board of Directors and Special Committee; CRP's Board of Directors' and Special Committee's Reasons for the Merger."

The parties executed the merger agreement as of May 1, 2006 and announced the transaction publicly on May 2, 2006. The terms of the merger agreement are set forth in more detail below under "The Merger Agreement."

Recommendation of CRP's Board of Directors and Special Committee; CRP's Board of Directors' and Special Committee's Reasons for the Merger

Recommendation of CRP's Board of Directors and Special Committee

At meetings held on May 1, 2006, (i) the special committee unanimously resolved to recommend that the full board declare that the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger, are advisable and in the best interests of CRP and its stockholders and that the full board approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger and (ii) based on the recommendation of the special committee, the full CRP board unanimously adopted and approved the merger agreement and declared the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger, advisable and in the best interests of CRP's stockholders. CRP's full board directed that the merger be submitted for consideration at a special meeting of CRP's stockholders entitled to vote thereon. Accordingly, CRP's board recommends that you vote "FOR" approval of the merger at the special meeting and "FOR" the authorization of the proxies to vote on such other matters as may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof, including any procedural matters incident to the conduct of the special meeting, such as adjournment of the special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies in favor of the merger.

In determining whether to vote "FOR" the approval of the merger, CRP stockholders should be aware that some members of CRP's board of directors, as well as some CRP executive officers, have or may have interests in the merger that may differ from, or are in addition to, the interests of CRP common stockholders generally. See "Interests of CRP's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger."

CRP's Board of Directors' and Special Committee's Reasons for the Merger

In reaching their decision to approve the merger and to recommend that CRP's stockholders vote to approve the merger, CRP's board of directors and the special committee consulted numerous times with their respective financial and legal advisors and management, and considered a number of factors, including, among others, the following positive factors (the order does not reflect any relative significance):

Favorable Market Conditions. As discussed above under the heading "Background of the Merger," the board was mindful of the objective to provide CRP's stockholders with liquidity of their investment in CRP before the end of 2008, and the board and the special committee determined that the merger would allow them to take advantage of conditions in the real estate markets generally that

have created a favorable environment for effecting a strategic transaction to maximize stockholder value. These conditions included:

Prices for real estate assets have increased rapidly in recent years, reaching historic highs, while capitalization rates have reached historic lows.

Property fundamentals for senior housing and medical facility properties, such as rents, vacancies and net absorption, were strengthening in CRP's markets.

Interest rates remained low by historic standards, but were generally expected to rise in the near-term. As interest rates rise, demand for real estate assets would be expected to decrease, and because REIT stock prices historically have had a negative correlation to interest rates, if CRP were to list its shares in the future, its stock price may have a greater downside risk.

CRP's Business and Prospects. CRP's board of directors and the special committee believe that the merger represents a more desirable alternative for CRP's stockholders than continuing to operate as an independent public company under CRP's current strategic business plan. In the view of the board and the special committee, realizing a premium (mainly in the form of cash) in the merger provides more value for CRP's stockholders than executing CRP's strategic business plan. In making this determination, the board and the special committee considered a number of risks facing CRP in the future, including the various risks discussed in CRP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Other Strategic Alternatives. As discussed above under the heading " Background of the Merger," in addition to the merger transaction, the board of directors considered other strategic alternatives that might be available to CRP, including pursuing the current business plan, effecting a firm underwritten offering of common stock, pursuing a listing of common stock without a capital raise or effecting a recapitalization or disposition of significant assets. After considering the potential benefits and risks to CRP and its stockholders associated with each of these alternatives, the board determined that the merger represented the alternative that was in the best interests of CRP's stockholders.

Competitive Auction Process. The board of directors and special committee engaged in a competitive auction process aimed at maximizing stockholder value, which included: (i) the solicitation of indications of interest from ten potential acquirers (including four joint bidders, for a total of eight potential bids), each of which executed a confidentiality agreement and received corporate and financial information concerning CRP, (ii) the receipt and response to inquiries from such potential acquirers, (iii) the receipt and evaluation of indications of interest from three such potential acquirers (HCP, Bidder A and Bidder B) and (iv) the receipt and evaluation of the increase in the revised bids submitted by each of the three potential acquirers prior to execution of the merger agreement.

Banc of America Securities Opinion. The board of directors and the special committee considered the financial presentation of Banc of America Securities, including its opinion, dated May 1, 2006, to the board of directors and the special committee as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, and as of the date of the opinion, of the merger consideration to be received by the holders of CRP's common stock in the proposed merger, as more fully described below under the heading " Opinions of CRP's Board of Directors' and the Special Committee's Financial Advisors Opinion of Banc of America Securities LLC."

Houlihan Lokey Opinion. The special committee considered the analyses of Houlihan Lokey described under the heading " Opinions of CRP's Board of Directors' and the Special Committee's Financial Advisors Opinion of Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin Financial Advisors, Inc.," and the oral opinion of Houlihan Lokey, which was subsequently confirmed in writing, to the effect that, as of May 1, 2006 and subject to and based on the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the opinion and the review undertaken as set forth in its opinion, (i) the

merger consideration to be received by the stockholders of CRP in the proposed merger is fair to such stockholders from a financial point of view and (ii) the portion of the aggregate consideration (which equals the aggregate amount being paid in connection with the CRP merger and the Advisor merger) being received by the Advisor's stockholders in connection with the Advisor merger is fair to the stockholders of CRP from a financial point of view.

Premium. While there is no active public market for CRP's common stock, the fact that the merger consideration to be received by CRP's stockholders, valued at approximately \$13.50 at the time the merger agreement was signed, represented an approximate 35% premium to the most recent public offering price of \$10.00 per share of CRP common stock.

Assumption of Liabilities. HCP agreed to assume all of CRP's liabilities in the merger and there is no adjustment to the consideration to be paid to CRP's stockholders in respect of any such liabilities.

Ability to Change Recommendation and Terminate Merger Agreement. The merger agreement allows CRP from and after May 1, 2006, at any time prior to approval of the merger by CRP's stockholders, to respond to unsolicited proposals under certain circumstances and to terminate the merger agreement to accept a superior proposal, subject to payment by CRP of a \$107 million termination fee and subject to HCP's right to match any such superior proposal.

Registered and Listed Stock. The fact that CRP stockholders will receive registered common stock of HCP which, subject to limited exceptions applicable only to CRP affiliates, can be immediately sold on the NYSE (or such other exchange as such stock may then be traded).

Cash Consideration. The fact that approximately 82% of the merger consideration to be received by CRP's stockholders will be paid in cash and therefore will not be subject to market variations in the price of HCP's common stock.

HCP and Strength of Combined Company. The board and special committee's review of the business operations, financial condition and prospects of HCP and their belief that the combination of CRP and HCP allows CRP stockholders, with respect to the stock portion of the consideration, to participate in a stronger combined company based on the anticipated greater operational and financial flexibility of the combined company.

Stockholder Approval and Appraisal Rights. The merger is subject to the approval of CRP's stockholders who therefore have the option to reject the merger. In addition, CRP's stockholders have the right to demand appraisal of their shares in accordance with the procedures established by Maryland law. See " Appraisal Rights."

The High Likelihood of Transaction Completion. The board and the special committee considered that, in their respective judgment and assuming approval by the CRP stockholders, there is a high likelihood of completing the proposed transaction. There are relatively limited closing conditions to the merger and, based on discussions with and analysis of HCP made by their advisors, the board and the special committee determined that HCP is expected to have the necessary resources at closing to complete the merger. As noted below, the merger agreement does not contain a financing condition.

Terms of the Merger Agreement. The terms of the merger agreement, including:

that each CRP common share will be converted into the right to receive (i) \$11.1293 in cash and (ii) 0.0865 of a share of HCP common stock;

the merger agreement is subject to a limited number of conditions and the belief that, assuming approval by CRP's stockholders, the conditions to the merger are likely to be satisfied;

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HCP's obligation to consummate the merger is not subject to any financing contingency; and

the \$107 million termination fee, which, based upon advice from their legal and financial advisors, the board and special committee believe is within the range of termination fees observed in similar transactions and should not unduly discourage other possible buyers from offering acquisition proposals that are more favorable than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

The board and the special committee also considered the following potentially negative factors, among others, in determining whether to approve the merger, the merger agreement and the related transactions (the order does not reflect any relative significance):

Conflicts of Interest. Certain of CRP's directors and executive officers may have conflicts of interest in connection with the merger, as they may receive compensation and/or benefits that are different from, and/or in addition to, those of CRP's other stockholders, as described below under the caption "Interests of CRP's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger." In this regard, the special committee specifically noted the opinion of Houlihan Lokey that the consideration to be paid by HCP in its acquisition of the Advisor (consisting of HCP common stock valued at the time of the merger agreement at approximately \$120 million plus the reimbursement of certain expenditures specified in the Advisor merger agreement) is fair, from a financial point of view, to CRP's stockholders. The full text of the opinion of Houlihan Lokey is attached as Annex C to this proxy statement/prospectus. CRP stockholders are urged to and should read this opinion carefully and in its entirety.

Non-Solicitation; Breakup-Up Fee and Reimbursement of Expenses. The restrictions contained in the merger agreement on CRP's ability to solicit competing acquisition proposals, discussed under "The Merger Agreement No Solicitations of Alternative Transactions," and the possibility that the \$107 million termination fee and up to \$3 million in expenses payable under the circumstances discussed under "The Merger Agreement Fees and Expenses," may discourage a third party from submitting a competing, higher proposal to acquire CRP.

Fixed Exchange Ratio. Approximately 18% of the consideration to be received by CRP common stockholders is in the form of shares of HCP common stock and is at a fixed exchange rate that does not adjust to account for fluctuations in the market price of HCP common shares between execution of the merger agreement and closing of the merger.

Taxable Nature of Transaction. The merger is a taxable transaction to CRP's stockholders, including with respect to the non-cash portion of the merger consideration.

Effects of the Merger. Because only approximately 18% of the consideration to be received by CRP's stockholders in connection with the merger will be in the form of HCP common stock, CRP's stockholders will not participate in any increase in value of the combined company after the merger to the same extent that they would if a greater portion or all of the consideration to be received by CRP's stockholders was in the form of HCP common stock. However, the board and the special committee noted that CRP's stockholders would be able to purchase additional shares of HCP common stock in the open market with the cash portion of the merger consideration to be received by CRP's stockholders if they so chose.

As discussed under "Interests of CRP's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger," the Advisor's stockholders, including some of CRP's directors and executive officers, will receive consideration comprised of 100% HCP common stock in the Advisor merger in exchange for their stock in the Advisor and therefore will participate in greater proportion in any increase in value of the combined company after the merger.

Risk that the Merger will not be Completed. There is a potential for loss of value by CRP common stockholders, as well as for a negative impact upon the operations and prospects of an independent CRP, in the event that the merger is not completed for any reason.

Significant Costs Involved. The board and the special committee considered the significant costs involved in connection with completing the merger, the substantial management time and effort required to effectuate the merger and the related disruption to CRP's operations. If the merger is not consummated, then CRP may be required to bear these expenses and the costs of these disruptions.

The board and the special committee also believe the process followed in recommending approval of the merger agreement was fair because:

the special committee consists entirely of independent directors who are not officers of or otherwise affiliated with CRP (other than by reason of being directors), CNL Financial Group, Inc., James M. Seneff, Jr., or HCP;

the members of the special committee, none of whom own any stock or options in CRP, will not personally benefit from the consummation of the merger;

the execution of the merger agreement resulted from extensive negotiations among advisors to HCP and advisors to CRP and the special committee; and

the special committee's financial advisor, Houlihan Lokey, and legal counsel, Akin Gump, reported directly to the special committee and took direction exclusively from the special committee.

The above discussion of the factors considered by CRP's board of directors and the special committee is not intended to be exhaustive, but does set forth the principal positive, negative and procedural factors considered by the board and the special committee. Each of the board's and the special committee's recommendation was made after consideration of all the factors as a whole. The board and the special committee unanimously approved the merger, the merger agreement and the related transactions. The board of directors recommends the approval of the merger by CRP's stockholders in light of the various factors described above and other factors that each member of the board and the special committee felt was appropriate.

In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the board and the special committee in connection with their evaluation of the merger and the complexity of these matters, the board and the special committee did not attempt to quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors each considered in reaching their decision and did not consider it practical to do so. Rather, the board and the special committee made their respective recommendation based on the totality of information presented to and the investigation conducted by them. In considering the factors discussed above, individual members of the board and the special committee may have given different weight to different factors.

Opinions of CRP's Board of Directors' and the Special Committee's Financial Advisors

Opinion of Banc of America Securities LLC

CRP retained Banc of America Securities as financial advisor to its board of directors in connection with the merger. Banc of America Securities is an internationally recognized investment banking firm which is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for corporate and other purposes. CRP selected Banc of America Securities on the basis of Banc of America Securities' experience in transactions similar to the merger, its reputation in the real estate industry and investment community and its familiarity with CRP and its business.

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On May 1, 2006, at meetings of the CRP special committee of the board of directors and board of directors held to evaluate the merger, Banc of America Securities delivered to the CRP special committee of the board of directors and board of directors an oral opinion, which was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated May 1, 2006, to the effect that, as of the date of the opinion and based on and subject to various assumptions and limitations described in its opinion, the merger consideration to be received by holders of CRP common stock in the proposed merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders.

The full text of Banc of America Securities' written opinion to the CRP special committee of the board of directors and board of directors, which describes, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations on the review undertaken, is attached as Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this proxy statement/prospectus. Holders of CRP common stock are encouraged to read the opinion carefully in its entirety. The following summary of Banc of America Securities' opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.

Banc of America Securities delivered its opinion to the CRP special committee of the board of directors and board of directors for the benefit and use of the CRP special committee of the board of directors and board of directors in connection with and for purposes of their respective evaluations of the merger consideration to be received by holders of CRP common stock. Banc of America Securities' opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder on how to vote or act in connection with the merger.

For purposes of its opinion, Banc of America Securities:

reviewed certain publicly available financial statements and other business and financial information of CRP and HCP, respectively;

reviewed certain internal financial statements and other financial and operating data concerning CRP and HCP, respectively;

reviewed certain financial forecasts relating to CRP prepared by the management of CRP, known as the CRP financial forecasts;

reviewed with HCP's management certain financial forecasts relating to HCP prepared by the management of HCP for calendar year 2006, known as the HCP financial forecasts, and discussed with HCP's management publicly available research analysts' estimates of the future financial performance of HCP, which included a certain research analyst's estimates of the future financial performance of HCP for calendar years 2006 and 2007, known as the HCP research estimates;

reviewed and discussed with senior executives of CRP and HCP information relating to cost savings estimated by the management of CRP to result from the merger, known as the cost savings;

discussed the past and current operations, financial condition and prospects of CRP and HCP with senior executives of CRP and HCP;

reviewed the potential pro forma financial impact of the merger on the future financial performance of HCP, including the potential effect on HCP's funds from operations, cash flow, consolidated capitalization and financial ratios;

reviewed the reported prices and trading activity for HCP common stock;

compared the financial performance of CRP and HCP and the prices and trading activity of HCP common stock with that of certain other publicly traded companies Banc of America Securities deemed relevant;

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compared certain financial terms of the merger to financial terms, to the extent publicly available, of certain other business combination transactions Banc of America Securities deemed relevant;

participated in discussions and negotiations among representatives of CRP and HCP and their respective advisors;

reviewed the merger agreement and certain related documents; and

performed such other analyses and considered such other factors as Banc of America Securities deemed appropriate.

Banc of America Securities assumed and relied upon, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of the financial and other information reviewed by it for the purposes of its opinion. With respect to the CRP financial forecasts, Banc of America Securities assumed, at the direction of CRP, that they were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and good faith judgments of the management of CRP as to the future financial performance of CRP. With respect to the HCP financial forecasts, Banc of America Securities assumed, upon the advice of HCP, that they were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and good faith judgments of the management of HCP as to the future financial performance of HCP for calendar year 2006. Banc of America Securities was not provided with, and did not have access to, any financial projections of HCP prepared by management of HCP for periods beyond calendar year 2006. Accordingly, after discussions with HCP's management concerning publicly available research analysts' estimates of the future financial performance of HCP generally and with CRP's consent, Banc of America Securities assumed that the HCP research estimates were a reasonable basis upon which to evaluate the future financial performance of HCP for calendar years 2006 and 2007 and, Banc of America Securities relied, at the direction of CRP, on the HCP research estimates for purposes of its opinion. With respect to the cost savings estimated by the management of CRP to result from the merger, Banc of America Securities assumed that such cost savings will be realized substantially in accordance with such estimates. Banc of America Securities did not make any independent valuation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities of CRP, nor was Banc of America Securities furnished with any such valuations or appraisals. For purposes of its opinion Banc of America Securities assumed, at the direction of CRP, that no adjustment of the merger consideration will be made and that the merger will be consummated as provided in the merger agreement, with full satisfaction of all covenants and conditions set forth in the merger agreement and without any waivers thereof. Banc of America Securities also assumed, with CRP's consent, that all governmental, regulatory or other consents and approvals necessary for the consummation of the merger will be obtained without any adverse effect on CRP, HCP or the merger. Banc of America Securities was advised by the managements of CRP and HCP that each of CRP and HCP operated in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, for federal income tax purposes since its formation as a REIT and Banc of America Securities further assumed, with CRP's consent, that the merger will not adversely affect the status or operations of CRP or HCP as a REIT.

Banc of America Securities expressed no view or opinion as to any terms or aspects of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement other than the merger consideration (assuming no adjustment of the merger consideration is made), to the extent expressly specified in its opinion (including, without limitation, the form or structure of the merger, any terms or aspects of the Advisor merger or the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the consideration to be received by the Advisor's stockholders in the Advisor merger). In addition, Banc of America Securities expressed no opinion as to the relative merits of the merger in comparison to other transactions available to CRP or in which CRP might engage or as to whether any transaction might be more favorable to CRP as an alternative to the merger, nor did Banc of America Securities express any opinion as to the underlying business decision of the special committee of the board of directors of CRP to recommend, or the

board of directors of CRP to proceed with or effect, the merger. In addition, Banc of America Securities did not express any opinion as to the value of the Advisor or what the value of HCP common stock actually will be when issued or the prices at which HCP common stock may trade at any time.

Banc of America Securities' opinion was necessarily based on economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Banc of America Securities as of, the date of its opinion. Accordingly, although subsequent developments may affect its opinion, Banc of America Securities did not assume any obligation to update, revise, or reaffirm its opinion. In addition, Banc of America Securities expressed no opinion or recommendation as to how the stockholders of CRP should vote or act in connection with the merger.

The following represents a summary of the material financial analyses presented by Banc of America Securities to the CRP special committee of the board of directors and board of directors in connection with its opinion. **The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand the financial analyses performed by Banc of America Securities, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses performed by Banc of America Securities. Considering the data set forth in the tables without considering the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the financial analyses performed by Banc of America Securities.**

Net Asset Valuation Analysis. Banc of America Securities performed a net asset valuation of CRP based on a valuation of CRP's real estate assets by asset type by applying (i) capitalization rates to projected property-level net operating income for 2007, as provided to Banc of America Securities by management of CRP, for assisted living, independent living, continuing care retirement communities, and medical facilities asset types, applying a range of selected capitalization rates for each asset type, (ii) a discounted cash flow analysis to certain leases, using a range of selected discount rates, and (iii) a selected multiple to certain management income. For the purpose of this analysis, assets and liabilities were valued based on estimates prepared by CRP management projected as of June 30, 2006.

The analysis indicated the following implied per share equity reference range for CRP, as compared to the per share value of the merger consideration based on the average closing price of HCP common stock for the ten trading days ended April 28, 2006:

Implied Per Share Equity Reference Range for CRP	Per Share Value of Merger Consideration
\$ 10.75 - \$12.77	\$ 13.50

Selected Publicly Traded Company Analysis. Banc of America Securities reviewed certain publicly available financial and stock market information relating to the selected publicly traded companies and compared such information to the corresponding information for CRP. The companies included in this analysis were:

HCP

Ventas, Inc.

Health Care REIT, Inc.

Nationwide Health Properties, Inc.

Healthcare Realty Trust Incorporated

Using publicly available information and market data as of April 28, 2006, Banc of America Securities reviewed, among other things, the price per share of each of the comparable companies

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listed above as a multiple of its respective (i) estimated 2006 and 2007 Funds From Operations, or FFO, per share and (ii) estimated 2006 and 2007 Adjusted Funds From Operations, or AFFO, per share. For each of the selected companies, estimated 2006 and 2007 FFO and AFFO were based on estimates from SNL Financial, and estimated 2006 and 2007 FFO and AFFO for CRP were based on estimates prepared by CRP management. Banc of America Securities then applied a range of selected 2006 and 2007 FFO and AFFO multiples to CRP's estimated 2006 and 2007 FFO and AFFO per share. This analysis indicated the following implied per share equity reference range for CRP, as compared to the per share value of the merger consideration based on the average closing price of HCP common stock for the ten trading days ended April 28, 2006:

FFO/AFFO Period	Implied Per Share Equity Reference Range for CRP	Per Share Value of Merger Consideration
Estimated 2006 AFFO	\$ 9.62 - \$11.47	\$ 13.50
Estimated 2007 AFFO	\$ 10.59 - \$12.29	\$ 13.50
Estimated 2006 FFO	\$ 12.86 - \$14.84	\$ 13.50
Estimated 2007 FFO	\$ 12.97 - \$15.04	\$ 13.50

No company used in this analysis is identical to CRP or its business. Accordingly, an evaluation of the results of this analysis is not entirely mathematical. Rather, this analysis involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the public trading or other values of the companies to which CRP was compared.

Selected Precedent Transactions Analysis. Banc of America Securities reviewed financial information relating to the following eleven selected transactions in the REIT sector, announced in 2005 and 2006.

Date Announced	Acquiror	Target
February 21, 2006	Blackstone Real Estate Advisors	Meristar Hospitality Corporation
February 16, 2006	Morgan Stanley Real Estate / Onex Real Estate / Sawyer Realty Holdings LLC	The Town & Country Trust
February 11, 2006	LBA Realty	Bedford Property Investors, Inc.
December 22, 2005	GE Real Estate	Arden Realty, Inc.
December 7, 2005	CalEast Global Logistics, LLC	Centerpoint Properties Trust
October 24, 2005	Morgan Stanley Real Estate (Prime Property Fund)	AMLI Residential Properties Trust
October 3, 2005	Brandywine Realty Trust	Prentiss Properties Trust
September 6, 2005	DRA Advisors LLC	Capital Automotive REIT
June 17, 2005	DRA Advisors LLC	CRT Properties, Inc.
June 7, 2005	ING Clarion Partners	Gables Residential Trust
June 6, 2005	Prologis	Catellus Development Corporation

Using publicly available information, Banc of America Securities calculated equity values per share as a multiple of next 12 months AFFO per share, where AFFO was estimated as of the respective dates of announcement of each transaction and based on consensus estimates. Banc of America

Securities then applied a range of selected next 12 months AFFO multiples derived from the selected transactions to corresponding data for CRP. Estimated financial data for the selected transactions were based on public filings and other publicly available information. Estimated financial data for CRP were based on internal estimates prepared by CRP's management. This analysis indicated the following implied per share equity reference range for CRP, as compared to the per share value of the merger consideration based on the average closing price of HCP common stock for the ten trading days ended April 28, 2006:

Implied Per Share Equity Reference Range for CRP	Per Share Value of Merger Consideration
\$ 11.34 - \$16.20	\$ 13.50

No company used in this analysis is identical to CRP or its business. Accordingly, an evaluation of the results of this analysis is not entirely mathematical. Rather, this analysis involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the public trading or other values of the companies to which CRP was compared.

Other Factors. In rendering its opinion, Banc of America Securities also reviewed and considered other factors, including historical trading prices and trading volumes of HCP common stock during the 12 month period ended April 28, 2006.

Miscellaneous. As noted above, the discussion set forth above is merely a summary of the material financial analyses presented by Banc of America Securities to CRP's special committee of the board of directors and board of directors in connection with its opinion and is not a comprehensive description of all analyses undertaken by Banc of America Securities in connection with its opinion. The preparation of a financial opinion is a complex analytical process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances and, therefore, a financial opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Banc of America Securities believes that its analyses and the summary above must be considered as a whole. Banc of America Securities further believes that selecting portions of its analyses and the factors considered or focusing on information presented in tabular format, without considering all analyses and factors or the narrative description of the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the processes underlying Banc of America Securities' analyses and opinion. Banc of America Securities did not assign any specific weight to any of the analyses described above. The fact that any specific analysis has been referred to in the summary above is not meant to indicate that such analysis was given greater weight than any other analysis.

In performing its analyses, Banc of America Securities considered industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of CRP. The estimates of the future performance of CRP or HCP provided by the managements of CRP or HCP or otherwise made publicly available by a certain research analyst in or underlying Banc of America Securities' analyses, including, but not limited to, the CRP forecasts, the HCP financial forecasts and the HCP research estimates, are not necessarily indicative of actual values or actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those estimates or those suggested by Banc of America Securities' analyses. These analyses were prepared solely as part of Banc of America Securities' analysis of the financial fairness of the merger consideration to be received by the holders of CRP common stock in the merger and were provided to the CRP special committee of the board of directors and board of directors in connection with the delivery of Banc of America Securities' opinion. The analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which a company might actually be sold or the prices at which any securities have traded or may trade at any time in the future. Accordingly, the estimates used in, and the ranges of valuations resulting from, any particular

analysis described above are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty and should not be taken to be Banc of America Securities' view of the actual value of CRP.

The type and amount of consideration to be received by holders of CRP common stock in the merger were determined through negotiations between CRP and HCP, rather than by any financial advisor, and were approved by the CRP special committee of the board of directors and board of directors. CRP's decision to enter into the merger agreement was solely that of the CRP special committee of the board of directors and board of directors. As described above, Banc of America Securities' opinion and analyses were only one of many factors considered by the CRP special committee of the board of directors and board of directors in making their determination to approve the merger agreement and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the CRP special committee of the board of directors, board of directors or management with respect to the merger or the merger consideration.

Banc of America Securities has acted as sole financial advisor to CRP's board of directors in connection with the merger for which services Banc of America Securities has received or will receive customary fees, a portion of which was payable upon CRP's engagement of Banc of America Securities, a portion of which was payable upon the rendering of the opinion and a significant portion of which is contingent upon the completion of the merger. The CRP special committee of the board of directors and board of directors were aware of this fee structure, including the fact that a significant portion of the aggregate fee payable to Banc of America Securities is contingent upon consummation of the merger. CRP has also agreed to reimburse Banc of America Securities for all reasonable expenses, including reasonable fees and disbursements of Banc of America Securities' counsel, incurred in connection with Banc of America Securities' engagement, and to indemnify Banc of America Securities, any controlling person of Banc of America Securities and each of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, affiliates and representatives against specified liabilities, including liabilities under the federal securities laws.

Banc of America Securities or its affiliates have provided, and in the future may provide, financial advisory and financing services to CRP, HCP, certain affiliates of CRP and HCP, and certain entities owned or controlled by, or affiliated with, Mr. Seneff, the Chairman of CRP's board of directors and the Chairman of the board of directors and a significant stockholder of the Advisor, and Banc of America Securities or its affiliates have received, and in the future may receive, fees for the rendering of these services, including, among other things, acting as (i) lead arranger, book manager, book runner, administrative agent and lender for certain credit facilities of CRP and certain of its and Mr. Seneff's affiliates, (ii) financial advisor to certain affiliates of CRP and Mr. Seneff in connection with certain acquisitions and dispositions by such affiliates, (iii) provider of acquisition financing to certain affiliates of CRP and Mr. Seneff in connection with certain acquisitions by such affiliates, (iv) lead manager and sole book runner for certain debt and equity offerings by certain affiliates of CRP and Mr. Seneff, (v) co-lead arranger, joint book manager, administrative agent and lender for a credit facility of HCP, (vi) manager for certain debt offerings by HCP and (vii) agent for certain medium term note issuances by HCP. In addition, Bank of America, N.A., an affiliate of Banc of America Securities, has committed to providing a portion of the aggregate principal amount of, and will act as administrative agent under, certain new revolving, term, and bridge facilities to be entered into by HCP before the closing of the merger, the proceeds of which HCP intends to use to finance the merger, for which services Bank of America, N.A. will receive customary fees. In addition, a member of the board of directors of one of Banc of America Securities' affiliates is also a member of the board of directors of HCP. In the ordinary course of its businesses, Banc of America Securities and its affiliates may actively trade the debt or equity securities or loans of CRP, HCP, certain of their respective affiliates and certain entities owned or controlled by, or affiliated with, Mr. Seneff for its own account or for the accounts of customers, and accordingly, Banc of America Securities or its affiliates may at any time hold long or short positions in such securities or loans.

Opinion of Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin Financial Advisors, Inc.

On April 14, 2006, CRP retained Houlihan Lokey, on behalf of and to serve as financial advisor to the special committee. In connection with the services contemplated in Houlihan Lokey's engagement with CRP, the special committee requested Houlihan Lokey to provide financial advisory services in connection with the special committee's consideration of the merger and the Advisor merger and render to it a written opinion as to whether the merger consideration to be received by the stockholders of CRP in the merger is fair to them from a financial point of view and as to whether the portion of the aggregate consideration that consists of the Advisor consideration is fair to the stockholders of CRP from a financial point of view.

The special committee chose to retain Houlihan Lokey to serve as financial advisor to the special committee based upon Houlihan Lokey's experience in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers, acquisitions, recapitalizations and similar transactions, particularly with respect to real estate investment trusts and other real estate-related companies, and because of Houlihan Lokey's experience with and knowledge of CRP and the Advisor in connection with discussions between CRP and the Advisor regarding the possible acquisition by CRP of the Advisor in 2005. See " Background of the Merger." Houlihan Lokey is a nationally recognized investment banking firm that is continually engaged in providing financial advisory services and rendering fairness opinions in connection with mergers and acquisitions, leveraged buyouts, and business and securities valuations for a variety of regulatory and planning purposes, recapitalizations, financial restructurings and private placements of debt and equity securities.

On May 1, 2006, Houlihan Lokey delivered its oral opinion to the special committee, which was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated May 1, 2006, to the effect that, as of the date of the opinion, on the basis of its analysis summarized below and subject to the limitations described below and in the written opinion, (i) the merger consideration to be received by the stockholders of CRP in the proposed merger is fair to such stockholders from a financial point of view and (ii) the portion of the aggregate consideration (which equals the aggregate amount being paid in connection with the CRP merger and the Advisor merger) being received by the Advisor's stockholders in connection with the Advisor merger is fair to the stockholders of CRP from a financial point of view. Prior to issuance of the written opinion, Houlihan Lokey made a presentation to the special committee in which it outlined its analysis of the proposed transaction and Advisor merger and rendered its oral opinion to the special committee.

The full text of Houlihan Lokey's opinion, which is attached as Annex C to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference, describes, among other things, the assumptions made, general procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken by Houlihan Lokey in rendering its opinion. The opinion does not constitute a recommendation to the special committee or any of the stockholders on whether or not to support the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder on whether or not to vote in favor of or against any matter related to the transaction. The opinion was furnished for the benefit of the special committee in evaluating the merger, and, by its terms, may not be relied upon by any other person without the written consent of Houlihan Lokey, except to the extent required by applicable law. The summary of Houlihan Lokey's opinion in this statement is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of its opinion. CRP stockholders are urged to read the opinion carefully and in its entirety.

As compensation to Houlihan Lokey for its services in connection with the merger, CRP agreed to pay Houlihan Lokey reasonable and customary fees. No portion of the Houlihan Lokey fee or its right to expense is contingent upon the successful completion of the merger, any other related transaction or the conclusions reached in the Houlihan Lokey opinion. In addition, regardless of whether the transaction is consummated, CRP also agreed to indemnify Houlihan Lokey and related persons against

certain liabilities, including liabilities under federal securities laws, that arise out of the engagement of Houlihan Lokey, and to reimburse Houlihan Lokey for its reasonable expenses.

Houlihan Lokey has not been requested to, and did not, (a) initiate any discussions with, or solicit any indications of interest from, third parties with respect to the transaction or any alternatives to the transaction, (b) negotiate the terms of the transaction or (c) advise the board of directors of CRP or the special committee of the board of directors of CRP or any other party with respect to alternatives to the transaction. The opinion is necessarily based on financial, economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Houlihan Lokey as of, the date thereof. Houlihan Lokey has not undertaken, and is under no obligation, to update, revise, reaffirm or withdraw the opinion, or otherwise comment on or consider events occurring after the date of the opinion. Houlihan Lokey has not considered, nor does Houlihan Lokey express any opinion therein with respect to, the prices at which CRP's common stock or HCP's common stock has traded or may trade subsequent to the disclosure or consummation of the transaction. Houlihan Lokey has assumed that HCP's common stock to be issued in the transaction to CRP's common stockholders will be freely tradable and listed on the New York Stock Exchange or any other securities exchange as set forth in the merger agreement.

Houlihan Lokey was not requested to opine as to, and did not address:

the underlying business decision of CRP or its security holders or any other party to proceed with or effect the transaction,

the fairness of any portion or aspect of the transaction not expressly addressed in the opinion,

the fairness of any portion or aspect of the transaction to the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of CRP, or any other party other than those set forth in the opinion,

the relative merits of the transaction as compared to any alternative business strategies that might exist for CRP or any other party or the effect of any other transaction in which CRP or any other party might engage,

the tax or legal consequences of the transaction to CRP or its security holders or any other party, or

whether or not CRP or its security holders or any other party is receiving or paying reasonably equivalent value in the transaction.

Furthermore, no opinion, counsel or interpretation is intended in matters that require legal, regulatory, accounting, insurance, tax or other similar professional advice. Houlihan Lokey assumed that such opinions, counsel or interpretations have been or will be obtained by CRP and other parties from the appropriate professional sources.

Furthermore, Houlihan Lokey has not been requested to make, and has not made, any physical inspection or independent appraisal or evaluation of any of the assets, properties or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of CRP, the Advisor, HCP, or Merger Sub, or any other party, nor was Houlihan Lokey provided with any such appraisal or evaluation. Houlihan Lokey expressed no opinion regarding the liquidation value of any entity. Furthermore, Houlihan Lokey has undertaken no independent analysis of any potential or actual litigation, regulatory action, possible unasserted claims or other contingent liabilities, to which CRP, the Advisor, Merger Sub or HCP is a party or may be subject, or of any governmental investigation of any possible unasserted claims or other contingent liabilities to which CRP, the Advisor, the Merger Sub or HCP is a party or may be subject. The opinion makes no assumption concerning, and therefore does not consider, the potential effects of any such litigation, claims or investigations or possible assertions of claims, outcomes or damages arising out of any such matters.

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In connection with its opinion, Houlihan Lokey undertook such reviews, analyses and inquiries as it deemed necessary and appropriate under the circumstances. Among other things, Houlihan Lokey:

reviewed CRP's annual report to shareholders on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005;

reviewed the Advisor's audited financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2005;

reviewed HCP's annual report to shareholders on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005;

held conversations with representatives of CRP and the Advisor regarding the operations, financial condition, future prospects and projected operations and performance of CRP and the Advisor and regarding the transaction;

held conversations with representatives of CRP's counsel regarding CRP, the transaction, and related matters;

held conversations with the representatives of the Advisor's investment bankers regarding the Advisor, the transaction and related matters;

reviewed the draft merger agreement by and among the Merger Sub and CRP, dated May 1, 2006;

reviewed the draft merger agreement by and among HCP and the Advisor dated May 1, 2006;

reviewed certain offering memoranda pertaining to CRP and the Advisor, respectively;

held conversations with Banc of America Securities, CRP's financial advisor, regarding CRP's sale process;

reviewed the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 budget for the Advisor prepared by the Advisor's management;

reviewed forecasts and projections prepared by CRP's management with respect to CRP for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2006 through 2010;

reviewed forecasts and projections prepared by the Advisor's management with respect to the Advisor for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2006 through 2010;

reviewed financial information prepared by HCP management;

reviewed the historical market prices and trading volume for HCP's publicly traded securities and those of certain publicly traded companies which it deemed relevant;

reviewed certain publicly available financial data for certain companies that it deemed relevant and publicly available transaction prices and premiums paid in other change of control transactions that it deemed relevant for companies in related industries to CRP and the Advisor; and

conducted such other financial studies, analyses and inquiries, as it deemed appropriate.

Analyses. The following is a summary of the material financial analyses used by Houlihan Lokey in connection with providing its opinion. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion, which is attached as Annex C to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are urged to read the full text of the opinion carefully and in its entirety.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Houlihan Lokey performed certain financial, comparative and other analyses as described below. The preparation of a fairness opinion involves various

determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial and comparative analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Such an opinion is not, therefore, readily susceptible to summary description. Furthermore, in arriving at its opinion, Houlihan Lokey did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor considered by it, but rather made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis and factor. Accordingly, Houlihan Lokey believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that consideration of any portion of such analyses and factors, without consideration of all analyses and factors as a whole, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying its opinion. In its analyses, Houlihan Lokey made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of CRP and the Advisor. None of CRP, the Advisor, Houlihan Lokey or any other person assumes responsibility if future results are materially different from those discussed. Any estimates contained in these analyses were not necessarily indicative of actual values or predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by these analyses. In addition, analyses relating to the value of businesses do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which businesses actually may be sold.

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses used by Houlihan Lokey in connection with the delivery of its opinion to the special committee. The financial analyses summarized below were based upon market prices as of April 28, 2006 unless otherwise noted. The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order fully to understand the financial analyses used by Houlihan Lokey, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. Accordingly, the analyses listed in the tables and described below must be considered as a whole. Consideration of any portion of such analyses and the factors considered, without consideration of all analyses and factors, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying the Houlihan Lokey opinion.

In giving the opinion as to the fairness of the Advisor consideration to the stockholders of CRP from a financial point of view, Houlihan Lokey considered (i) whether the Advisor consideration is less than or within a reasonable range of fair market values of the Advisor, (ii) whether the Advisor consideration relative to the fair market value of the Advisor is less than or approximately equivalent to the merger consideration relative to the fair market value of CRP, and (iii) whether the portion of the aggregate consideration that consists of the Advisor consideration is within the range indicated by other transactions that Houlihan Lokey deemed relevant to its opinion. These considerations are not intended for any purpose (whether legal or otherwise) other than setting forth the scope of the opinion.

In its May 1, 2006 presentation, Houlihan Lokey separately evaluated CRP and the Advisor. The information set forth below under " CRP Valuation" summarizes Houlihan Lokey's evaluation and analysis of only CRP. The evaluation and analysis of the Advisor is set forth below under " The Advisor Analysis."

CRP Valuation. In order to determine the fairness of the consideration from a financial point of view to CRP's stockholders, Houlihan Lokey determined a range of values of CRP's common stock. In order to determine such range of values for CRP's common stock, Houlihan Lokey used the following valuation methodologies: market multiple approach, a discounted cash flow approach, sum of the parts approach and dividend yield approach.

Market Multiple Approach. The market multiple approach is a valuation approach in which the value of a company is determined based upon the trading multiples of comparable publicly traded companies. This approach involved the determination of a level of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, funds from operations, or FFO, and adjusted funds from

operations, or AFFO, which were considered to be representative of CRP's future performance, and capitalizing these figures by a risk-adjusted multiple.

Houlihan Lokey reviewed certain financial, operating and stock market information of comparable publicly traded real estate investment companies selected solely by Houlihan Lokey. The comparable public companies included two types of real estate investment trusts, or REITs healthcare REITs and medical office building REITs. The healthcare REIT companies consisted of Health Care Property Investors, Inc., Health Care REIT Inc., Healthcare Realty Trust and Ventas Inc. and the medical office building REIT companies consisted of HRPT Properties Trust, Universal Health Realty Income Trust and Windrose Medical Properties Trust.

Houlihan Lokey calculated certain financial ratios of the comparable companies based on the most recent publicly available information, including multiples of: (1) net operating income (NOI) to total enterprise value (TEV, which is defined as an entity's market value of equity, plus the book value of its existing debt and preferred stock, less cash and cash equivalents) for the latest twelve months for which information was publicly available (LTM); (2) market value of equity (MVE) to FFO for the LTM and for projected 2006 based on publicly available estimates and equity analysts reports, and (3) MVE to AFFO. Houlihan Lokey reviewed market capitalization rate data for recent REIT transactions, the implied capitalization rates of the healthcare REITs and medical office REITs, with median capitalization rates of 6.2 percent, 6.0 percent and 7.2 percent respectively. For the comparable companies, Houlihan Lokey's analysis showed that the multiples exhibited FFO and AFFO were as follows:

Comparable Companies' Multiples	MVE/FFO LTM (2005)	MVE/FFO (2006)	MVE/AFFO (2006)	Implied Capitalization Rates
<u>Healthcare REITs</u>				
Low	12.8x	11.5x	12.7x	5.77%
High	18.3x	15.8x	16.0x	7.16%
Mean	15.9x	14.0x	14.7x	6.25%
Median	16.3x	14.4x	15.0x	6.04%
<u>Medical Office Building REITs</u>				
Low	9.4x	8.8x	14.7x	4.19%
High	19.0x	9.9x	18.2x	7.93%
Mean	13.9x	9.4x	16.4x	6.43%
Median	13.4x	9.4x	16.4x	7.19%

Houlihan Lokey derived MVE indications for CRP by applying selected LTM NOI, FFO and AFFO multiples to estimated operating results provided by CRP for the 12-month period ended December 31, 2005 and the projected 12-month period ending December 31, 2006. Based on the above, the resulting indications of the MVE of CRP operations range from approximately \$3.08 billion to \$3.46 billion, or approximately \$11.66 to \$13.10 per share.

Due to the inherent differences between the business, operations and prospects of CRP and the businesses, operations and prospects of each of the companies included in the comparable company analysis, Houlihan Lokey believed that it was inappropriate to, and therefore did not, rely solely on the quantitative results of the comparable company analysis and, accordingly, also made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the financial and operating characteristics and prospects of CRP and the companies included in the comparable company analysis that would affect the public trading values of each.

Overall, this methodology yielded a MVE range of \$3.08 billion to \$3.46 billion, or approximately \$11.66 to \$13.10 per share.

Leveraged Discounted Cash Flow Approach. Houlihan Lokey performed a leveraged discounted cash flow analysis based upon forecasts prepared by CRP for fiscal years 2006 through 2009. Houlihan Lokey discounted to present value the projected stream of the leveraged cash flows, defined as EBITDA less interest and principal payments as adjusted for certain projected non-cash items (such as straight-line rent adjustments, depreciation and amortization), and projected capital expenditures. Houlihan Lokey calculated the net present value of cash flows for the projected periods using discount rates of 9.00 percent to 13.00 percent (using 11.0 percent as the midpoint). The terminal value was calculated based upon exit capitalization rates of 8.0 percent to 9.0 percent and was discounted to a present value based upon the same range of discount rates.

Based on the above, Houlihan Lokey calculated MVE indications in the range of \$3.13 billion to \$3.82 billion, or approximately \$11.85 to \$14.46 per share.

Sum of the Parts Approach. Houlihan Lokey performed a sum of the parts approach using a direct capitalization methodology. Houlihan Lokey used forecasts of net operating income associated with the senior housing properties and forecasts of net operating income associated with the medical office properties prepared by CRP. For the senior housing portfolio, Houlihan Lokey reviewed market capitalization rate data for triple net lease transactions, recent REIT transactions and the implied capitalization rates of the healthcare REITs, with mean capitalization rates of 7.7 percent, 6.2 percent and 6.3 percent respectively. Houlihan Lokey applied capitalization rates ranging from 6.5 percent and 7.5 percent to the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 NOI and from 6.75 percent to 7.75 percent for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2006 NOI. For the medical office portfolio, Houlihan Lokey reviewed market capitalization rate data for central business district (CBD) office transactions, suburban office transactions, recent REIT transactions and the implied capitalization rates of the medical office REITs, with mean capitalization rates of 7.4 percent, 8.0 percent, 6.2 percent and 6.4 percent respectively. Houlihan Lokey applied capitalization rates ranging from 8.0 percent and 8.5 percent to the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 NOI and from 8.25 percent to 8.75 percent for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2006 NOI.

The sum of the senior housing and medical office net asset valuation ranges, less an adjustment for corporate general and administrative expenses, yielded a range of MVE of \$3.02 billion to \$3.63 billion, or approximately \$11.43 to \$13.74 per share.

Dividend Yield Approach. Under the dividend yield approach, Houlihan Lokey observed the dividend yields of the comparable healthcare REITs and medical office building REITs described above under "Market Multiple Approach" as well as the current yields of eleven publicly-traded real estate limited partnerships. The comparable company dividend yields ranged from 4.8 percent to 7.7 percent with mean and median yields of 6.6 percent and 7.0 percent respectively. The limited partnership current yields ranged from 2.6 percent to 10.0 percent with mean and median yields of 6.5 percent and 7.7 percent respectively. Houlihan Lokey applied selected market yields of 6.5 percent and 7.0 percent to our stated annual dividend to derive an implied MVE indication.

Overall, the dividend yield approach produced an implied MVE range of \$2.68 billion to \$2.89 billion, or approximately \$10.15 to \$10.94 per share.

The Advisor Analysis. In giving the opinion as to the fairness of the Advisor consideration to the stockholders of CRP from a financial point of view, Houlihan Lokey considered (i) whether the Advisor consideration is less than or within a reasonable range of fair market values of the Advisor, (ii) whether the Advisor consideration relative to the fair market value of the Advisor is less than or approximately equivalent to the merger consideration relative to the fair market value of CRP, and (iii) whether the portion of the aggregate consideration that consists of the Advisor consideration is within the range indicated by other transactions that Houlihan Lokey deemed relevant to its opinion.

These considerations are not intended for any purpose (whether legal or otherwise) other than setting forth the scope of the opinion.

In its analysis of the Advisor, as described above, Houlihan Lokey used the following valuation methodologies: market multiple approach, assets under management approach, comparable transactions approach, and comparative analysis.

Market Multiple Approach. As stated above under " CRP Valuation", the market multiple approach is a valuation approach in which the value of a company is determined based upon the trading multiples of comparable publicly traded companies. Houlihan Lokey reviewed certain financial, operating and stock market information of comparable publicly traded real estate services, management and development companies and financial advisory companies. The comparable real estate services, management and development companies consisted of Grubb & Ellis Co., Jones Lang Lasalle Inc., and Trammell Crow Co. and the financial advisory companies consisted of Franklin Resources Inc., Nuveen Investments, Marsh & McLennan Cos., and T. Rowe Price Group.

Houlihan Lokey calculated certain financial ratios of the comparable companies based on the most recent publicly available information, including multiples of: (1) enterprise value (EV) to EBITDA for the 12-month period ended December 31, 2005 and (2) EV to EBITDA for the projected 12-month period ending December 31, 2006. Enterprise value was calculated by adding an entity's market value of equity, plus the book value of its existing debt and preferred stock, less cash and cash equivalents. The comparable companies exhibited the following ranges:

Comparable Companies' Multiples	EV/EBITDA FYE	EV/EBITDA LTM	EV/EBITDA NFY
<u>Real Estate Services, Management and Development Companies</u>			
Low	15.4x	13.1x	13.2x
High	17.7x	17.7x	16.2x
Mean	16.2x	15.4x	14.7x
Median	15.6x	15.6x	14.7x
<u>Financial Advisory Companies</u>			
Low	14.3x	13.4x	9.2x
High	15.2x	15.2x	13.6x
Mean	14.9x	14.7x	11.6x
Median	15.1x	15.1x	11.8x

Houlihan Lokey derived EV indications for the Advisor by applying EBITDA multiples to operating results for the 12-month period ended December 31, 2005 and the budgeted next fiscal year 2006 operating results. Houlihan Lokey applied EBITDA multiples ranging from 7.0x to 8.0x to the portion of EBITDA related to asset management activities and applied EBITDA multiples ranging from 4.0x to 6.0x to the portion of EBITDA related to acquisition and other activities. Due to the inherent differences between the business, operations and prospects of CRP and the businesses, operations and prospects of each of the companies included in the comparable company analysis, Houlihan Lokey believed that it was inappropriate to, and therefore did not, rely solely on the quantitative results of the comparable company analysis and, accordingly, also made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the financial and operating characteristics and prospects of CRP and the companies included in the comparable company analysis that would affect the public trading values of each.

Based on the above, the resulting Advisor indications of EV and MVE range between \$110 million to \$130 million.

Assets Under Management Approach. Similar to the market multiple approach, Houlihan Lokey reviewed the percentage of EV to assets under management (AUM) of approximately thirteen publicly traded mutual fund companies as shown below. The EV to AUM ranged from 1.9 percent to 7.2 percent, with a mean and median of 3.7 percent and 3.4 percent respectively. Houlihan Lokey applied a range of 3.0 percent to 4.0 percent to CRP's assets of approximately \$3.7 billion as of March 31, 2006.

Overall, the assets under management approach yielded an EV and MVE range of \$110 million to \$150 million.

Company	Ticker	Enterprise Value	Asset Under Management(1)
		(\$ in millions)	(\$ in millions)
Affiliated Managers Grp Inc	AMG	\$ 4,391,608	\$ 184,300,000
Bkf Capital Group Inc	BKF	42,366	4,502,000
Blackrock Inc	BLK	8,931,323	452,682,000
Eaton Vance Corp	EV	3,450,872	108,500,000
Franklin Resources Inc	BEN	21,217,800	453,100,000
Gabelli Asset Mgmt Inc	GBL	1,239,259	26,800,000
Janus Capital Group Inc	JNS	4,573,411	148,500,000
Mellon Financial Corp	MEL	14,878,408	781,000,000
Nuveen Investments	JNC	4,314,687	136,117,000
Price (T Rowe) Group	TROW	9,862,329	269,500,000
U S Global Invs Inc	GROW	127,357	1,773,000
Waddell & Reed Finl Inc	WDR	1,909,640	41,863,000
Cohen & Steers, Inc	CNS	897,899	20,491,000

(1) Source: Latest Annual SEC filings

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Comparable Transaction Approach KWN. Houlihan Lokey calculated the merger consideration as a percentage of aggregate consideration and Advisor consideration as a percentage of aggregate consideration and compared the indicated allocation range to be received by the Advisor to consideration paid to advisors as a percentage of acquiror's total stock of selected REITs and other real estate companies from 1995 through 2004 including the following:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Acquiror</u>
September 10, 2004	Inland Retail Advisory Services	Inland Retail Real Estate Trust
November 7, 2003	Related Capital Company	CharterMac
October 1, 2003	Cedar Bay Realty Advisors, Inc.	Cedar Shopping Centers, Inc.
June 28, 2000	Carey Management LLC	W.P. Carey & Co., Inc.
March 31, 2000	Inland Real Estate Advisory Services	Inland Real Estate Corporation
June 16, 1999	Starwood Financial Advisors	Starwood Financial Trust
November 14, 1997	Captec Net Lease Realty Advisors, Inc.	Captec Net Lease Realty
September 9, 1997	Security Capital Group	Prologis
September 9, 1997	Security Capital Group	Archstone Communities Trust
September 9, 1997	Financial Asset Management LLC	Asset Investors Corporation
July 1, 1997	Countrywide Asset Management LLC	IndyMac Mortgage Holdings, Inc.
May 15, 1997	CNL Realty Advisors	Commercial Net Lease Realty
May 14, 1997	Managing General Partner	U.S. Restaurant Properties
February 28, 1997	Berkshire Realty Advisors	Berkshire Realty Company, Inc.
August 1, 1996	Lexford Properties	Cardinal Realty Services
August 17, 1995	R.I.C. Advisors	Realty Income
January 1, 1995	R.M. Bradley & Co., Inc.	Bradley Real Estate, Inc.

The Advisor consideration as a percentage of aggregate consideration ranged from 3.3 percent to 3.4 percent. Comparable transactions yielded percentages ranging from 3.4 percent to 23.7 percent, with a median of 6.2 percent and a mean of 8.8 percent.

Comparative Analysis. Houlihan Lokey noted that the Advisor consideration was less than the indicated fair market value ranges observed for the Advisor, whereas the merger consideration was generally within or above the indicated fair market value ranges observed for CRP.

HCP Public Trading Analysis. Houlihan Lokey analyzed the historical market prices and trading volume for HCP's publicly held common stock and reviewed news articles and press releases relating to HCP. Houlihan Lokey noted that HCP's common stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange at a weighted average price in the range of \$24.44 per share to \$28.81 per share for the 52-week period prior to and through April 28, 2006. It also observed that HCP's common stock closed at a price of \$27.42 on April 28, 2006. In addition, Houlihan Lokey noted that HCP's stock benefits from institutional and retail ownership, strong analyst following and trading characteristics that are similar to trading in the stock of its peer companies. Houlihan Lokey reviewed estimated future earnings for HCP

found in publicly available equity analyst reports. Houlihan Lokey found no evidence suggesting that the price indicated by the public market failed to reflect the fair market value of HCP. However, Houlihan Lokey noted that because the market lacked complete information with respect to the transaction, the pre-announcement public price of HCP's stock may not have reflected full information.

Other Considerations.

In connection with its review, Houlihan Lokey also noted that under the terms of the advisory agreement between CRP and the Advisor, if the Advisor were not acquired by HCP in connection with the acquisition of CRP and thereafter the advisory agreement were terminated, the Advisor could, subject to the terms and conditions of such agreement, have been entitled to receive a substantial performance fee.

Determination of Fairness. Based upon and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, it is Houlihan Lokey's opinion that, as of May 1, 2006, (i) the merger consideration to be received by the stockholders of CRP in the proposed merger is fair to such stockholders from a financial point of view and (ii) the portion of the aggregate consideration (which equals the aggregate amount being paid in connection with the CRP merger and the Advisor merger) being received by the Advisor's stockholders in connection with the Advisor merger is fair to the stockholders of CRP from a financial point of view.

Assumptions. In arriving at its opinion, Houlihan Lokey relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all data, material and other information furnished, or otherwise made available, to it, discussed with or reviewed by it, or publicly available, and do not assume any responsibility with respect to such data, material and other information. In addition, management of CRP and the Advisor advised Houlihan Lokey, and Houlihan Lokey assumed, without independent verification, that the financial forecasts and projections (including without limitation any synergies) have been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the future financial results and condition of CRP and the Advisor, and Houlihan Lokey expressed no opinion with respect to such forecasts and projections or the assumptions on which they are based. Houlihan Lokey relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, that there has been no material change in the assets, liabilities, financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects of CRP, or the Advisor, or Merger Sub and HCP since the date of the most recent financial statements provided to it, and that there is no information or facts that would make the information reviewed by it incomplete or misleading. Houlihan Lokey also assumed that neither CRP, the Advisor, Merger Sub nor HCP is a party to any material pending transaction, including, without limitation, any external financing, recapitalization, acquisition or merger, divestiture or spin-off (other than the transaction and the Advisor merger).

In connection with its review, Houlihan Lokey considered financial forecasts and projections prepared by the management of CRP and the Advisor. Houlihan Lokey has relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, that the financial forecasts and projections have been prepared on bases reflecting both CRP's and the Advisor's good faith estimates and judgments of the future financial results and condition of CRP and the Advisor, and Houlihan Lokey expresses no opinion with respect to such forecasts and projections or the assumptions on which they are based. The financial forecasts and projections were prepared under market conditions as they existed as of the latter part of December 2005 and neither CRP's nor the Advisor's management intends to provide Houlihan Lokey with any updated or revised financial forecasts or projections. The financial forecasts and projections do not take into account any circumstances or events occurring after the date they were prepared. In addition, factors such as industry performance, general business, economic, regulatory, market and financial conditions, as well as changes to the business, financial condition or results of operations of CRP and the Advisor, may cause the financial forecasts or projections or the assumptions underlying such forecasts or projections to be inaccurate. As a result, the financial forecasts and projections may

not be relied upon as necessarily indicative of future results. For purposes of the opinion, Houlihan Lokey has assumed that both CRP and the Advisor will perform, in all material respects, in accordance with such forecasts and projections for all periods specified therein. Changes to such forecasts or projections could affect the Houlihan Lokey opinion.

Houlihan Lokey relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, that (a) the representations and warranties of all parties to the merger agreement, the Advisor agreement and all other related documents and instruments that are referred to therein are true and correct, (b) each party to all such agreements will perform all of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by such party, (c) all conditions to the consummation of the transaction will be satisfied without waiver thereof and (d) the transaction will be consummated in a timely manner in accordance with the terms described in the agreements provided to Houlihan Lokey, without any amendments or modifications thereto or any adjustment to the aggregate consideration (through offset, reduction, indemnity claims, post-closing purchase price adjustments or otherwise). Houlihan Lokey also relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, that all governmental, regulatory, and other consents and approvals necessary for the consummation of the transaction will be obtained and that no delay, limitations, restrictions or conditions will be imposed that would result in the disposition of any material portion of the assets of CRP, or the Advisor, or Merger Sub or HCP, or otherwise have an adverse effect on CRP, or the Advisor, or Merger Sub or HCP, or the expected benefits of the transaction. In addition, Houlihan Lokey relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, that the final forms of the draft documents identified above would not differ in any material respect from such draft documents.

Interests of CRP's Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger

In considering the recommendation of CRP's board of directors and special committee with respect to the merger agreement, CRP's stockholders should be aware that some of CRP's executive officers and directors have interests in the merger and have arrangements that are different from, or in addition to, those of CRP stockholders generally. The CRP board of directors and the special committee were aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in reaching its decisions to approve the merger agreement and to recommend that CRP stockholders vote in favor of approving the merger.

Advisor Merger

As described in "The Merger Agreement Acquisition of CNL Retirement Corp.," HCP proposes to acquire the Advisor for 4,378,923 shares of HCP common stock, which was valued at approximately \$120 million at the time of execution of the Advisor merger agreement. The execution of the Advisor merger agreement was the culmination of an auction process, separate and apart from the auction process conducted by CRP, in which the Advisor and its stockholders, assisted by independent financial and legal advisors, solicited bids from third parties with respect to the sale of the Advisor. The closing of the Advisor merger is subject to customary conditions and to the consummation of the CRP merger.

At the closing of the Advisor merger, each share of Advisor common stock will be automatically converted into the right to receive approximately 2,160.18 shares of HCP common stock. The chart below identifies each director or executive officer (and affiliates thereof) of CRP that will be entitled to

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receive merger consideration upon consummation of the Advisor merger, and the pro rata percentage of such merger consideration that each is entitled to receive:

Stockholder of Advisor	Pro Rata Percentage	Value of Merger Consideration*
CNL Real Estate Group, Inc.**	49.33%	\$ 58,540,959
James M. Seneff, Jr.	11.02%	\$ 13,074,866
James M. Seneff, Jr. 2006 GRAT No. 1 Dated April 20, 2006	4.98%	\$ 5,912,637
Robert A. Bourne	16.00%	\$ 18,987,503
Phillip M. Anderson	3.00%	\$ 3,560,157
Stuart J. Beebe	3.00%	\$ 3,560,157
Clark Hettinga	1.67%	\$ 1,978,263
Sharon A. Yester	1.67%	\$ 1,978,263
Total	90.67%	\$ 107,196,792

* Value based upon HCP common stock as of August 1, 2006.

** CNL Real Estate Group, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of CNL Financial Group, Inc. CNL Financial Group, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of CNL Holdings, Inc., which is controlled and primarily owned jointly by Mr. Seneff and his wife.

In addition, the common stock held by certain executives of the Advisor is subject to a purchase option in favor of CNL Real Estate Group, Inc., or CREG, which lapses over four years from December 31, 2005, and which is exercisable upon the occurrence of certain terminations of employment by the executives for all the executives other than Mr. Seneff, whose purchase option is triggered upon a violation of the confidentiality, non-disparagement and non-interference provisions of the Advisor merger agreement. Upon the close of the Advisor merger, this purchase option will terminate and the shares held by such officers to the extent not previously vested will vest in full.

In addition to the merger consideration payable to the foregoing stockholders pursuant to the Advisor merger agreement, at the closing of the Advisor merger:

Tower II Office Space. HCP will reimburse CNL Financial Group, Inc., or CFG, a wholly owned subsidiary of CNL Holdings, Inc., which is controlled and primarily owned jointly by Mr. Seneff and his wife, for its out-of-pocket expenses in connection with (i) the purchase by CFG of the Advisor's furniture, fixtures and equipment for the CNL Tower II office space located at 420 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida and (ii) amounts paid by CFG to the landlord under the Tower II lease for the cost of improvements to the Tower II office space that are in excess of the tenant improvement allowance under such lease, in an amount not to exceed, with respect to (i) and (ii), \$3 million in the aggregate; and

Stifel Nicolaus Fee. HCP will pay (or reimburse CFG) for the fees and expenses of Stifel Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated, for financial advisory services with respect to the Advisor merger, in an amount not to exceed \$1 million, plus reimbursement of expenses.

Employment Agreements

Certain executive officers of CRP have employment agreements with the Advisor that entitle them to payments upon a termination of employment, including in connection with a change in control of the Advisor. Under the employment agreements for each of Messrs. Anderson, Beebe and Hettinga and Ms. Yester, each of them will receive severance payments upon a termination by the Advisor without "cause" or a termination by the executive with "good reason," including if, in connection with the Advisor merger, each executive is not offered employment with HCP with a base salary, annual bonus formula and severance pay equal to those in each of their current employment agreements with the Advisor and long term compensation at least comparable to the long term compensation provided to executives with similar positions and duties at companies comparable to CRP and the Advisor. Upon a termination for cause or good reason, each executive will receive severance, payable in monthly installments over 24 months (subject to any delay required under Section 409A of the Code), equal to two times the sum of (a) the executive's base salary as of the termination date, (b) the executive's average annual bonus for 2005 and 2006, with the amount for 2006 being annualized and any special bonus paid in 2005 excluded. In addition, each executive will receive reimbursement of medical premiums under COBRA for up to 18 months and payment of a pro rata portion of the executive's annual bonus for the year of termination.

The amount of the cash severance payable to each officer is listed in the table below:

Name	Amount of Cash Severance
Phillip M. Anderson	\$ 1,725,000
Stuart J. Beebe	\$ 2,250,000
Clark Hettinga	\$ 1,515,000
Sharon A. Yester	\$ 1,140,000

Indemnification and Insurance

For six years after the effective time of the merger, HCP has agreed to maintain the current directors' and officers' liability insurance policies maintained by CRP. In addition, for the same six-year period, HCP has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless all past and present directors and officers of CRP and its subsidiaries in their capacities as such against all costs, expenses (including attorney's fees), judgments, fines, penalties, losses, claims, damages, liabilities and settlement amounts to the fullest extent such persons would be entitled to such indemnification under applicable law or any applicable indemnification agreement in effect on the date of the merger agreement.

Additional Compensation

A stockholder of the Advisor has committed to make certain payments to Messrs. Anderson, Beebe and Hettinga and Ms. Yester in amounts valued at up to \$750,000 for Mr. Anderson, \$3,000,000 for Mr. Beebe, \$2,000,000 for Mr. Hettinga and \$250,000 for Ms. Yester, in each case, on or prior to the close of the Advisor merger.

Other

HCP anticipates entering into a transition services agreement with CREG or one of its affiliates prior to the closing pursuant to which HCP will pay such entity for services to be specified for a limited transaction period. CREG is a wholly owned subsidiary of CNL Financial Group, Inc. CNL Financial Group, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of CNL Holdings, Inc. which is controlled and primarily owned by the Chairman of the Board of CRP, Mr. Seneff, and his wife. In addition, the parties have put in place a retention program with respect to the Advisor's employees, including certain of CRP's executive officers (other than the four executive officers named above under "Employment

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Agreements"); the aggregate amount payable under such program with respect to all employees will not exceed \$3.8 million.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth, as of June 15, 2006, the number and percentage of outstanding shares beneficially owned by all persons known by CRP to own beneficially more than 5% of its common stock, by each director and nominee, by each executive officer and by all executive officers and directors as a group, based upon information furnished to CRP by such stockholders, officers and directors. The address of the named officers and directors is CNL Center II at City Commons, 420 South Orange Avenue, Suite 500, Orlando, Florida 32801.

Name and Address Of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percent of Shares
James M. Seneff, Jr.	20,000(1)	(2)
Robert A. Bourne		
David W. Dunbar		
James W. Duncan, Jr.		
Edward A. Moses		
Phillip M. Anderson, Jr.	1,377	(2)
Clark Hettinga		
Stuart J. Beebe		
Lynn Gutierrez		
All directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons)	21,377	(2)

(1) Represents shares held by the Advisor, of which Mr. Seneff is a director. Mr. Seneff and his wife share majority beneficial ownership of the Advisor through their ownership of CNL Holdings, Inc. The Advisor is an indirectly majority owned subsidiary of CNL Holdings, Inc.

(2) Less than 1%.

HCP's Reasons for the Merger

In the course of reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and the issuance of shares of HCP common stock to CRP stockholders, HCP's board of directors considered and reviewed with senior management and outside financial and legal advisors a significant amount of information and factors relevant to the merger, including its strategic plan. HCP's board of directors determined that the merger would significantly advance HCP's strategic plan and that the proposed merger is in the best interests of HCP and its stockholders. HCP's board of directors carefully considered many potentially positive factors in its deliberations.

The HCP board of directors did not assign any specific or relative weight to the information it reviewed in the course of its consideration. HCP's board of directors unanimously approved the merger proposal and the issuance of the necessary stock.

Accounting Treatment of the Merger

The merger, which is structured as a forward subsidiary merger in which CRP will merge with and into a wholly-owned subsidiary of HCP, will be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, with HCP treated as the acquiror. Under this method of accounting, CRP's assets and liabilities will be recorded by HCP at their respective fair values as of the closing date of the merger and added to those of HCP. Financial statements of HCP issued after the merger will reflect these values, but will not be restated retroactively to reflect the historical financial position or results of operations of CRP prior to

the merger. The results of operations of CRP will be included in the results of operations of HCP beginning on the effective date of the merger.

Merger Financing

HCP intends to finance the merger costs, including the approximately \$2.94 billion cash portion of the consideration payable to CRP stockholders, under new revolving, term and bridge facilities to be entered into by HCP before the closing of the merger providing for aggregate borrowings of up to \$4.4 billion. HCP has received executed commitments from Bank of America, N.A., UBS Loan Finance LLC, Barclays Bank and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. for the entire principal amount of such financing. Bank of America will act as administrative agent under the facilities. All of HCP's domestic subsidiaries will guarantee any outstanding obligations under the facilities. The bridge commitment provides for a 364 day facility and the term commitment and revolving commitment for two and three year terms, respectively, with interest rates varying depending on HCP's long-term unsecured debt ratings. The facilities will contain covenants and events of default substantially similar to those contained in HCP's existing credit agreement. In addition, the facilities will require HCP to comply with a total leverage ratio, a secured debt leverage ratio and an unsecured debt leverage ratio, a fixed charge coverage ratio and a minimum tangible net worth test. Obtaining such financing is not a condition to the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger.

Regulatory Approvals Required for the Merger

HCP and CRP are not aware of any significant governmental approvals that are required for consummation of the merger. If any approval or action is required, it is presently contemplated that HCP and CRP would seek to obtain such approval. There can be no assurance that any approvals, if required, will be obtained.

Conversion of Shares; Exchange of Certificates; Dividends; Withholding

The conversion of shares of CRP common stock into the right to receive the merger consideration will occur automatically at the effective time of the merger. The exchange agent will, at or promptly after the effective time of the merger, exchange CRP shares for the merger consideration to be received in the merger pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement.

Promptly (but in no event later than five business days) after the effective time of the merger, the exchange agent will send a letter of transmittal to those persons who were record holders of shares of CRP common stock at the effective time of the merger. This mailing will contain instructions on how to surrender CRP shares in exchange for the merger consideration the holder is entitled to receive under the merger agreement. When you deliver to the exchange agent your properly completed letter of transmittal and any other required documents (including your CRP stock certificate(s) if you hold your shares in certificated form), your shares will be cancelled and you will be entitled to receive the merger consideration.

IF YOU HOLD YOUR SHARES IN CERTIFICATED FORM, DO NOT SUBMIT YOUR CRP STOCK CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE UNTIL YOU RECEIVE THE TRANSMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS AND LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL FROM THE EXCHANGE AGENT.

If a certificate for CRP common stock has been lost, stolen or destroyed, the exchange agent will issue the applicable merger consideration properly payable under the merger agreement upon compliance by the applicable stockholder with the replacement requirements established by HCP.

No fractional shares of HCP common stock will be issued in the merger. Instead of fractional shares, CRP stockholders will receive cash in an amount determined by multiplying the fractional

interest to which such holder would otherwise be entitled by the weighted average of the per share closing prices of HCP common stock on the NYSE Composite Transactions Reporting System during the ten consecutive trading days ending two days prior to the effective time of the merger.

Until shares of CRP common stock are surrendered for exchange, any dividends or other distributions declared after the effective time of the merger with respect to shares of HCP common stock into which CRP shares may have been converted will accrue but will not be paid. HCP will pay to former CRP stockholders any unpaid dividends or other distributions, without interest, only after they have duly surrendered their shares. After the effective time of the merger, there will be no transfers on the stock transfer books of CRP of any CRP shares. If shares of CRP common stock are presented for transfer after the completion of the merger, they will be cancelled and exchanged for the applicable merger consideration into which such shares have been converted pursuant to the merger agreement.

HCP or the exchange agent will be entitled to deduct and withhold from the merger consideration otherwise payable to any CRP stockholder the amounts it is required to deduct and withhold under the Code or any provision of any federal, state, local or foreign tax law. To the extent that HCP or the exchange agent withholds any amounts and pays over such amounts to the appropriate taxing authority, these amounts will be treated for all purposes of the merger as having been paid to the stockholders in respect of whom such deduction and withholding were made.

Appraisal Rights

If the merger is completed, CRP stockholders who do not vote for the approval of the merger and who otherwise comply with the provisions of Sections 3-201 et seq. of the Maryland General Corporation Law summarized below will be entitled to petition the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Maryland, for an appraisal of the "fair value" of their shares of CRP common stock.

To perfect their appraisal rights, CRP stockholders must strictly comply with the procedures in Sections 3-201 et seq. of the Maryland General Corporation Law. Failure to strictly comply with these procedures will result in the loss of appraisal rights.

Under the Maryland General Corporation Law, each holder of shares of CRP common stock will be entitled to demand and receive payment of the fair value of the holder's shares in cash, if the holder:

before or at the special meeting, files with CRP a written objection to the merger,

does not vote in favor of the merger, and

within 20 days after articles of merger have been accepted for record by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of the State of Maryland, makes written demand on the surviving corporation for payment of his or her shares, stating the number and class of shares for which payment is demanded.

Any written objection should be sent to CRP. Any stockholder who fails to comply with all of the requirements described above will be bound by the terms of the merger. A demand for payment may be withdrawn only with the consent of the surviving corporation. Fair value will be determined as of the close of business on the date of the stockholders' vote on the merger.

The surviving corporation will promptly deliver or mail to each objecting stockholder, by certified mail, return receipt requested, written notice of the date of acceptance of the articles of merger for record by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of the State of Maryland. The surviving corporation may also deliver or mail to each objecting stockholder a written offer to pay for his or her stock at a price deemed by the surviving corporation to be the stock's fair value, accompanied by certain financial information. Within 50 days after acceptance of the articles of merger for record by the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of the State of Maryland, either the surviving

corporation or any objecting stockholder who has not received payment for his or her shares may petition the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Maryland, for an appraisal to determine the fair value of the shares. If the court finds that an objecting stockholder is entitled to appraisal of his or her stock, the court will appoint three disinterested appraisers to determine the fair value of the shares on terms and conditions the court determines proper, and the appraisers will, within 60 days after appointment (or a longer period as the court may direct) file with the court and mail to each party to the proceeding their report stating their conclusion as to the fair value of the shares. Within 15 days after the filing of the report, any party may object to the report and request a hearing on the matter. The court will, upon motion of any party, enter an order either confirming, modifying or rejecting the report and, if confirmed or modified, enter judgment directing the time within which payment must be made. If the appraisers' report is rejected, the court may determine the fair value of the shares of the objecting stockholders or may remit the proceeding to the same or other appraisers. Any judgment entered pursuant to a court proceeding will include interest from the date of the stockholders' vote on the action to which objection was made, unless the court finds that the stockholder's refusal to accept a written offer to purchase the stock made by the surviving corporation as described above was arbitrary and vexatious or not in good faith. Costs of the proceeding (not including attorneys' fees) will be determined by the court and will be assessed against the surviving corporation or, if the court finds that the failure of the stockholder to accept the surviving corporation's offer for the stock was arbitrary and vexatious or not in good faith, against the objecting stockholder, or against both.

At any time after the filing of a petition for appraisal, the court may require any objecting stockholder party to the proceeding to submit his or her certificates representing shares to the clerk of the court for notation of the pendency of the appraisal proceedings. To receive payment, whether by agreement with the surviving corporation or pursuant to a judgment, the stockholder must surrender the stock certificates indorsed in blank and in proper form for transfer. A stockholder demanding payment for shares will not have the right to receive any dividends or distributions payable to holders of record of that stock after the close of business on the date of the stockholders' vote and will cease to have any rights as a stockholder with respect to the shares except the right to receive payment of the fair value of the shares. The stockholder's rights may be restored only upon the withdrawal, with the consent of the surviving corporation, of the demand for payment, the failure of either party to file a petition for appraisal within the time required, a determination of the court that the stockholder is not entitled to an appraisal, or the abandonment or rescission of the merger.

This summary of the rights of dissenting stockholders does not purport to be a complete statement of the procedures to be followed by stockholders desiring to exercise their dissenters' rights. The preservation and exercise of dissenters' rights are conditioned on strict adherence to the applicable provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law. Each stockholder desiring to exercise dissenters' rights should refer to Sections 3-201 et seq., entitled "Rights of Objecting Stockholders," of the Maryland General Corporation Law, a copy of which is attached as Annex D to this proxy statement/prospectus, for a complete statement of the stockholder's rights and the steps which must be followed in connection with the exercise of those rights.

ALL WRITTEN DEMANDS FOR APPRAISAL MUST BE MAILED OR DELIVERED TO:

Ocean Acquisition 1, Inc.
c/o
Health Care Property Investors, Inc.
3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 300
Long Beach, California 90806
Attention: Corporate Secretary

Restrictions on Sales of Shares By Affiliates of CRP

The shares of HCP common stock to be issued in connection with the merger will be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and will be freely transferable under the Securities Act, except for shares of HCP common stock issued to any person who is deemed to be an "affiliate" of CRP at the time of the special meeting. Persons who may be deemed to be affiliates include individuals or entities that control, are controlled by or are under the common control of CRP and may include CRP's executive officers, directors and significant stockholders. Affiliates may not sell their shares of HCP common stock acquired in connection with the merger except pursuant to:

an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the resale of those shares;

an exemption under paragraph (d) of Rule 145 under the Securities Act; or

any other applicable exemption under the Securities Act.

CRP has agreed to deliver to HCP a letter agreement executed by each of its affiliates prior to the closing of the merger, pursuant to which these affiliates will agree, among other things, not to transfer any shares of HCP common stock received in the merger except in compliance with the Securities Act. This proxy statement/prospectus does not cover resales of HCP common stock received in the merger by affiliates of CRP.

Stock Exchange Listings

HCP has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to cause the shares of HCP common stock to be issued in connection with the merger to be approved for listing on the NYSE prior to the effective time of the merger. It is a condition to the consummation of the merger that such shares be approved for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance. Following the merger, HCP expects that the shares of HCP common stock will continue to trade on the NYSE under the symbol "HCP."

Deregistration of CRP After the Merger

After the merger is completed, CRP will be deregistered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of selected provisions of the merger agreement. While HCP and CRP believe this description covers the material terms of the merger agreement, it may not contain all of the information that is important to you and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the merger agreement, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety into, and is attached as Annex A to, this proxy statement/prospectus. Except for its status as a contractual document that establishes and governs the legal relations among the parties thereto with respect to the transactions described above, the merger agreement is not intended to be a source of factual, business or operational information about the parties. We urge you to read the merger agreement in its entirety.

The merger agreement contains representations, warranties, covenants and other agreements that HCP and CRP made to each other. The assertions embodied in those representations, warranties and other agreements are qualified by information in confidential disclosure schedules that HCP and CRP have exchanged in connection with signing the merger agreement. The disclosure schedules contain information that modifies, qualifies and creates exceptions to the representations, warranties, covenants and other agreements set forth in the attached merger agreement. Accordingly, you should keep in mind that the representations, warranties, covenants and other agreements are modified in important part by underlying disclosure schedules. The disclosure schedules contain some information that is non-public. Neither HCP nor CRP believes that the disclosure schedules contain information that the securities laws require either or both of them to publicly disclose other than information that has already been so disclosed. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations, warranties, covenants and other agreements may have changed since the date of the merger agreement, which subsequent information may or may not be fully reflected in the companies' public disclosures.

Structure

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the merger agreement, at the effective time of the merger, CRP will merge with and into Ocean Acquisition 1, Inc., or Merger Sub, a Maryland corporation, with Merger Sub surviving as a wholly-owned subsidiary of HCP.

Each share of CRP common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (other than shares held by CRP, HCP, Merger Sub or any of their wholly-owned subsidiaries and shares for which appraisal rights have been demanded) will, at the effective time of the merger, be automatically converted into the right to receive a combination of cash and HCP common stock, as described below under " Merger Consideration."

The charter of Merger Sub will be the charter of the surviving corporation, and the bylaws of Merger Sub will be the bylaws of the surviving corporation. At the effective time of the merger, the directors and officers of Merger Sub immediately prior to the effective time (and such others as HCP designates, if any) will be the directors and officers of the surviving corporation, until the election or appointment of their successors or their removal or resignation in accordance with Merger Sub's charter or bylaws.

Closing and Effective Time of the Merger

The closing of the merger will occur after the satisfaction or waiver of the closing conditions set forth in the merger agreement, except for those closing conditions that, by their nature, are to be satisfied at the closing (but subject to the satisfaction or waiver of those conditions), on such date (the "closing date") as HCP and CRP will mutually agree, or if the parties are unable to agree, on the third business day after the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions set forth in the merger agreement. See " Conditions to Consummation of the Merger" beginning on page 85.

On the closing date, the articles of merger will be filed with, delivered in the manner required by the General Corporation Law of the State of Maryland, or MGCL, to, and accepted for record by, the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation, or the Department. The effective time of the merger will be the date and time of the acceptance for record of the articles of merger with the Department or such later time (not later than 30 days after acceptance of the articles of merger by the Department) as HCP and CRP may agree in the articles of merger.

Merger Consideration

At the effective time of the merger, each share of CRP common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time (other than shares held by HCP, CRP, Merger Sub or any of their respective wholly-owned subsidiaries and shares that are owned by stockholders who have properly made, and not withdrawn, a demand for appraisal rights pursuant to the MGCL) will be converted into the right to receive:

\$11.1293 in cash, which we refer to as the Cash Consideration; and

0.0865 of a HCP common share, which we refer to as the Exchange Ratio.

The Exchange Ratio was derived from the average closing prices of HCP common stock for the 10 consecutive trading days ending on April 28, 2006, and based on this, the total merger consideration on the date that the merger agreement was executed was approximately \$13.50 per share of CRP common stock. See "Risk Factors The value of the merger consideration to be paid in HCP common stock will fluctuate".

If, in between the date of the merger agreement and the effective time of the merger, HCP or CRP should split, combine or otherwise reclassify the HCP common stock or the CRP common stock, or pay a stock dividend or other stock distribution in HCP common stock or CRP common stock, as applicable, or otherwise make a like change with respect to the HCP common stock or CRP common stock, then the Exchange Ratio will be proportionately adjusted to reflect such event.

Dividends

The merger agreement requires CRP and HCP to, between the date of the merger agreement and the effective time of the merger, coordinate the declaration, setting of record dates and payment dates of dividends on shares of CRP common stock and HCP common stock so that holders of shares of CRP common stock do not receive dividends on both shares of CRP common stock and shares of HCP common stock received in the merger in respect of the calendar quarter in which the closing occurs or fail to receive a dividend on either shares of CRP common stock or shares of HCP common stock received in the merger in respect of such calendar quarter, provided that nothing in such provision is intended to prevent holders of CRP common stock from receiving a dividend on (i) shares of CRP common stock with respect to the period from the beginning of the calendar quarter in which the closing occurs to the closing date and (ii) shares of HCP common stock received in the merger with respect to the period from the closing date to the end of the calendar quarter in which the closing occurs.

HCP Common Stock

Each outstanding share of HCP common stock will remain an outstanding share of HCP common stock and will not be converted or otherwise affected by the merger. For more information regarding HCP common stock, see "Description of HCP Capital Stock Common Stock" beginning on page 162.

Fractional Shares

No fractional shares of HCP common stock will be issued to any CRP stockholder upon completion of the merger. For each fractional share that would otherwise be issued, HCP will pay cash in an amount equal to the fraction of a share of HCP common stock which the holder would otherwise be entitled to receive multiplied by the weighted average of the per share closing prices of HCP common stock on the NYSE Composite Transactions Reporting System during 10 consecutive trading days ending two trading days prior to the effective time. No interest will be paid or accrue on cash payable to holders of those certificates in lieu of fractional shares.

Exchange Procedures

Promptly (but in no event later than five business days) after the effective time of the merger, the exchange agent will mail to each holder of record of shares of CRP common stock (other than holders of excluded shares as described in " Merger Consideration") notice advising such holders of the effectiveness of the merger, including appropriate transmittal materials specifying the procedure for surrendering their stock to the exchange agent.

Upon the surrender of the shares of CRP common stock, the holder will be entitled to receive in exchange therefor:

a certificate representing the number of whole shares of HCP common stock that such holder is entitled to receive pursuant to the merger, as described in " Merger Consideration" above; and

a check in the amount, without interest and after giving effect to any required tax withholdings, of the Cash Consideration plus any cash in lieu of fractional shares and any unpaid non-stock dividends and any other dividends or other distributions that such holder has the right to receive as described in " HCP Common Stock Fractional Shares" above.

All shares of HCP common stock to be issued pursuant to the merger will be deemed issued and outstanding as of the effective time of the merger. Whenever a dividend or other distribution is declared by HCP in respect of HCP common stock, the record date for which is after the effective time of the merger, that declaration will include dividends or other distributions in respect of all shares issuable pursuant to the merger agreement. In the case of shares of CRP common stock represented by certificates only, no dividends or other distributions in respect of HCP common stock will be paid to any holder of any unsurrendered shares of CRP common stock until the unsurrendered shares of CRP common stock (or affidavits of loss in lieu thereof) are surrendered for exchange.

Acquisition of CNL Retirement Corp.

Simultaneously with the execution of the merger agreement, HCP entered into a merger agreement with CNL Retirement Corp., or the Advisor, the external advisor to CRP, and the stockholders of the Advisor, pursuant to which HCP has agreed to acquire the Advisor for shares of HCP common stock valued at approximately \$120 million as of May 1, 2006. This transaction was the culmination of an auction process in which the Advisor and its stockholders, assisted by independent financial and legal advisors, solicited bids from third parties with respect to the sale of the Advisor. The consummation of the merger and the Advisor merger are each conditioned upon consummation of the other.

Concurrently with the execution of the merger agreement and the Advisor merger agreement, CRP and the Advisor entered into a letter agreement pursuant to which the Advisor has agreed, among other things, to (i) use reasonable best efforts to take all actions necessary, proper or advisable under applicable law to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Advisor merger agreement, including waiving certain closing conditions if requested to do so by CRP (provided CRP has agreed to waive the same condition under the merger agreement to the extent such condition is contained in the

merger agreement and has not been satisfied) and (ii) not agree to any material modifications or amendments to the Advisor merger agreement or take any unreasonable actions that would have the effect of preventing, materially delaying or materially impairing the consummation of the merger.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains generally customary representations and warranties of CRP and HCP relating to their respective businesses. For purposes of determining the satisfaction of the closing conditions relating to each party's representations and warranties as described under " Conditions to Consummation of the Merger", each representation and warranty will be deemed to be true and correct in all respects unless the failure or failures of such representations and warranties to be true and correct, individually or in the aggregate, would reasonably be likely to have a "material adverse effect" with respect to the party making the representations and warranties. For purposes of the merger agreement, "material adverse effect" means with respect to CRP or HCP, as the case may be, any event, circumstance, change or effect that is materially adverse to the business, financial condition or results of operations of CRP or HCP, as the case may be, and its subsidiaries taken as a whole, with the exception (generally) of any such effect or change (1) that results from changes in general economic conditions or changes in securities markets in general, including any changes in interest rates, (2) that results from general changes in the industries in which CRP or HCP, as the case may be, and its subsidiaries operate, (3) that relates to the public announcement or pendency or consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, (4) that results from any action taken by CRP or HCP, as the case may be, at the specific request of the other party, (5) in the market price or trading volume of the common stock of CRP or HCP, as the case may be, after May 1, 2006, (6) that results from natural disasters, acts of war, sabotage or terrorism, military actions or the escalation thereof, or (7) resulting from any change in applicable law or regulation in the geographic regions in which CRP or HCP, as the case may be, or any of its subsidiaries operates.

Each of CRP, HCP and Merger Sub has made representations and warranties to the other regarding, among other things:

organization, valid existence, good standing and qualification to do business;

charter and bylaws;

capitalization;

authorization to enter into, and validity and enforceability of, the merger agreement;

absence of any conflict of the merger agreement with organizational documents, applicable laws or agreements, and the absence of governmental consents, filings and approvals necessary to complete the merger;

third party consents;

compliance with laws;

filings with the SEC, financial statements and compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

the absence of undisclosed material liabilities;

the absence of material litigation;

employee benefit plans;

property and leases;

tax matters, including REIT qualification matters;

environmental matters;

absence of a material adverse effect since December 31, 2005;

absence of defaults under material contracts;

brokers;

insurance matters; and

affiliate transactions.

In addition to the representations and warranties made by both of the parties, the merger agreement also contains additional representations and warranties made by CRP to HCP. These representations and warranties relate to, among other things:

intellectual property rights; and

the receipt of a fairness opinion.

Certain of these representations and warranties are qualified as to "materiality" or "material adverse effect." Additionally, many of the representations are qualified as to the knowledge of certain specified members of HCP's or CRP's executive management.

The representations and warranties in the merger agreement do not survive the effective time of the merger and, except as described below under " Termination of the Merger Agreement," if the agreement is validly terminated, neither party will have any liability or obligation for its representations and warranties, or otherwise under the merger agreement.

Conduct of Business of CRP Pending the Merger

Prior to the effective time of the merger, the merger agreement requires CRP and its subsidiaries to conduct their respective businesses in the ordinary course consistent with past practice, preserve substantially intact their respective business organizations and preserve their respective current relationships with customers, suppliers and other persons with which they have significant business relations. In addition, until the effective time of the merger, with certain exceptions, CRP may not take (or commit to take) the following specified actions without HCP's consent, which consent cannot be unreasonably withheld or delayed:

Amendments to Governing Documents

amend or otherwise change its charter or bylaws or any equivalent organizational documents of any of its significant subsidiaries;

Capital Stock

issue, sell, pledge, dispose of, grant or encumber any shares of any class of its capital stock or the capital stock of any of its subsidiaries, or any options, warrants, convertible securities or other rights of any kind to acquire any shares of such capital stock, or any other ownership interest, of CRP or any of its subsidiaries;

Dividends and Stock Repurchases

except to the extent necessary to maintain its status as a REIT (provided that any dividend or distribution materially in excess of dividends or distributions paid prior to May 1, 2006 will require prior consultation with HCP), declare, set aside, make or pay any dividend or other distribution in cash, stock, property or otherwise, with respect to any of its capital stock

except for (i) distributions by CRP or any wholly-owned subsidiary of CRP to CRP or another

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wholly-owned subsidiary of CRP and (ii) monthly dividends payable quarterly of \$0.0592 or quarterly dividends of \$0.1776 per share of CRP common stock consistent with past practice;

reclassify, combine, split, subdivide or redeem, or purchase or otherwise acquire, directly or indirectly, any of its capital stock except in the ordinary course of business;

Acquisitions

acquire any corporation, partnership, other business organization or any division;

acquire any asset worth more than \$5 million or in excess of the "aggregate limit" (which means \$25 million in the aggregate for all asset acquisitions and all capital expenditures, other than acquisitions pursuant to "arm's length" agreements in effect as of May 1, 2006);

Indebtedness

incur any indebtedness for borrowed money or issue any debt securities or assume, guarantee or endorse, or otherwise become responsible for, the obligations of any person, or make any loans or advances, or grant any security interest in any of its assets (other than relating to borrowings under CRP's pre-established credit facility or in connection with asset acquisitions permitted by the merger agreement);

Contracts

enter into, amend or modify in any material respect or terminate any material contract or agreement (other than contracts that are terminable on no more than 90 days' notice or renewals or extensions of certain leases);

Capital Expenditures

authorize, or make any commitment with respect to or make any single capital expenditure that is in excess of \$5 million or capital expenditures that are in excess of the above described "aggregate limit," except for capital expenditures in accordance with and on the timetable contemplated by its capital budget that was provided to HCP;

Liens

voluntarily create or incur any lien material to CRP or any of its subsidiaries on any of its assets or any assets of its subsidiaries having a value in excess of \$500,000;

Loans

make any loans, advances or capital contributions to or investments in any person (other than between itself and any of its direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries);

Waiver of Debts or Claims

cancel, modify or waive any debts or claims held by it or waive any rights having in each case a value in excess of \$5 million or settle any litigation or other proceedings before a governmental authority or arbitrator or make any payments in respect thereof in excess of \$100,000 for any individual litigation or proceeding or \$750,000 in the aggregate (excluding fees and expenses paid in connection with the defense of any such litigation or proceeding);

Dispositions

transfer, sell, lease, license, mortgage, pledge, surrender, encumber, divest, cancel, abandon or allow to lapse or expire or otherwise dispose of any of CRP's assets, including capital stock of any of CRP's subsidiaries, having a value in excess of \$500,000 individually or \$1.5 million in the aggregate (other than pursuant to "arm's length" agreements in effect as of May 1, 2006);

Accounting

take any material action with respect to accounting policies or procedures;

Sale of CRP

enter into an agreement with respect to any merger, consolidation, liquidation or business combination, or any acquisition or disposition of all or substantially all of the assets or securities of CRP or any of its significant subsidiaries;

Tax

except to the extent reasonably necessary to maintain CRP's status as a REIT, make or rescind any material tax election, settle or compromise any material tax liability or make any material amendment to any tax return;

enter into any Prohibited Transaction (as defined in Section 857 of the Code);

take (or fail to take) any action that would cause CRP to fail to qualify as a REIT;

fail to timely file any tax returns that are required to be filed by CRP or any CRP subsidiary; or

Commitments

announce an intention, enter into any agreement or otherwise make a commitment, to do any of the foregoing.

Conduct of Business of HCP Pending the Merger

Prior to the effective time, HCP has agreed that it will use its reasonable efforts to preserve its and its subsidiaries' business organization, to retain the services of its executive officers and key employees and to preserve current relationships with material customers, suppliers and other persons with whom HCP or any of its subsidiaries has significant business relations. Additionally, HCP has agreed that it will not, and will not permit any of its subsidiaries to, without the consent of CRP, which consent cannot be unreasonably withheld or delayed:

Amendments to Governing Documents

make any amendment to HCP's charter that changes the fundamental attributes of HCP's common stock (the authorization and/or issuance of preferred stock will not be a change in the fundamental attributes of HCP's common stock);

Dividends

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except to the extent necessary to maintain its status as a REIT (provided that any dividend or distribution materially in excess of dividends or distributions paid prior to May 1, 2006 will require prior consultation with CRP), declare, set aside, make or pay any extraordinary dividend or other distribution, payable in cash, stock, property or otherwise, with respect to any of its capital stock;

Tax

take (or fail to take) any action that would cause HCP to fail to qualify as a REIT;

Commitments

permit or cause any of HCP's subsidiaries to do any of the foregoing or agree or commit to any of the foregoing (except for distributions by HCP or any wholly-owned subsidiary of HCP to HCP or another wholly-owned subsidiary of HCP); or

agree in writing or otherwise to take any of the foregoing actions.

CRP Stockholder Meeting and Duty to Recommend

The merger agreement requires CRP to use its reasonable best efforts to call and hold a meeting of its stockholders to approve the merger no later than the 60th calendar day following the commencement of mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus. Additionally, except as described below in " No Solicitations of Alternative Transactions", the board of directors and special committee of CRP have agreed to recommend that CRP's stockholders approve the merger and CRP has agreed to include such recommendation in this proxy statement/prospectus and to use its reasonable efforts to obtain such approval.

No Solicitations of Alternative Transactions

The merger agreement requires CRP to refrain from soliciting or facilitating any "acquisition proposal" (generally, a proposal to purchase more than 20% of CRP's stock or consolidated assets or any of CRP's significant subsidiaries, whether through a tender or exchange offer, merger, consolidation, recapitalization, liquidation or similar transaction), including by providing non-public information, or engaging in any discussions or negotiations regarding an acquisition proposal. However, if CRP receives an unsolicited acquisition proposal prior to the approval of the merger by CRP's stockholders, CRP may discuss such acquisition proposal and may furnish information to the person making the proposal if CRP's board of directors and the special committee determine after consultation with their respective financial and legal advisors that:

such actions are required in order to comply with their statutory duties under Maryland law or fiduciary duties under CRP's charter; and

the acquisition proposal is or is reasonably likely to result in a "superior proposal" (generally, an acquisition proposal to purchase more than 50% of CRP's stock or consolidated assets that the CRP board of directors determines, upon recommendation of the special committee (each advised by its financial advisor), is reasonably capable of being consummated (taking into account all aspects of the proposal and the person making the proposal) and, if consummated, would result in a transaction more favorable to CRP's stockholders from a financial point of view than the merger).

The Company must (prior to taking any such action) enter into a confidentiality agreement with the person making the acquisition proposal.

In addition, CRP must notify HCP of the material terms of any acquisition proposal within 24 hours after its receipt and of any material amendments thereto or changes in the status of discussions or negotiations with the person making the proposal.

The CRP board of directors also cannot withdraw or qualify or modify in a manner adverse to HCP its recommendation of the merger or approve or recommend an acquisition proposal. However, if CRP receives an acquisition proposal prior to the approval of the merger by CRP's stockholders (and has complied with the notice provisions described above), the CRP board of directors may take such

action if it and the special committee determine after consultation with their respective financial and legal advisors that:

such actions are required in order to comply with their statutory duties under Maryland law or fiduciary duties under CRP's charter; and

the acquisition proposal is a "superior proposal."

Additional Covenants

HCP and CRP have agreed to:

use their reasonable best efforts to take all appropriate actions to consummate the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

use their reasonable best efforts to obtain all permits, consents, approvals, authorizations, qualifications and orders of governmental authorities and parties to contracts with CRP and its subsidiaries as are necessary for the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

cooperate and use their reasonable efforts to vigorously contest and resist any action, including administrative or judicial action, and to have vacated, lifted, reversed or overturned any decree, judgment, injunction or other order that is in effect and that restricts, prevents or prohibits consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including by vigorously pursuing all available avenues of administrative and judicial appeal;

refrain from issuing a press release or making a public announcement concerning the merger without the consent of the other party, which consent may not be unreasonably withheld, except as may be required by law or stock exchange rules (in which case the other party should be given a reasonable opportunity to comment);

provide the other party and its representatives access to CRP's or HCP's, as the case may be, personnel, properties, offices, plants and other facilities, books and records of CRP or HCP's, as the case may be, and its subsidiaries, and to furnish the other party with such financial, operating and other data and information as the other party may reasonably request, provided that such access and furnishing of information does not unduly interfere with the operation of the businesses of CRP or HCP, as the case may be, or its subsidiaries; and

CRP has further agreed to:

refrain from hiring any employee or adopting any employee benefit plan;

deliver to HCP a list of names and addresses of those persons who are, in CRP's reasonable judgment, as of the time of the special meeting, "affiliates" of CRP within the meaning of Rule 145 under the Securities Act and use its reasonable efforts to cause each person or entity so identified to deliver an affiliate letter to HCP prior to the closing; and

cooperate, subject to the restrictions and conditions stated in the merger agreement, should HCP elect to acquire, immediately before and in connection with the closing of the merger, one or more of CRP's assets as part of a like-kind exchange under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code.

HCP has further agreed to:

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use its reasonable best efforts to cause the shares of HCP common stock to be issued in the merger to be approved for listing on the NYSE subject to official notice of issuance, prior to the closing date.

Indemnification and Insurance

The merger agreement provides that, for a period of six years from the effective time of the merger, HCP and the surviving corporation of the merger will cause the surviving corporation's bylaws and charter to contain provisions for the indemnification to the full extent permitted by law of individuals who, at or prior to the effective time, were directors, officers, fiduciaries or agents of CRP or any of its subsidiaries and, until May 1, 2012, jointly and severally indemnify (and provide advancement of expenses to) present and former directors and officers of CRP or any of its subsidiaries against all costs and liabilities for any claim pertaining to acts or omissions (in their capacity as directors or officers) occurring before or at the effective time of the merger, to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law or any indemnification agreement in effect on May 1, 2006. In addition, the surviving corporation will pay the reasonable fees and expenses of counsel selected by the parties claiming indemnification (which counsel must be reasonably satisfactory to the surviving corporation) and the surviving corporation must cooperate in the defense. If any claim for indemnification is asserted within the six-year period, all indemnification rights with respect to such claim will continue until its disposition.

The merger agreement further requires the surviving corporation to maintain in effect for six years from the effective time of the merger CRP's current directors' and officers' liability insurance policies. However, HCP will not be required to expend more than 250% of the current annual premiums paid by CRP for such insurance.

If such policies expire or are cancelled, the surviving corporation must use its reasonable best efforts to obtain as much coverage as possible not to exceed 250% of the annual premiums described above.

The persons covered by these provisions are made third party beneficiaries of this provision and can therefore enforce it directly against HCP and the surviving corporation.

Conditions to Consummation of the Merger

Each party's obligation to effect the merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver, at or prior to the effective time of the merger, of the following conditions:

CRP's stockholders will have approved the merger;

the shares of HCP common stock issuable to CRP stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement will have been authorized for listing on the NYSE upon official notice of issuance;

no governmental authority of competent jurisdiction will have enacted or issued an order, decree, judgment, injunction or taken any other action (whether temporary, preliminary or permanent) that is in effect and restrains, enjoins or otherwise prohibits or makes illegal the consummation of the merger; provided, however, that the party claiming the failure of this condition must have used reasonable best efforts to have such order, decree, judgment or injunction vacated; and

the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part will have become effective under the Securities Act and no stop order suspending the effectiveness of the registration statement will have been issued, and no proceedings for that purpose will have been initiated or threatened by the SEC.

HCP's and Merger Sub's obligation to effect the merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver, where permissible, of the following conditions:

the representations and warranties of CRP must be true and correct as of May 1, 2006 and as of the effective time of the merger as though made on and as of the effective time (except to the

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extent those representations and warranties speak as of an earlier date, in which case as of such earlier date), except for such failures to be true and correct that individually or in the aggregate would not reasonably be likely to have a material adverse effect with respect to CRP provided that for purposes of determining whether this condition is satisfied, references to "material adverse effect" and any other materiality qualification will be ignored;

CRP will have performed or complied in all material respects with all agreements and covenants required by the merger agreement to be performed or complied with by it on or prior to the effective time of the merger;

CRP will have delivered to HCP a certificate executed by its Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer certifying as to the satisfaction of the preceding two conditions;

there will not have occurred, since May 1, 2006, any event, circumstance, change or effect that, individually or in the aggregate, has had, or is reasonably likely to have, a "material adverse effect" with respect to CRP;

HCP will have received an opinion of Greenberg Traurig, LLP, outside counsel to CRP, dated the closing date, regarding CRP's tax status as a REIT; and

the acquisition of the Advisor will have simultaneously closed.

CRP's obligation to effect the merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver, where permissible, of the following conditions:

the representations and warranties of HCP must be true and correct as of May 1, 2006 and as of the effective time of the merger as though made on and as of the effective time (except to the extent those representations and warranties speak as of an earlier date, in which case as of such earlier date), except for such failures to be true and correct that individually or in the aggregate would not reasonably be likely to have a material adverse effect with respect to HCP, provided that for purposes of determining whether this condition is satisfied, references to "material adverse effect" and any other materiality qualification will be ignored;

HCP will have performed or complied in all material respects with all agreements and covenants required by the merger agreement to be performed or complied with by it on or prior to the effective time;

HCP will have delivered to CRP a certificate executed by its Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer certifying as to the satisfaction of the preceding two conditions;

there will not have occurred, since the date of the merger agreement, any event, circumstance, change or effect that, individually or in the aggregate, has had, or is reasonably likely to have, a "material adverse effect" with respect to HCP; and

CRP will have received the opinion of Latham & Watkins LLP, dated the closing date, regarding HCP's tax status as a REIT.

Neither party may rely on the failure of any of the foregoing conditions to be satisfied if such party's failure to comply with any provision of the merger agreement in a material respect has been the proximate cause of, or resulted in, the failure of the condition.

Amendment, Waiver and Extension of the Merger Agreement

At any time prior to the effective time of the merger, each of HCP and CRP may:

mutually amend the merger agreement in writing by action taken by or on behalf of its respective board of directors;

waive any inaccuracy in the representations and warranties of any other party contained in the merger agreement; and

in writing, waive compliance with any agreement of any other party or any condition to its obligations contained in the merger agreement and extend the time for the performance of any obligation or other act of any other party to the merger agreement.

However, after approval of the merger by the stockholders of CRP, no amendment to the merger agreement that would require further approval of CRP's stockholders may be made without first obtaining such approval.

Termination of the Merger Agreement

The parties may terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to the closing date only as follows:

by mutual written consent of HCP and CRP;

by either of CRP or HCP by written notice to the other:

if CRP's stockholders do not approve the merger at the special meeting (or at any adjournment or postponement thereof);

if any governmental authority issues an order that restrains, enjoins or otherwise prohibits or makes illegal the consummation of the merger and such order becomes final and non-appealable (provided the terminating party has used its reasonable best efforts to have the order vacated); and

if the consummation of the merger does not occur on or before October 31, 2006 (provided the terminating party has not breached any of its representations, warranties or covenants in a material respect that was the proximate cause of, or resulted in, the failure of the merger to occur on or before such date).

HCP may unilaterally terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to the closing date as follows:

if CRP breaches or fails to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties or covenants contained in the merger agreement, which breach would entitle HCP not to close the merger based on the failure of the corresponding closing condition, for its benefit, and such condition is incapable of being satisfied by October 31, 2006 or such breach has not been cured by CRP within 30 business days after CRP's receipt of written notice of such breach from HCP;

if, within 15 business days after the date on which HCP's right to terminate first accrued, prior to the approval of the merger by CRP's stockholders, the board of directors of CRP and the special committee (i) publicly withdraw or knowingly modify, in a manner adverse to HCP, their recommendation of the merger, (ii) approve or recommend an alternative acquisition proposal, (iii) at any time after the end of 15 business days following receipt of an acquisition proposal, fail to reaffirm such recommendation within five business days after receipt of any request to do so from HCP (provided the five day period may be extended for an additional five business days if prior thereto CRP certifies to HCP that the board of directors and special committee are in good faith seeking to obtain additional information regarding the reaffirmation decision) or (iv) recommend that CRP's stockholders tender their shares in a publicly announced offer for more than 20% of CRP's outstanding shares (not commenced by HCP or an affiliate of HCP); and

if the acquisition of the Advisor is terminated in accordance with its terms.

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CRP may unilaterally terminate the merger agreement at any time prior to the closing date as follows:

if HCP breaches or fails to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties or covenants contained in the merger agreement, which breach would entitle CRP not to close the merger based on the failure of the corresponding closing condition for its benefit, and such condition is incapable of being satisfied by October 31, 2006 or such breach has not been cured by HCP within 30 business days after HCP's receipt of written notice of such breach from CRP; and

if CRP enters into a binding written agreement to effect a "superior proposal," provided that CRP first complies with its obligations under the merger agreement, including allowing HCP to submit a revised proposal at least as favorable from a financial point of view to CRP's stockholders as the superior proposal and paying HCP the termination fee described below.

If the merger agreement is validly terminated, it will become void and have no effect, without any liability or obligation on the part of any party unless the party has committed fraud or is in willful breach of any representations, warranties, covenants or other agreements contained in the merger agreement. However, the provisions of the merger agreement relating to confidentiality and the payment of termination fees and expenses will continue in effect notwithstanding termination of the merger agreement.

Fee and Expenses

Termination Fee

CRP has agreed to pay HCP an amount in cash equal to \$107 million if:

CRP terminates the merger agreement to enter into a definitive agreement to effect a "superior proposal" in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement;

HCP terminates the merger agreement because CRP's board of directors and the special committee (i) publicly withdraw or knowingly modify, in a manner adverse to HCP, their recommendation of the merger, (ii) approve or recommend an alternative acquisition proposal, (iii) fail to reaffirm such recommendation within five business days after receipt of any request to do so from HCP or (iv) recommend that CRP's stockholders tender their shares in a publicly announced offer for more than 20% of CRP's outstanding shares; or

CRP or HCP terminates the merger agreement due to the failure of the CRP stockholders to approve the merger at the special meeting after an acquisition proposal has been publicly announced and remains outstanding, and within 12 months after such termination CRP enters into a definitive agreement with respect to or consummates an alternative "acquisition proposal" for more than 50% of the consolidated assets or equity securities of CRP.

Expenses

The merger agreement provides that each of HCP and CRP will pay its own costs and expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. If, however, the merger agreement is properly terminated by either party due to the material breach by the other party of its representations, warranties or covenants then the breaching party will pay the reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by the non-breaching party up to \$3 million.

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Introduction

The following is a general discussion of the federal income tax consequences of the merger reasonably anticipated to be material to "U.S. stockholders" and "non-U.S. stockholders" (both as defined below), the consequences of owning and disposing of HCP common stock, and the material federal income tax considerations related to HCP's REIT election. This summary is based on current law, is for general information only and is not tax advice. This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), applicable Treasury Regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, each as in effect as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change or different interpretations, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary assumes that shares of CRP common stock and HCP common stock are held as capital assets. HCP has not requested, and does not plan to request, any rulings from the IRS concerning HCP's tax treatment or the tax treatment of the merger, and the statements in this proxy statement/prospectus are not binding on the IRS or any court. HCP can provide no assurance that the tax consequences contained in this discussion will not be challenged by the IRS, or if challenged, will be sustained by a court. This summary does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to particular holders of CRP common stock or HCP common stock in light of their personal circumstances, except to the extent discussed below under the headings "Tax Consequences of the Merger Taxation of U.S. Stockholders", "Tax Consequences of the Merger Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders," "Taxation of Holders of HCP's Common Stock Taxation of Tax-Exempt Stockholders" and " Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders," or to other types of holders, including, without limitation:

banks, insurance companies or other financial institutions;

broker-dealers;

traders;

expatriates;

tax-exempt organizations;

persons who are subject to alternative minimum tax;

persons who hold their shares of CRP or HCP common stock as a position in a "straddle" or as part of a "hedging", "conversion" or other risk reduction transaction;

persons deemed to sell their shares of CRP common stock or HCP common stock under the constructive sale provisions of the Code;

United States persons that have a functional currency other than the United States dollar;

except to the extent specifically discussed below, non-U.S. stockholders (as defined below);

partnerships or other entities treated as partnerships for United States federal income tax purposes and partners in such partnerships; or

persons who acquired their shares of CRP common stock or HCP common stock upon the exercise of stock options or otherwise as compensation.

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In addition, this discussion does not address any state, local or foreign tax consequences of the merger, ownership of HCP common stock or HCP's election to be taxed as a REIT.

For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. stockholder" means a holder of CRP common stock or HCP common stock, as applicable, that is:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

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a corporation, a partnership or an entity treated as a corporation or a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any State or the District of Columbia;

an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust (a) the administration over which a United States court can exercise primary supervision and (b) all of the substantial decisions of which one or more United States persons have the authority to control, and certain other trusts considered U.S. stockholders for federal income tax purposes.

A "non-U.S. stockholder" is a holder of CRP common stock or HCP common stock, as applicable, other than a U.S. stockholder.

You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences to you of:

the merger;

the acquisition, ownership and sale or other disposition of HCP common stock, including the federal, state, local, foreign and other tax consequences;

CRP's and HCP's elections to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes; and

potential changes in applicable tax laws.

ALL HOLDERS OF CRP COMMON STOCK AND HCP COMMON STOCK RECEIVED IN THE MERGER ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE SPECIFIC TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE MERGER AND OF HOLDING AND DISPOSING OF HCP COMMON STOCK, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL OR FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX LAWS TO THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

Tax Consequences of the Merger

Tax Treatment of the Merger

The merger of CRP with and into Merger Sub will be treated for United States federal income tax purposes as a taxable sale by CRP of all of its assets to Merger Sub in return for the merger consideration and the assumption of CRP's liabilities, followed by a taxable liquidation of CRP under Section 331 of the Code. CRP will be deemed to have distributed the merger consideration to the stockholders of CRP in connection with the deemed liquidation. The liquidating distribution will be treated as a dividend for purposes of the dividend paid deduction to the extent of CRP's earnings and profits and thus will be sufficient to satisfy CRP's requirement to distribute 90% of its REIT taxable income for the taxable year of the merger. Merger Sub will have a basis in the assets acquired from CRP equal to the aggregate of the fair market value of the merger consideration and the amount of any liabilities that are assumed by Merger Sub in the merger.

Taxation of U.S. Stockholders

U.S. stockholders who exchange CRP common shares for the merger consideration will be treated for United States federal income tax purposes as having exchanged their CRP common shares for the HCP common shares and cash in a taxable transaction. As a result, each such stockholder will recognize capital gain or loss in the merger equal to the difference between (A) the aggregate of the fair market value of the HCP common shares and cash that such stockholder receives in the exchange, and (B) the tax basis in the CRP shares that are surrendered by such stockholder in the exchange. Capital gain of a noncorporate U.S. stockholder arising from the sale of CRP common shares will

generally be taxed at a maximum rate of 15% where the stockholder has a holding period greater than one year.

A U.S. stockholder who has held his or her CRP common shares for six months or less at the effective time of the merger, taking into account the holding period rules of Sections 246(c)(3) and (4) of the Code, and who recognizes a capital loss with respect to those shares will be treated as recognizing a long-term, rather than short-term, capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends previously received by such U.S. stockholder from CRP with respect to those shares. The deductibility of capital losses, in general, is subject to limitations. In the case of stockholders that hold multiple blocks of CRP common shares (i.e., the shares were acquired separately at different times and/or different prices), gain or loss must be calculated and accounted for separately for each block of shares.

The tax basis in the HCP common shares that are received by the stockholders of CRP in the merger will be equal, for United States federal income tax purposes, to the fair market value of the HCP common shares on the date of the merger. The holding period with respect to such shares shall commence on the day after the effective date of the merger.

Taxation of Non-U.S. stockholders

In order to determine the tax consequences of the merger to a non-U.S. stockholder, one must first allocate the merger consideration that is received by the stockholder between (i) such stockholder's ratable share of the gain that is recognized by CRP in respect of the merger that is attributable to United States real property interests that were held by CRP immediately prior to the merger plus such stockholder's ratable share of any undistributed gain that was recognized by CRP prior to the merger and attributable to the sale of United States real property interests (the "Capital Gain Consideration") and (ii) the remainder of the consideration that is received by such stockholder in the Merger (the "Residual Consideration").

Dividends that are paid by a REIT to a non-U.S. stockholder are generally subject to a 35% FIRPTA withholding tax to the extent that the dividend is attributable to gain that is recognized by the REIT in respect of a sale of United States real property interests. It is not entirely clear whether such withholding tax should apply to the Capital Gain Consideration that is deemed to be paid to a non-U.S. stockholder in connection with CRP's deemed liquidation upon the closing for the merger. In light of this uncertainty, HCP and CRP intend to withhold 35% of the portion of the merger consideration that is paid to a non-U.S. stockholder that consists of Capital Gain Consideration. Non-U.S. stockholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possibility of obtaining a refund of such withholding tax.

A non-U.S. stockholder will generally not be subject to U.S. tax in respect of the portion of the merger consideration that consists of Residual Consideration if CRP qualifies as a "domestically controlled" REIT for tax purposes. CRP will qualify as a domestically controlled REIT if at all times during the five-year period preceding the closing for the merger less than 50% in value of the shares of CRP have been directly or indirectly held by non-U.S. stockholders. CRP believes, based on current information, that CRP qualifies as a domestically controlled REIT and based on that belief HCP does not intend to impose FIRPTA withholding in respect of the portion of the merger consideration that consists of Residual Consideration. If HCP and CRP believe as of the closing of the merger that there is material risk that CRP does not qualify as a domestically controlled REIT, they intend to withhold 10% of the portion of the merger consideration that consists of Residual Consideration. In addition, if CRP does not qualify as a domestically controlled REIT as of the closing of the merger, then a non-U.S. stockholder will generally be subject to FIRPTA tax at the same marginal rates that are applicable to U.S. stockholders in respect of the gain that is recognized by the non-U.S. stockholder in respect of its receipt of the merger consideration and any tax withheld by HCP or CRP will be credited against this tax liability.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, capital gain that is not subject to FIRPTA under the rules described above will be taxable to a non-U.S. stockholder if, among other conditions, the non-U.S. stockholder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year or is a former citizen or long-term resident of the United States subject to special rules that apply to expatriates. In addition, a non-U.S. stockholder will generally be taxed in the manner described above with respect to U.S. stockholders if its ownership of CRP common shares is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. The branch profits tax may also apply to a foreign corporation's share of any effectively connected income.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Under United States federal income tax laws, consideration to be received in the merger may be subject to information reporting and a 28% backup withholding tax. Backup withholding generally will not apply to payments made to certain exempt recipients, such as a corporation or financial institution or to a stockholder who certifies such stockholder's taxpayer identification number and certain other required information or provides a certificate of foreign status. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. If backup withholding applies, the amount withheld will be allowed as a refund or a credit against such stockholder's United States federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished by the stockholder to the IRS on a timely basis.

Taxation of HCP as a Real Estate Investment Trust

General

HCP elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, commencing with its taxable year ending December 31, 1985. HCP believes it has been organized and has operated in a manner which allowed it to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Code, commencing with its taxable year ending December 31, 1985. HCP currently intends to continue to operate in this manner. However, qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon HCP's ability to meet the various qualification tests imposed under the Code, including through actual annual operating results, asset composition, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that HCP has operated or will continue to operate in a manner so as to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT. See " Failure to Qualify."

It is a condition to the closing of the merger that Latham & Watkins LLP render an opinion to CRP, dated as of the closing date, to the effect that, commencing with HCP's taxable year ended December 31, 1985, HCP has been organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT, and its proposed method of operation will enable it to continue to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Code. It must be emphasized that this opinion will be based on various assumptions and representations as to factual matters, including representations made by HCP in a factual certificate provided by one of its officers. In addition, this opinion will be based upon HCP's factual representations set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus. Moreover, HCP's qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon HCP's ability to meet the various qualification tests imposed under the Code which are discussed below, including through actual annual operating results, asset composition, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership, the results of which have not been and will not be reviewed by Latham & Watkins LLP. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that HCP's actual results of operation for any particular taxable year have satisfied or will satisfy those requirements. See " Failure to Qualify." Further, the anticipated income tax treatment described in this proxy statement/prospectus may be changed, perhaps retroactively, by legislative, administrative or judicial action at any time. Latham & Watkins LLP will have no obligation to update its opinion subsequent to its date.

The sections of the Code and the corresponding Treasury Regulations that relate to the qualification and operation of a REIT are highly technical and complex. The following sets forth the material aspects of the sections of the Code that govern the United States federal income tax treatment of a REIT and its stockholders. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Code provisions, Treasury Regulations, and related administrative and judicial interpretations thereof.

Provided HCP qualifies for taxation as a REIT, HCP generally will not be required to pay United States federal corporate income taxes on its net income that is currently distributed to its stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the "double taxation" that ordinarily results from investment in a C corporation. A C corporation generally is required to pay tax at the corporate level. Double taxation means taxation once at the corporate level when income is earned and once again at the stockholder level when the income is distributed. HCP will be required to pay federal income tax, however, as follows:

HCP will be required to pay tax at regular corporate tax rates on any undistributed REIT taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains.

HCP may be required to pay the "alternative minimum tax" on its items of tax preference under certain circumstances.

If HCP has: (a) net income from the sale or other disposition of "foreclosure property" which is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business; or (b) other nonqualifying income from foreclosure property, HCP will be required to pay tax at the highest corporate rate on this income. Foreclosure property generally is defined as property HCP acquired through foreclosure or after a default on a loan secured by the property or a lease of the property.

HCP will be required to pay a 100% tax on any net income from prohibited transactions. Prohibited transactions are, in general, sales or other taxable dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, held as inventory or primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.

If HCP fails to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test discussed below, but has otherwise maintained its qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements are met, HCP will be required to pay a tax equal to (a) the greater of (i) the amount by which 75% of its gross income exceeds the amount qualifying under the 75% gross income test and (ii) the amount by which 95% of its gross income (90% for its taxable years ended on or prior to December 31, 2004) exceeds the amount qualifying under the 95% gross income test, multiplied by (b) a fraction intended to reflect its profitability.

If HCP fails to satisfy any of the REIT asset tests (other than a *de minimis* failure of the 5% and 10% asset tests), as described below, due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, and HCP nonetheless maintains its REIT qualification because of specified cure provisions, HCP will be required to pay a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or the highest corporate tax rate multiplied by the net income generated by the nonqualifying assets that caused it to fail such test.

If HCP fails to satisfy any provision of the Code that would result in its failure to qualify as a REIT (other than a violation of the REIT gross income tests or certain violations of the asset tests described below) and the violation is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, HCP may retain its REIT qualification but will be required to pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure.

HCP will be required to pay a 4% excise tax to the extent HCP fails to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (a) 85% of its REIT ordinary income for the year, (b) 95% of

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its REIT capital gain net income for the year, and (c) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods.

If HCP acquires any asset from a corporation which is or has been a C corporation in a transaction in which the basis of the asset in its hands is determined by reference to the basis of the asset in the hands of the C corporation, and HCP subsequently recognizes gain on the disposition of the asset during the ten-year period beginning on the date on which HCP acquired the asset, then HCP will be required to pay tax at the highest regular corporate tax rate on this gain to the extent of the excess of (a) the fair market value of the asset over (b) its adjusted basis in the asset, in each case determined as of the date on which HCP acquired the asset. The results described in this paragraph with respect to the recognition of gain assume that certain elections specified in applicable Treasury Regulations are either made or forgone, by HCP or by the entity from which the assets are acquired, in each case, depending upon the date such acquisition occurred.

HCP will be required to pay a 100% tax on any "redetermined rents," "redetermined deductions" or "excess interest." In general, redetermined rents are rents from real property that are overstated as a result of services furnished to any of HCP's tenants by a "taxable REIT subsidiary" of HCP. Redetermined deductions and excess interest generally represent amounts that are deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary of HCP for amounts paid to HCP that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm's-length negotiations.

HCP's taxable REIT subsidiaries are subject to federal and state taxation.

Requirements for Qualification as a REIT

The Code defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association:

- (1) that is managed by one or more trustees or directors;
- (2) that issues transferable shares or transferable certificates to evidence its beneficial ownership;
- (3) that would be taxable as a domestic corporation but for Sections 856 through 860 of the Code;
- (4) that is not a financial institution or an insurance company within the meaning of the Code;
- (5) that is beneficially owned by 100 or more persons;
- (6) not more than 50% in value of the outstanding stock of which is owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals, including certain specified entities, during the last half of each taxable year; and
- (7) that meets other tests, described below, regarding the nature of its income and assets and the amount of its distributions.

The Code provides that conditions (1) to (4), inclusive, must be met during the entire taxable year and that condition (5) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of twelve months, or during a proportionate part of a taxable year of less than twelve months. Conditions (5) and (6) do not apply until after the first taxable year for which an election is made to be taxed as a REIT. For purposes of condition (6), pension funds and other specified tax-exempt entities generally are treated as individuals, except that a "look-through" exception applies with respect to pension funds.

HCP believes that it has been organized, has operated and has issued sufficient shares of capital stock with sufficient diversity of ownership to allow it to satisfy conditions (1) through (7) inclusive, during the relevant time periods. In addition, HCP's charter documents provide for restrictions regarding ownership and transfer of its shares which are intended to assist it in continuing to satisfy the ownership requirements described in conditions (5) and (6) above. The stock ownership and transfer

restrictions relating to HCP's common stock are described in "Description of HCP Capital Stock Transfer and Ownership Restrictions Relating to HCP Common Stock" and " Business Combination Provisions" in this proxy statement/prospectus. Similar restrictions are provided with respect to HCP's preferred stock. These restrictions, however, may not ensure that HCP will, in all cases, be able to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in conditions (5) and (6) above. If HCP fails to satisfy these share ownership requirements, except as provided in the next two sentences, its status as a REIT will terminate. See " Failure to Qualify." If, however, HCP complies with the rules contained in applicable Treasury Regulations that require it to ascertain the actual ownership of its shares and HCP does not know, or would not have known through the exercise of reasonable diligence, that HCP failed to meet the requirement described in condition (6) above, HCP will be treated as having met this requirement.

In addition, HCP may not maintain its status as a REIT unless its taxable year is the calendar year. HCP has had and will continue to have a calendar taxable year.

Ownership of Interests in Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies

HCP owns and operates one or more properties through partnerships and limited liability companies. Treasury Regulations provide that if HCP is a partner in a partnership, HCP will be deemed to own its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership based on its interest in partnership capital, subject to special rules relating to the 10% REIT asset test described below. Also, HCP will be deemed to be entitled to its proportionate share of the income of the partnership. The assets and gross income of the partnership retains the same character in HCP's hands for purposes of Section 856 of the Code, including satisfying the gross income tests and the asset tests. In addition, for these purposes, the assets and items of income of any partnership in which HCP owns a direct or indirect interest include such partnership's share of assets and items of income of any partnership in which it owns an interest. A brief summary of the rules governing the federal income taxation of partnerships and their partners is included below in " Tax Aspects of the Partnerships." The treatment described above also applies with respect to the ownership of interests in limited liability companies or other entities that are treated as partnerships for tax purposes.

HCP has direct or indirect control of certain partnerships and limited liability companies and intends to continue to operate them in a manner consistent with the requirements for HCP's qualification as a REIT. HCP is a limited partner or non-managing member in certain partnerships and limited liability companies. If such a partnership or limited liability company were to take actions that could jeopardize HCP's status as a REIT or require it to pay tax (such as tax on prohibited transaction income), HCP may be forced to dispose of its interest in such entity. In addition, it is possible that a partnership or limited liability company could take an action which could cause it to fail a REIT income or asset test, and that HCP would not become aware of such action in a time frame which would allow it to dispose of its interest in the applicable entity or take other corrective action on a timely basis. In that case, unless HCP were entitled to relief, as described below, HCP would fail to qualify as a REIT.

Ownership of Interests in Qualified REIT Subsidiaries

HCP owns and operates a number of properties through its wholly-owned subsidiaries that HCP believes will be treated as "qualified REIT subsidiaries" under the Code. A corporation will qualify as HCP's qualified REIT subsidiary if HCP owns 100% of its outstanding stock and if HCP does not elect with the subsidiary to treat it as a "taxable REIT subsidiary," as described below. A corporation that is a qualified REIT subsidiary is not treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of a qualified REIT subsidiary are treated as assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit (as the case may be) of the parent REIT for all purposes under the Code (including all REIT qualification tests). Thus, in applying

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the federal tax requirements described in this proxy statement/prospectus, the subsidiaries in which HCP owns a 100% interest (other than any taxable REIT subsidiaries) are ignored, and all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of such subsidiaries are treated as HCP's assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit. A qualified REIT subsidiary is not required to pay federal income tax, and HCP's ownership of the stock of a qualified REIT subsidiary does not violate the restrictions on ownership of securities of any one issuer which constitute more than 10% of the voting power or value of such issuer's securities or more than 5% of the value of HCP's total assets, as described below in " Asset Tests."

Ownership of Interests in Taxable REIT Subsidiaries

A taxable REIT subsidiary is a corporation other than a REIT in which a REIT directly or indirectly holds stock, and that has made a joint election with the REIT to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. A taxable REIT subsidiary also includes any corporation other than a REIT with respect to which a taxable REIT subsidiary owns securities possessing more than 35% of the total voting power or value of the outstanding securities of such corporation. A taxable REIT subsidiary generally may engage in any business, including the provision of customary or non-customary services to tenants of its parent REIT, except that a taxable REIT subsidiary may not directly or indirectly operate or manage a lodging or healthcare facility or directly or indirectly provide to any other person (under a franchise, license or otherwise) rights to any brand name under which any lodging or healthcare facility is operated. A taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to federal income tax, and state and local income tax where applicable, as a regular C corporation. In addition, a taxable REIT subsidiary may be prevented from deducting interest on debt funded directly or indirectly by its parent REIT if certain tests regarding the taxable REIT subsidiary's debt to equity ratio and interest expense are not satisfied. HCP currently owns interests in several taxable REIT subsidiaries, and may acquire interests in additional taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. HCP's ownership of securities of its taxable REIT subsidiaries will not be subject to the 5% or 10% asset tests described below but will be subject to the 20% asset test limitation. See " Asset Tests."

Income Tests

HCP must satisfy two gross income requirements annually to maintain its qualification as a REIT:

First, each taxable year, HCP must derive directly or indirectly at least 75% of its gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, from (a) certain investments relating to real property or mortgages on real property, including "rents from real property" and, in some circumstances, interest, or (b) some types of temporary investments; and

Second, each taxable year, HCP must derive at least 95% of its gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions or certain hedging transactions, from the real property investments described above, dividends, interest and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities, or from any combination of the foregoing.

For these purposes, the term "interest" generally does not include any amount received or accrued, directly or indirectly, if the determination of all or some of the amount depends in any way on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term "interest" solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales.

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Rents HCP receives from a tenant will qualify as "rents from real property" for the purpose of satisfying the gross income requirements for a REIT described above only if all of the following conditions are met:

The amount of rent must not be based in any way on the income or profits of any person from the property. However, an amount HCP receives or accrues generally will not be excluded from the term "rents from real property" solely because it is based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales;

HCP, or an actual or constructive owner of 10% or more of its capital stock, must not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the interests in the assets or net profits of the tenant, or, if the tenant is a corporation, 10% or more of the voting power or value of all classes of stock of the tenant. Rents HCP receives from such a tenant that also is its taxable REIT subsidiary, however, will not be excluded from the definition of "rents from real property" as a result of this condition if at least 90% of the space at the property to which the rents relate is leased to third parties, and the rents paid by the taxable REIT subsidiary are substantially comparable to rents paid by its other tenants for comparable space. Whether rents paid by a taxable REIT subsidiary are substantially comparable to rents paid by other tenants is determined at the time the lease with the taxable REIT subsidiary is entered into, extended, and modified, if such modification increases the rents due under such lease. Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, if a lease with a "controlled taxable REIT subsidiary" is modified and such modification results in an increase in the rents payable by such taxable REIT subsidiary, any such increase will not qualify as "rents from real property." For purposes of this rule, a "controlled taxable REIT subsidiary" is a taxable REIT subsidiary in which HCP owns stock possessing more than 50% of the voting power or more than 50% of the total value of the outstanding stock;

Rent attributable to personal property, leased in connection with a lease of real property, must not be greater than 15% of the total rent HCP receives under the lease. If this condition is not met, then the portion of rent attributable to the personal property will not qualify as "rents from real property;" and

HCP generally must not operate or manage the property or furnish or render services to its tenants, subject to a 1% *de minimis* exception and except as provided below. HCP may, however, perform services that are "usually or customarily rendered" in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and are not otherwise considered "rendered to the occupant" of the property. Examples of such services include the provision of light, heat, or other utilities, trash removal and general maintenance of common areas. In addition, HCP may employ an independent contractor from whom HCP derives no revenue to provide customary services, or a taxable REIT subsidiary, which may be wholly or partially owned by HCP, to provide both customary and non-customary services to its tenants without causing the rent HCP receives from those tenants to fail to qualify as "rents from real property." Any amounts HCP receives from a taxable REIT subsidiary with respect to the taxable REIT subsidiary's provision of non-customary services will, however, be nonqualifying income under the 75% gross income test and, except to the extent received through the payment of dividends, the 95% gross income test.

HCP generally does not intend to receive rent which fails to satisfy any of the above conditions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, HCP may have taken and may continue to take actions which fail to satisfy one or more of the above conditions to the extent that HCP determines, based on the advice of its tax counsel, that those actions will not jeopardize its tax status as a REIT.

Income HCP receives that is attributable to the rental of parking spaces at its properties will constitute rents from real property for purposes of the REIT gross income tests if any services provided with respect to the parking facilities are performed by independent contractors from whom HCP derives no revenue, either directly or indirectly, or by a taxable REIT subsidiary, and certain other

requirements are met. With the exception of two parking facilities HCP operates, HCP believes that the income HCP receives that is attributable to parking facilities meets these tests and, accordingly, will constitute rents from real property for purposes of the REIT gross income tests.

From time to time, HCP enters into hedging transactions with respect to one or more of its assets or liabilities. HCP's hedging activities may include entering into interest rate swaps, caps, and floors, options to purchase these items, and futures and forward contracts. Any income HCP derives from a hedging transaction will be nonqualifying income for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Except to the extent provided by Treasury Regulations, however, income from a hedging transaction, including gain from the sale or disposition of such a transaction, entered into prior to January 1, 2005 will be qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, but only to the extent that the transaction hedges indebtedness incurred or to be incurred by it to acquire or carry real estate. Income from such a hedging transaction entered into on or after January 1, 2005 that is clearly identified as such as specified in the Code will not constitute gross income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, and therefore will be exempt from this test. The term "hedging transaction," as used above, generally means any transaction HCP enters into in the normal course of its business primarily to manage risk of interest rate changes or fluctuations with respect to borrowings made or to be made by it. To the extent that HCP hedges with other types of financial instruments, the income from those transactions is not likely to be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the gross income tests. HCP intends to structure any hedging transactions in a manner that does not jeopardize its status as a REIT.

HCP believes that the aggregate amount of its nonqualifying income, from all sources, in any taxable year will not exceed the limit on nonqualifying income under the gross income tests. If HCP fails to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, HCP may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for the year if HCP is entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Code. Commencing with its taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, HCP generally may make use of the relief provisions if:

following HCP's identification of the failure to meet the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, HCP files a schedule with the IRS setting forth each item of its gross income for purposes of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for such taxable year in accordance with Treasury Regulations to be issued; and

HCP's failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect.

It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances HCP would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. For example, if HCP fails to satisfy the gross income tests because nonqualifying income that HCP intentionally accrues or receives exceeds the limits on nonqualifying income, the IRS could conclude that its failure to satisfy the tests was not due to reasonable cause. If these relief provisions do not apply to a particular set of circumstances, HCP will not qualify as a REIT. As discussed above in "Taxation of HCP as a Real Estate Investment Trust - General," even if these relief provisions apply, and HCP retains its status as a REIT, a tax would be imposed with respect to its nonqualifying income. HCP may not always be able to comply with the gross income tests for REIT qualification despite its periodic monitoring of its income.

Prohibited Transaction Income

Any gain that HCP realizes on the sale of property held as inventory or otherwise held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a 100% penalty tax. HCP's gain would include any gain realized by its qualified REIT subsidiaries and its share of any gain realized by any of the partnerships or limited liability companies in which it owns an interest. This prohibited transaction income may also adversely affect HCP's ability to satisfy the income tests for qualification as a REIT. Under existing law, whether property is held as inventory or primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of a trade or

business is a question of fact that depends on all the facts and circumstances surrounding the particular transaction. HCP intends to hold its properties for investment with a view to long-term appreciation and to engage in the business of acquiring, developing and owning its properties. HCP has made, and may in the future make, occasional sales of properties consistent with its investment objectives. HCP does not intend to enter into any sales that are prohibited transactions. The IRS may contend, however, that one or more of these sales is subject to the 100% penalty tax.

Like-Kind Exchanges

HCP has in the past disposed of properties in transactions intended to qualify as like-kind exchanges under the Code, and may continue this practice in the future. Such like-kind exchanges are intended to result in the deferral of gain for federal income tax purposes. The failure of any such transaction to qualify as a like-kind exchange could subject it to federal income tax, possibly including the 100% prohibited transaction tax, depending on the facts and circumstances surrounding the particular transaction.

Penalty Tax

Any redetermined rents, redetermined deductions or excess interest HCP generates will be subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, redetermined rents are rents from real property that are overstated as a result of any services furnished by one of HCP's taxable REIT subsidiaries to any of HCP's tenants, and redetermined deductions and excess interest represent any amounts that are deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary of HCP for amounts paid to HCP that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm's-length negotiations. Rents HCP receives will not constitute redetermined rents if they qualify for certain safe harbor provisions contained in the Code.

HCP believes that, in all instances in which its taxable REIT subsidiaries provide services to its tenants, the fees paid to such taxable REIT subsidiaries for such services are at arm's-length rates, although the fees paid may not satisfy the safe-harbor provisions referenced above. These determinations are inherently factual, and the IRS has broad discretion to assert that amounts paid between related parties should be reallocated to clearly reflect their respective incomes. If the IRS successfully made such an assertion, HCP would be required to pay a 100% penalty tax on the excess of an arm's-length fee for tenant services over the amount actually paid.

Asset Tests

At the close of each quarter of its taxable year, HCP also must satisfy four tests relating to the nature and diversification of its assets.

First, at least 75% of the value of HCP's total assets, including assets held by HCP's qualified REIT subsidiaries and HCP's allocable share of the assets held by the partnerships and limited liability companies in which HCP owns an interest, must be represented by real estate assets, cash, cash items and government securities. For purposes of this test, the term "real estate assets" generally means real property (including interests in real property and interests in mortgages on real property) and shares (or transferable certificates of beneficial interest) in other REITs, as well as any stock or debt instrument attributable to the investment of the proceeds of a stock offering or a public debt offering with a term of at least five years, but only for the one-year period beginning on the date the REIT receives such proceeds.

Second, not more than 25% of the value of HCP's total assets may be represented by securities other than those securities included in the 75% asset test.

Third, of the investments included in the 25% asset class and except for certain investments in other REITs and HCP's qualified REIT subsidiaries and taxable REIT subsidiaries, the value of any

one issuer's securities may not exceed 5% of the value of HCP's total assets, and HCP may not own more than 10% of the total vote or value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer. Solely for the purposes of the 10% value test, however, certain securities including, but not limited to "straight debt" securities having specified characteristics, and loans to an individual or an estate, obligations to pay rents from real property and securities issued by a REIT, are disregarded as securities. In addition, commencing with HCP's taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, solely for purposes of the 10% value test, the determination of its interest in the assets of a partnership or limited liability company in which it owns an interest will be based on HCP's proportionate interest in any securities issued by the partnership or limited liability company, excluding for this purpose certain securities described in the Code. For years prior to 2001, the 10% limit applies only with respect to voting securities of any issuer and not to the value of the securities of any issuer.

Fourth, not more than 20% of the value of HCP's total assets may be represented by the securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. The 20% asset test is effective for taxable years ending after December 31, 2000.

HCP currently owns 100% of the outstanding stock of several subsidiaries that have elected, together with it, to be treated as taxable REIT subsidiaries. So long as these subsidiaries qualify as taxable REIT subsidiaries, HCP will not be subject to the 5% asset test, the 10% voting securities limitation or the 10% value limitation with respect to HCP's ownership of their securities. HCP may acquire securities in other taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. HCP believes that the aggregate value of HCP's taxable REIT subsidiaries will not exceed 20% of the value of its gross assets. With respect to each issuer in which HCP currently owns an interest that does not qualify as a REIT, a qualified REIT subsidiary or a taxable REIT subsidiary, HCP believes that HCP's ownership of the securities of any such issuer has complied with the 5% value limitation, the 10% voting securities limitation and the 10% value limitation. No independent appraisals have been obtained to support these conclusions. In addition, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not disagree with HCP's determinations of value. HCP also owns, and may continue to make, loans which must qualify under the "straight debt safe harbor" in order to satisfy the 10% value limitation described above. HCP believes, based on the advice of its tax counsel, that all of these loans have qualified under this safe harbor.

The asset tests described above must be satisfied at the close of each quarter of HCP's taxable year in which it (directly or through its partnerships or limited liability companies) acquires securities in the applicable issuer, increases its ownership of securities of such issuer (including as a result of increasing its interest in a partnership or limited liability company which owns such securities), or acquires other assets. For example, HCP's indirect ownership of securities of an issuer may increase as a result of its capital contributions to a partnership or limited liability company. After initially meeting the asset tests at the close of any quarter, HCP will not lose its status as a REIT for failure to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a later quarter solely by reason of changes in asset values. If HCP fails to satisfy an asset test because HCP acquires securities or other property during a quarter (including as a result of an increase in its interests in a partnership or limited liability company), HCP can cure this failure by disposing of sufficient nonqualifying assets within 30 days after the close of that quarter. HCP believes that HCP has maintained and intends to maintain adequate records of the value of its assets to ensure compliance with the asset tests. In addition, HCP intends to take such actions within 30 days after the close of any quarter as may be required to cure any noncompliance.

Certain relief provisions may be available to HCP if it discovers a failure to satisfy the asset tests described above after the 30 day cure period. Under these provisions, HCP will be deemed to have met the 5% and 10% REIT asset tests if the value of its nonqualifying assets (i) does not exceed the lesser of (a) 1% of the total value of HCP's assets at the end of the applicable quarter or (b) \$10,000,000, and (ii) HCP disposes of the nonqualifying assets or otherwise satisfies such asset tests within (a) six months after the last day of the quarter in which the failure to satisfy the asset tests is discovered or

(b) the period of time prescribed by Treasury Regulations to be issued. For violations of any of the asset tests due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect and that are, in the case of the 5% and 10% asset tests, in excess of the *de minimis* exception described above, HCP may avoid disqualification as a REIT after the 30 day cure period by taking steps including (i) the disposition of sufficient nonqualifying assets, or the taking of other actions, which allow it to meet the asset tests within (a) six months after the last day of the quarter in which the failure to satisfy the asset tests is discovered or (b) the period of time prescribed by Treasury Regulations to be issued, (ii) paying a tax equal to the greater of (a) \$50,000 or (b) the highest corporate tax rate multiplied by the net income generated by the nonqualifying assets, and (iii) disclosing certain information to the IRS.

Although HCP believes that it has satisfied the asset tests described above and plans to take steps to ensure that it satisfies such tests for any quarter with respect to which retesting is to occur, there can be no assurance that HCP will always be successful or will not require a reduction in its overall interest in an issuer (including in a taxable REIT subsidiary). If HCP fails to cure any noncompliance with the asset tests in a timely manner and the relief provisions described above are not available, HCP would cease to qualify as a REIT. See " Failure to Qualify" below.

Annual Distribution Requirements

To maintain its qualification as a REIT, HCP is required to distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends, to its stockholders in an amount at least equal to the sum of:

90% of HCP's "REIT taxable income"; and

90% of HCP's after tax net income, if any, from foreclosure property; minus

the excess of the sum of specified items of HCP's non-cash income items over 5% of HCP's "REIT taxable income" as described below.

For these purposes, HCP's "REIT taxable income" is computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and its net capital gain. In addition, for purposes of this test, non-cash income means income attributable to leveling of stepped rents, original issue discount on purchase money debt, cancellation of indebtedness, and like-kind exchanges that are later determined to be taxable.

In addition, if HCP disposes of any asset it acquired from a corporation which is or has been a C corporation in a transaction in which HCP's basis in the asset is determined by reference to the basis of the asset in the hands of that C corporation within the ten-year period following its acquisition of such asset, HCP would be required to distribute at least 90% of the after-tax gain, if any, HCP recognized on the disposition of the asset, to the extent that gain does not exceed the excess of (a) the fair market value of the asset, over (b) its adjusted basis in the asset, in each case, on the date HCP acquired the asset.

HCP generally must pay, or be treated as paying, the distributions described above in the taxable year to which they relate. At HCP's election, a distribution will be treated as paid in a taxable year if it is declared before HCP timely files its tax return for such year and paid on or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration, provided such payment is made during the twelve-month period following the close of such year. These distributions generally are taxable to HCP's stockholders, other than tax-exempt entities, in the year in which paid. See " Taxation of Holders of HCP Common Stock." This is so even though these distributions relate to the prior year for purposes of HCP's 90% distribution requirement.

However, such distributions will be treated as paid by HCP in the year actually paid, for purposes of calculating the 4% excise tax.

The amount distributed must not be preferential. To avoid being preferential, every stockholder of the class of stock to which a distribution is made must be treated the same as every other stockholder

of that class, and no class of stock may be treated other than according to its dividend rights as a class. To the extent that HCP does not distribute all of its net capital gain, or distributes at least 90%, but less than 100%, of its "REIT taxable income," as adjusted, HCP will be required to pay tax on the undistributed amount at regular corporate tax rates. HCP believes it has made, and intends to continue to make, timely distributions sufficient to satisfy these annual distribution requirements and to minimize its corporate tax obligations.

HCP expects that its REIT taxable income will be less than its cash flow because of depreciation and other non-cash charges included in computing REIT taxable income. Accordingly, HCP anticipates that it generally will have sufficient cash or liquid assets to enable it to satisfy the distribution requirements described above. However, from time to time, HCP may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet these distribution requirements due to timing differences between the actual receipt of income and payment of deductible expenses, and the inclusion in income and deduction of expenses in determining its taxable income. If these timing differences occur, HCP may be required to borrow funds or pay dividends in the form of taxable stock dividends in order to meet the distribution requirements.

Under certain circumstances, HCP may be able to rectify an inadvertent failure to meet the 90% distribution requirement for a year by paying "deficiency dividends" to stockholders in a later year, which may be included in its deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. Thus, HCP may be able to avoid being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends. However, HCP will be required to pay interest to the IRS based upon the amount of any deduction claimed for deficiency dividends.

In addition, HCP will be required to pay a 4% excise tax to the extent HCP fails to distribute during each calendar year, or in the case of distributions with declaration and record dates falling in the last three months of the calendar year, by the end of January immediately following such year, at least the sum of 85% of HCP's ordinary income for such year, 95% of HCP's capital gain net income for the year and any undistributed taxable income from prior periods. Any ordinary income and net capital gain on which this excise tax is imposed for any year is treated as an amount distributed during that year for purposes of calculating such tax.

For purposes of the 90% distribution requirement and excise tax described above, distributions declared during the last three months of the taxable year, payable to HCP's stockholders of record on a specified date during such period, and paid during January of the following year, will be treated as paid by HCP and received by its stockholders on December 31 of the year in which they are declared.

Failure to Qualify

Specified cure provisions may be available to HCP in the event that HCP discovers a violation of a provision of the Code that would otherwise result in its failure to qualify as a REIT. Except with respect to violations of the REIT income tests and assets tests (for which the cure provisions are described above), and provided the violation is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, these cure provisions generally impose a \$50,000 penalty for each violation in lieu of a loss of REIT status. If HCP fails to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year, and the relief provisions of the Code do not apply, HCP will be required to pay tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on its taxable income at regular corporate tax rates. Distributions to HCP's stockholders in any year in which HCP fails to qualify as a REIT will not be deductible by HCP, and HCP will not be required to distribute any amounts to its stockholders. As a result, HCP anticipates that its failure to qualify as a REIT would reduce the cash available for distribution by it to its stockholders. In addition, if HCP fails to qualify as a REIT, all distributions to HCP's stockholders will be taxable as regular corporate dividends to the extent of HCP's current and accumulated earnings and profits. In this event, subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Unless entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, HCP will also be

disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which HCP lost its qualification. It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances HCP would be entitled to this statutory relief.

Tax Aspects of the Partnerships

General

HCP owns, directly or indirectly, interests in various partnerships and limited liability companies which are treated as partnerships or disregarded entities for federal income tax purposes and may own interests in additional partnerships and limited liability companies in the future. HCP's ownership interests in such partnerships and limited liability companies involve special tax considerations. These special tax considerations include, for example, the possibility that the IRS might challenge the status of one or more of the partnerships or limited liability companies in which HCP owns an interest as partnerships or disregarded entities, as opposed to associations taxable as corporations, for federal income tax purposes. If a partnership or limited liability company in which HCP owns an interest, or one or more of its subsidiary partnerships or limited liability companies, were treated as an association, it would be taxable as a corporation and would therefore be subject to an entity-level tax on its income. In this situation, the character of HCP's assets and items of gross income would change, and could prevent it from satisfying the REIT asset tests and possibly the REIT income tests. See " Taxation of HCP as a Real Estate Investment Trust Asset Tests" and " Taxation of HCP as a Real Estate Investment Trust Income Tests." This, in turn, could prevent it from qualifying as a REIT. See " Failure to Qualify" for a discussion of the effect of HCP's failure to meet these tests. In addition, a change in the tax status of one or more of the partnerships or limited liability companies in which HCP owns an interest might be treated as a taxable event. If so, HCP might incur a tax liability without any related cash distributions.

Treasury Regulations that apply for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 1997, provide that a domestic business entity not otherwise organized as a corporation (an "eligible entity") may elect to be taxed as a partnership or, if owned by a single person, as a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes. Unless it elects otherwise, an eligible entity in existence prior to January 1, 1997, will have the same classification for federal income tax purposes that it claimed under the entity classification Treasury Regulations in effect prior to this date. In addition, an eligible entity which did not exist or did not claim a classification prior to January 1, 1997, will be classified as a partnership or disregarded entity, if owned by a single person, as a for federal income tax purposes unless it elects otherwise. All of the partnerships and limited liability companies in which HCP owns an interest intend to claim classification as partnerships or disregarded entities under these Treasury Regulations. As a result, HCP believes that these partnerships and limited liability companies will be classified as partnerships or disregarded entities for federal income tax purposes.

Allocations of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction

A partnership or limited liability company agreement generally will determine the allocation of income and losses among partners or members. These allocations, however, will be disregarded for tax purposes if they do not comply with the provisions of Section 704(b) of the Code and the related Treasury Regulations. Generally, Section 704(b) of the Code and the related Treasury Regulations require that partnership and limited liability company allocations respect the economic arrangement of the partners and members. If an allocation is not recognized for federal income tax purposes, the relevant item will be reallocated according to the partners' or members' interests in the partnership or limited liability company, as the case may be. This reallocation will be determined by taking into account all of the facts and circumstances relating to the economic arrangement of the partners or members with respect to such item. The allocations of taxable income and loss in each of the partnerships and limited liability companies in which HCP owns an interest are intended to comply with the requirements of Section 704(b) of the Code and the applicable Treasury Regulations.

Tax Allocations with Respect to the Properties

Under Section 704(c) of the Code, income, gain, loss and deduction attributable to appreciated or depreciated property that is contributed to a partnership or limited liability company in exchange for an interest in the partnership or limited liability company must be allocated in a manner so that the contributing partner or member is charged with the unrealized gain or benefits from the unrealized loss associated with the property at the time of the contribution. The amount of the unrealized gain or loss generally is equal to the difference between the fair market value and the adjusted tax basis of the contributed property at the time of contribution. These allocations are solely for federal income tax purposes and do not affect the book capital accounts or other economic or legal arrangements among the partners or members. Some of the partnerships and/or limited liability companies in which HCP owns an interest were formed by way of contributions of appreciated property. The relevant partnership and/or limited liability company agreements require that allocations be made in a manner consistent with Section 704(c) of the Code. This could cause HCP to be allocated lower amounts of depreciation deductions for tax purposes than would be allocated to it if the contributed properties were acquired in a cash purchase, and could cause it to be allocated taxable gain upon a sale of the contributed properties in excess of the economic or book income allocated to it as a result of such sale. These adjustments could make it more difficult for HCP to satisfy the REIT distribution requirements.

Other Tax Consequences

HCP may be required to pay tax in various state or local jurisdictions, including those in which HCP transacts business. In addition, HCP's state and local tax treatment may not conform to the federal income tax consequences discussed above.

Tax Liabilities and Attributes Inherited From CRP

If CRP failed to qualify as a REIT for any of its taxable years, it would be required to pay federal income tax (including any applicable alternative minimum tax) on its taxable income at regular corporate rates. Unless statutory relief provisions apply, CRP would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which it lost qualification. Because the merger will be treated for income tax purposes as if CRP sold all of its assets in a taxable transaction, if CRP did not qualify as a REIT for the tax year of the merger, it would be subject to tax in respect of the built-in gain in all of its assets because it would not be eligible for the dividends paid deduction that is available to a REIT. "Built-in gain" generally means the excess of the fair market value of an asset over its adjusted tax basis. HCP, as successor-in-interest to CRP, would be required to pay these taxes. Furthermore, after the merger, the asset and income tests described in "Taxation of HCP as a Real Estate Investment Trust Asset Tests" and "Taxation of HCP as a Real Estate Investment Trust Income Tests" will apply to all of HCP's assets, including the assets HCP acquires from CRP, and to all of HCP's income, including the income derived from the assets HCP acquires from CRP. As a result, the nature of the assets that HCP acquires from CRP and the income HCP derives from those assets may have an effect on HCP's tax status as a REIT.

Qualification as a REIT requires CRP to satisfy numerous requirements, some on an annual and others on a quarterly basis, as described above with respect to HCP. There are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations of these requirements and qualification as a REIT involves the determination of various factual matters and circumstances which were not entirely within CRP's control.

It is a condition to the closing of the merger that Greenberg Traurig, LLP, CRP's REIT counsel, render an opinion to HCP, dated as of the closing date of the merger, to the effect that CRP qualified as a REIT under the Code for the taxable years ending December 31, 1999 through December 31, 2005, CRP is organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT, and CRP's method of operation has enabled CRP to satisfy the requirements for qualification as a REIT under

the Code for the taxable years ending on or prior to the closing date of the merger. This opinion will be based on various assumptions and representations as to factual matters, including representations made by CRP in a factual certificate provided by one of its officers, as well as other oral and written statements of officers and other representatives of CRP and others as to the existence and consequence of certain factual and other matters. CRP's ability to achieve and maintain qualification as a REIT through the closing date of the merger depends upon its ability to achieve and maintain certain diversity of stock ownership requirements and, through actual annual operating results, certain requirements under the Code regarding its income, assets and distribution levels. No assurance can be given that the actual ownership of CRP's stock and its actual operating results and distributions for any taxable year satisfy the tests necessary for CRP to have achieved and maintained its status as a REIT.

Tax Liabilities and Attributes Inherited from the Advisor

Concurrently with the merger, the Advisor will merge with and into Ocean Acquisition 2, LLC, or Ocean 2, a wholly owned subsidiary of HCP, pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 1, 2006, by and among HCP, the Advisor, the stockholders of the Advisor and Ocean 2, which we refer to as the Advisor merger. As a result of the Advisor merger, HCP will succeed to the assets and the liabilities of the Advisor, including any liabilities for unpaid taxes and any tax liabilities created in connection with the Advisor merger. It is a condition to the closing of the Advisor merger that HCP receive an opinion of its counsel, Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, and that the Advisor and the Advisor stockholders receive an opinion of their counsel, Arnold & Porter LLP, substantially to the effect that, on the basis of the facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in such opinions, for federal income tax purposes the Advisor merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. To the extent that the Advisor merger so qualifies, no gain or loss will be recognized by the Advisor or HCP in the Advisor merger. HCP's tax basis in the Advisor's assets acquired in merger will be equal to the Advisor's tax basis in such assets immediately prior to the merger. If HCP disposes of such assets in a taxable transaction during the ten-year period beginning on the date of the Advisor merger, then HCP will be required to pay tax at the highest regular corporate tax rate on the gain recognized to the extent of the excess of (a) the fair market value of the asset over (b) HCP's adjusted basis in the asset, in each case determined as of the date of the Advisor merger. The opinions of counsel to be delivered in connection with the Advisor merger represent the best legal judgment of counsel to HCP and counsel to the Advisor and the Advisor stockholders and are not binding on the IRS or the courts. Neither HCP nor the Advisor has requested nor will request a ruling from the IRS as to the tax consequences of the Advisor merger, and there can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with the conclusions in the above-described opinions.

If the Advisor merger does not qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, the Advisor merger would be treated as a sale of the Advisor's assets to HCP in a taxable transaction, and the Advisor would recognize taxable gain. In such a case, HCP, as the Advisor's successor-in-interest, would be required to pay the tax on any such gain. In addition, HCP's tax basis in the Advisor's assets would be equal to the merger consideration paid to the Advisor stockholders, which could be higher than the tax basis of such assets if the Advisor merger qualified as a reorganization. This higher tax basis would cause HCP to have higher depreciation deductions and lower gain on the sale of the Advisor assets.

As a result of the Advisor merger and assuming it qualifies as a reorganization under the Code, HCP will succeed to the tax attributes and earnings and profits of the Advisor. To qualify as a REIT, HCP must distribute any such earnings and profits by the close of the taxable year in which the Advisor merger occurs. Any adjustments of the Advisor's income for taxable years ending on or before the Advisor merger, including as a result of an examination of the Advisor's tax returns by the IRS, could affect the calculation of the Advisor's earnings and profits. If the IRS were to determine that HCP acquired earnings and profits from the Advisor that it failed to distribute prior to the end of the taxable year in which the Advisor merger occurs, HCP could avoid disqualification as a REIT by using

"deficiency dividend" procedures. Under these procedures, HCP generally would be required to distribute any such earnings and profits to its stockholders within 90 days of the determination and pay a statutory interest charge at a specified rate to the IRS.

Taxation of Holders of HCP's Common Stock

Taxation of Taxable U.S. Stockholders Generally

Distributions Generally. Distributions out of HCP's current or accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as dividends and, other than capital gain dividends, and certain amounts that have previously been subject to corporate level tax, discussed below, will be taxable to HCP's taxable U.S. stockholders as ordinary income. See " Tax Rates" below. As long as HCP qualifies as a REIT, these distributions will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of U.S. stockholders that are corporations. For purposes of determining whether distributions to holders of HCP common stock are out of current or accumulated earnings and profits, HCP's earnings and profits will be allocated first to HCP's outstanding preferred stock and then to HCP's outstanding common stock.

To the extent that HCP makes distributions on its common stock in excess of its current and accumulated earnings and profits, these distributions will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to a U.S. stockholder. This treatment will reduce the U.S. stockholder's adjusted tax basis in its shares of HCP common stock by the amount of the distribution, but not below zero. Distributions in excess of HCP's current and accumulated earnings and profits and in excess of a U.S. stockholder's adjusted tax basis in its shares will be taxable as capital gain. Such gain will be taxable as long-term capital gain if the shares have been held for more than one year. Dividends HCP declares in October, November, or December of any year and which are payable to a stockholder of record on a specified date in any of these months will be treated as both paid by it and received by the stockholder on December 31 of that year, provided HCP actually pays the dividend on or before January 31 of the following year. U.S. stockholders may not include in their own income tax returns any of HCP's net operating losses or capital losses.

Capital Gain Dividends. Dividends that HCP properly designates as capital gain dividends will be taxable to HCP's taxable U.S. stockholders as a gain from the sale or disposition of a capital asset, to the extent that such gain does not exceed HCP's actual net capital gain for the taxable year. These gains may be taxable to non-corporate U.S. stockholders at a 15% or 25% rate. U.S. stockholders that are corporations may, however, be required to treat up to 20% of some capital gain dividends as ordinary income. If HCP properly designates any portion of a dividend as a capital gain dividend then, except as otherwise required by law, HCP is required by the terms of its corporate charter to allocate a portion of the total capital gain dividends paid or made available to holders of all classes of HCP's stock for the year to the holders of HCP preferred stock in proportion to the amount that HCP's total dividends, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, paid or made available to the holders of such stock for the year bears to the total dividends, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, paid or made available to holders of all classes of HCP's stock for the year.

Retention of Net Capital Gains. HCP may elect to retain, rather than distribute as a capital gain dividend, all or a portion of HCP's net capital gains. If HCP makes this election, HCP would pay tax on HCP's retained net capital gains. In addition, to the extent HCP so elects, a U.S. stockholder generally would:

include its pro rata share of HCP's undistributed net capital gains in computing its long-term capital gains in its return for its taxable year in which the last day of HCP's taxable year falls, subject to certain limitations as to the amount that is includable;

be deemed to have paid the capital gains tax imposed on it on the designated amounts included in the U.S. stockholder's long-term capital gains;

receive a credit or refund for the amount of tax deemed paid by it;

increase the adjusted basis of its common stock by the difference between the amount of includable gains and the tax deemed to have been paid by it; and

in the case of a U.S. stockholder that is a corporation, appropriately adjust its earnings and profits for the retained capital gains in accordance with Treasury Regulations to be promulgated by the IRS.

Passive Activity Losses and Investment Interest Limitations. Distributions HCP makes and gain arising from the sale or exchange by a U.S. stockholder of HCP's shares will not be treated as passive activity income. As a result, U.S. stockholders generally will not be able to apply any "passive losses" against this income or gain. A U.S. stockholder may elect to treat capital gain dividends, capital gains from the disposition of stock and qualified dividend income as investment income for purposes of computing the investment interest limitation, but in such case, the stockholder will be taxed at ordinary income rates on such amount. Other distributions made by HCP, to the extent they do not constitute a return of capital, generally will be treated as investment income for purposes of computing the investment interest limitation.

Dispositions of HCP's Common Stock. If a U.S. stockholder sells or disposes of shares of HCP common stock to a person other than HCP (or to HCP in a manner that qualifies as a redemption for federal income tax purposes), it will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received on the sale or other disposition and the holder's adjusted basis in the shares for tax purposes. This gain or loss, except as provided below, will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder has held the common stock for more than one year. If, however, a U.S. stockholder recognizes loss upon the sale or other disposition of HCP common stock that it has held for six months or less, after applying certain holding period rules, the loss recognized will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent the U.S. stockholder received distributions from it which were required to be treated as long-term capital gains.

Backup Withholding

HCP reports to HCP's U.S. stockholders and the IRS the amount of dividends paid during each calendar year, and the amount of any tax withheld. Under the backup withholding rules, a stockholder may be subject to backup withholding with respect to dividends paid unless the holder is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact, or provides a taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding, and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. A U.S. stockholder that does not provide HCP with its correct taxpayer identification number may also be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amount paid as backup withholding will be creditable against the stockholder's federal income tax liability. In addition, HCP may be required to withhold a portion of capital gain distributions to any stockholders who fail to certify their non-foreign status. See " Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders."

Tax Rates

The maximum tax rate for non-corporate taxpayers for (1) capital gains, including certain "capital gain dividends," has generally been reduced to 15% (although depending on the characteristics of the assets which produced these gains and on designations which HCP may make, certain capital gain dividends may be taxed at a 25% rate) and (2) "qualified dividend income" has generally been reduced to 15%. In general, dividends payable by REITs are not eligible for the reduced tax rate on corporate dividends, except to the extent that certain holding requirements have been met and the REIT's dividends are attributable to dividends received from taxable corporations (such as its taxable REIT

subsidiaries), to income that was subject to tax at the corporate/REIT level (for example, if it distributed taxable income that it retained and paid tax on in the prior taxable year) or to dividends properly designated by the REIT as "capital gain dividends." The currently applicable provisions of the United States federal income tax laws relating to the 15% tax rate are currently scheduled to "sunset" or revert to the provisions of prior law effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010, at which time the capital gains tax rate will be increased to 20% and the rate applicable to dividends will be increased to the tax rate then applicable to ordinary income.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Stockholders

Dividend income from HCP and gain arising upon a sale of HCP common stock generally will not be unrelated business taxable income to a tax-exempt stockholder, except as described below. This income or gain will be unrelated business taxable income, however, if a tax-exempt stockholder holds its shares as "debt-financed property" within the meaning of the Code or if the shares are used in a trade or business of the tax-exempt stockholder. Generally, "debt-financed property" is property, the acquisition or holding of which was financed through a borrowing by the tax-exempt stockholder.

For tax-exempt stockholders which are social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, or qualified group legal services plans exempt from federal income taxation under Sections 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) or (c)(20) of the Code, respectively, income from an investment in HCP's shares will constitute unrelated business taxable income unless the organization is able to properly claim a deduction for amounts set aside or placed in reserve for specific purposes so as to offset the income generated by its investment in HCP's shares. These prospective investors should consult their tax advisors concerning these "set aside" and reserve requirements.

Notwithstanding the above, however, a portion of the dividends paid by a "pension-held REIT" may be treated as unrelated business taxable income as to certain trusts that hold more than 10%, by value, of the interests in the REIT. A REIT will not be a "pension-held REIT" if it is able to satisfy the "not closely held" requirement without relying on the "look-through" exception with respect to certain trusts or if such REIT is not "predominantly held" by "qualified trusts." As a result of limitations on the transfer and ownership of stock contained in HCP's charter, HCP does not expect to be classified as a "pension-held REIT," and as a result, the tax treatment described in this paragraph should be inapplicable to HCP's stockholders. However, because HCP's stock is publicly traded, HCP cannot guarantee that this will always be the case.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Stockholders

The following discussion addresses the rules governing United States federal income taxation of the ownership and disposition of HCP common stock by non-U.S. stockholders. These rules are complex, and no attempt is made herein to provide more than a brief summary of such rules. Accordingly, the discussion does not address all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be relevant to a non-U.S. stockholder in light of its particular circumstances and does not address any state, local or foreign tax consequences. HCP urges non-U.S. stockholders to consult their tax advisors to determine the impact of federal, state, local and foreign income tax laws on the purchase, ownership, and disposition of shares of HCP common stock, including any reporting requirements.

Distributions Generally. Distributions that are neither attributable to gain from HCP's sale or exchange of United States real property interests nor designated by it as capital gain dividends will be treated as dividends of ordinary income to the extent that they are made out of HCP's current or accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions ordinarily will be subject to withholding of United States federal income tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty unless the distributions are treated as effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. stockholder of a United States trade or business. Under certain treaties, however, lower withholding

rates generally applicable to dividends do not apply to dividends from a REIT. Certain certification and disclosure requirements must be satisfied to be exempt from withholding under the effectively connected income exemption. Dividends that are treated as effectively connected with such a trade or business will be subject to tax on a net basis at graduated rates, in the same manner as dividends paid to U.S. stockholders are subject to tax, and are generally not subject to withholding. Any such dividends received by a non-U.S. stockholder that is a corporation may also be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty.

HCP expects to withhold United States income tax at the rate of 30% on any distributions made to a non-U.S. stockholder unless:

a lower treaty rate applies and the non-U.S. stockholder files with it an IRS Form W-8BEN evidencing eligibility for that reduced treaty rate; or

the non-U.S. stockholder files an IRS Form W-8ECI with it claiming that the distribution is income effectively connected with the non-U.S. stockholder's trade or business.

Distributions in excess of HCP's current and accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a non-U.S. stockholder to the extent that such distributions do not exceed the non-U.S. stockholder's adjusted basis in HCP common stock, but rather will reduce the adjusted basis of such common stock. To the extent that these distributions exceed a non-U.S. stockholder's adjusted basis in HCP common stock, they will give rise to gain from the sale or exchange of such stock. The tax treatment of this gain is described below.

For withholding purposes, HCP expects to treat all distributions as made out of HCP's current or accumulated earnings and profits. However, amounts withheld should generally be refundable if it is subsequently determined that the distribution was, in fact, in excess of HCP's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Capital Gain Dividends and Distributions Attributable to a Sale or Exchange of United States Real Property Interests. Distributions to a non-U.S. stockholder that HCP properly designates as capital gain dividends, other than those arising from the disposition of a United States real property interest, generally should not be subject to United States federal income taxation, unless:

- (1) the investment in HCP common stock is treated as effectively connected with the non-U.S. stockholder's United States trade or business, in which case the non-U.S. stockholder will be subject to the same treatment as U.S. stockholders with respect to such gain, except that a non-U.S. stockholder that is a foreign corporation may also be subject to the 30% branch profits tax, as discussed above; or
- (2) the non-U.S. stockholder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met, in which case the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual's capital gains.

Pursuant to the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, which is referred to as "FIRPTA," distributions to a non-U.S. stockholder that are attributable to gain from HCP's sale or exchange of United States real property interests (whether or not designated as capital gain dividends) will cause the non-U.S. stockholder to be treated as recognizing such gain as income effectively connected with a United States trade or business. Non-U.S. stockholders would generally be taxed at the same rates applicable to U.S. stockholders, subject to a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals. HCP also will be required to withhold and to remit to the IRS 35% of any distribution to a non-U.S. stockholder that is designated as a capital gain dividend, or, if greater, 35% of a distribution to the non-U.S. stockholder that could have been designated as a capital gain dividend. The amount withheld is creditable against the non-U.S. stockholder's United States federal

income tax liability. However, any distribution with respect to any class of stock which is regularly traded on an established securities market located in the United States is not subject to FIRPTA, and therefore, not subject to the 35% U.S. withholding tax described above, if the non-United States stockholder did not own more than 5% of such class of stock at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of the distribution. Instead, such distributions will be treated as ordinary dividend distributions.

Retention of Net Capital Gains. Although the law is not clear on the matter, it appears that amounts designated by HCP as retained capital gains in respect of the common stock held by U.S. stockholders generally should be treated with respect to non-U.S. stockholders in the same manner as actual distributions by HCP of capital gain dividends. Under this approach, a non-U.S. stockholder would be able to offset as a credit against its United States federal income tax liability resulting from its proportionate share of the tax paid by it on such retained capital gains, and to receive from the IRS a refund to the extent its proportionate share of such tax paid by it exceeds their actual United States federal income tax liability.

Sale of HCP's Common Stock. Gain recognized by a non-U.S. stockholder upon the sale or exchange of HCP common stock generally will not be subject to United States federal income taxation unless such stock constitutes a "United States real property interest" within the meaning of FIRPTA. HCP common stock will not constitute a "United States real property interest" so long as HCP is a "domestically-controlled qualified investment entity." A "domestically-controlled qualified investment entity" includes a REIT in which at all times during a specified testing period less than 50% in value of its stock is held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. stockholders. HCP believes, but cannot guarantee, that HCP has been a "domestically-controlled qualified investment entity." Even if HCP has been a "domestically-controlled qualified investment entity," because HCP's capital stock is publicly traded, no assurance can be given that HCP will continue to be a "domestically-controlled qualified investment entity."

Notwithstanding the foregoing, gain from the sale or exchange of HCP common stock not otherwise subject to FIRPTA will be taxable to a non-U.S. stockholder if either (1) the investment in HCP common stock is treated as effectively connected with the non-U.S. stockholder's United States trade or business or (2) the non-U.S. stockholder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met. In addition, even if HCP is a domestically controlled qualified investment entity, upon disposition of HCP common stock (subject to the 5% exception applicable to "regularly traded" stock described below), a non-U.S. stockholder may be treated as having gain from the sale or exchange of United States real property interest if the non-U.S. stockholder (1) disposes of HCP common stock within a 30-day period preceding the ex-dividend date of a distribution, any portion of which, but for the disposition, would have been treated as gain from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest and (2) acquires, or enters into a contract or option to acquire, other shares of HCP's common stock within 30 days after such ex-dividend date.

Even if HCP does not qualify as a "domestically-controlled qualified investment entity" at the time a non-U.S. stockholder sells or exchanges HCP common stock, gain arising from such a sale or exchange would not be subject to United States taxation under FIRPTA as a sale of a "United States real property interest" if:

- (1) HCP common stock is "regularly traded," as defined by applicable Treasury regulations, on an established securities market such as the NYSE; and
- (2) such non-U.S. stockholder owned, actually and constructively, 5% or less of HCP common stock throughout the five-year period ending on the date of the sale or exchange.

If gain on the sale or exchange of HCP common stock were subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the non-U.S. stockholder would be subject to regular United States federal income tax with respect to such

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gain in the same manner as a taxable U.S. stockholder (subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals) and the purchaser of the common stock would be required to withhold and remit to the IRS 10% of the purchase price.

Backup Withholding Tax and Information Reporting. Generally, HCP must report annually to the IRS the amount of dividends paid to a non-U.S. stockholder, such holder's name and address, and the amount of tax withheld, if any. A similar report is sent to the non-U.S. stockholder. Pursuant to tax treaties or other agreements, the IRS may make its reports available to tax authorities in the non-U.S. stockholder's country of residence.

Payments of dividends or of proceeds from the disposition of stock made to a non-U.S. stockholder may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding unless such holder establishes an exemption, for example, by properly certifying its non-United States status on an IRS Form W-8BEN or another appropriate version of IRS Form W-8. Notwithstanding the foregoing, backup withholding and information reporting may apply if either HCP or its paying agent has actual knowledge, or reason to know, that a stockholder is a United States person.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Rather, the United States income tax liability of persons subject to backup withholding will be reduced by the amount of tax withheld. If withholding results in an overpayment of taxes, a refund or credit may be obtained, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Other Tax Consequences

State, local and foreign income tax laws may differ substantially from the corresponding U.S. federal income tax laws, and this discussion does not purport to describe any aspect of the tax laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the effect of state, local and foreign tax laws with respect to HCP's tax treatment as a REIT and on an investment in HCP common stock.

REIT Qualification of HCP and CRP

As a condition to the completion of the merger, Latham & Watkins, LLP, special tax counsel to HCP, will deliver an opinion to CRP that HCP was organized and has operated in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for its taxable years ending December 31, 1985 and 1986 and in conformity with the requirements for qualifications as a REIT under the Code, commencing with its taxable year ending December 31, 1987, and that its proposed method of operation will enable HCP to continue to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Code.

The opinion of Latham & Watkins, LLP relies upon customary representations made by HCP about factual matters relating to the organization and operation of HCP and its subsidiaries.

It is a condition to the closing of the merger that Greenberg Traurig, LLP, CRP's REIT counsel, render an opinion to HCP, dated as of the closing date of the merger, to the effect that, CRP qualified as a REIT under the Code for the taxable years ending December 31, 1999 through December 31, 2005, CRP is organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT, and CRP's method of operations has enabled CRP to satisfy the requirements for qualification as a REIT under the Code for the taxable years ending on or prior to the closing date of the merger. This opinion will be based on various assumptions and representations as to factual matters, including representations made by CRP in a factual certificate provided by one of its officers, as well as other oral and written statements of officers and other representatives of CRP and others as to the existence and consequence of certain factual and other matters.

INFORMATION ABOUT HCP AND MERGER SUB

Health Care Property Investors, Inc.

Health Care Property Investors, Inc., or HCP, together with its consolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures, invests primarily in real estate serving the healthcare industry in the United States. HCP is a Maryland corporation organized to qualify as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, in 1985. HCP is headquartered in Long Beach, California, with operations in Nashville, Tennessee, and its portfolio includes, as of March 31, 2006, interests in 534 properties in 42 states and consists of 138 senior housing facilities, 185 medical office buildings, 29 hospitals, 156 skilled nursing facilities and 26 other healthcare facilities. HCP acquires healthcare facilities and leases them to healthcare providers and provides mortgage financing secured by healthcare facilities. HCP's portfolio includes: (1) senior housing, including independent living facilities, assisted living facilities, and continuing care retirement communities; (2) medical office buildings; (3) hospitals; (4) skilled nursing facilities; and (5) other healthcare facilities, including laboratory and office buildings.

HCP's executive offices are located at 3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 300, Long Beach, CA 90806 and its telephone number is (562) 733-5100. For additional information on HCP, see "Where You Can Find More Information" on page 181.

Ocean Acquisition 1, Inc.

Ocean Acquisition 1, Inc., or Merger Sub, is a Maryland corporation, recently organized as a wholly-owned subsidiary of HCP solely for the purpose of effecting the merger. It has no material assets and has not engaged in any activities except in connection with the merger. Merger Sub's executive offices are located at 3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 300, Long Beach, CA 90806 and its telephone number is (562) 733-5100.

INFORMATION ABOUT CRP

CRP's Business

General

CNL Retirement Properties, Inc., or CRP, was organized on December 22, 1997 as a Maryland corporation, and elected to be taxed as a REIT commencing with its taxable year ending December 31, 1999. Through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, consolidated partnerships and joint ventures, CRP primarily acquires, develops, manages and owns real estate properties. CRP is one of the nation's largest investors in healthcare-related real estate, investing primarily in properties related to senior housing and healthcare facilities located across the United States. The properties include independent living, assisted living and skilled nursing facilities, continuing care retirement communities and life care communities, medical office buildings, walk-in clinics, free standing ambulatory surgery centers, specialty or general hospitals and other types of healthcare-related facilities. As of March 31, 2006, CRP had invested \$3.7 billion in 271 properties located in 33 states, consisting of 185 senior housing facilities and 86 medical facilities, including two specialty hospitals and two walk-in clinics. As of March 31, 2006, CRP also owned two senior housing facilities and a parcel of land that CRP held for sale. CRP leases its senior housing properties on a long-term (generally 15 years), triple-net basis and its medical facilities on either a triple-net or gross basis generally over 5 to 15 years.

CRP's executive offices are located at the CNL Center II at City Commons, 420 South Orange Avenue, Suite 500, Orlando, Florida 32801 and its telephone number is (407) 650-1000.

CNL Retirement Corp., or the Advisor, is CRP's advisor and provides management, acquisition, advisory and administrative services to CRP.

Since CRP's inception it has made five best efforts public offerings of common stock and received aggregate subscriptions of \$2.7 billion. CRP's fifth public offering closed on March 26, 2006.

CRP operates in one business segment which is the ownership, development, management and leasing of healthcare-related real estate.

CRP's Investment Objectives and Policies

CRP's charter provides that CRP's primary investment objectives are to preserve, protect, and enhance CRP's assets while (i) making quarterly distributions; (ii) obtaining fixed income through the receipt of base rent, and increasing CRP's income (and distributions) and providing protection against inflation through automatic fixed increases in base rent or increases in base rent based on increases in consumer price indices over the terms of the leases, and obtaining fixed income through the receipt of payments on mortgage loans and secured equipment leases; (iii) continuing to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes; and (iv) providing stockholders of CRP with liquidity of their investment, either in whole or in part, on or before December 31, 2008, through (a) listing, or, (b) if listing does not occur by December 31, 2008, the commencement of orderly sales of CRP's assets, outside the ordinary course of business and consistent with its objective of qualifying as a REIT, and distribution of the proceeds thereof. The sheltering from tax of income from other sources is not an objective of CRP. If CRP is successful in achieving its investment and operating objectives, the stockholders (other than tax-exempt entities) are likely to recognize taxable income in each year. While there is no order of priority intended in the listing of CRP's objectives, stockholders should realize that the ability of CRP to meet these objectives may be severely handicapped by any lack of diversification of CRP's investments and the terms of the leases.

In the event the merger is not consummated, CRP intends to meet its objectives through its investment policies by purchasing interests in carefully selected, well-located properties either directly, or indirectly through the acquisition of interests in entities which own such properties or interests

therein, and leasing the properties primarily on a "triple-net" basis (which means that the tenant will be responsible for paying the cost of all repairs, maintenance, property taxes, and insurance) to tenants under leases generally requiring the tenant to pay base annual rent with automatic fixed increases in base rent or increases in base rent based on increases in consumer price indices over the term of the lease. CRP may also invest in medical office buildings and expects leases relating to medical office buildings will be on a "gross" basis. In addition, if the merger is not consummated, CRP may offer mortgage loans and secured equipment leases to operators, and CRP may also invest a small portion of its total assets in equity interests in businesses that provide services to or are otherwise ancillary to the retirement industry.

In accordance with its investment policies, CRP intends, unless the merger is consummated, to invest in properties whose tenants are operators to be selected by CRP, or whose tenants have contracted with third-party operators approved by CRP, based upon recommendations by the Advisor. With respect to investments in medical office buildings, CRP intends, unless the merger is consummated, to contract with third-party property managers. Although there is no limit on the number of properties of a particular tenant or operator which CRP may acquire, CRP's board of directors, including a majority of the independent directors, will review CRP's properties and potential investments in terms of geographic, facility type, tenant, operator and brand diversification. Potential mortgage loan borrowers and secured equipment lease lessees or borrowers will similarly be operators selected or approved by CRP, following the Advisor's recommendations. CRP has undertaken, consistent with its objective of qualifying as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, to ensure that the value of all secured equipment leases, in the aggregate, will not exceed 25% of CRP's total assets, while secured equipment leases to any single lessee or borrower, in the aggregate, will not exceed 5% of CRP's total assets. It is intended that any future investments will be made in properties, mortgage loans, other permitted investments and secured equipment leases in various locations in an attempt to achieve diversification and thereby minimize the effect of changes in local economic conditions and certain other risks.

The investment objectives of CRP may not be changed without the approval of stockholders owning a majority of the shares of outstanding common stock. CRP's bylaws require the independent directors to review CRP's investment policies at least annually to determine that the policies are in the best interests of the stockholders. The determination must be set forth in the minutes of CRP's board of directors along with the basis for such determination. CRP's directors (including a majority of the independent directors) have the right, without a stockholder vote, to alter CRP's investment policies but only to the extent consistent with CRP's investment objectives and investment limitations. See "Certain Investment Limitations" below.

Certain Investment Limitations

In addition to other investment restrictions imposed by CRP's board of directors from time to time, consistent with CRP's objective of qualifying as a REIT, CRP's charter or bylaws provide for the following limitations on CRP's investments:

1. Not more than 10% of CRP's total assets can be invested in unimproved real property or mortgage loans on unimproved real property. For purposes of this paragraph, "unimproved real property" does not include any property under construction, under contract for development or planned for development within one year.
2. CRP cannot invest in commodities or commodity future contracts. This limitation is not intended to apply to interest rate futures, when used solely for hedging purposes.
3. CRP cannot invest in or make mortgage loans unless an appraisal is obtained concerning the underlying property. Mortgage indebtedness on any property cannot exceed such property's appraised value. In cases in which a majority of the independent directors so determine, and in all

cases in which the mortgage loan involves the Advisor, CRP's directors, or CRP's affiliates, such appraisal must be obtained from an independent expert concerning the underlying property. Such appraisal must be maintained in CRP's records for at least five years, and must be available for inspection and duplication by any stockholder. In addition to the appraisal, a mortgagee's or owner's title insurance policy or commitment as to the priority of the mortgage or condition of the title must be obtained.

4. CRP may not make or invest in mortgage loans, including construction loans, on any one property if the aggregate amount of all mortgage loans outstanding on the property, including the loans of CRP, would exceed an amount equal to 85% of the appraised value of the property as determined by appraisal unless substantial justification exists because of the presence of other underwriting criteria. For purposes of this paragraph, the "aggregate amount of all mortgage loans outstanding on the property, including the loans of CRP" includes all interest (excluding contingent participation in income and/or appreciation in value of the mortgaged property), the current payment of which may be deferred pursuant to the terms of such loans, to the extent that deferred interest on each loan exceeds 5% per annum of the principal balance of the loan.

5. CRP may not invest in indebtedness, or junior debt, secured by a mortgage on real property which is subordinate to the lien or other indebtedness, or senior debt, except where the amount of such junior debt, plus the outstanding amount of the senior debt, does not exceed 90% of the appraised value of such property, if after giving effect thereto, the value of all such investments of CRP (as shown on the books of CRP in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles after all reasonable reserves but before provision for depreciation) would not then exceed 25% of CRP's net assets. The value of all investments in junior debt of CRP which does not meet the aforementioned requirements is limited to 10% of CRP's tangible assets (which is included within the 25% limitation).

6. CRP may not engage in any short sale, or borrow, on an unsecured basis, if such borrowing will result in an asset coverage of less than 300%, except that such borrowing limitation shall not apply to a first mortgage trust. "Asset coverage," for the purpose of this paragraph, means the ratio which the value of the total assets of an issuer, less all liabilities and indebtedness except indebtedness for unsecured borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all unsecured borrowings of such issuer.

7. CRP may not incur any indebtedness which would result in an aggregate amount of leverage in excess of 300% of net assets.

8. CRP may not make or invest in any mortgage loans that are subordinate to any mortgage, other indebtedness or equity interest of the Advisor, CRP's directors or CRP's affiliates.

9. CRP may not invest in equity securities unless a majority of CRP's directors (including a majority of independent directors) not otherwise interested in such transaction approve the transaction as being fair, competitive, and commercially reasonable and determine that the transaction will not jeopardize CRP's ability to qualify and remain qualified as a REIT. Investments in entities affiliated with the Advisor, a director of CRP, CRP, or CRP's affiliates thereof are subject to the restrictions on joint venture investments. In addition, CRP cannot invest in any security of any entity holding investments or engaging in activities prohibited by CRP's charter.

10. CRP may not issue (i) equity securities redeemable solely at the option of the holder (except that stockholders may offer their shares to CRP under certain circumstances); (ii) debt securities unless the historical debt service coverage (in the most recently completed fiscal year), as adjusted for known charges, is sufficient to service that higher level of debt properly; (iii) shares on a deferred payment basis or under similar arrangements; (iv) non-voting or assessable securities; or

(v) options, warrants, or similar evidences of a right to buy its securities (collectively, "options"); provided however that options may be issued (1) to all of its stockholders ratably, (2) as part of a financing arrangement, or (3) as part of a stock option plan available to CRP's directors, officers, or employees of CRP or the Advisor. Options may not be issued to the Advisor, CRP's directors or any affiliate of CRP thereof except on the same terms as such options are sold to the general public. Options may be issued to persons other than the Advisor, CRP's directors or any affiliate thereof but not at exercise prices less than the fair market value of the underlying securities on the date of grant and not for consideration that, in the judgment of the independent directors, has a market value less than the value of such option on the date of grant. Options issuable to the Advisor, CRP's directors or any affiliate thereof cannot exceed 10% of CRP's outstanding shares on the date of grant.

11. A majority of CRP's directors must authorize the consideration to be paid for each property, based on the fair market value of the property. If a majority of the independent directors determine, or if the property is acquired from the Advisor, a director of CRP, or affiliates thereof, such fair market value must be determined by an independent expert selected by the independent directors.

12. CRP does not engage in underwriting or the agency distribution of securities issued by others or in trading, as compared to investment activities.

13. CRP does not invest in real estate contracts of sale unless such contracts of sale are in recordable form and appropriately recorded in the chain of title.

14. CRP does not invest in any foreign currency or bullion or engage in short sales.

15. CRP does not issue senior securities except notes to banks and other lenders and preferred shares.

16. CRP does not make loans to the Advisor or its affiliates, except (A) mortgage loans subject to the restrictions governing mortgage loans in CRP's charter (including the requirement to obtain an appraisal from an independent expert) or (B) to wholly owned subsidiaries of CRP.

17. CRP does not operate so as to be classified as an "investment company" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

18. CRP does not make any investments that CRP believes will be inconsistent with its objective of qualifying as a REIT.

The foregoing limitations may not be modified or eliminated without the approval of a majority of the shares of CRP's outstanding common stock.

Standards for Investment in Individual Properties

Selection of Tenants, Operators and Property Managers. The selection of tenants, operators and property managers by the Advisor, as approved by CRP's board of directors, will be based on a number of factors which may include: an evaluation of the operations of their properties, the number of properties operated or managed, the relationship of average revenue per available unit (or bed) to the average capital cost per unit (or bed) for each retirement facility operated, the relative competitive position among the same types of properties offering similar services, market penetration, the relative financial success of the operator in the geographic area in which the property is located, overall historical financial performance of the tenant and operator, the management capability of the operator or property manager, and the prior experience of the tenant, operator or property manager in leasing, operating and managing similar properties.

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Selection of Properties. In making investments in properties, the Advisor will consider relevant real property and financial factors, including the condition, use, and location of the property, income-producing capacity, and the prospects for long-term appreciation. The proper location, design and amenities are important to the success of a property.

In selecting specific properties, the Advisor, as approved by CRP's board of directors, will apply the following minimum standards:

1. Each property will be in what the Advisor believes is a prime location for that type of property.
2. Base (or minimum) annual rent will provide a specified minimum return on CRP's cost of purchasing, and if applicable, developing the property, and the lease also may provide for automatic fixed increases in base rent at specified times or increases in the base rent based on increases in consumer price indices over the term of the lease. In addition, certain leases related to retirement facilities may provide for the payment of additional rent based on achieving specified operating performance thresholds.
3. The initial lease term typically will be at least ten to 20 years, or in the case of direct financing leases, up to 35 years. With respect to medical office buildings, the initial lease term typically will be five to 15 years.
4. In general, CRP will not acquire a property if its board of directors, including a majority of the independent directors, determines that the acquisition would adversely affect CRP in terms of geographic, property type or chain diversification.

Joint Venture Arrangements

Subject to certain restrictions contained in the merger agreement on the conduct of CRP's business prior to the merger, CRP has and may continue to enter into joint ventures, partnerships and limited liability companies as an alternative method to investing directly in real estate. If for any reason CRP is unable to consummate the proposed merger, it may pursue one or more strategic transactions and/or continued implementation of its primary business strategy. There can be no assurance as to the completion, timing or terms of any other strategic transaction.

CRP may enter into a joint venture to purchase and hold for investment a property with various unaffiliated persons or entities or with another program formed by the principals of CRP or the Advisor or their affiliates, if a majority of CRP's directors, including a majority of the independent directors, not otherwise interested in the transaction determine that the investment in the joint venture is fair and reasonable to CRP and on substantially the same terms and conditions as those to be received by the co-venturer or co-venturers. CRP may take more or less than a 50% interest in any joint venture, subject to obtaining the requisite approval of CRP's directors.

Under the terms of each joint venture agreement, it is anticipated that CRP and each joint venture partner would be jointly and severally liable for all debts, obligations, and other liabilities of the joint venture, and CRP and each joint venture partner would have the power to bind each other with any actions they take within the scope of the joint venture's business. In addition, it is expected that the Advisor or its affiliates would be entitled to reimbursement, at cost, for actual expenses incurred by the Advisor or its affiliates on behalf of the joint venture. Events of dissolution will include the bankruptcy, insolvency, or termination of any co-venturer, sale of the property owned by the joint venture, mutual agreement of CRP and its joint venture partner to dissolve the joint venture, and the expiration of the term of the joint venture. The joint venture agreement typically restricts each venturer's ability to sell, transfer, or assign its joint venture interest without first offering it for sale to its co-venturer. In addition, in any joint venture with another program sponsored by the Advisor or its affiliates, where such arrangements are entered into for the purpose of purchasing and holding properties for

investment, in the event that one party desires to sell the property and the other party does not desire to sell, either party will have the right to trigger dissolution of the joint venture by sending a notice to the other party. The notice will establish the price and terms for the sale or purchase of the other party's interest in the joint venture to the other party. The joint venture agreement will grant the receiving party the right to elect either to purchase the other party's interest on the terms set forth in the notice or to sell its own interest on such terms.

The following paragraphs describe the allocations and distributions under the expected terms of the joint venture agreement for any joint venture in which CRP and its co-venturer each have a 50% ownership interest. In any other case, the allocations and distributions are expected to be similar to those described below, except that allocations and distributions which are described below as being made 50% to each co-venturer will instead be made in proportion to each co-venturer's respective ownership interest.

Under the terms of each joint venture agreement, operating profits and losses generally will be allocated 50% to each co-venturer. Profits from the sale or other disposition of joint venture property first will be allocated to any co-venturers with negative capital account balances in proportion to such balances until such capital accounts equal zero, and thereafter 50% to each co-venturer. Similarly, losses from the sale or other disposition of joint venture property first will be allocated to joint venture partners with positive capital account balances in proportion to such balances until such capital accounts equal zero, and thereafter 50% to each co-venturer. Notwithstanding any other provisions in the joint venture agreement, income, gain, loss, and deductions with respect to any contributed property will be shared in a manner which takes into account the variation between the basis of such property and its fair market value at the time of contribution in accordance with section 704(c) of the Code.

Net cash flow from operations of the joint venture generally will be distributed 50% to each joint venture partner. Any liquidation proceeds, after paying joint venture debts and liabilities and funding reserves for contingent liabilities, generally will be distributed first to the joint venture partners with positive capital account balances in proportion to such balances until such balances equal zero, and thereafter 50% to each joint venture partner. Nevertheless, there may be some transactions in which CRP gets a preferred return so that CRP receives distributions before the co-venturer receives its distributions; and in some of these situations, the co-venturer may then get a larger share of the remaining proceeds. In addition, there may be some transactions in which the co-venturer gets a preferred return so that it receives distributions before CRP receives its distributions; and in some of these situations, CRP may then get a larger share of the remaining proceeds.

In order that the allocations of joint venture income, gain, loss, and deduction provided in joint venture agreements may be respected for federal income tax purposes, it is expected that any joint venture agreement either (i) (a) will contain a "qualified income offset" provision, (b) will prohibit allocations of loss or deductions to the extent such allocation would cause or increase an "Adjusted Capital Account Deficit," and (c) will require (1) that capital accounts be maintained for each joint venture partner in a manner which complies with Treasury Regulation Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv) and (2) that distributions of proceeds from the liquidation of a partner's interest in the joint venture (whether or not in connection with the liquidation of the joint venture) be made in accordance with the partner's positive capital account balance, or (ii) otherwise will provide for allocations of income, gain, deduction and loss which are deemed to have economic effect under the provisions of Treasury Regulation Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(ii)(i).

Prior to entering into any joint venture arrangement with any unaffiliated co-venturer (or the principals of any unaffiliated co-venturer), CRP will confirm that such person or entity has demonstrated to CRP's satisfaction that requisite financial qualifications are met.

Strategic Alliances

The Cirrus Group, LLC. In August 2005, CRP entered into an agreement with The Cirrus Group, LLC, or Cirrus, a development and property management company, to acquire, at CRP's election, medical facilities, some of which have yet to be developed. The acquisitions contemplated under the Cirrus agreement are expected to occur over a five-year term, subject to certain conditions, or until \$1.0 billion is invested in medical facilities, including specialty hospitals. CRP will have minority interest partners in connection with the ownership of each of these properties, including Cirrus principals, physicians and other investors associated with Cirrus principals. As of March 31, 2006, CRP had acquired a majority equity interest in two medical facilities for \$52.6 million under the Cirrus agreement, for which Cirrus and its affiliates made \$0.9 million in minority interest contributions.

At March 31, 2006, Cirrus managed 23 of CRP's medical facilities, including two properties that CRP acquired from third parties.

In 2005, CRP entered into an agreement to provide a Cirrus affiliate with an interest only, five-year senior secured term loan under which up to \$85.0 million (plus capitalized interest) may be borrowed to finance the acquisition, development, syndication and operation of new and existing surgical partnerships. At March 31, 2006, the balance outstanding under the senior secured term loan was \$34.0 million. In connection with the senior secured term loan, CRP received stock warrants which are exercisable into a 10% to 15% ownership interest of the borrower. The stock warrants are exercisable at the earlier of an event of default or the full repayment of the senior secured term loan and expire in September 2015.

The DASCO Companies, LLC. CRP owns a 55% controlling interest in The DASCO Companies, LLC, or DASCO, a development and property management company. CRP's relationship with DASCO has provided and may, in the event the merger is not consummated, continue to provide opportunities for CRP to participate in new medical facility development and acquisition opportunities as well as medical facilities management. DASCO may also provide development and property management services to third parties. At March 31, 2006, DASCO managed 54 of CRP's medical facilities, including two walk-in clinics and was developing five of CRP's medical facilities.

Other Permitted Investments

In the event the merger is not consummated, CRP may also provide (i) mortgage financing to operators to enable them to acquire properties that would secure the loan, (ii) furniture, fixtures and equipment financing, (iii) other loans to entities in which CRP holds an interest, and (iv) CRP may invest up to a maximum of 5% of its total assets in equity interests in businesses, including those that provide services to or are otherwise ancillary to the retirement and healthcare industries.

If CRP provides such financing, CRP expects that the interest rates and terms of the mortgage loans CRP provides will be similar to those of CRP's leases. However, because CRP prefers to focus on investing in properties which have the potential to appreciate, CRP currently expects to provide mortgage loans in the aggregate principal amount of no more than 5% to 10% of its total assets. CRP had \$4.8 million invested in mortgage loans at March 31, 2006.

To a lesser extent, CRP also may provide secured equipment leases to operators, pursuant to which CRP will finance the equipment through loans or direct financing leases. It is expected that the leases or loans will have a term of no more than seven years, will be secured by the personal property and include an option for the lessee to acquire the subject equipment at the end of the term. The aggregate outstanding principal amount of secured equipment leases is not expected to exceed 10% of CRP's total assets. CRP had no secured equipment leases at March 31, 2006.

In the event the merger is not consummated, CRP may make other loans to operators or developers of senior housing or other healthcare-related facilities collateralized by real estate owned by the borrower.

During the three months ending March 31, 2006, CRP advanced \$18.0 million under the senior secured term loan. The balance outstanding under the senior secured term loan was \$34.0 million at March 31, 2006.

Advisory Services

Pursuant to an advisory agreement, the Advisor provides management services relating to CRP's administration, the properties, the mortgage loans, the secured equipment lease program and other loans. Under this agreement, the Advisor is responsible for assisting CRP in negotiating leases, other permitted investments, lines of credit and permanent financing; collecting rental, mortgage loan, secured equipment lease and other loan payments; inspecting the properties and the tenants' books and records; and responding to tenants' inquiries and notices. The Advisor is also responsible for providing information to CRP about the status of the leases, properties, other permitted investments, any lines of credit and any permanent financing. In exchange for these services, the Advisor is entitled to receive certain fees from CRP. For supervision of the properties and the mortgage loans, the Advisor receives an asset management fee, which is payable monthly, in an amount equal to 0.05% of the total amount invested in the properties, exclusive of acquisition fees and acquisition expenses, plus 0.05% of the outstanding principal amount of any mortgage loans, as of the end of the preceding month. For negotiating secured equipment leases and supervising the secured equipment lease program, the Advisor will receive, upon entering into each lease, a secured equipment lease servicing fee, payable out of the proceeds of borrowings, equal to 2% of the purchase price of the equipment subject to each secured equipment lease. For identifying the properties, structuring the terms of the acquisition and leases of the properties and structuring the terms of the mortgage loans, the Advisor receives an acquisition fee on the gross proceeds from the offerings and loan proceeds from permanent financing, excluding that portion of the permanent financing used to finance secured equipment leases, equal to 3% for the period from May 3, 2005 through December 31, 2005, 4% for the period from May 14, 2004 to May 2, 2005 and 4.5% with respect to the offerings prior to the 2004 offering. In addition, if there is a listing, the Advisor will receive an acquisition fee of 3% of amounts outstanding on the line of credit, if any, at the time of listing.

In accordance with the advisory agreement, the Advisor is required to reimburse CRP the amount by which the total operating expenses incurred by CRP in any four consecutive fiscal quarters exceed the greater of 2% of average invested assets or 25% of net income.

On May 2, 2005, CRP entered into a renewal agreement with the Advisor with respect to the advisory agreement, pursuant to which the advisory agreement was renewed for an additional one-year term commencing on May 3, 2005, and ending at 12:00 a.m. on May 3, 2006. On July 13, 2005, CRP and the Advisor amended the renewal agreement to reduce the percentage rate of total proceeds to be used in determining acquisition fees payable to the Advisor under the advisory agreement from 4% to 3%. This reduction is deemed to be effective as of May 3, 2005.

On May 1, 2006, CRP entered into another renewal agreement with the Advisor with respect to the advisory agreement, pursuant to which the advisory agreement was renewed for an additional one-year term commencing on May 3, 2006, and ending on May 3, 2007. Such renewal was approved by CRP's board of directors (after recommendation of the independent directors) at a meeting on April 28, 2006.

Borrowings

CRP has historically and, unless the merger is consummated, may continue to borrow money to acquire properties, make mortgage loans, other loans and pay certain fees, and CRP encumbers properties in connection with these borrowings. CRP may also borrow money to enter into secured equipment leases. CRP has a \$320.0 million revolving line of credit that may be amended to increase the revolving line of credit to \$400.0 million. The amount available for use under the revolving line of credit is subject to certain limitations based on the pledged collateral. As of March 31, 2006, the revolving line of credit was collateralized by 36 properties with a carrying value of \$389.4 million that, in the aggregate, allowed CRP to draw up to \$283.0 million. Per the terms of the merger agreement, CRP is only permitted to draw up to an additional \$25.0 million under the revolving line of credit without HCP's prior written consent.

Competition

CRP historically has competed with other REITs, real estate partnerships, healthcare providers and other investors, including, but not limited to, banks and insurance companies, many of which may have greater financial resources than CRP's, in the acquisition, leasing and financing of senior housing and medical facilities. Further, non-profit entities are particularly suited to make investments in healthcare facilities because of their ability to finance acquisitions through the issuance of tax-exempt bonds, providing non-profit entities with a relatively lower cost of capital as compared to for-profit purchasers. In addition, in certain states, facilities owned by non-profit entities are exempt from taxes on real property. Competition to acquire senior housing and medical facilities has continued to increase due, in part, to the continued interest in the sector from private equity sources, including foreign investors. In some cases, this competition has caused acquisition prices to increase, making it more challenging for CRP to be competitive in the acquisition of new investments.

During 2005, CRP continued to focus its investments in the acquisition of existing senior housing and medical facilities, as well as in the development of such new properties through strategic alliances with new and existing business partners. The development of new properties allowed CRP to avoid the pricing pressures in the open market and to develop facilities that met CRP's investment requirements. However, although successful in 2005, there can be no assurance that this investment strategy will be followed in upcoming periods or, if followed, that it will generate the same results as in 2005. Further, there can be no assurance that CRP will be able to secure business partners to develop the properties.

Employees

CRP has no employees, other than CRP's executive officers who are not compensated by CRP. CRP has retained the Advisor to provide management, acquisition, advisory and certain administrative services and have retained certain other affiliates of the Advisor to provide additional administrative services.

CRP's Properties

Generally, properties acquired by CRP consist of both land and building, although in some cases CRP acquires only the land underlying the building with the building owned by the tenant or a third party, and also acquires the building only with the land owned by a third party. In general, the properties will be freestanding and surrounded by paved parking areas and landscaping. Although, buildings may be suitable for conversion to various uses through modifications, some properties may not be economically convertible to other uses.

Either before or after construction or renovation, the properties acquired by CRP are one of a tenant's approved designs. Prior to purchase of all properties, other than those purchased prior to completion of construction, CRP receives a copy of the certificate of occupancy issued by the local

building inspector or other governmental authority and all other governmental certificates or permits which permit the use of the property as a retirement facility, and shall receive a certificate from the tenant to the effect that (i) the property is operational and in compliance with all required governmental permits and certificates, and (ii) the property is in compliance with all of the tenant's requirements, including, but not limited to, building plans and specifications approved by the tenant. CRP also receives a certificate of occupancy and all other required governmental permits or certificates for each property for which construction has not been completed at the time of purchase, prior to CRP's payment of the final installment of the purchase price for the property.

Except in the case of gross leases related to certain medical office buildings, a tenant generally is required by the lease agreement to make such capital expenditures as may be reasonably necessary to refurbish buildings, premises, signs, and equipment and maintain the leasehold in a manner that allows operation for its intended purpose. These capital expenditures generally will be paid by the tenant during the term of the lease up to a certain capped amount and CRP will be responsible for the balance.

Characteristics of CRP's Senior Housing Leases. Senior housing properties are leased on a long-term (generally 15 years), triple-net basis, whereby the tenants are generally responsible for all operating expenses relating to the property, including property taxes, maintenance, repairs, utilities and insurance as well as capital expenditures that may be reasonably necessary to maintain the leasehold in a manner that allows operation for its intended purpose. Substantially all of the leases provide options that allow the tenants to renew the leases for 5 to 20 successive years subject to the same terms and conditions as the initial leases. These leases provide for minimum annual base rent payments, generally payable monthly in arrears, that increase at predetermined intervals (typically on an annual basis) during the terms of the leases. In addition to minimum annual base rent, many tenants are subject to contingent rent if the properties achieve specified operating performance thresholds. The amount of contingent rent payable is based on factors such as percentage of gross revenues, occupancy rates of the properties or a percentage of CRP's investment in the property. The majority of the leases also provide for the tenant to fund, in addition to its lease payments, a furniture, fixture and equipment, or FF&E, reserve fund. In such cases, the tenant deposits funds into the FF&E reserve account and periodically uses these funds to cover the cost of the replacement, renewal and additions to FF&E. CRP may be responsible for capital expenditures or repairs in excess of the amounts in the reserve fund, and the tenant generally is responsible for replenishing the reserve fund and for paying a specified return on the amount of capital expenditures or repairs paid for by CRP in excess of amounts in the reserve fund.

At December 31, 2005, 33 of CRP's senior housing properties were accounted for as direct financing leases with terms that range from 10 to 35 years (expiring between 2013 and 2038). Certain of these direct financing leases contain provisions that allow the lessee to elect to purchase the property during or at the end of the lease term for CRP's initial investment amount. Certain of the leases also permit CRP to require the tenants to purchase the properties at the end of the lease terms for CRP's initial investment amount.

The senior housing lessees' ability to satisfy the lease obligations depends primarily on the properties' operating results. CRP selects properties for investment based on a credit underwriting process designed to identify those properties that management believes will be able to fund such lease obligations. To mitigate credit risk, certain leases are combined into portfolios that contain cross-default terms, meaning that if a tenant of any of the properties in a portfolio defaults on its obligations under its lease, CRP may pursue remedies under the lease with respect to any of the tenant's properties in the portfolio. In addition, certain portfolios contain terms whereby the net operating profits of the properties are combined for the purpose of funding rental payments due under each lease. For certain properties, CRP requires security deposits, tenant or operator guarantees or additional types of income support. Guarantees or other forms of credit support may be necessary if a senior housing facility is

still in the process of achieving a stable occupancy rate, in which case the property would not be able to generate minimum rent until reaching occupancy stabilization. In order to determine the amount of the guarantee that would be needed to fund minimum rent, CRP estimates future cash flows available to the tenant to pay minimum rent based on projected occupancies and an analysis of the surrounding real estate market, including demographic information and industry standards, to predict operating expenses. CRP's estimates are based on assumptions and there can be no assurances as to the actual amounts that will need to be paid under the guarantees.

Characteristics of CRP's Medical Facilities Leases. CRP owns both single-tenant and multi-tenant medical office buildings, specialty hospitals and walk-in clinics that are leased on either a triple-net or gross basis, primarily to tenants in the healthcare industry. The leases have initial terms of 5 to 15 years, provide for minimum rent and are generally subject to renewal options. Substantially all leases require minimum annual rents to increase at predetermined intervals during the lease terms. Under CRP's gross leases, tenants generally will be responsible for a certain capped amount of repairs, maintenance, property taxes, utilities and insurance and CRP will be responsible for the balance.

Major Tenants and Operators. As of December 31, 2005, CRP leased its senior housing properties to 22 tenants. Two tenants affiliated with Horizon Bay Management, LLC, or Horizon Bay, contributed 21% of CRP's total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005. As of December 31, 2005, 10 of CRP's tenants, each of which is a subsidiary or affiliate of Harbor Retirement Associates, LLC, or HRA, contributed 22% of total revenues. No other senior housing tenant contributed more than 10% of total revenues. CRP's other tenants include other affiliates of Horizon Bay and subsidiaries or affiliates of: American Retirement Corporation, or ARC; Aureus Group, LLC, or Aureus; Eby Realty Group, LLC, or Eby; Encore Senior Living, LLC, or Encore; Erickson Retirement Communities, LLC; Greenwalt Corporation, or Greenwalt; Prime Care properties, LLC; Summit Companies, Incorporated; Solomon Senior Living Holdings, LLC; and Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc., or Sunrise. Several of CRP's senior housing tenants, including the HRA tenants, are thinly capitalized corporations that rely on the cash flow generated from the senior housing facilities to fund rent obligations under their leases. CRP's medical facilities are leased to more than 700 tenants. Tenancy in the medical facilities is generally a mix of physician practices and CRP also leases space to several large hospital systems and other healthcare providers. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations as of December 31, 2005 Accounts and Other Receivables" below for a description of past due rent receivables and the reserve for doubtful accounts attributable to certain of CRP's major tenants and operators.

Although CRP acquires properties located in various states and regions and screens its tenants in order to reduce risks of default, failure of Horizon Bay, the HRA tenants or CRP's other tenants, their guarantors or the Sunrise or Horizon Bay brands would significantly impact CRP's results of operations. It is expected that the percentage of total rental income contributed by Horizon Bay and the HRA tenants will decrease as additional properties are acquired and leased to diversified tenants.

On September 1, 2004, a company which is owned by CRP's chairman of the board sold its 30% voting membership interest in a limited liability company which is affiliated with the HRA tenants to the remaining members of the limited liability company. The HRA tenants contributed 30% and 35% of CRP's total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

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The following table summarizes information about CRP's operator and manager concentration, excluding five properties that were held for sale as of December 31, 2005 (dollars in thousands):

Operator or Manager	Number of Facilities	Total Investment	Annualized Revenue(1)	Percent of Revenue
Senior Housing:				
Sunrise Senior Living Services, Inc.	107	\$ 1,480,990	\$ 152,531	42%
Horizon Bay Management, LLC	27	768,799	82,925	22%
Encore Senior Living, LLC	17	143,177	15,157	4%
American Retirement Corporation	8	154,623	18,103	5%
Harbor Assisted Living, LLC	7	65,811	6,551	2%
Erickson Retirement Communities, LLC(2)	6	131,880	19,351	5%
Eby Realty Group, LLC	6	33,994	4,033	1%
CateredLife Communities, Inc.	5	32,846	4,155	1%
Other	1	46,207		%
	184	2,858,327	302,806	82%
Medical Facilities:				
The DASCO Company	53	377,452	38,436	10%
The Cirrus Group, LLC	10	117,488	10,504	3%
Four third-party managers	10	149,844	17,789	5%
	73	644,784	66,729	18%
	257	\$ 3,503,111	\$ 369,535	100%

(1) In 2005, CRP added properties to its investment portfolio throughout the year. In order to evaluate the ongoing effect of operator or manager concentrations CRP has calculated an annualized revenue amount based on each property's actual rental income from operating leases or earned income from direct financing leases during the year ended December 31, 2005.

(2) Land only leases.

As of March 31, 2006, CRP had invested \$3.7 billion in 274 properties located in 33 states. Generally, CRP's properties conform to the following specifications of size and type of land and buildings:

Independent Living Facilities. Independent living facilities offer a lifestyle choice, including residential accommodations with access to services, such as housekeeping, transportation, dining and social activities, for those who wish to maintain their lifestyles independently. The independent living facilities are primarily apartment buildings which contain a significant amount of common space to accommodate dining, recreation, activities and other support services for senior citizens. These properties range in size from 100 to 500 units with an average size of approximately 225 units. Units include studios and one and two bedroom units ranging in size from 450 square feet to over 1,500 square feet. Residents generally pay the operator of the facilities a base rent for their housing, which may include a meal program. In addition, a menu of other services is provided at an additional charge. The cost of independent living facilities generally ranges from \$10 million to \$60 million.

Assisted Living Facilities. Assisted living facilities provide a combination of housing, supportive services, personalized assistance and healthcare to their residents in a manner which is designed to respond to individual needs. These facilities generally offer a lower-cost alternative to skilled nursing facilities for those who do not require intensive nursing care. Assisted living facilities may include units for residents with Alzheimer's and related memory disorders. Current industry practice generally is to

build freestanding assisted living facilities with an average of between 40 and 150 units, depending on such factors as market forces, site constraints and program orientation. Current economics place the size of the private living space of a unit in the range of 300 square feet for an efficiency unit to 750 square feet for a large one bedroom unit. Units are typically private, allowing residents the same general level of control over their units as residents of a rental apartment would typically have. Common areas of the most recently developed assisted living facilities may total as much as 30% to 40% of the square footage of a facility. The cost of assisted living facilities generally ranges from \$5 million to \$25 million.

Skilled Nursing Facilities. In addition to housing, meals, transportation and housekeeping, skilled nursing facilities provide comprehensive nursing and long-term care to their residents. Skilled nursing facilities may be freestanding or attached to a larger facility. The facilities are designed to meet institutional standards for safety. The rooms in skilled nursing facilities are equipped with patient monitoring devices and emergency call systems. Oxygen systems may also be present. Both multiple floor and single floor designs are common. Individual rooms in skilled nursing facilities may be as small as 100 square feet, with common areas varying greatly in size. The cost of skilled nursing facilities generally ranges from \$5 million to \$10 million.

Continuing Care Retirement Communities. Independent living facilities sometimes have assisted living and/or skilled nursing facilities attached or adjacent to their locations. When this occurs, the projects are often referred to as continuing care retirement communities, life care communities or CCRCs. The intent of CCRCs or life care communities is to provide a continuum of care to the residents. As residents age and their healthcare needs increase, they can receive the care they need without having to move away from the "community" which has become their home. CCRCs typically operate on a fee-for-service basis and the units are rented on a monthly basis to residents, while life care communities generally charge an entrance fee that may be partially refundable, plus a monthly maintenance fee. CCRCs and life care communities are the most expensive type of senior housing with prices for each facility generally ranging from \$40 million to over \$200 million.

Medical Office Buildings. Medical office buildings, including physicians' offices, special purpose facilities such as laboratories, diagnostic, cancer treatment and outpatient centers, and walk-in clinics are conventional office buildings with additional plumbing, mechanical and electrical service amenities which facilitate physicians and medical delivery companies in the practice of medicine, laboratory research and delivery of healthcare services. These facilities can range in size from 3,000 square feet (walk-in clinic) to up to 150,000 square feet (medical office building) with costs generally ranging from \$1 million to \$10 million. It is common for medical office buildings to be located in close proximity to hospitals where physicians have practice privileges.

Specialty Hospitals. Specialty hospitals are facilities that provide specialized procedures, usually cardiac, orthopedic or surgical, on an inpatient or outpatient basis. Specialty hospitals are licensed as acute care hospitals, but they are typically smaller and more specialized. They usually do not have emergency rooms and can range from 20,000 to over 100,000 square feet, depending on the number of beds and operating rooms.

Generally, properties acquired consist of land, building and equipment, however, in certain cases CRP has only acquired the land underlying the building with the building owned by the tenant or a third party, and in other cases CRP has only acquired the building with the land owned by a third party. CRP owns fee title to all properties, except for properties which are owned by certain partnerships and joint ventures in which case the partnerships or joint ventures have fee title ownership and properties which are subject to ground leases. In general, the properties are freestanding and surrounded by paved parking areas and landscaping. Although buildings may be suitable for conversion to various uses through modifications, some properties may not be economically convertible to other uses.

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The following table summarizes the facility type, location, number of units or square footage, CRP's investment amount at December 31, 2005, and the annualized rental income and rental income for the year ended December 31, 2005, excluding five properties then held for sale. Senior housing facilities are apartment-like facilities and are therefore stated in units. Medical facilities are measured in square feet (dollars in thousands):

Facility Type and Location	Number of Facilities	Number of Units	Square Feet	Total Investment	Rental Income	
					Annualized(1)	For Year Ended December 31, 2005
Assisted Living Facilities:						
Alabama	2	198		\$ 16,529	\$ 1,950	\$ 1,950
Arizona	3	180		24,165	2,559	1,919
California	16	1,860		197,193	19,606	19,402
Colorado	4	635		70,639	8,409	8,409
Connecticut	2	227		23,019	2,693	2,693
Florida	18	1,538		133,352	13,954	12,795
Georgia	9	736		71,187	8,150	8,150
Illinois	9	666		87,038	10,305	10,305
Indiana	3	198		17,490	2,164	2,164
Iowa	2	80		11,742	1,402	1,402
Kansas	1	152		20,476	2,359	2,359
Kentucky	2	188		15,005	1,860	1,860
Maryland	8	776		116,947	13,553	13,553
Massachusetts	4	396		61,397	6,815	6,815
Michigan	4	330		44,085	5,055	5,055
Missouri	2	152		37,428	3,246	3,246
Nebraska	1	150		12,723	1,462	1,462
New Jersey	7	756		115,450	13,122	13,122
New York	2	202		49,451	5,354	5,354
North Carolina	6	584		50,005	5,847	5,847
Ohio	5	419		37,353	4,345	4,345
Oklahoma	2	212		8,235	999	999
Oregon	1	96		11,495	1,225	919
Rhode Island	1	128		19,202	2,105	2,105
South Carolina	5	426		31,863	3,911	3,911
Tennessee	2	205		16,054	1,999	1,999
Texas	6	486		64,437	8,143	8,143
Utah	1	158		14,633	1,929	1,929
Virginia	5	382		44,983	4,840	4,840
Washington	5	367		46,551	4,522	4,522
	<u>138</u>	<u>12,883</u>		<u>\$ 1,470,127</u>	<u>\$ 163,883</u>	<u>\$ 161,574</u>
Independent Living Facilities:						
Alabama	2	540		\$ 82,285	\$ 9,295	\$ 9,295
Arizona	1	211		46,562	5,125	5,125
Arkansas	1	163		10,823	1,365	1,365
California	3	558		85,197	9,234	8,392
Florida	5	1,362		251,139	22,478	22,498
Illinois	5	1,016		177,163	19,296	18,316
Kentucky	1	120		10,496	1,322	1,322

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Oregon	1	265		18,697	1,994	1,495
Rhode Island	6	725		104,066	11,360	11,360
Texas	9	2,635		190,564	20,103	20,103
Utah	1	75		4,969	530	397
Virginia	2	275		42,537	4,423	4,423
	<u>37</u>	<u>7,945</u>		<u>\$ 1,024,498</u>	<u>\$ 106,525</u>	<u>\$ 104,091</u>

CCRCs:

Pennsylvania	1	542		\$ 109,845	\$ 7,682	\$ 7,682
Virginia	1	487		84,308	5,364	5,364
	<u>2</u>	<u>1,029</u>		<u>\$ 194,153</u>	<u>\$ 13,046</u>	<u>\$ 13,046</u>

Land Only Leases:

Illinois	1			\$ 28,493	\$ 4,103	\$ 4,103
Massachusetts	2			40,266	6,007	6,007
Michigan	1			17,909	2,568	2,568
Pennsylvania	1			21,088	3,173	3,173
Texas	1			24,124	3,501	3,501
	<u>6</u>			<u>\$ 131,880</u>	<u>\$ 19,352</u>	<u>\$ 19,352</u>

Senior Housing Property Under Construction:

New Jersey	1			\$ 37,669	\$	\$ 1,023
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Medical Office Buildings:

Arizona	3	286,686		\$ 37,894	\$ 4,737	\$ 4,737
California	4	272,386		61,415	5,982	5,982
Colorado	4	215,644		41,800	4,709	4,709
Florida	11	550,357		85,016	9,808	9,808
Georgia	1	14,680		2,605	286	286
Illinois	6	274,391		47,028	5,749	5,548
Indiana	1	79,762		6,700	251	209
Kentucky	2	115,975		14,431	1,432	1,432
Maryland	2	78,940		14,161	1,433	1,433
Mississippi	3	132,204		21,484	1,621	1,621
Nebraska	1	97,262		11,824	481	481
North Carolina	4	104,889		20,692	1,531	1,531
Oklahoma	3	128,910		20,667	1,826	1,111
Tennessee	2	108,077		16,096	2,423	1,211
Texas	16	885,355		180,523	17,691	14,063
Virginia	2	147,792		34,190	3,978	3,978
	<u>65</u>	<u>3,493,310</u>		<u>\$ 616,526</u>	<u>\$ 63,938</u>	<u>\$ 58,140</u>

Specialty Hospital:

Texas	1	57,584		\$ 18,168	\$ 2,289	\$ 572
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Walk-in Clinics:									
Arkansas	2	42,781	\$	4,479	\$	502	\$	251	
Medical Facilities Under Construction:									
Colorado	1		\$		\$		\$		
Maryland	1			995					
Texas	2			538					
Virginia	1			4,078				93	
	5		\$	5,611	\$		\$	93	
	257	21,857	3,593,675	\$	3,503,111	\$	369,535	\$	358,142

(1)

In 2005, CRP added properties to its investment portfolio throughout the year. In order to evaluate the ongoing effect of operator or manager concentrations CRP has calculated an annualized revenue amount based on each property's actual rental income from operating leases or earned income from direct financing leases during the year ended December 31, 2005.

CRP's Legal Proceedings

From time to time, CRP is exposed to litigation arising from an unidentified pre-acquisition contingency or from the operation of its business. Although currently exposed to certain such litigation, CRP does not believe that resolution of these matters will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

CRP's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations as of March 31, 2006

Business Overview as of March 31, 2006

During the first quarter of 2006, CRP acquired 14 properties, 13 from its relationship with the Cirrus Group, LLC, or Cirrus, worked with the operators of its properties to enhance the operations of the properties, disposed of two properties that were held for sale at December 31, 2005, and explored strategic alternatives to raise capital. As of March 31, 2006, CRP had also entered into discussions with the lenders of CRP's \$320.0 million two-year senior secured revolving line of credit to increase the amount available under the facility.

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As of March 31, 2006, CRP held real estate assets located in 33 states consisting of (dollars in thousands):

	Number of Properties	Investment at March 31, 2006
Senior housing facilities:		
Operating	184	\$ 2,854,697
Under construction	1	1,045
Medical facilities:		
Operating	81	826,753
Under construction	5	11,757
	271	\$ 3,694,252
Real estate held for sale	3	\$ 6,921

Liquidity and Capital Resources as of March 31, 2006

CRP has primarily invested in or developed properties and CRP also provides (i) mortgage financing to operators to enable them to acquire properties that would secure the loan, (ii) furniture, fixtures and equipment financing, (iii) other loans to entities in which CRP holds an interest, and (iv) other permitted investments. CRP believes that over the short term, which is less than 12 months, net funds from operations, borrowings under new permanent or construction financing, the placement of permanent debt to replace maturing construction loans, advances under CRP's revolving line of credit and cash on hand at March 31, 2006, will be sufficient to meet CRP's forecasted capital requirements for property investments, senior secured term loan funding (an agreement to provide a Cirrus affiliate with an interest-only, five-year senior secured term loan under which up to \$85.0 million (plus capitalized interest) may be borrowed to finance the acquisition, development, syndication and operation of new and existing surgical partnerships), capital expenditures, the re-tenanting of CRP's medical facilities (medical office buildings, specialty and walk-in clinics, free standing ambulatory surgery centers, specialty or general hospitals and other types of healthcare-related facilities are collectively "medical facilities") and the scheduled maturities of permanent financings. In the event the merger is not consummated, CRP also expects to continue to be able to pay distributions at current levels, or at a minimum, to maintain CRP's REIT qualification.

Unless the merger is consummated, over the long term, which is 12 months or more, CRP may raise capital by encumbering properties, entering into joint venture agreements with respect to CRP's investments in new or existing properties, issuing preferred stock, selling existing properties, or CRP may stop investing in properties. CRP is subject to certain limitations on CRP's conduct of business pursuant to the terms of CRP's merger agreement with HCP, as described below. CRP has relied on the sale of CRP's common stock and borrowings under permanent or construction financing to fund CRP's property investments. CRP's fifth public offering closed on March 26, 2006, and CRP does not presently intend to commence a new offering.

Operating cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2005, was \$188.3 million and is expected to increase with a full year of operations for the 40 properties that CRP acquired during 2005, the 14 properties acquired during the three months ended March 31, 2006, and in the event the merger is not consummated, those forecasted to be acquired during the remainder of 2006. As of March 31, 2006, CRP has adequate construction funding to complete and open the properties under construction, which CRP expects will generate additional operating cash flow.

The merger agreement provides, among other things, that CRP cannot incur additional indebtedness other than an additional \$25.0 million in draw downs under CRP's revolving line of credit or issue equity or convertible securities without the prior written consent of HCP. In addition, the

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merger agreement limits CRP's ability to invest in and encumber assets, make loans and dispose of assets without the prior written consent of HCP. The restriction on CRP's ability to utilize sources of liquidity could have a material adverse affect on CRP's liquidity position. However, although there can be no assurances that the merger will be consummated, CRP expects to have sufficient liquidity from cash on hand, cash from operations and availability of funds from the revolving line of credit to fund all liquidity needs through the expected closing of the merger in the third quarter of 2006.

Cash from Operating Activities as of March 31, 2006

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$55.5 million and \$52.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase was due, in part, to an increase in operating income and collection of past due accounts receivable, offset by higher interest costs due to an increase in the average amount of debt outstanding, reductions in accounts payable and inflows from security deposits from property acquisitions. Net cash from operating activities included draws on tenant and operator rent guarantees of \$1.9 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

Accounts Receivable. The ability to collect rents from CRP's tenants when contractually due is critical to CRP's ability to meet short- and long-term cash obligations. CRP closely monitors rent collections and works closely with the tenants and operators of properties that are unable to pay full rent.

Accounts and other receivables, net decreased \$3.7 million to \$19.8 million at March 31, 2006, from \$23.5 million at December 31, 2005, consisting of a \$2.1 million decrease in accounts and other receivables and a \$1.6 million increase in the reserve for doubtful accounts. The \$2.1 million decrease in accounts and other receivables was due to (i) a decrease in other receivables of \$1.3 million and (ii) a \$1.6 million reduction due to the reclassification of rental revenues receivable from current receivables to deferred receivables, partially offset by (iii) an increase in rental revenues receivable of \$0.9 million. The \$1.6 million increase in the reserve for doubtful accounts included \$1.2 million for a portfolio of 19 properties whose operator guarantee had expired in December 31, 2005. Past due rents receivable were \$14.4 million and \$14.8 million at March 31, 2006, and December 31, 2005, respectively. At March 31, 2006, \$7.3 million of the \$8.8 million allowance for doubtful accounts was attributable to HRA tenants (HRA tenants consist of 10 of CRP's tenants, each of which is thinly capitalized and is a subsidiary or affiliate of Harbor Retirement Associates, LLC).

In January 2006, CRP amended and restated the leases of a 14-property direct finance lease portfolio by extending the termination date by 5 years; all other lease terms were unchanged. The effective return on the leases increased to 12.7% from 11.9%.

Based on CRP's analysis of estimated future cash flows to be generated by certain properties for which CRP currently has reserves, CRP expects that certain delinquent amounts will be collected in 2006.

Cash from Investing Activities as of March 31, 2006

Net cash used in investing activities was \$218.2 million and \$201.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase was due primarily to advances under the senior secured term loan offset by a reduction in the number of properties acquired and the payment of acquisition fees related to the close of CRP's equity offering.

Property Acquisitions. In January 2006, CRP acquired majority equity interests in seven medical facilities for \$84.5 million which CRP funded, in part, with proceeds from a new \$56.3 million, ten-year mortgage loan.

In February 2006, CRP acquired a senior housing property (types of CRP's properties which include independent living, assisted living and skilled nursing facilities, continuing care retirement

communities and life care communities are collectively "senior housing") that is being developed. The project is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2006 with an estimated cost of \$5.7 million.

In March 2006, CRP acquired majority equity interests in five medical facilities for \$72.6 million which CRP funded, in part, with proceeds from a new \$47.2 million, ten-year mortgage loan.

Also in March 2006, CRP acquired a majority equity interest in another medical facility for \$24.5 million, which CRP funded with cash on hand.

During the first quarter of 2006, one senior housing facility that was under development as of December 31, 2005, commenced operations.

Other Investments. During the three months ending March 31, 2006, CRP advanced \$18.0 million under the senior secured term loan. The balance outstanding under the senior secured term loan was \$34.0 million at March 31, 2006.

Cash from Financing Activities as of March 31, 2006

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$170.0 million and \$198.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The decrease was due primarily to reduced proceeds from permanent and construction financing as a result of the reduction in the number of properties acquired during the period, the repayment of a construction facility in 2006 and increased aggregate distributions to stockholders (due to the higher number of shares outstanding), offset by increased proceeds from CRP's revolving line of credit, net proceeds from CRP's equity offering and minority interest contributions.

Common Stock Offerings. CRP completed the 2004 offering on March 26, 2006. During the three months ended March 31, 2006, CRP raised \$103.2 million in subscription proceeds from the 2004 offering. Total subscription proceeds received from the 2004 offering and the four prior public offerings amount to \$2.7 billion at March 31, 2006.

During each of the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, CRP incurred \$8.2 million in offering costs, including \$7.6 million and \$6.5 million, respectively, in selling commissions and marketing support fees. These amounts are treated as stock issuance costs and charged to stockholders' equity.

Redemptions. CRP has a redemption plan under which CRP may elect to redeem shares, subject to certain conditions and limitations. During the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, 1,724,246 shares and 847,143 shares, respectively, were redeemed and retired for \$16.4 million and \$8.0 million, respectively. CRP's board of directors has determined that it is in the best interest of CRP to suspend CRP's redemption plan, beginning with the second quarter of 2006. The suspension of CRP's redemption plan is effective as of June 15, 2006, and therefore no shares of CRP's common stock will be redeemed for the second quarter of 2006.

Distributions. CRP's board of directors authorized distributions to CRP's stockholders of \$45.5 million and \$42.6 million during the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. In addition, on April 1 and May 1, 2006, CRP's board of directors authorized distributions to stockholders of record on those dates, totaling \$31.3 million, or \$0.0592 per share of common stock at each record date, payable by June 30, 2006. During 2006, CRP intends to maintain CRP's quarterly distribution payment rate to stockholders of \$0.1776 per share. During the three months ended March 31, 2006, cash flow generated from operating activities was sufficient to fund the distribution to stockholders. CRP expects that cash flow generated from operations will continue to be sufficient to fund distribution payments; however, if cash flow generated from operations is not sufficient, CRP may use borrowings

under CRP's revolving line of credit to cover such shortage, subject to limitations imposed by the merger agreement, as described above.

Borrowings as of March 31, 2006

Revolving Line of Credit. At March 31, 2006, \$105.0 million was outstanding under CRP's \$320.0 million revolving line of credit. The revolving line of credit requires interest-only payments at LIBOR plus a percentage that fluctuates depending on CRP's aggregate amount of debt outstanding in relation to CRP's total assets (6.52% all-in rate at March 31, 2006, which represents a pricing of LIBOR plus 170 basis points). The amount available for use under the revolving line of credit is subject to certain limitations based on the pledged collateral. As of March 31, 2006, the revolving line of credit was collateralized by 36 properties with a carrying value of \$389.4 million that, in the aggregate, allowed us to draw up to \$283.0 million. Per the terms of the merger agreement, CRP is only permitted to draw up to an additional \$25.0 million under the revolving line of credit without HCP's prior written consent.

Mortgages Payable. At March 31, 2006, CRP had \$1.4 billion in mortgage debt secured by properties with an aggregate carrying value of \$2.4 billion. Interest rates on the mortgage notes ranged from 4.85% to 8.42% with a weighted-average rate of 5.87% at March 31, 2006. In the event the merger is not consummated, CRP expects to refinance loans as they mature, or CRP may use borrowings under its revolving line of credit to pay down maturities, subject to limitations imposed by the merger agreement as described above.

In January 2006, CRP entered into a \$56.3 million, ten-year mortgage loan that bears fixed-rate interest at 5.59%. Payments for the first five years are interest only, with principal payments beginning in March 2011.

In February 2006, CRP entered into a \$33.0 million mortgage loan and used the proceeds and cash on hand to pre-pay a \$48.0 million construction loan facility with a principal balance of \$41.9 million. The new interest-only, five-year loan bears interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus 150 basis points (6.13% all-in rate at March 31, 2006).

In March 2006, CRP entered into a \$47.2 million, ten-year mortgage loan that bears fixed-rate interest at 5.81%. Payments for the first five years are interest only, with principal payments beginning in May 2011.

Approximately 29% of the aggregate of CRP's mortgage notes payable, construction loans payable and amount outstanding under CRP's revolving line of credit at March 31, 2006, was subject to variable interest rates; therefore, CRP is exposed to market changes in interest rates as explained in "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk." Some of CRP's variable-rate loans contain provisions that allow us to convert the variable interest rates to fixed interest rates based on U.S. Treasury rates plus a premium at the time the conversion option is exercised. Fixed interest rates range from 4.85% to 8.42% with a weighted-average rate of 5.95%. Certain fixed-rate loans assumed by CRP contain substantial prepayment penalties and/or defeasance provisions that may make it economically unfavorable to prepay the loans prior to their maturity dates. Many of the loans have financial covenants which are typically found in commercial loans and which are primarily based on the operations of the properties. Certain loans contain extension options with terms similar to the initial loan terms.

During the first three months of 2006, CRP incurred \$1.5 million in loan costs in connection with the placement and assumption of permanent financing facilities. CRP was reimbursed \$2.7 million from a lender for previously paid rate locks and expense deposits.

Construction Loans Payable. Total construction loans outstanding at March 31, 2006, were \$108.5 million, and total liquidity remaining under CRP's construction loans was \$33.7 million. During

the three months ended March 31, 2006, CRP prepaid a construction loan facility with a \$41.9 million balance, entered into a new construction loan facility of \$7.7 million and collectively drew a net of \$10.1 million under all of CRP's construction loans related to certain properties in various stages of development. The loans are variable interest rate loans and mature from November 2006 through December 2013. CRP anticipates that CRP will obtain permanent financing to pay the construction loans as they become due or CRP may use borrowings under CRP's revolving line of credit, subject to limitations imposed by the merger agreement, as described above.

Bonds Payable. At March 31, 2006 CRP had \$101.2 million of non-interest bearing life care bonds at CRP's two CCRCs and non-interest bearing occupancy fee deposits at another of CRP's senior housing facilities, all of which were payable to certain residents of the facilities (collectively "bonds"). During the first quarter of 2006, the tenants of the facilities issued new bonds to new residents of the facilities totaling \$5.4 million and used the proceeds from the bonds issued in the current period and prior periods to retire \$2.2 million of bonds on CRP's behalf. At March 31, 2006, \$66.5 million of the bonds were refundable to the residents upon the resident moving out or to a resident's estate upon the resident's death and \$34.7 million of the bonds were refundable after the unit has been successfully remarketed to a new resident. Excess bond redemptions over bond issuance, if any, will be funded from prior net bonds issuance reserves (to the extent available) or from available operating cash flow.

Contractual Obligations as of March 31, 2006

The following table presents CRP's contractual cash obligations and related payment periods as of March 31, 2006 (in thousands):

	<u>Less than 1 Year</u>	<u>2 - 3 Years</u>	<u>4 - 5 Years</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mortgages payable	\$ 76,517	\$ 227,394	\$ 515,537	\$ 533,381	\$ 1,352,829
Construction loans payable	80,546		16,109	11,817	108,472
Ground leases	761	1,722	1,731	42,746	46,960
DASCO office lease	153	418	437	245	1,253
Revolving line of credit		105,000			105,000
Bonds payable(1)				101,188	101,188
Security deposits and rent support				23,386	23,386
	<u>\$ 157,977</u>	<u>\$ 334,534</u>	<u>\$ 533,814</u>	<u>\$ 712,763</u>	<u>\$ 1,739,088</u>

(1) Of this amount, \$66.5 million was due upon the resident moving out or the resident's death and \$34.7 million was due upon the unit being successfully remarketed to a new resident. It is expected that the proceeds from the issuance of new refundable life care bonds will be used to retire the existing bonds; therefore, bond redemptions are not expected to create a current net cash obligation.

Results of Operations as of March 31, 2006

Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2006 to the three months ended March 31, 2005

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2006, totaled \$35.8 million or \$0.14 per share of common stock (\$36.2 million or \$0.14 per share of common stock from continuing operations), as compared to net income of \$32.6 million or \$0.14 per share of common stock (\$38.5 million or \$0.16 per share of common stock from continuing operations) for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The 5.8% decrease in income from continuing operations was primarily due to increases in operating expenses and interest and loan cost amortization expenses which more than offset the increase in revenue. The 9.6% increase in net income in the first quarter of 2006 was primarily due to the

recognition of an impairment charge on discontinued operations in the first quarter of 2005. These changes are discussed in further detail below.

Revenues

Rental and earned income from leases. At March 31, 2006, CRP owned 274 properties, including 14 properties acquired in 2006, compared to 244 properties owned at March 31, 2005, of which 22 properties were acquired during the first quarter 2005. As a result of the increase in the number of properties, rental and earned income from leases from properties from continuing operations increased 15.8% to \$97.3 million, including \$11.1 million as a result of straight-lining rent escalations throughout the lease terms for the three months ended March 31, 2006, compared to \$84.0 million, including \$11.8 million of straight-line rent revenue, for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The \$13.3 million increase in rental and earned income from leases was comprised of \$10.7 million from operations of the properties that were acquired or construction properties that commenced operations during 2005 and 2006 and \$2.6 million from properties owned as of January 1, 2005.

FF&E reserve income. FF&E reserve income from continuing operations increased 25.9% to \$2.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006, from \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The increase of \$0.4 million was primarily due to contractual increases in FF&E reserve funding from tenants.

Tenant expense reimbursement revenue. Tenant expense reimbursement revenue from continuing operations increased 69.1% to \$4.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006, from \$2.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005. These revenue increases in 2006 reflect an increase of \$0.7 million in additional revenues from medical facilities that were owned as of January 1, 2005, \$0.9 million from properties acquired during 2005 and \$0.3 million from properties that were acquired or properties that commenced operations during 2006. Contractual recoveries from tenants represented 61% and 49% of CRP's medical facilities operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Property management and development fees and loan interest income. Property management and development fees from The DASCO Companies, LLC decreased revenue by \$1.0 million and loan interest income from the senior secured term loan increased revenue by \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006.

Expenses

Senior housing property expenses. Senior housing property expenses from continuing operations was \$0.3 million for each of the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005.

Medical facilities operating expenses. Medical facilities operating expenses from continuing operations increased 36.4% to \$7.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006, from \$5.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The increase was comprised of \$0.2 million related to the operations of the medical facilities that were owned as of January 1, 2005, \$1.3 million for properties acquired during 2005 and \$0.5 million related to the operations of the medical facilities that were acquired during 2006. CRP is generally responsible for the medical facilities' property operating expenses; however, under the terms of the leases, CRP recovers a portion of the expenses from the tenants.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses from continuing operations increased 17.8% to \$4.7 million from \$4.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase was due to the increased number of properties owned during 2006 and increased legal and consulting fees.

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Asset management fees to related party. Asset management fees from continuing operations increased 17.9% to \$5.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006, from \$4.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The increase was primarily related to new operating properties that were acquired, or newly constructed and commenced operations during 2005 and 2006.

Provision for doubtful accounts. CRP recognized a provision for doubtful accounts from continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, of \$1.5 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. The first-quarter 2006 provision was primarily related to a \$1.2 million reserve on a portfolio of 19 properties for which the operator guarantee had expired on December 31, 2005. The first-quarter 2005 provision was related to three senior housing portfolios and various medical facility tenants.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased 18.5% to \$27.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006, from \$22.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005, as a result of the increase in properties subject to operating leases during 2005. The \$4.3 million depreciation and amortization expense increase was comprised of \$0.3 million from operations of the properties owned as of January 1, 2005, and \$4.0 million from operations of the properties that were acquired or had been under construction and commenced operations during 2005 and 2006.

Interest and other income

During the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, CRP earned \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, in interest income primarily from investments in money market accounts and other short-term, highly liquid investments.

Interest and loan cost amortization expense

Interest and loan cost amortization expense increased 49.2% to \$23.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 from \$15.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the average amount of debt outstanding as CRP continues to shift its reliance away from equity-offering proceeds to fund CRP's property acquisitions and other capital needs. The weighted-average interest rate was 6.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2006 as compared to 5.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2005.

Discontinued operations

Loss from discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$0.5 million compared to \$5.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The change was primarily due to an impairment charge of \$6.2 million recorded in the first quarter of 2005, partially offset by a first-quarter 2006 net loss of \$0.5 million on the sale of two properties and a provision for doubtful accounts of \$0.1 million recorded in the first quarter of 2006.

Inflation and Trends as of March 31, 2006

CRP's senior housing leases are triple-net leases and contain provisions that CRP believes will mitigate the effect of inflation. These provisions include clauses requiring automatic increases in base rent at specified times during the term of the lease (generally on an annual basis) and the payment of contingent rent if properties achieve specified operating thresholds (based on factors such as a percentage of gross revenue above a specified level). CRP has also invested in medical facilities, which include both triple-net and gross basis leases. These leases also contain provisions that mitigate the effect of inflation, such as scheduled base rent increases during the lease terms and, with respect to gross leases, the reimbursement of future increases in operating expenses (including real estate taxes, insurance, repairs, maintenance and utilities) over a specified base amount. Inflation and changing

prices may have an adverse impact on the potential disposition of the properties and on appreciation of the properties.

CRP believes that changes and trends in the healthcare industry will continue to create opportunities for growth of senior housing and other healthcare facilities, including (i) the growth of operators serving specific healthcare niches, (ii) the consolidation of providers and facilities through mergers, integration of physician practices, and elimination of duplicative services, (iii) the pressures to reduce the cost of providing quality healthcare, (iv) more dual-income and single-parent households leaving fewer family members available for in-home care of aging parents and necessitating more senior care facilities, and (v) an anticipated increase in the number of insurance companies and healthcare networks offering privately funded long-term care insurance. Additionally, CRP believes that demographic trends are significant when looking at the potential for future growth in the healthcare industry. Today's baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) will begin reaching age 65 as early as 2011. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the age 65 plus population is projected to more than double between now and the year 2050, to 82 million. Most of this growth is expected to occur between 2010 and 2030 when the number of older adults is projected to grow by an average of 2.8% annually.

CRP believes that during 2005, the senior housing industry experienced increased occupancies and average daily rates, and generally the facilities operated at a higher level of efficiency. The success of the future operations of CRP's properties will depend largely on each tenant's and operator's ability to adapt to dominant trends in the industry in each specific region, including, among others, greater competitive pressures, increased consolidation and changing demographics.

CRP is not aware of any material trends, favorable or unfavorable, in either capital resources or the outlook for long-term cash generation, nor does CRP expect any material changes in the availability and relative cost of such capital resources. Assuming the inflation rate remains low and long-term interest rates do not increase significantly, CRP believes that inflation will not impact the availability of debt financings.

Funds from Operations as of March 31, 2006

CRP considers funds from operations, or FFO, to be an indicative measure of operating performance due to the significant effect of depreciation of real estate assets on net income. FFO, based on the revised definition adopted by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT") and as used herein, means net income determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), excluding gains or losses from sales of property, plus depreciation and amortization of real estate assets and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. (Net income determined in accordance with GAAP includes the non-cash effect of straight-lining rent increases throughout the lease terms. This straight-lining is a GAAP convention requiring real estate companies to report rental revenue based on the average rent per year over the life of the leases. During the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, net income included \$11.1 million and \$11.8 million, respectively, of these amounts.) CRP believes that by excluding the effect of depreciation, amortization and gains or losses from sales of real estate, all of which are based on historical costs and which may be of limited relevance in evaluating current performance, FFO can facilitate comparisons of operating performance between periods and between other equity REITs. FFO was developed by NAREIT as a relative measure of performance and liquidity of an equity REIT in order to recognize that income-producing real estate historically has not depreciated on the basis determined under GAAP. However, FFO (i) does not represent cash generated from operating activities determined in accordance with GAAP (which, unlike FFO, generally reflects all cash effects of transactions and other events that enter into the determination of net income), (ii) is not necessarily indicative of cash flow available to fund cash needs and (iii) should not be considered as an alternative to net income determined in accordance with GAAP as an indication of CRP's operating performance, or to cash flow from operating activities

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determined in accordance with GAAP as a measure of either liquidity or CRP's ability to make distributions. FFO as presented may not be comparable to amounts calculated by other companies. Accordingly, CRP believes that in order to facilitate a clear understanding of the consolidated historical operating results, FFO should be considered in conjunction with CRP's net income and cash flows as reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

The following is a reconciliation of net income to FFO (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Net income	\$ 35,752	\$ 32,635
Adjustments:		
Depreciation of real estate assets		
Continuing operations	23,217	19,392
Discontinued operations		110
Amortization of lease intangibles		
Continuing operations	3,618	3,318
Discontinued operations		10
Amortization of deferred leasing costs		
Continuing operations	114	25
Effect of unconsolidated entity	101	61
Effect of minority interests	(194)	(105)
	\$ 62,608	\$ 55,446
FFO per share (basic and diluted)	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.23

Related Party Transactions as of March 31, 2006

CRP retained the Advisor as CRP's advisor to provide management, acquisition, advisory and administrative services relating to CRP's properties, mortgage loans, secured equipment lease program, other loans and other permitted investments pursuant to an advisory agreement dated May 14, 2004 (the "Advisory Agreement") that was renewed pursuant to a renewal agreement effective May 3, 2005 for a one-year term (the "2005 Renewal Agreement") and was amended by an amendment to the 2005 Renewal Agreement on July 13, 2005 (the "2005 Renewal Amendment" together with the 2005 Renewal Agreement, the "2005 Renewal Agreements"). On May 1, 2006, CRP entered into a renewal agreement (the "2006 Renewal Agreement") with the Advisor, pursuant to which the Advisory Agreement was renewed, as amended by the 2005 Renewal Agreements, for an additional one-year term commencing on May 3, 2006 and ending on May 3, 2007. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated at an earlier date upon 60 days prior written notice by either party or by mutual consent of the parties. Certain of CRP's directors and officers hold similar positions with the Advisor, the parent company of the Advisor and the managing dealer of CRP's public offerings, CNL Securities Corp. CRP's chairman of the board indirectly owns a controlling interest in the parent company of the Advisor.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, as amended and renewed, the Advisor and its affiliates earn certain fees and are entitled to receive reimbursement of certain expenses. During the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, CRP incurred acquisition fees of \$7.3 million and \$13.5 million, respectively, for, among other things, identifying properties and structuring the terms of the leases (equal to 3.0% of gross offering proceeds and loan proceeds from permanent financing from May 3,

2005 until the present and equal to 4.0% of gross offering proceeds and loan proceeds from May 14, 2004 through May 2, 2005). These fees are included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets prior to being allocated to individual properties or intangible lease costs.

CRP incurred monthly asset management fees totaling \$5.1 million and \$4.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, (0.05% of CRP's real estate asset value, as defined in the Advisory Agreement, and the outstanding principal balance of any Mortgage Loans as of the end of the preceding month).

The Advisor and its affiliates also provide various administrative services, including, but not limited to, accounting; financial, tax, insurance administration and regulatory compliance reporting; stockholder distributions and reporting; due diligence and marketing; and investor relations. During the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, CRP incurred \$0.6 million and \$2.0 million for these services, respectively.

CNL Securities Corp. received fees based on the amounts raised from CRP's offerings equal to: (i) selling commissions of 6.5% of gross proceeds under the 2004 offering and 7.5% under the prior offerings, (ii) a marketing support fee of 2.0% of gross proceeds under the 2004 Offering and 0.5% under the prior offerings and (iii) beginning on December 31, 2003, an annual soliciting dealer servicing fee equal to 0.2% of the aggregate proceeds raised in a prior offering. Affiliates of the Advisor are reimbursed for certain offering expenses incurred on CRP's behalf. Offering expenses incurred by the Advisor and its affiliates on CRP's behalf, together with selling commissions, the marketing support fee and due diligence expense reimbursements do not exceed 13% of the proceeds raised in connection with the offerings. During each of the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, CRP incurred \$8.2 million for these fees and costs. These amounts are treated as stock issuance costs and charged to stockholders' equity.

CRP owns a 9.90% interest in CNL Plaza, Ltd. (the "Owner"), a limited partnership that owns an office building located in Orlando, Florida, in which the Advisor and certain affiliates of CNL Financial Group ("CFG") lease office space. CFG owns a controlling interest in the parent company of the Advisor and is indirectly wholly owned by James M. Seneff, Jr., CRP's chairman of the board, and his wife. Robert A. Bourne, CRP's vice-chairman of the board and treasurer, is an officer of CFG. The remaining interests in the Owner are held by several entities with present or former affiliations with CFG, including: CNL Plaza Venture, Ltd., which has a 1% interest as general partner of the Owner and whose general partner is indirectly wholly owned by Mr. Seneff and his wife; CNL Corporate Investors, Ltd., which is indirectly wholly owned by Messrs. Seneff and Bourne, and which has a 54.45% interest, as a limited partner, in the Owner; CNL Hotels & Resorts, Inc. which has a 9.90% interest, as a limited partner, in the Owner; and Commercial Net Lease Realty, Inc., which has a 24.75% interest, as a limited partner, in the Owner. CRP also owns a 9.90% interest in CNL Plaza Venture, Ltd. (the "Borrower"), a Florida limited partnership, which is the general partner of the Owner. The remaining interests in the Borrower are held by the same entities in the same proportion described above with respect to the Owner.

In 2004, the Owner conveyed a small portion of the premises underlying the parking structure adjacent to its office building, valued by the parties at \$0.6 million, to CNL Plaza II, Ltd., a limited partnership in which Messrs. Seneff and Bourne own a 60% interest and 40% interest, respectively, as part of the development of the premises surrounding the building. The purpose of the conveyance was to adjust the percentage fee simple ownership under the parking structure so as to allow joint parking privileges for a new office building that was developed in 2005 and is owned by CNL Plaza II, Ltd. In connection with this transaction, the Owner received an ownership interest in a cross-bridge that was constructed and an anticipated benefit from a reducti